The Osteopathic Physician

November 1909

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Wanted! A Consensus of Opinion—A Call for a Symposium


To all and every osteopathic physician everywhere:

Your careful attention is called to the following. Please read it over and over. Then get busy with your "think pot." Consider the matter from the standpoint of your individual self-interest; then from the standpoint of the best interests of the entire profession; then from the standpoint of the welfare of our colleges—the conservators and dispensers of osteopathic learning; and lastly but not least, from the standpoint of the relation of this matter to the "public." Doctor, your bridled or unbridled; fair or unfair; partial or impartial; temperate or hot criticism is invited, actually sought. Discuss it with yourself; with your friend; another osteopath; in your local association and everywhere; crystallize your thoughts on paper and send it to the undersigned. Do you see a fault? Can you suggest an improvement? Can you add, subtract or amend anything? Let's have it. Do so as freely as you want. We want your opinions, suggestions, corrections, advice—in short—the best in each individual for the common good. Please write it down. Address Dr. A. P. Kottler, 894-67 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

It is proposed at first to have a consensus of opinion as outlined above. After the matter is thoroughly threshed out in this manner and the rank and file, in a measure, prepared, it is proposed that the entire matter, thoroughly revised, amended, concentrated and perfected, shall be submitted to the A. O. A., State Associations (and Canada), Local Associations and all Colleges for official action.

"A proposition to thoroughly organize every member of the Osteopathic Profession into membership of Local, State (and Territory and Canada), and National Associations (A. O. A.)."

First—Every practicing osteopath and every graduate of an osteopathic college (recognized by Associated Colleges) as soon as such graduate has qualified for practice in his or her chosen State shall be deemed eligible and apply for membership in their local society.

Second—Fee for membership shall be: $2.50 for Local; $2.50 for State; $5.00 for National, respectively.

Third—Dues in the association shall be $10.00 per annum, payable in advance and due July 1st each year.

Note—Amount and when due to be decided upon.

Fourth—The payment of initiation fee and dues shall be applied to cover all dues for the applicant's membership in the Local, State and National Associations, and are to be apportioned as follows: $2.50 for Local; $2.50 for State; $5.00 for National, respectively.

Fifth—All applications to be addressed to local secretaries, acted upon by trustees of the local society and, in the event of acceptance of application, the per capita sums to be forwarded by the local secretary to the State and A. O. A. secretaries, respectively.

Note—In case of rejections money to be returned to applicant.

Initial Comment—The intent and purpose of this proposition is: To have every practitioner and every member of the A. O. A., and his state association as well as local society. At present we have the following varieties of members:

1st.—Members in Local Societies only.
2d.—Members in State Societies only.
3rd.—Members in A. O. A. only.
4th.—Members in Local and State Societies only.
5th.—Members in Local and A. O. A. only.
6th.—Members in State and A. O. A. only (probably).

"Let's have but one variety. It will not cost any more. We will have a greater membership in all three societies.

We will have stronger and better local, State and national associations.

We will have larger bank deposits in all three.

We will have unity and strength correspondingly.

We will have less expense involved in carrying on business of the association.

We will be able to concentrate our combined efforts (of the three associations) on any point of attack or offensive activity; for instance: In two or three states in the union (or somewhere in Canada) there is a legislative struggle contemplated, impeding, imminent or forced and in actual process. The balance of the states have satisfactory laws or are not, for the time being, engaged in making or changing their respective laws—in other words are quiescent. There we have a situation where, if we are organized on the proper plan, we have the money and financial backing and support of every man and woman practitioner individually and through the local, state and national association, collectively:

The Associated Colleges, and the combined treasuries having funds not needed, for the time being, locally, all available can be concentrated on the legislative battle in localities where most needed; able to hire best lawyers, lobbyists, use the influence of the press and persons in our behalf.

From which well have charge of perfecting a small sum could be automatically set aside for the "General Legislative Fund." I believe we should rather welcome than discourage newly graduated osteopaths to become members as soon as they qualify for practice in their chosen state. They are most enthusiastic workers—splendid timber, the blood and all of that—just at this time; and if found unworthy later, can be easily dropped.

I believe the secretary of the local society should receive the application, because neither the State association nor the A. O. A. are in as good a position to judge of the applicant's eligibility as the local, through a committee.

Then without further ado the applicant becomes a member of all three. All this is done by one uniform application blank.

What opportunities for work and success in obtaining a uniform, standard law in every state!

Transportation Committee to Boom Frisco Meeting

President Edwin C. Pickler, of the American Osteopathic Association, has already appointed the transportation committee, which will have charge of perfecting arrangements for the junks from every part of the Union to the big California meeting next August at San Francisco. The committee is as follows: Dr. F. E. Moline, Chicago, chairman; Dr. M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. A. H. Dillabough, New York City; Dr. Paul M. Peck, San Antonio, Tex.; W. M. Vanderburgh, San Francisco; and Dr. C. T. Samuels, Baker City, Ore. This committee, you will see, covers every part of the country, and should do really effective work in making arrangements for the journey.

It is the belief of the transportation committee that notwithstanding the distance from practically all points of the Union to the place of the 1910 meeting, that this very circumstance, with the opportunity it gives to osteopaths, their families and friends to visit almost all the scenic wonders of the United States and Canada en route, can be made a means of really increasing the usual attendance rather than cutting it down.

Everybody journeys to the Pacific Coast at least once in his lifetime: everybody wants to see the new and greater San Francisco; everybody wants to become familiar with the charming climate of the Yosemite and the big tree country. The charms of southern California appeal to all like a chapter from story book, and it to have visited the Catalina Islands is to have lived in vain.

Then there is Los Angeles, that great center of osteopathic educational and practice activity. Every member of the profession would like to visit this center and see a splendid demonstration of where osteopathy started young, when the country was young, and grew up with the com-
Murray of Elgin is Again Betraying the Cause of Osteopathy

R. CHARLES H. MURRAY of Elgin is again getting in bad with both the osteopathic profession. The publishers of all osteopathic journals have probably been in receipt of one or more communications from Murray and his followers. Some members of the profession regard a circular scheme which Dr. Murray has been putting out among the medical profession to boost the sale of a book he calls, "A Practice of Osteopathy," with 108 half-tone engravings. In a letter to the Journal of Osteopathy, the Elgin man admits that he has "sent out something less than 5,000 of these" and that all but ten were sent out to medical doctors.

If Dr. Murray were intentionally doing osteopathy the most serious harm he could, he would find it hard to devise a way to deal the blow more successfully. There has been so much common ground out of the pursuit of osteopathy in which the M. D.'s snap up like fish bait and quote and sneer at in their publications, that it is hardly a novel violation of good and propriety of this sort should be repeatedly committed.

Dr. Murray, in a defense of himself, which the Frontispiece Osteopathy courteously prints, says that we should not delude ourselves with the thought that medical doctors cannot obtain our book by the usual方法 and that this book furnishes any osteopathic work they want. Is that any justification for Dr. Murray preparing a book purporting to give the "inside" about osteopathy which will make any fool M. D. think that by purchasing it and looking at the pictures he can go out and practice the same thing that osteopathic practices? Certainly it is not.

