The Osteopathic Physician

Volume XVIII. Chicago, September, 1910. Number 3

Other Osteopathic Factors
A. Still Craig, D. O., Kansas City, Mo.

We all like sheep have gone astray. So said Isaiah, and I believe it is equally true of present day osteopaths. You may have heard me express a similar sentiment; and you are welcome to the opinion, if you hold it, that it is I who have followed off some strange bellwether into by and forbidden paths. I maintain that ten-finger osteopathy is not, has not been, and cannot be a complete therapeutic system, and I believe further, that the idea that it is, has worked incalculable harm to the science.

Several years ago we reached the 5,000 mark, numerically, and so far as I can learn, this remains approximately our figure. An undue proportion of our earliest practitioners has either broken in health or abandoned the profession for other work. This result is not without a cause.

In the March A. O. A. Journal, Dr. Walkup bewails the fact that his corrected lesions do not remain corrected. He gets the cases of other practitioners who have corrected the lesions, he corrects the lesions and in time the patient may drift into the hands of other practitioners who have corrected the lesions. What's the use? Wherein lies the fault? Dr. Walkup says that the fault is not with the science of osteopathy, but that it is in "the depleted human system." Perhaps it is, but it is the business of osteopathy to overcome that "depletion."

How frequently, in osteopathic literature and discussion does the question of whether we shall add drugs to our curricula arise; but just as often it is solved and settled in the negative forever—till the next time.

Is there something so attractive and enticing about drugs in spite of the fact that medical literature is teeming with such statements as the following, from a late number of the Medical Record:

Leatham Reynolds records some experiments to show the effect of morphine on phagocytosis and it would seem that the morphine exerts a marked influence on the leucocytes. Not only does it check diapedesis, but phagocytosis is diminished in a marked degree, and the growth of the bacteria, on the other hand, is not appreciably affected. Morphine not only masks the symptoms, but it muzzles the phagocytes.

Yet with it all we seem to long for the "flesh pots of Egypt." Is osteopathy, then, a failure? I answer that it is—and it is not.

Have you not had patients who have suffered and done you the greatest good in their improvement, and then when you were expecting the greatest, they have ceased to improve, and, notwithstanding your best efforts, they have stilled for a time, and then gradually lost ground? Perhaps later you took a little different tack, or perhaps other practitioners have corrected the patient sailed on to health. In this case osteopathy failed and osteopathy succeeded. You first removed some lesion and the system, relieved of its drag, responded rapidly, but later began to feel the weight of the other hindrances more markedly. Some other impediment had to be removed before health could be obtained.

From our collective patient, osteopathy has removed a lesion, and, on account of the effects of this, osteopathy itself has reached its present static and regressive condition. This regressive condition was reached a few years ago, but for some reason its growth has been checked and the stumps in growth too often means retrogression, and we don't want it to die on our hands.

Shall we go on complacently treating our patient and complacently talking about the weather, or shall we in desperation, bring in the hypodermic of a waning drug education to deaden the phagocytes until another osteopathy comes along under some other name, and we are left in discredit? Rather let us scratch our heads and tweak our brains, and be the parties to advance the nation to health and ourselves to eternal credit.

I maintain that the fault lies with the osteopath and not with osteopathy. Ex-President Ray, of the A. O. A., I think in his inaugural, made the ridiculous statement, that what is good enough for Dr. Still is good enough for him. This is ridiculous, in that any American should limit his mental receptivity to the capacity of any finite man. I received one of the little old A. S. O. diplomas, upon which was given a definition of osteopathy, copyrighted in 1893 by A. T. Still. Copyrighted though it is, I think he will not object to my quoting it. On account of its intricacy, it is not often worded and not because Dr. Still said it, it is a good foundation for us to build upon:

"The American School of Osteopathy, teaching and for its work is called osteopathy, and maintaining a complete circuit of the forces of motor, sensory and sympathetic nerves, to and from the brain and all the organs, tissues, blood and other vessels, the bowels and all parts, and the whole of the human system that pertains to nourishment, strength and growth of bone, the skin appendages and soft parts of the body.

"Health is the result of the harmonious action of the system when all parts are unirritated by any cause, such as increased or diminished flow of the fluids of the arteries or veins or the nerve force, by partial or complete dislocation of bones, muscles, tissues, membranes or parts of the whole system. The object of osteopathy is freedom of flow of all electric or other fluids, forces or substances pertaining to life."

Our patient has ceased to improve because we have failed to live up to the duties and privileges of this definition. Our remedy, with the attendant renewed prestige and advancement, must be brought about by living up to it. Dr. Still got out of the rut. We have been following his wagon track too closely that we have made a new one, and a rut is a rut for a that. "The object of osteopathy is freedom of flow of all electric or other fluids, forces or substances pertaining to life." We will never, never, achieve this by vertebral adjustment. The digestive and the nervous system of the nation is all unstrung, and the cure lies in an absolute revolution of the methods of life which brought about this result.

I know this spells cranks for me. The stand that Dr. Still took spelled crank for him and his immediate followers, but it also turned something, and something having been turned, the cranial part is forgotten. People have ceased to regard us as cranks. Let us be cranks and turn something. Otherwise disaster awaits us. Other osteopaths will not fill the country's need for physicians. If they should, I believe it would take many more times the size of the present number of all physicians. A few number could not give the requisite treatments. How many families can you care for osteopathically?

What then shall we do? Let us he doctors, meaning teachers. Let us teach the people how to live. To do this I will admit we must do a little learning ourselves, but that will not be in vain, but positively fruitful.

We can promote the "freedom of flow" by using the natural methods, not in connection with but as a part of our treatment. These are not only osteopathic methods. I mean light, air, water, food, exercise and right
thinking, with especial attention to elimination. How necessary all, and yet how little attention we give them.

Your engine may be in perfect adjustment, but least certain parts of it stand idle and you will find that rust has done its work. Just as surely will you find that ashes, clinkers and soot will soon ruin it, no matter what the adjustment. Persons are rare in which these very conditions do not obtain, and in which adjustment is all that they need.

Shall I be specific? Our dietetic system, if one looks to that conclusion. I shall be specific in touching one of those sore spots near an osteopathic center. We are not half correcting spinal lesions. We are shamefully neglecting them. I tell you the doctor quoted above did not correct his lesions. They are not corrected till they are corrected to stay corrected. I shall demonstrate to you that spinal lesions may be and have been corrected without the touch of human hand. I took spinal tracings or spinograms of a number of students in the physical culture training school, at Battle Creek last year, and in about six months repeated the operation and the result in every case was a much more normal spine. In the very few cases in which the spine was approxi- mately normal there was practically no change. These students corrected their lesions while paying absolutely no attention to them, but paying all attention to body building exercises, habits and foods. This, in spite of the theory held by prominent members of our profession, that exercise to a lesion will accentuate that lesion as the parts are unduly weakened on the side of the lesion.

Now a word relative to the spinograph. I have been working with different models for several years, having presented my first instrument at the Iowa association meeting at Cedar Rapids, in 1902. My present instrument works on the pantographic principle and the reader will note that the tracing is close enough often to outline the individual spinous processes. As to general accuracy, we must allow a little for the difference in posture and

position of the patient, but we have kept this uniform as possible and the error is not great. Two tracings taken at or about the same time coincide very closely.

The types of normal spines, Fig. 1, with which the others are compared, are in the nature of a composite tracing of people of excellent physique. These tracings are also compared with the standard of Dr. Goetz and other authorities.

In Fig. 1, A, B, C, D, are the tracings of training school students, 1 being the first record, 2 the normal spine, and 3 the second tracing; these being, as noted above, about six months apart. A and B show anterior dorsal or straight spines and C and D the opposite condition.

These are but four of a considerable number of records made, the subjects being in "ordinary" health, yet showing much abnormality of spinal contour. I also recorded a number of minor lateral deviations. In no instance did the exercise to a lesion increase that lesion, but on the other hand every lesion showed more or less improvement. The tendency toward the normal spine was remarkable.

In the Journal of the A. O. A., for June, Dr. Meacham takes the position that there is no characteristic spine or thorax for tuberculosis. My records are not numerous enough to prove or disprove this, but I present some for what they are worth. In Fig. 1, A is the spine of one whose family history is all tubercular, though he had not developed actual disease himself.

That spine might easily have predisposed to the disease, but by exercise I believe that he overcame the hereditary tendency. E gives both the lateral and the antero-posterior tracing of a man who died a short time after of pulmonary tuberculosis. F is the antero-posterior tracing of a consumptive, while G gives the lateral and antero-posterior tracing of an asthmatic. B is the spine of a tall, slim, young lady, who grew very rapidly and developed an unusually straight spine. Six months brings out to a marked degree the normal curves.

Passing to Fig. 2, presented and explained in the August Osteopathic Health I shall not dwell upon them here.

In Fig. 3 we have, first the lateral deviation and then the antero-posterior tracings of three of my private patients, with dates of the tracings. In A, a case of nervous dyspepsia, the lateral deviations are of especial interest. It will be noticed that the same deviations are noted in each tracing, but that these lesions rapidly diminish in size. The physical condition improved commensurately. B is the case of a lady with marked lateral curvature, decided anterior dorsal and oosterior lumbar. In fact, her normal spinal curves are practically reversed. She had been suffering almost constant sciatic pain and pain in the calf of leg for more than a year, and had been treating with various D. O.'s for nearly a year with some benefit, but the idea of doing anything toward correcting her spine at her age, about 30, seemed to be new to her.