Unquestionably, the offering of this circular, with the statements about its contents, is calculated to be of the greatest help to any physician in his regular practice. It's too bad!!!

A letter to the M. D.'s printed on this circular, says:

"Dear Doctor: If only you realized the simplicity of osteopathy, how easily the treatment may be given and that it takes a little time to make money in it, you would be willing to purchase this book at once by sending $2.50 with the Elgin man, and obtain the key to practice osteopathy just as the D. O.'s do. This circular states:

"This is a simply written but thoroughly practical manual of osteopathy. The treatments are fully and completely described. Where it adds to the clearness, the treatment is illustrated with a half-tone engraving from the original photograph taken when the osteopath was treating the patient. There are 108 of these half-tones of uniform size, each 3½ x 4 inches, three of which are shown in this circular.

"This book is regarded as the simplest, clearest and fullest treatment on a vital subject. Full directions are given for treating each disease. This work cannot fail to be of the greatest help to any physician in his regular practice.""

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benefit of sincerity, and recommended that the mantle of charity be extended to him and that he be taken into good company under probation. This was the attitude and recommendation also of several other prominent osteopaths who knew him best.

It was not but that some doubted that Murray would stick to his good resolution, for all of us did entertain that doubt; but there is an old saying that “while the light holds out to burn, the tiniest ember may return,” and, unquestionably, the excitement of the hour repentances and live different lives ever afterwards. It is a matter of regret that Murray’s conversion and the good fortune which has reformed his ways is and still at the old line of exploiting osteopathy in ways that harm the cause but promise increase in the Murray pocket-book.

Among other features of this work which call for condemnation, is the fact that Murray sends out this propaganda unfairly under the name of “The Osteopathic Publisher’s Company,” which is such a close imitation of the name and trademark of this corporation that in some minds confusion already exists as to whether it is The O. P. Co. that has put out this rot! Clearly, Murray is trying to travel on the reputation and standing which The Osteopathic Publishing Company has built up in ten years, and if he can rake in a few extra shekels by confusing his identity with that of the best-known publishing house of the osteopathic profession, he is willing to try to do it.

This deception is further advanced by an ad which Murray ran in Medical News for November last, under the caption of “Osteopathy for the Physician.” There he says, “It is made plain for practical work in osteopathy by Dr. Hazard, who has treated each case, showing exactly where and how the treatment is applied. The author is a successful practitioner and is a graduate under the founder of osteopathy. And the address is given as “The Osteopathic Publishers’ Company,” at Elgin.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company protests against this infringement upon its corporate name and trademark. No one but a shyster does this sort of thing.

More Osteopathic Celebrities Get Kodaked

Our official photographer heard there were going to be some doings before breakfast over at the Whittemarsh Valley Country Club the morning after the Philadelphia banquet. Dr. George W. Riley, of Cincinnati, was in the focus. Dr. Hjardemaal is now operating in the first picture and is standing behind this group. Dr. Smith has finished the “joy ride” snapped at No. 1 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City, in the Century building, which is at the corner of Fifth avenue and directly across from his identity with that of the best-known publishing house of the osteopathic profession, he is willing to try to do it.

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Dr. Fiske is one of its most active executive officers in times past.

The wishes of the whole profession will go with Dr. Fiske in his new location and his launching upon private practice. May his best expectations be realized. Our New York brethren are to be congratulated on the new accessions to their ranks, and no doubt Dr. Fiske will prove a faithful worker in the societies, city, state and national.

Dr. Achorn as a Circulating Booster

The total number of graduates for the year ending June 30, 1909, was 4,445, a decrease of 306.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

To The Physician Interested in His Work

THERE comes something new every day. In the course of a general practice the mind hardly grasps the fact that in the United States alone over 20 per cent of the men, women and children are afflicted with some form of spinal troubles, curvatures or deformities. Under proper treatment 90 per cent of these afflicted ones can be cured and the suffering of the others alleviated and their condition improved.

"The Sheldon Method of Curing Curve of the Spine" tells how. Our No. 1 APPLIANCE, which is constructed on scientific principles and on practical lines, with the treatment advised and the exercises recommended, will give speedy relief and a permanent and painless CURE in nearly every ordinary case under 35 years of age. When the case, from age or condition, has passed the curable stage, it gives such alleviation of the troubles and improvement in the condition as to warrant recommending it.

A full account of the No. 1 Appliance, its construction, adaptability and effectiveness, will be found in the above mentioned book. We shall be pleased to send you a descriptive, illustrated copy. Then, if you gain your interest, we will make a plan of cooperating with you in reducing the great total of spinal suffering.

Our No. 1 APPLIANCE is made to order from individual elements only, and is never on sale anywhere. We are manufacturing specialists, not merchants.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 141 11th Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

299 below 1908, a decrease of 538 below 1907, and of 928 below 1906. The percentage of graduates to total was 4,096, or 980 less than in 1908 and 501 less than in 1907. The number of graduates from the regular colleges was 4,096, or 980 less than in 1908 and 501 less than in 1907. From the homeopathic colleges there were 209 graduates, or 6 less than in 1908 and 7 less than in 1907. The scientific colleges graduated 84, or 32 less than last year and 37 less than in 1907. From the homeopathic colleges there were 209 graduates, or 6 less than in 1908 and 7 less than in 1907.

The number of medical students was 4,280, as compared with 820 (17.3 per cent) in 1907. There were 162 women graduates, or 28 less than in 1908, a decrease of 538 below 1907, an increase of 86 over 1908, and 210 (22.6 per cent) in 1907. There are 280 less than in 1908 and 501 less than in 1907. The eclectic colleges graduated 84, or 32 less than last year and 37 less than in 1907.

The number of medical students was 4,280, as compared with 820 (17.3 per cent) in 1907. There were 162 women graduates, or 28 less than in 1908, a decrease of 538 below 1907, an increase of 86 over 1908, and 210 (22.6 per cent) in 1907. There are 280 less than in 1908 and 501 less than in 1907. From the homeopathic colleges there were 209 graduates, or 6 less than in 1908 and 7 less than in 1907. The scientific colleges graduated 84, or 32 less than last year and 37 less than in 1907. From the homeopathic colleges there were 209 graduates, or 6 less than in 1908 and 7 less than in 1907.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Occidental Society of Salina, Kans. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.


Maccabees of National Protective Legion, of Waverly, N. Y. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Rochester, N. Y.

Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York City. Reported by Dr. Maude B. Holcomb, Jackson, Mich.

Royal Arcanum, of Boston, Mass. Reported by Dr. V. L. Springer, Princeton, Ind.

The Law of the Jungle Still Prevails.