She took six treatments at this time, but I gave her specific direction as to exercise and diet. The pain disappeared. She left the city and took some further treatments of another D. O. and kept up her exercise and July 1st resumed treatment with me, thoroughly imbued with her changed spinal condition. While, of course, this last tracing shows anything but a normal spine, some of the minor lateral conditions have disappeared, and her position might be aptly described by the term used by Dr. Abrams in his "Spondelo-therapy," viz., spinal insufficiency.

The other spines shown in Fig. 2, having been described in the August Osteopathic Health I shall not dwell upon them here.
with the packing industry and she naturally adopted vegetarianism and suffered from lack of nourishment. This was overcome by substituting the proper meatless diet. It is a case in which alopecia was the principle symptom. It is remarkable for the rapid change in the upper dorsal condition. The general health greatly improved with promise of improvement in the scalp condition.

The philosophy of some of these changes I shall have to leave for another paper, but the facts are as shown.

Should the reader be incredulous it is no more than I should be, were this written by another, and sometimes I can hardly believe it myself. I have my records and if they can be duplicated by pure manipulation I should be glad to know it, but I have not been able to do it. Osteopathy is broad enough if we will but use it and prove it.

Carnegie Report Raps Our School

Ralph Kendric Smith, D. O., Boston.

WHILE the recent newspaper references to the report upon medical education published by the "Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching," were devoted to the sensational scoring of allopathic and homeopathic institutions, poor little osteopathy was quite overlooked. But not so with the official document itself. Let us most osteopathic practitioners may be content with reading the newspaper reports and consequently pluming themselves upon their escape from the slashing criticisms of general medical education, I have secured a copy of the book, which consists of three hundred and forty-six pages, quarto. A careful perusal discloses the fact that our colleges were not overlooked. After reading it we might wish that they had been. While we may rejoice that the general public was not told our shortcomings in the vigorous manner in which we have been criticized, it is well that we should not be ignorant of the verdict of the official inspector, who personally visited all of our colleges.

Here follow the report upon our eight colleges:

**PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE AND InfIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY.** Established 1898. An independent institution. Entrance requirement: Nominal. Attendance: 99. Teaching staff: 18, of whom 11 are professors, 7 of other grade. Resources available for maintenance: Fees, amounting to $15,900 (estimated). Laboratory facilities: These are not without some truth. Our schools are owned privately. Let us remedy this by doing as all other schools of practice have done—secure federal legislation protecting the public from gross material. The dissection-room, in which a large margin of profit is secured by the number of students, as is likewise the teaching staff. The dissecting-room contains a chemical laboratory, consisting of which is not given in the catalogue, is a plain story building containing a chemical laboratory, along the same lines.

Ostensibly high school graduation; but "mature men and women who have been in business are a chance and usually make good." Attendance: 12. Teaching staff: 12, with 11 student assistants. Resources available for maintenance: Fees, amounting to $12,750 (estimated). Laboratory facilities: The school has an ordinary chemical laboratory, containing a limited amount of apparatus for experimentation in physiology. Clinical facilities: A dispensary is carried on at the school, which also owns a hospital for out-patients.

The catalogue fails, however, to state that the students have no regular work in this hospital. They are rarely seen medical cases; "they don't have as much acute work as they should." Nevertheless, they are drilled to "treat gonorrhea by diet and antisepsics; syphilis with ointments and dietics, and without mercury; typhoid, pneumonia, etc." along the same lines.

Date of visit: May, 1909.

**LOS ANGELES COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.** Established 1905 and owned by two individuals. Entrance requirement: Less than an ordinary grammar school education, with conditions. Many of our osteopathic schools are men of advanced years. Attendance: Began two years ago with 60, now claims "more than 50." Teaching staff: 19, all of whom are practitioners. Resources available for maintenance: Fees, the annual income being about $37,500 from tuition and a considerable sum from "treatments." "People are ready to pay for relief from distress and sickness. It is only fair to say that many of our graduates are earning as much in single months as they were formerly able to earn by a full year's work. As the instruction provides for practice, the stock must be a very profitable investment. Clinical facilities: The school occupies a five-story building containing a clinical laboratory, with meager equipment and limited desk space, and a single laboratory for histology, pathology, and bacteriology. The dissecting-room contains five tables, but sufficient material. The rest of the building is mainly devoted to treatment rooms and the business office. Clinical facilities: There is no free dispensary. Patients who are willing to undergo treatment before a class pay not less than $3 a month; patients who are treated in the presence of a single student pay $5. A hospital is now under construction. The trend of the treatment is that of a thriving business. An abundance of advertising matter, in which the profits of osteopathy are prominently set forth, is distributed.