The Osteopaths' Part in Race Preservation

J. R. Bailey, D. O., Ashland, Wis.

I N ALL matters human we move from cause to effect, and remedial measures must be applied to the former through the latter. The remunerative media that developed on ethical and social lines from the savage chief who ruled by fear, 0 Little Hunter, he is fear, O Little Hunter, He is fear. The whisper spreads and widens, and the sweat is on thy brow, for he read the account of the death of King Solomon to realize the importance of this element in past ages.

In considering reproduction we will look at the anatomy of the parts; the lower orders of life are supplied with motive power by the sympathetic nerve system which controls the involuntary function in man. These nerves pass from the spinal cord to the lateral chain of ganglions which cuts off all communication from the psychic brain, and if conditions ensue in which the conscious mind rules or perverts the involuntary functions it must be through a weakening of the chain of ganglions controlling the affected parts.

But there is one function which is not thus supplied, the nervi erigentes passing out of the second and third sacral foramina, do not pass through any lateral ganglions, but go directly to the prostatic plexus without transformation or change. They are nerves of sensation and furnish the vaso dilator energy to the parts. It is easy to understand the effect of this arrangement. If there be any upset of the equilibrium between mind and function it will begin here where there is no lateral ganglion to overcome. And effects of this nature are at present giving sociologists and statesmen food for thought.

Why has nature overlooked this important factor? For the preservation of species. Nutrition involves self-preservation, the so-called first law of nature. In animal life and the lesser developed orders of man this rule prevails, and it is aptly expressed by Kipling in these lines:

"Very softly down the glade runs a waiting, watching shade, And the whisper spreads and widens, and the sweat is on thy brow, for he reads the account of the death of King Solomon to realize the importance of this element in past ages."

Enter largely into both the others and is capable of present demonstration in the progress of man. Reproduction is the prime factor in all organized life, it is the incentive to the exertion which leads to success, the inspiration of the poet and artist, and the element which binds our society together. We have but to read the account of the death of King Solomon to realize the importance of this element in past ages.

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self-preservation, ruled wholly, the law of survival of the fittest would soon obliterate the weaker and the stronger species would perish for lack of subsistence.

When the species had passed the androgynous form of development and reproduction must depend on external contact, it was necessary to inhibit fear, or self-preservation, so far as this factor was concerned; considering the rodent species, they have no means of protection except speed, cunning and neutral color, but have a prolific faculty of reproduction, in this manner do they hold their own among stronger and fiercer species. But when the aura of the body indicates the running season or rut, the rabbit looses his instinct of fear and blindly runs into the den of the serpent or lair of the wolf, if it so happens. This is merely inhibition. The animal has no greater power or bravery, but simply becomes the proverbial "March hare."

Except in case of elemental natures social ethics and custom prevents any reversion to type in mankind, but the opening left by nature to the end of the perpetuation of species, in mankind, becomes a menace to the race when the mental predominates over the physical, in the way of pathological development.

In hysteria we find the standard pathological demonstration of the predomination of the mind over function. Hysteria is not a popular term; it is wiser to call it neurasthenia or Americanitis, especially in the case of male patients. Men have neurasthenia if so afflicted, but women have hysteria, sometimes. But the woman who has hysteria is supposed to have it as an effect of lesion of the pelvic viscera, while the man who has neurasthenia always has weakness or other involvement of the pelvic viscera as a concomitant of the disease.

Hysteria was defined by Moebius in 1816 as "A state in which the ideas control the body and produce morbid changes in its functions." An American authority says: "It occurs in all races, but is more prevalent in its severer forms in the Latin race. In this country the milder grades are common, but the graver forms are rare in comparison with the frequency with which they are seen in France." America has neurasthenia and France has hysteria, and France is the nation of whom the first Napoleon answered when asked: "What does France most need?" in the one simple and comprehensive word, Mothers! France has hysteria and is a motherless and childless nation. The terrible example held up by sociologists when discussing race suicide.

Probably no physician sees more of nervous disorders, or is more uniformly successful in the treatment of this class of disease than the osteopath, and in all cases of nervous disorder he finds the pelvic viscera involved. The patient who comes for sexual incompetency—a rare case—is always a nervous wreck, while the nervous wreck who comes for treatment, if he is relieved, always congratulates himself and the physician or the improvement in this respect.

In treating men for nervous complications it is the duty of the physician to give attention to this factor, for race suicide is in a greater percentage of cases due to the man rather than the woman, and the osteopath is better situated to reach this complication than any other physician. Stimulation of the nervous connections, topical applications to the parts and treatment of the prostate and vesicles will do wonders for the jaded out man and in this question the osteopath has the key to the question of race suicide.

"The Book of the Law" tells of nations and people who "Waxed weak and were overcome," who "Wandered away from the teachings of their fathers and bowed down before strange Gods," which simply means that they, through the refinements of civilization, departed from the simple and rational methods of their forebears and became nonprolific, and their places were taken by the Goths and Vandals of a sturdier race.

Shall we go as have the nations which now grace history and romance, or shall we rise above the common fate through superior intelligence? If we would avoid the fate of nations it must come from the rebuilding and rejuvenating of the individual, for herein lies the element of fall, as Kipling puts it in the most trite manner:

"Now this is the law of the Jungle—As old, and as true as the sky, And the wolf that will keep it may prosper, But the wolf that shall break it must die. As the creepers that girdles the tree trunk, The law runneth forward and back, For the strength of the pack is the wolf, And the strength of the wolf is the pack."

DR. J. A. PRICE
"LIKES OUR STYLE"

Here goes for another year's service. Osteopathic Health is up-to-date. It puts osteopathic ideas in style to my liking. The common people can grasp it. Don't let me miss the September number. I Must Have It.—Dr. J. A. Price, Guthrie, Okla., August 30th, 1909.
The Osteopathic Physician
Fifth Edition of "Practical Dietetics."

We are in receipt of the fifth edition of "Practical Dietetics," containing a reference to "Diet in Disease," by Elida Frances Pattee, author and publisher, 22 West Thirty-ninth street, New York. This book has made a place for itself, the last issue representing a splendid edition. The book has been adopted by many special mediums; it is recommended by all the States Boards of Examiners of Nurses that have thus far been appointed; it has also been adopted for the United States and Canadian governments for use in the Medical Department of the Army; it has been added to the authorized text-book lists of Boston and New York Public Schools and is used in the leading Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Training Schools, etc. The price is $1.10 by mail.

Toilet and Hygienic Antiseptics

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It neither pains or stains. Is odorless and economical, without the all pervading tell-tale odor of Carbolic, Iodoform, etc.

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J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Washington, D. C.

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Dr. Geo. Moffett, Sec.
Kansas City, Mo.

November Osteopathic Health
"A Splendid Number"

The November "Osteopathic Health" is a splendid number and ought to bring a great many patients to our osteopathic practitioners.—Dr. Elizabeth Siewert, D. O., Rockford, III.

If YOU HAVE not yet secured a supply, get your order in NOW. It is an issue of great value on Winter complaints, and the time to educate and campaign along this line is right now, before the troubles have taken hold and old, unsatisfactory methods for relief adopted. Let the people understand there is a better, safer way of checking "colds" and coughs than by depending with drugs. Don't hide the light under a bushel, let it shine.

The Osteopathic Pub. Co.
Chicago

How's This for Quick Action

"Enclosed find my list for December. I wish to change the list each month. I am sure 'Osteopathic Health' is doing me good. I had a patient come in for treatment since I began writing to be treated for a 'cold.' She had just finished reading the November number."

The November Osteopathic Health is a great winter campaigner. It will convert people in your community to the osteopathic treatment for "colds" and kindred complaints—if—you will give it a chance. Will you do it?
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE REVOLT AGAINST DRUGGING

President William D. Foster of the American Institute of Homeopathy said some pertinent things in his annual address before the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Detroit. Dr. Foster said that osteopathy, mental healing, faith healing and other new developments in therapeutics are all loud, emphatic protests against the use of drugs, and illustrate in a marked way the violent reaction against damaging drug-giving which has brought about a condition of therapeutic nihilism. Dr. Foster said:

"The therapeutic pendulum has oscillated from the one extreme of massive doses of the days of Paracelsus to the opposite extreme of no drugs of the European universities of today.

The ultra-scientific medical schools of the United States, in imitation of the German universities, have ceased teaching materia medica and are rapidly falling into therapeutic nihilism. These schools lay great stress upon the teaching of pathology, bacteriology and microscopy, and the use of the antitoxins and specific serums, but ignore the internal use of curative remedies. No drugs of the European universities are taught in the medical schools, but inasmuch as all the schools have aavowed principles of the profession so vehemently lastingly at it."

DANGER OF MALPRACTICE SUITS.

A suit for alleged civil malpractice is a danger that menaces every reputable osteopath, no matter how conscientious in treatment or discreet in his conduct. The suit is sometimes threatened and even prosecuted on the flimsiest grounds. It may be blackmail pure and simple, or it may be the result of a wrong idea as to what was possible and proper under the conditions and circumstances.

Alarmed at the possibility of damage to their reputation and character and perhaps to their financial position in standing a long court fight, doctors are sometimes easily induced to make a settlement. If the claim is a blackmail scheme or otherwise such procedure is a grave mistake. Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B., M. D., D. O., Assistant Manager.

THE PENALTY OF ADVERTISING METED OUT TO DR. HOLLINGSWORTH.

The action of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association at Ann Arbor, October 9th, in turning down the application of Dr. Fred Hollingsworth of Grand Rapids for membership in the association, was a creditable thing to do, and has a good moral worth putting before the members of the profession. Dr. Hollingsworth is a graduate of the A. S. O. — was in the same class as the editor, and certainly had ample opportunity to learn the proprieties of professional life. No omen of the future has been one of those osteopaths who vie with the department of suits in one year. The company insures osteopaths on exactly the same terms as docs. The jury hardly took this true that Dr. Pierce is mistaken. A doctor's reputation and prestige are his most valuable assets. He cannot guard them too jealously.

WILL INSIST ON EXAMINATIONS.

The Michigan Board of Examiners in Osteopathy, after having attended three years, Michigan also might be desirable of registering under the Michigan law without examination may do so. The fee is Twenty-five dollars. Dr. Wm. H. Jones of Adrian is the secretary and treasurer of the board.

Who can refuse appreciative aid to the poor, when the need of assistance is so great? The Michigan Board of Examiners in Osteopathy daily advertise themselves in the newspapers after the manner of fake doctors generally. Well done, members of the Michigan Osteopathic Association. We congratulate you.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF CONViction.

Dr. C. W. Pierce, supreme medical director of the Fraternal Brotherhood of Los Angeles, Calif., does not understand why osteopaths should not continue to demand examinations.

Osteopaths have caused him no little bother on this subject. They have insisted on knowing the exact position of the supreme director in this matter. In a letter to Dr. A. J. Tarr of Ennis, Texas, he finally admits that he will not appoint osteopaths, or, to quote, "I shall not feel like commissioning them (osteopaths) for our society." In the same letter he says rather plaintively: "If I were an osteopath I would not care whether I were commissioned to examine or not." That is where Dr. Pierce is mistaken; if he were an osteopath he would care. It is the aggressive spirit of the osteopath and their determination to demand and secure the right to practice, the right to engage in every profession in particular, that has won them the place and recognition they hold today.

Of course, it is the truth in osteopathy that has been so long ago, has its devoted band of followers. Of course, some people are so thick-skinned that this thing does not mean anythin
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Unfortunately there were no more judges of that rank to appeal to in Atlanta.

Dr. Hardin had the laugh on the M. D.'s over this instance, as the case never came to trial.

So in these early days, by diplomacy, skillful professional work and equally skillful promotion, Dr. Hardin's work brought about the appreciation of osteopathy in Georgia, which has finally culminated in its complete recognition before the law.

As a fitting recognition to Georgia's pioneer osteopath, Dr. Hardin was elected first president of the Georgia Osteopathic Association and held the position for four years. He felt that osteopathy and establishing a state board of examiners became a law Governor Brown appointed him a member of the board and when it was organized he was elected president.

Dr. Hardin was born in Judson, Mo., March 20, 1863. His father and grandfather were "Hardins of Kentucky," one of the leading families of the old Blue Grass State. The Hardins were French Huguenots. His mother's side Dr. Hardin is descended from the Dutch, who founded New Amsterdam. His face looks like some antique Rembrandt study. He was educated at the Central College, Fayetteville, and Vanderbilt University. For two years he was a member of the faculty of the latter institution. He graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in 1899, being a member of the famous "April Class" which has given so many prominent osteopaths to the profession.

Beginning his practice, Dr. Hardin was active in promoting the welfare and spread of osteopathy. He was one of the originators of the field literature idea as a means of educating the people on osteopathy. As early as November, 1898, after a conference with Dr. Charles Hazzard, then a member of the faculty, and with W. E. Link, O. L. Evans and Charles Owens, all members of the same class, The Popular Osteopath was founded, the first and only one of its kind. It was a weekly side of a school journal. This magazine was later adopted as the official organ of the A. O. A. and The Osteopathic Journal of today is considered its logical successor. This was while the editor of Osteopathic Health was still in college and editing the Journal of Osteopathy. As soon as he got out of college he founded Osteopathic Health to set the first really serious page for an office and field magazine, but its forerunner, The Popular Osteopath, has its history, and was all the profession had for a time, and, I believe, Dr. Hardin was the real founder of that student experiment.

Dr. Hardin had held interest in the field literature idea, however, and after he had gotten out into practice and the other paper suspended, he published a small magazine under the title of Osteopathy, and ran it successfully for about seven years, when it was consolidated with Osteopathic Health.

Dr. Hardin has always been much interested in the work of the A. O. A. and has served on the program committee a number of times, as well as on the program and executive committees. He was chairman of the Committee on Osteopathic Terminology, which was appointed at the national convention at Norfolk. This committee has charge of a work that is of great importance to the profession. It is a standing committee and remains in existence until its work is done. It is a painstaking and laborious task, essentially necessary to put osteopathy in the right light before the general public and the scientific world. In addition to formulating a scientific terminology, the committee is preparing similar definitions of osteopathic words for both medical and literary dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Dr. Hardin was elected president of the A. S. O. Alumni. In an address at this time he recommended the foundation and endowment of a chair to do orig-
The Pacific College of Osteopathy

(INCORPORATED)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. Established 1896.