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**AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.** Established 1890 and owned by two individuals. Entrance requirement: Less than a common school education. Attendance: 560 (ranging in age from 18 to 54 years). Teaching staff: 12, with 11 student assistants. Resources available for maintenance: Fees, amounting to $90,000 (estimated). Laboratory facilities: These are absurdly inadequate for the number of students, as is likewise the teaching staff. A single room is used as bacteriological and physiological laboratory, a six weeks' course being given by one teacher to successive squads of 15.

Laboratories are provided for chemistry, anatomy, and pathology. Material for pathological demonstration is bought; there is no museum, and no effort is made to save gross material. The dissecting-room is foul. The "professors" in charge of histology, pathology, and bacteriology are senior students; the teaching assistants. A hospital of 64 beds adjoins, but its work is practically all "surgery"; obstetrical work is comparatively scanty. There is no free dispensary. Patients who are willing to undergo treatment before a class pay not less than $3 a month; patients who are treated in the presence of a single student pay $5. A hospital is now under construction. The trend of the treatment is that of a thriving business. An abundance of advertising matter, in which the profits of osteopathy are prominently set forth, is distributed.

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**PACIFIC COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.** A stock company, established in 1896. Entrance requirement: Though the reader be incredulous it is no more than I should be, were this written by another, and sometimes I can hardly believe it myself. I have my records and if they can be duplicated by pure manipulation I should be glad to know it, but I have not been able to do it. Osteopathy is broad enough if we will but use it and prove it.

The report also attacks the "mercenary character of osteopathic institutions," meaning the fact that clinic patients pay for treatment.

While refraining from the statement of any opinion upon osteopathy itself, which the report frankly says is none of its business, the author says, "with all possible emphasis, no one of eight osteopathic schools is in a position to give such training as osteopathy itself demands."

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Date of visit: May, 1909.
As A Matter of Comparison

This Sheldon Appliance is humane, cool and comfortable. It does not chafe or irritate even in the hottest weather. It provides just the required support, exerting a gentle, firm pressure where needed, yet permitting full respiration and proper muscular action. It lifts the weight of the head and shoulders off of the spine and corrects any deflection of the vertebrae. It weighs ounces where other spinal supports weigh pounds.

Here are a few of the many hundreds of old jackets and supports we have replaced with the Sheldon Appliance to the infinite satisfaction of physician and patient.

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Laboratory facilities: Practically none at all; hopelessly meager appointments in two rooms are denominated respectively chemical and pathological laboratories. Dissection was not in progress at the time of the visit. It is held that "students ought to know anatomy before they dissect—they get more out of it." A single cadaver was dissected in September and October; another was expected in February. Clinical facilities: A pay dispensary was open to senior students giving "treatments" to patients who pay three dollars a month. Students may on payment of fee attend public clinics at the City Hospital, but the school has no hospital facilities or connections of its own at all.

Date of visit: November, 1909.

STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY. Organized 1898. An independent school. Entrance requirement: Less than a common school education. Attendance: 115. Teaching staff: 15, of whom 13 are professors. Resources available for maintenance: Fees, amounting to $17,250 (estimated). Laboratory facilities: These are mainly limited to signs. "Anatomy" is painted prominently on a door, which, on being opened, reveals an amphitheater. "Physiology" on a door, which, on being opened, reveals a class-room with an almost empty bookcase, but no laboratory equipment; the key to "Histology" could not be found; "Chemistry" proved to be a disorderly laboratory with some slight material and bacteriology besides. The dissecting room was inadequate and disorderly. Clinical facilities: The school makes no pretense of having hospital facilities. The catalogue states: "Cases"—pay cases of course—"needing hospital service are placed in the hospitals of the city"—where the students cannot see them. The catalogue says of the infirmary: "The patient in no way comes in contact with the college clinic." Everything about the school indicates that it is a business. One is therefore not surprised to find the following advertisement in the local newspaper: "Have your case diagnosed at Still College of Osteopathy, 1442 Locust Street." (Des Moines Register and Leader, Nov. 3, 1909.)

Date of visit: April, 1909.

LITTLEJOHN COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY. An undisguised commercial enterprise. Entrance requirement: Nominal. Attendance: 75. Teaching staff: 43. Resources available for maintenance: Fees, and income from patients. Laboratory facilities: Practically none. At the time of the visit some rebuilding was in progress, in consequence of which even such laboratories as are claimed were, except that of elementary chemistry, entirely out of commission and likely to remain so for months; but "teaching goes on all the same." Class-rooms were practically bare, except for chairs and a table. Clinical facilities: mostly surgical—which can be of little use. The Littlejohn Hospital, a pay institution of 20 beds, mostly surgical—which can be of little use. The Littlejohn Hospital, a pay institution of 20 beds, mostly surgical—which can be of little use. The Littlejohn Hospital, a pay institution of 20 beds, mostly surgical—which can be of little use. The Littlejohn Hospital, a pay institution of 20 beds, mostly surgical—which can be of little use.

Date of visit: December, 1909.

The Health Bill Primer

Question.—What are the so-called "health bills" now before Congress?

Answer.—They are bills to establish national health departments or bureaus.

Question.—Who asks their passage?

Answer.—The "Committee of One Hundred on the Advancement of Science on National Health" and the American Medical Association.

Question.—What is the "Committee of One Hundred on the Advancement of Science on National Health"?

Answer.—One of its members, Hiram J. Mesinger, when asked this question by Senator Crawford of South Dakota (Senate hearing, April 15, page 30), said: "The Committee of One Hundred is a committee that was appointed by the American Medical Association for the advancement of science."
Question.—What is the American Medical Association?
Answer.—One of its prominent members, Prof. G. Frank Lyman, M.D., of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Illinois, in an address before the Ohio Valley Medical Association, November 10, 1909, said: "Under the existing condition of things the American Medical Association has developed into a medico-political and commercial trust which is the direct outgrowth of what the machine which runs it promised it should be."

Question.—What are the provisions of the health laws?
Answer.—To "establish chemical, biological and other standards" and have charge of all the regulations "within the power of the National Government," etc.

Question.—What is a chemical standard?
Answer.—A standard of foods, drugs, etc., which could be fixed by this department or bureau without further congressional authority.

Question.—What is a biological standard?
Answer.—Webster defines biological as anything pertaining to animal life, hence "biological standards" standards of living for humans or the lower animals.

Question.—Do the bills carry police power?
Answer.—Ostensibly not.

Question.—What police power might, without specific authority, be arbitrarily exerted by such department or bureaus?
Answer.—Dr. Welch, president of the American Medical Association, said to Senator Smoot (page 23, Senate hearing, Owen bill): "I would simply like to throw out the suggestion that it may be that the Federal Government can exercise larger powers in this matter than is generally supposed to be the case."

Question.—What reason is there to think that effort might be made to use such powers to interfere with the liberty of the citizen to select the school of healing of his choice?
Answer.—Dr. Henry O. Marcy, former president of the American Medical Association, in an interview in the Boston Traveler, on May 10th, said of the opposition to the Owen bill: "It is the old cry of the incompetents who practice under various designations against legislation that tends to elevate the practice and keep the practice in the hands of those who will not be a menace to the public health."

Question.—What reason is there to think that the proponents of these bills desire such power for purposes not indicated in the bills?
Answer.—Dr. C. A. L. Reed, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association, says (Senate hearing, Owen bill, page 81): "The principle that is involved is the same—that the man in possession of the technical knowledge which gives him a scientific comprehension of his subject and his problem" (the doctors in charge of a department of public health) "should have the executive authority to enforce that knowledge and not be overridden by a man who has not such technical knowledge, and consequently no such comprehension of the importance of the subject."

Question.—What is there to indicate the further intention of the proponents of the bills, if the "opening wedge" is secured?
Answer.—Prof. J. Pease Norton, of Yale university, in a speech before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, reprinted with approval in the Journal of the American Medical Association, said:

"The United States National Department of Health should be established, having as its head a secretary, who shall be a member of the executive cabinet."

"It is the duty of the department of health of the United States to cost, medical care, and to reduce sickness, and to increase physical and mental efficiency of citizens."

"It shall consist of the following bureaus:

15. National Bureau of Research, requiring laboratories and equipment.

Question.—Is there any indication of intent on the part of the American Medical Association to supersede or endeavor to dominate state health authorities?
Answer.—President Welch, of the American Medical Association, said (Senate hearing, Owen bill, page 24): "We have at present a very small number of good State boards of health. And why? I think to a very large extent because we have had no standard from the Federal Government; we have had nothing standing up above these local boards of health to indicate what is their duty in this matter."

Question.—How long has the American Medical Association been trying to secure such legislation?
Answer.—Dr. C. A. L. Reed said (Senate hearing, Owen bill, page 79): "Nineteen years ago in this city (Washington) the American Medical Association—the national body—adopted a resolution in favor of a department of public health, with a secretary in the Cabinet."