THREE YEARS' COURSE OF STUDY

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

Thirty Instructors and Lecturers.
Well Equipped Chemical, Physiological, Histological, Bacteriological and Anatomical Laboratories.
Clinical Advantages Unsurpassed.
Work throughout based upon Laboratory Methods.
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WHAT OSTEOPATHY MEANS TO WOMEN

HOW IT RELIEVES AND CURES, WITHOUT RESORT TO THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

BEING the October, '09, issue of Osteopathic Health. A standard number always useful, always in demand. Your educational literature is not complete without special information on this important subject.

Women constitute three-fourths of the average practice. They influence half of the remaining fourth. Therefore it is of tremendous importance that women understand what osteopathy means to them, what it can do for them. We have not a very large stock of this exceedingly interesting number, but while they last they are $3.00 per hundred, delivered. If you want some, order at once, or you may be too late.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUB. CO.
CHICAGO.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

HE prospective student of Osteopathy wants to look about him carefully before choosing his school.

Philadelphia is the center of American medicine. The first American medical school was established there. It is the work-shop where Leidy, Gross, Agnew, Pepper, Pierson, Spiller, Ossler and a hundred more set the standard for American practice and American teaching.

This is the environment of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, established in 1899 and since enlarged four times to accommodate the increased attendance.

The Philadelphia College draws clinical material from a population of fifteen hundred thousand.

It has acquired the unrivalled dissecting facilities of the Philadelphia College of Anatomy.

It has access to all the famous clinics of Philadelphia, and to the unique collections of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

And its Faculty enlists the teaching services of some of the foremost practicing Osteopaths in the country.

Students from every part of the United States and from foreign countries seek the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

Next class matriculates September 14, 1909.

Write to the Registrar for catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and a copy of the Journal.

1715 North Broad St.
Osteopaths As Expert Witnesses

The record of the achievements of osteopaths in this particular line of work is growing slowly. Surely there must be many among our readers who could add an experience. Let us hear from you. We want a record we can be proud of.

Record of Cases in Which Osteopaths Have Testified as Experts.

Acme vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., Chickasha, Okla. District Court, June 9th, 1909; Judge Frank M. Baily. Verdict for plaintiff $1,000.00. Dr. W. S. Corbin, expert witness for plaintiff.

Mason Ry. & Light Co. vs. Mason, 123 Ga. 773, H. N. 6. Court of Appeals held that "One who is a graduate of a college whose anatomy and physiology are taught by those who are engaged in the practice of osteopathy and has gained experience in the treatment of nervous disorders may be examined as an expert witness, upon these facts being made to appear, notwithstanding he is not a licensed physician and does not administer drugs to his patients."


Irwin vs. East Liverpool Tract & Light Co., Scranton, Ohio, August, 1908. Common pleas court. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, Ohio, expert witness for plaintiff.

H. N. 5. Dr. Frank F. Jones, Macon, Ga. The Georgia State Board of Health vs. Corbin, expert witness for plaintiff.

Bumpus, East Liverpool, Ohio, expert witness for plaintiff.

By judge on the competence shown. Verdict for plaintiff.


Carried to Supreme Court; verdict of lower court sustained. Dr. R. R. Bumpus, East Liverpool, expert witness for plaintiff.


First osteopath to testify in this court. Defendant attorney objected to osteopath appearing as expert. Objection overruled; witness testified, and was afterwards vaunted by judge on the competence shown. Verdict for plaintiff.

Osteopathic Witness Wins Case in Omaha.

During the present term of the District Court in this city, Judge Frank M. Baily presiding, I was called to give expert testimony for the plaintiff in the case of Acme vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Ry.

The attorneys for the railroad evidently did not know much about osteopathy, or thought I did not, for they, by their cross-examination, attempted to show the jury that I did not know anatomy, physiology and so forth; and had no trouble to convince the jury that I knew whereof I was speaking. Baily had completed the osteopathic examination they had made the case for the plaintiff.

Judgment $1,000.00.

My testimony in this case caused the C. R. I. & P. R. R. to subpoena me as expert in the case of Emanuel vs. Slife & Co., but this case was settled out of court.—W. S. Corbin, D. O., Chickasha, Okla.

In D. O. Land

Compared with Chinaware.

A little girl and her mother were walking down the street, when they came to a place where a large hole had been spread over the pavement to deaden the noise, because of the illness of a woman living in that square.

"Oh, look, mamma," cried the little girl. "What's all the hay doing in the street?"

"That's because Mr. E. has a tiny baby, which God has sent her," said her mother, gently, and after a moment's thought said slowly: "Gawdins, she must have been well."—Philadelphia Times.

Good Place for Cultured Man.

We are advised that Kane, Pa., presents an opening for an osteopath. Several hundred people in this town do a good business being window glass and bottle manufacturing. There is no osteopath in the place, and there are about twenty M. D.'s. To assure prompt success, a D. O., we are advised, is needed to fill this location should be a man capable of mixing in refined society and an advocate of nice people ready to welcome the right man.

The American School of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

DR. A. T. STILL, Founder of the Science, President

Next class will begin January 25, 1910

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

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

ADDRESS

American School of Osteopathy
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI
The Texas board requires the four-year letter of the Texas law, from osteopaths as well as other schools of medicine, as a prerequisite to examination and license in Texas. This four-year rule of the Texas board only applies to osteopathic graduates after June 24, 1909. The Texas authorities will complete reciprocity with Oklahoma, provided osteopathic instruction be made optional as to whether those licensed possessed the original requirements of the Texas board. The only state providing complete osteopathic reciprocity arrangements exist with Texas in Wisconsin, and the four-year rule mentioned will apply to this state and will be strictly enforced in giving osteopathic credits from all reciprocal states, subsequent to date given—June 24, 1909.—Texas State Journal of Medicine.

The annual meeting of the seventh district Iowa Osteopathic Association was held at Grinnell, October 31.

The program was as follows: "Diagnostic Tests of the Integument and Atlas and Axis," Dr. K. R. Ridgway, Des Moines; "Demonstration of Correction of Lesions of Atlas and Axis," Dr. H. H. Hulbert, Des Moines; "Lesions of the Seventh Cervical," Dr. H. P. Starkey, Atchison; "Nervous Indigestion," Dr. E. C. Thompson, Minneapolis; "An Osteopathic Theory in Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases," Dr. JO. W. Hoffsess, of Kansas City; vice-president, Dr. B. A. Kirkpatrick, Des Moines; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. H. M. Cluett, Sioux City; and Dr. H. M. La Rue, secretary-treasurer of the association.

The New York Annual meeting of the Seventh District Iowa Osteopathic Association was held at Grinnell, October 31.

The program was as follows: "Diagnostic Tests of the Integument and Atlas and Axis," Dr. K. R. Ridgway, Des Moines; "Demonstration of Correction of Lesions of Atlas and Axis," Dr. H. H. Hulbert, Des Moines; "Lesions of the Seventh Cervical," Dr. H. P. Starkey, Atchison; "Nervous Indigestion," Dr. E. C. Thompson, Minneapolis; "An Osteopathic Theory in Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases," Dr. JO. W. Hoffsess, of Kansas City; vice-president, Dr. B. A. Kirkpatrick, Des Moines; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. H. M. Cluett, Sioux City; and Dr. H. M. La Rue, secretary-treasurer of the association.

The New York Osteopathic Society held its eleventh annual meeting at the Hotel New Yorker, Sunday night, October 22. The first session was given over to reports of the officers and the address of the president, Dr. William M. Smiley, of Albany. The program included a demonstration on orthopedic surgery by Dr. C. B. Laughlin, of Kirkville; Mo., and papers by Drs. Ada A. Achorn, of Boston, and Dr. Charles E. Flock, of New York.

Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. L. Bannister, Mount Vernon; vice-president, Dr. Hugh Russell, Buffalo; secretary-treasurer, Dr. D. B. Kaiser, Streator, Ill.; directors, Dr. J. H. McDowell, Troy; directors, Dr. W. M. Smiley, Albany; Dr. C. N. Biddle, Rochester; and Dr. E. F. Fitcher, New York—Albany (N. Y.). Times Union.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company
171 Washington Street Chicago, Ill.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company

Special Sale of Osteopathic Health Stock Numbers

Excellent standard promotion material at exceptionally low cost.

These numbers have all given satisfaction. They are simple, pure Osteopathic talks that interest, fascinate, convince.

We don't want to carry this stock any longer. It represents too much capital tied up. Also, to avoid expense of handling small orders, we want to close out in good assortment.

Progressive D. O.'s, who are anxious to make an impressive educational practice-building campaign, will find this a rare opportunity, as we will co-operate by selling the necessary material, in quantities, at rock-bottom prices.

Write for sample copies. State quantity desired and ask for special quotation.
Maryland Association Discusses Legislation.

The Maryland Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting October 21 in the office of Dr. E. T. Schmidt, Funkhouser Building, Baltimore. Those present were: President, Dr. A. M. Smith, Hagerstown; vice-president, Dr. Alphonso M. Kirkpatrick, Baltimore; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Henry A. McMains, Baltimore; and members: Drs. W. J. Welch, B. R. Creighton, C. E. K. Bayles, Baltimore. The meeting was well attended, ninety-nine per cent of the members present. Various phases of the work in Maryland and generally were freely discussed. "Legislation of the coming winter" was the subject of a most important talk by Dr. Henry A. McMains, as an association voted to be prepared and stand together for what they consider to be their very best interest. The talk was well received by the large company assembled.

"The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interest of those who refer cases to Dr. Stewart and, as well, the interests of osteopathy in general, are in the best possible care at the hands of Dr. Stewart. The "O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart."

Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique

By MYRON H. BÜBSY, formerly Professor of these Branches at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy

268 pages—275 TREATMENTS—33 illustrations

64 MUSCULAR; 87 VERTEBRAE TREATMENTS; 37 RIB TREATMENTS; 10 INNOMINATE; 17 VISCERAL TREATMENTS; 75 for upper and lower limbs, organs, glands, neuralgia, neuralgiform conditions, tendons.

Sold by Graduates of Recognized Osteopathic Colleges

One can gain many expressions from leading instructors:

"If one knows what will happen, even if he is not told what will happen, he has learned a medicine."—Dr. T. L. Herroder.

"Osteopathy is the art of balancing the body, and work and deserve credit for most skilful handling of a difficult case of osteitis."—Dr. M. E. Smith, secretary.

Price, $5.00. By Registered Mail $5.50.


FOR SALE


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We supply Fairbanks Standard Scale for Physicians' Offices. We are in hearty sympathy with the A. O. A. legislative committee on weights and measures.

Dr. Edward A. Bartolomew, 161 State St., Chicago

Dr. E. F. BARTHELOMEW, 161 State St., CHICAGO

For those who are looking for reliable and experienced help, we recommend Dr. Harvey Langman to be the right choice.

"Quality is a good man, I understand," said the old friend. "Peanut anyone?"

"Well," said Harvey Langman, slowly, "I don't understand it, but he is the right man to have in charge of the case."
Why Some Patients Quit Dissatisfied and How to Prevent It

S

O many patients try a few treatments and quit without my ever knowing why. Others who should come once a month or oftener fall to come at all." This is the statement of one of our good osteopaths writing the editor a personal letter.

What is the reason?

There may be many reasons but it seems to me likely that this doctor is perhaps at fault in not making his patients understand at the time he takes on each new case, the nature of osteopathy, what it is, what it tries to do, how it is going to do it in every particular, and giving his patients a small investment needed to supply one’s office with plenty of good field literature. This is just the thing with which to remember osteopathy, and it is just the thing which, as the "Holiday Number" of the "Osteopathic Health" every month for a year you get a regular "Osteopathic Graduation for the Year’s Blessings," to its friends and patients is the sort of thing which as the "Holiday Number" of the "Osteopathic Health" every month for a year you get a regular cover, emphasizes the special products of Christmas festivities.

The logical and necessary part of this education is to hand the new patient one of the profession’s well-written magazines explaining something further about the theory and practice of osteopathy—perhaps on osteopath—what it is, what it tries to do, how it is going to do it in every particular, and giving the patient a small investment needed to supply one’s office with plenty of good field literature.

I believe that too much serious thought and attention cannot be devoted by our doctors to this delicate and diplomatic job of making osteopathic patients of those who apply for examination and after reading of it as their vehicle of Christmas and Holiday than the doctor can accomplish by personal letter. I am right.

A special cover with holly borders has been inserted in this issue, the patient’s name is more likely to be furnished with a copy that covers a case similar to his own and it makes him understand fully the ins and outs of osteopathic diagnosis and treatment and after reading one issue he is ready for a second, an earlier issue, or a new one, as the case may be. In the course of the issue he has read about osteopathy, all well-guided and properly initiated by his doctor. Instead of getting "cold feet" then and dropping out after a few treatments, such a patient gets stronger and stronger in the faith and practice. He will hang on to the bitter end—so long as his doctor tells him there is any chance for him, even though his case happens to be one which osteopathy cannot cure.

A patient grounded in this way in the faith in osteopathy, will still continue to boost our cause and will be found saying that while osteopathy could not cure his case, there were good reasons for it, and he understands them perfectly, and notwithstanding, it will probably cure every other case, and he remembers the known scores of just this sort of patient and they are the best ever.

Osteopathic Health

A

NOVELTY in every sense of the word is the December issue of Osteopathic Health, which, as the "Holiday Number" of the little osteopathic free magazine, has been written as a holiday greeting from the osteopathic physician to his patients and former patients.