Senator Owen said (Congressional Record speech, March 25th, supporting a bill creating a Department of Public Health): "The American Medical Association, I understand, for twenty years has been trying to accomplish some results in this matter."

Question.—In what wise have they been active in their effort to secure the passage of such legislation?
Answer.—Dr. C. A. L. Reed, in his report to the 1905 convention of the American Medical Association, said: "It (the committee) has secured a list of political leaders of every order, organized and recognized political party in the United States. It thus happens that we are able to move with a certain degree of accuracy in invoking political influence in behalf of such measures as are taken up by your committee."

Question.—Is this political committee of the American Medical Association still active?
Answer.—Under date of May 10, 1910, it sent a letter to members of the American Medical Association instructing them to "support the candidates for Congress who have voted favorable to the legislation now pending, planks in all platforms," and "to secure, if possible, a definite promise from each candidate for Congress to support such a measure, if elected. In the absence of such promise, to secure either an expression of the attitude of the candidate on the questions of the candidates or his resolution to make such expression. The position of all candidates, whatever it may be, should be made known to the electors before the nominations are made."

Question.—What are the departments or bureaus to cost?
Answer.—Chairman Irving Fisher, chairman of the "Committee of One Hundred," wrote a letter to a member of the American Medical
New York State Board of Medical Examiners

On June 9, 1910, the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy was formally registered by the Board of Regents as maintaining a standard which fulfilled the requirements of the law and the regulations of the regents.

This is the first osteopathic school to be so registered and it marks another advance in osteopathic educational standards. An advance, in that it requires a certain minimum amount of education before the student is admitted to commence his college work. This insures adequate preparation for a proper understanding of the scientific work to be done in the colleges.

This requirement of preliminary education makes it obligatory upon the matriculant that he have completed a four-year high school course in a standard institution, or its actual equivalent, such equivalent to be satisfactory to the Educational Department of New York.

One exception to this rule is that a matriculant who has completed three years of high school work in a standard institution may be admitted conditionally to the osteopathic course, provided that before the commencement of his second year counted towards his degree he shall have made up the lacking one year of high school work. If this offers to the ambitious industrious student, who may be deficient in a portion of his preliminary education, the opportunity to make it up without the loss of a year of his time, "by the actual equivalent" of a high school education is not meant the taking of an examination in certain subjects to test the fitness of the matriculant, but actual work done in an institution wherein the work is of equal preparatory value to that in a standard high school course.

To become registered in the State of New York therefore the Philadelphia College must require the preliminary education of all matriculants and their curriculum must cover in abstract and laboratory work, all that is expected of the registered medical colleges.

This forever does away with the oft repeated statement that the education afforded in an osteopathic college was not comparable to that in a medical college. The registering of this college side by side with the medical colleges in the State of New York is the final proof of the untruth of that statement.

The licensing examination in New York is therefore open to the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. The last examination was held on June 27th to 30th. The next examination will be held September 27th to 30th, and all those desiring to be admitted to the examination should make application to Mr. Chas. F. Wheelock, chief, examinations division, New York State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.

The requirements for admission to an examination must be completed at least one week prior to the examination. It is therefore advisable that any person desiring to take the September examination make application at once, that they may have all of their arrangements perfected well in advance.

Up to January 1, 1910, graduates after a three-year course from a registered school will be admitted to the examination. After January 1st, the applicant must have graduated from a four-year course.

There is one phase of the law in this state that is either not generally known or but little understood, for up to the present time no one has taken advantage of it.

The portion referred to is that which an applicant who may be deficient in some of his preliminary requirements, or in the number of years of his college course, or both, may be admitted to the examination provided he can show five years of reputable practice in some other state.

This is of course optional with the regents, but if it seems wise to them they may admit to the examination, for instance a graduate from an osteopathic college not registered by them as maintaining a satisfactory standard, provided the applicant can show five years of reputable practice elsewhere, they may even admit the applicant to the examination though he be not a graduate of a registered college and lack some of the prescribed preliminary education. This is entirely within the discretion of the regents, but the applicant can lose nothing by the attempt.

I call attention to this phase of the law for the reason that there may be some graduates from the two-year course in the earlier years which might desire to be admitted to this state. The regents may in their discretion accept their five years of practice as the equivalent of the other year in college now required for admission to the examination. Such applicants may in their discretion accept their five years of practice as the equivalent of the other year in college now required for admission to the examination. Such applicants may in their discretion accept their five years of practice as the equivalent of the other year in college now required for admission to the examination.

Any one considering making an application for permission to enter the examination in New York can secure a copy of the law with notes thereon by writing to the New York State Education Department, Albany, N. Y., and making a request for "Handbook No. 9," or by simply asking for a copy of the law.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

One View of Osteopathy and the Osteopathic Physician

Fred K. James, D. O., Chicago.

The science of osteopathy is rapidly advancing to the front ranks as a great factor among schools of medicine and is slowly and surely making itself felt among the large group of doctors as an addition to the old-time schools of medicine. Instead of being simply osteopathy, it will, or should be considered as the osteopathic school of medicine in the same sense in which homoeopathy, eclecticism and the regular system are considered schools of medicine.

If one should take the meaning of the average writings on osteopathy in a literal sense, he would consider it as a separate department of the healing art. To be sure it is distinctive in its character, but we should not lose sight of the fact that it is one of the schools of medicine. In the dictionaries of repute we will find medicine defined as any medicines, drugs, or operative treatment which cures, tends to cure, or alleviates disease.

Ever since osteopathy came into existence, the laity, the drug practitioners and in fact many of us, have endeavored to term medicine as pertaining to drugs only; and yet should any one undertake to practice osteopathy in Illinois, or in many other states for that matter, without a license from the board of health, he would be liable to arrest on the charge of "Practicing medicine without a license."

Therefore, I claim that osteopathy is a school of medicine, and the only particular difference between the drug practitioner and the osteopathic practitioner is in the different application of therapeutics. We are holding the same ideal, namely, to aid nature in the cure of disease, regardless of the school from which we graduated: why then are we not all—homeopath, regular, eclectic and osteopathic practitioners in the broad sense of the term, and why should not the degree M. D. be conferred upon all graduates who have proper qualifications?

Osteopathy should be broad enough to include the prescribing of drugs and the use of surgical measures wherever and whenever indicated, and every practitioner will surely agree with me that drugs are more or less essential in surgical operations and in obstetrical cases for antisepic purposes if for no other reason. As long as antiseptics and anesthetics must be used, and as long as we have patients to deal with who have been under drug treatment, it is up to us as osteopaths to have as good or even a better knowledge of the therapeutic and antisepic action of drugs than the drug practitioners.

As long as we insist on separate examining boards in the various states, just so long are we concealing our true worth from the public view, and many persons whose attention has not been especially attracted to the full meaning of osteopathy, and in fact are still kept in the dark concerning it. Many of our early practitioners made the sad mistake of objecting to the title "Doctor" and naturally when they afterward appeared before the various law-makers for legisla-tion, the drug practitioners began to "sit up and take notice" and wonder why we wanted special laws; consequently, they have fought us, are fighting us and will continue to fight our methods of getting recognition until we make our claims on a more rational basis.

We are greatly indebted—more so than many of us realize—to practitioners of the older schools for the many valuable textbooks and articles on research work that have appeared from time to time, and for this and many other reasons, we should strive to make friends of the drug practitioners whenever they meet with us half way; and my experience has been that the majority of them will more than meet us half way if they are approached in this spirit.

Let us then do less fighting, raise our ideals and standards up to at least an equal with the other practitioners and endeavor to "make good" all our claims, insist upon equal rights with other practitioners and our science will win out permanently.

The drug practitioners have been termed by many of the osteopaths as narrow, conceited, etc., but I believe that if we would "Cast out first the beam" from our own eyes and look about us with careful observation, we would discover that we are just as narrow and conceited as they are. The osteopath who says there is nothing good in drug medication is just as narrow as the drug practitioner who claims there is nothing good in osteopathy.

Let us make our claims, our standards, and our ethics on an equal basis with other practitioners.

The Secret of Sex

The Discovery of a New Law of Nature: How Sex is Caused

Explaining fully—

How the Czar of Russia Secured a Male Heir to the Throne; How to Forecast the Sex of the Unborn Child; How to Determine or Produce Either Sex at Will

By E. RUMLEY DAWSON

L. R. C. P., London; M. R. C. S., England Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. Late Member of the Council of the Obstetric and Gynaecological Society of Great Britain. Resident Obstetric House Physician to the Westminster Hospital