It is not the sort of issue which the doctor should give to every friend and family, to send out with the impression that osteopathy did not do anything for him. This may easily be anticipated and such an undesirable result practically insured against by taking the time necessary to instruct our patients and making the small investment needed to supply one’s office with plenty of good field literature. What is more, these new patients always become our very best missionaries if we will direct them properly. Not only will they carry away our office magazines with avidity, if they are started right, for the first issue, but they will carry away copies after copy during the month, if made to understand that they are welcome to them, to give to their personal acquaintances, both by eloquence and by handing them copies of Osteopathic Health and what it is, what it tries to do, how it is going to do it in every particular, and giving the patient a small investment needed to supply one’s office with plenty of good field literature.

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Contents of the "Holiday Number"

Osteopathic Health

Osteopathy’s Holiday Greetings, to its friends and patients is the introductory editorial of the December issue of Osteopathic Health. Read it, Doctor, and we are sure you will endorse the sentiments expressed heartily, and wish to have this message as your greetings to many of your friends.

Osteopathic Graditude for the Year’s Blessings, is a timely explanation of how well adapted osteopathy is to treat "colds," indigestion, dyspepsia and such endemic ills which menace men.

"The Osteopath as a Family Doctor" tells the story of the D. O. from an office specialist in chronic diseases to a family doctor who is more successful in the care of acute maladies.

"Osteopathy for Men," makes it plain how well adapted this system is to care for the average ills which menace men.

"Osteopathy for Women," tells of the availability of this treatment for the usual aches, pains and weakesses of women.

"Osteopathy for Children" gives running hints of the value of osteopathy for the care and development of children’s bodies and management of the usual fevers and other ills of childhood.

Three Hundred Per Cent Decline of Drug Consumption in Ten Years is cited from the general hospital reports of Boston as indicative of the trend of therapeutic our way.

This issue appears in a special holiday cover which makes it especially appropriate as a holiday souvenir to send to one’s friends, patients and former patients.

Twenty thousand copies, in plain envelopes, are printed up for you, at the cost of $3.50. Professional cards are printed for 10 cents a hundred copies, with plain envelopes.

If you place your order to use "Osteopathic Health" every month for a year you get a reduced price of 15 cents an issue for a total of 160 magazines.

The annual price is $3.00 per hundred.

Two hundred of this December issue on single orders cost $6.75.

Five hundred cost $15.

One thousand cost $22.50.

Regular contract users of the magazine who will take more than one hundred copies may do so at the lower prices which apply for term contracts on any quantity ordered.

Professional cards are provided for 10 cents a hundred copies, with plain envelopes, at the cost of $1.00.

We will address envelopes on the typewriter, insert magazines, affix stamps and mail to your list for 30 cents per hundred magazines. You, of course, provide the postage, which is $0.03 per issue.

Printed up with your professional card from your electrotape, 25 cents extra.

We will address envelopes on the typewriter, insert magazines, affix stamps and mail to your list for 25 cents per hundred magazines. You, of course, provide the postage, which is $0.03 per issue.

If you place your order to use "Osteopathic Health" every month for a year you get a reduced price of 15 cents an issue for a total of 160 magazines.

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Printed up with your professional card from your electrotape, 25 cents extra.
Do the State Boards Really Want Reciprocity?

Norman C. Hawes, D. O., Gouverneur, N. Y.

There is a question I think should have been brought up long ago, but I have never seen it mentioned and that is the reciprocity clauses made by the various state boards. They all claim they do not want a monopoly in their state, but I notice that in nearly every instance the clause reads like this:

"Reciprocity is only granted where certificates to practice were secured through an examination."

Now I would like to ask the profession if that is not about as big a farce as anything that the boards have ever done, as today about nineteen-twentis of the osteopaths in practice never took an examination. Perhaps I am wrong about this, but I don't feel that way. The question is, What good does the clause do, with that provision always in it? If the various state boards do not want a monopoly, and really want to do the profession at large any good, they should quit putting the clause the way they do.

PERSONAL.

Dr. James P. Burlington has resumed practice and is spending three days a week at his Rochester, N. Y., offices, 144-145 Cutler building.

Dr. E. E. Ilgenfritz is now located at Osceola, Iowa, having moved from Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he had an office for a short time.

Dr. F. J. Fitch is still practicing at Pittsburg, Pa., and is now devoting all his time to his connection in Scranton, Pa. Dr. Silas Dimmoch has charge of the Pittsburg practice.

Dr. H. Lewis Conklin has given up his office at Bloomfield, N. J., and is now giving his entire attention to his Practice, N. J., practice.

Dr. A. B. Cunningham, formerly of Fort Williams, Ont., Can., expects to locate in the far Northwest. His temporary office is Third and Marion streets, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Roberta McClearn, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, has been temporarily away from practice looking after a brother who was a serious accident in an elevator shaft. At first it appeared it would prove fatal, but he is now on the road to recovery.

Dr. Amanda N. Hamilton, of Greeley, Colo., is away enjoying a six months' vacation.

Dr. O. Gilbert Weed, formerly of Chanute, Kansas, has been spending a vacation visiting Spokane, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. He is now taking a P. G. course at the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.

Dr. Sarah F. Pugh, of Fresno, Cal., has been suffering from a severe illness for about a month, but is now progressing favorably.

Dr. Grace Wilson, Unionville, Mo., spent the last two weeks of October away from her office. She is now back to work and ready for winter practice.

Dr. A. S. Heggen, who recently located in Madison, Wis., has changed his offices from the Carroll building to rooms 7 and 8, Bager Annex.

Dr. Luther Howland, recently of Hastings, Neb., is now the Los Angeles, Cal., taking P. G. course at the Los Angeles College.

Dr. A. B. Treadwell, Iola, Kansas, has been laid up some four weeks by an attack of typhoid fever.

On the invitation of Dr. J. E. Downing, of Bay City, Mich., the state society will meet in that city next year. The October 16th issue of Social and Otherwise, a weekly paper published at Monroe, Ia., contains a very nice biographical sketch of Dr. Murray Graves, illustrated with halftone portrait.

Dr. L. E. and Grace Wyckoff have opened their new offices at 310-311 O. T. Johnson building, Los Angeles, Cal., and have discontinued their office at Long Beach.

Dr. J. Page Parker, formerly of Gainesville, Fla., has located at Bradenton, Fla., where he reports prospects very encouraging.

Dr. H. R. Gibson, of Elida, New Mex., is taking a year's P. G. work at the Littlejohn College, Chicago.

Dr. H. C. P. Moore, of Enterprise, Oreg., has been visiting her mother, Dr. T. E. Purdom, of Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. F. E. and H. C. P. Moore, formerly of La Grande, are now located at Enterprise, Ore. They sold their

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Dr. Seor of Virginia, Minn., says: "Dr. Overall's book should be read by every up-to-date practitioner, for he will have conditions of the prostate that can only be treated in a sensible way by having a thorough knowledge of this book. Dr. Overall has worked out a system that is original, plain, practical and gives results that no other treatment or method can. He has drawn the curtain aside and there is no excuse for us not now curing these cases or knowing where to send them to be cured."

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La Grange practice on account of wishing to take a P. G. course, but they will not take up the course until spring.

During a football game October 6, Roy Townsend, of Vina, La., suffered a fracture and dislocation of the jaw, pronounced by the physicians present the worst they had ever seen. Dr. Austin Neame was called upon to set the jaw, being assisted by an M. D. and a dentist.

Dr. E. S. Hamill has opened offices at 403-405 Rathskchild building, 14 Broad street, Philadelphia, and
Dr. William Frank Murray, of Earlville and Sand-
wich, III., was married October 26 to Miss Mabel E.
Walters, of Sandwich. The ceremony was at the home
of the bride's parents, the homecoming of the happy
couple spent in Chicago and in points in Ohio.
Dr. W. E. Rolluck, of Ft. Morgan, Colo., has pur-
chased the practice and good will of Dr. B. O. Burton,
formerly at Ft. Morgan, but now at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Dr. W. E. Davis, formerly of Paris, Ill., is now at 318
Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal. He is doing some special
work at the Los Angeles College.
Dr. E. A. West, of College Place, Wash., is enjoying
a rest at Pardeeville, Wis.
Dr. H. O. Burton has sold his practice at Ft. Morgan,
Colo., and is now located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where
he reports he is getting along finely. His offices are in
the Sapp block, room 201-202.
The Jamestown (N. D.) Daily Capital of October 14
contains an extensive description of Drs. Bolton &
Blanchard's Osteopathic Infirmary. It is illustrated with
a three column halftone. The doctors seem to have
secured the good will of the community and should be
successful.
Dr. William C. Parfitt, of Sunnyvale, Wash., has been
appointed city health officer, and deputy health officer
for Yakima county, Wash. He says: "If really does a
D. O. good to see the M. D.'s trot around and report
their contagious cases and have a D. O. give them orders.
They did not like the idea of being under my jurisdic-
tion, but they are coming to time."
Dr. Charlotte Strun, of San Antonio, Texas, advises
us that she has finally permanently located at Roehl
Texas, to recuperate from a severe illness. She has
returned to San Antonio for practice and will remain
indefinitely. Her office is at 589 Moore building.

REMOVALS.
Dr. W. L. Lassett, from 407 to 562 Warren street,
Roxbury, Mass.
Dr. T. W. Woodward, from 3177 Harriett avenue, So.,
to 3001 Aldrich avenue, So., Minneapolis, Minn.
Dr. E. R. Spencer, from Winona, Kan., to Seneca,
Kan.
Dr. B. O. Burton, from Fort Morgan, Colo., to 501-2
Sapp block, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Dr. E. W. Davis, from 249 W. Court street, Paris, Ill.,
to 318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. H. L. Chiles, from Auburn, N. Y., to 462 Main
street, Orange, N. J.
Dr. W. L. J. Calvert, from Newark, Ohio to Hereford,
Tex.
Dr. J. R. Cunningham, from 601 Moore building to
449 Moore building, San Antonio, Tex.
Dr. H. R. Gibson, from Elida, N. M., to 1422 W.
Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. E. F. Page Parker, from Galenville, Fla., to Braden-
town, Fla.
Dr. W. E. Dwiggins, from Bakersfield, Cal., to East
Auburn, Cal.
Dr. E. C. Murphy, from 415 Van Buren street, Dan-
ville, Ill., to 27-29 Ingram building, Eau Claire, Wis.
Dr. Luther Howland, from Hastings, Neb., to Los
Angeles, Cal.
Dr. A. W. Weggen, from Carroll block, to 7-8 Badger
Annex, Madison, Wis.
Dr. J. W. Pearce, from 707 N. Oregon street to 618 N.
Oregon street, Portland, Ore.
Dr. Elf K. Stow, from 17 Main street, Binghamton,
N. Y., to 518 W. 3d street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. Ina G. Cowper, from Menlo, to Green-
ville Inn., Greenville, Miss.
Dr. Henry C. Hetherington, from Pierce block, to 414-416
Byrne building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. Josephine Bradley, from Eureka Springs, Ark., to
318 Clay street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. Morris M. Brill, from 15 W. 34th street to 44 E.
175th street, New York City.
Dr. Fanny T. Carleton, from Barre to Waterbury, Vt.
Dr. J. A. Carver, from Phoenix to Quinlan, Tex.
Dr. C. O. Cline, from White Health to Monticello, Ill.
Dr. Harriet Crisler, from Niagara Falls, to 61 College
street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Dr. A. M. Cunningham, from Blue Mound to Beth-
any, III.
Dr. Lillian B. Davis, from Monett, Mo., to Hayden,
Russi county, Col.
Dr. J. M. Farnham, from Glenwood to St. Cloud, Minn.
Dr. Sara P. Herdman, from S. Maple street to 302-3
Gibbs building, San Antonio, Tex.
Dr. John C. Herman, winter offices at Daytonia, Fla.,
Box 381.
Dr. H. M. Frazer, at 601 Union Savings Bank build-
ing, Oakland, Cal.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.
American School of Optics
EULLSWORTH, KANSAS

Dr. Gerhardes Claassen, at 425 E. 161st street, New
York City.
Dr. Helen E. Walker, at 611 Eilers building, Seattle.
Dr. A. F. Brown, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Dr. H. W. Hawkins, at 944 Fargrave street, Wash-
ington, D. C.
Dr. E. Hemphill, Abbott block, Porterville, Cal.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.
Dr. A. S. Loving and Wilden P. Snare, at 808 Temple
Court, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Pleak & Elliott, at 215 A South Main St., Tulsa,
Okla.

LOCATION.
Dr. J. H. Osborn, at Auburn, Neb.

MARRIED.
Dr. Jennie B. Neal to Dr. Jos. F. Byrne, September
3rd.
Dr. W. L. Lassett, at 385 E. 34th street, New York City.
Dr. William Frank Murray, of Earlville and Sand-
wich, Ill., and Miss Mabel E. Walters, of Sandwich,
October 20th, at the home of the bride's parents.

BORN.
To Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Beeman, of New York City,
October 6th, a daughter.
To Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Chapman, of La Grange, Ind.,
October 8th, a daughter.
To Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Wolcott, of Oregon, Ill., a
dughter.
To Dr. and Mrs. J. Ivan Dufur, of Philadelphia, Pa.,
September 16th, a daughter.
To Dr. and Mrs. H. C. McDonald, of Chicago, November
16th, a daughter.

DIED.
Mrs. Mary Douglass, daughter of Dr. H. E. Douglass,
of Chicago, Sept., 1916, at the age of 70. Her death was
announced by the sudden rupturing of a Fallopian tube.
She was a sister of Mrs. Mabel E. Clark, of Indianapolis,
Ind. The funeral was held at Monte Vista, Colo., October
16th.

WANT ADS.
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hours or full days; only desired for long term patient; good
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