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the element of class legislation in the
the rule of the board, in that it distinctly ben-
itizes the special class of physicians and enables
them to hold a club over a competitive system.
As to the right of the individual to select the
physician of his choice, with such fee that
said physician will be permitted to perform
the necessary legal duties in case of demise,
under the decision there would appear to be no
such right. As to the right to select a physician
of his preferred school, but if he is foolish
enough to die under his treatment his ap
must pay tribute to the privileged cult before
his remains could be disposed of.
Truly a ridiculous situation!
But we cannot believe that the intelligent
citizens of New York will permit such
grotesque condition when it is fully under-
stood and appreciated. A big educational
campaign should be inaugurated and public
portrayed to be signed by officers of the Chicago
and Illinois Medical societies, was that most of the
signers pleaded ignorance of the indorsements or the use of
their names in support thereof. Dr. Charles J. Whalen, a
former health officer of Chicago, was another of
the prime movers in the appeals.
We were authorized to issue these circulars six
months ago by resolutions adopted by the two medical
societies. Dr. Whalen, when interrogated,
"Did the officers whose names were signed know about
the letters?"
"Yes,"
"Dr. Cotton and others say they never heard of the
indorsements."
"We were authorized to prepare the reports."
"We did not sign them."
"I don't recollect."
"What were the tests that decided indorsements."
"The records of the legislators."
"The records in the Seventeenth district you have
indorsed Cataldo, Burns, De Andre, Hogan, Rissman,
who never were in the legislature."
"That was because they signed our card of pledges."
The card referred to asked a promise to oppose bills
granting state licenses to osteopaths and opticians except
all also legislation that would give the stamp of legality
to osteopathy and all its variations. Measures such as
these have been successfully opposed in the
general assembly for many years.

This is Sample Circular

The circular for the Seventeenth district on letter-
head paper of the Chicago Medical society, also bore
the typewritten signatures of President A. H. Fergu-
sou and adopted a new endorsement of the Chicago
medi cal society and Secretary E. W. Weir, Ottawa, and Dr.
M. S. Marcey, Peoria, of the Illinois Medical society.
"In the primaries of the respective political parties to
be held September 15," says the Seventeenth district
circulars in the candidate's campaign, "the senatorial
district are deserving of consideration at the
hands of the medical profession. Messrs. Cataldo, Burns,
De Andre, Hogan, Rissman, each having agreed if
elected to hold the office of the forty
seventh general assembly. Desiring of special consider-
ation is a demonstrated and reliable service rendered
the medical profession at the last session.
"Our profession is neglected and its interests are
terred by some member of our profession. Our power is
great if we make a concerted move. It is up to you to
do your part."
"Most voters have no special choice and few will
refuse to cast a ballot for such a trivial request as voting
for his friend. Now doctor, get busy. There is another
point you want to assure yourself that you happen to be
in the opposite political faith it is no reason that you have
not fifty or a hundred friends that you can see who are
of the same political faith. We ask you to see to it
that these friends do your bidding."

Court Decision Places New York
Osteopaths at Mercy of M. D.'s.

OSTEOPATHY came out a loser in New
York State in the effort to clear up the
confusion as regards burial permits. The test case was brought up in Brooklyn
before Justice Putnam of the Supreme Court,
and was based on the application of Dr. Charles F. Bandel, for a mandamus to compel the
Board of Health to grant a burial permit on
a death certificate presented by him. In hand-
writing down his decision Justice Putnam said, in
part:

"While the state has wisely allowed the practice
of osteopathy, it does not follow that it thereby
holds itself out, without any practice in surgery or experience in
prescribing drugs, as fully qualified to certify the cause of
death. Indeed it is not certain that a board of health
would be compelled to take the certificate of death of
duly licensed physicians in the event of an epidemic or the
spread of some new and mysterious disease.

D HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, D.O.

The New York Decision

The decision of Justice Putnam, of Brook-
yrn, adverse to the application of Dr. Charles F.
Bandel for a mandamus to compel the
Board of Health of New York City to issue a
burial permit on a death certificate signed by
him, will be a disappointment to D. O.'s
throughout the country, as well as to those
immediately affected in New York state. It
is highly desirable for the cause of osteopathy
that our science secure recognition in
the Empire State.

Presumably the decision is technically cor-
rect, but Justice Putnam seems entirely to
The OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The idea that drugs taken internally are absolutely necessary to overcome disease has been fixed in human thought so long that, until recently, all medical regulations were formulated on the theory that only this system is in mind, and consequently the phaesthes and construction of the statutes and precedents, render the recognition of any other system impossible. The decision of Justice Putnam indicates that, in his mind, the State would be in grave danger were we to rely entirely on the system without a conscientious effort to in some way connect drugs and chemicals with the in- and determine their responsibility for the demise.

However, the world does move, and slowly, but surely, we are becoming more rational on this subject, and the new technical medical cause of death, provided there is no indication or suspicion of foul play, will not be regarded with such veneration by the public or considered so imperatively important in the issuing of burial permits. We shall become more and more absorbed in a benevolent and gratifying endeavor to improve the physical condition of the race and friendly and dear ones alive and in good health.

A CLEVER SCHEME.

One of the reasons for establishing a National Medical Bureau—or Doctors' Trust—appears in this extract from an official organ: "Of course a department of public health looks dangerous to the Christian Scientists and osteopaths. The states have not been able to do the United States may succeed in doing; that is, putting a stop to these forms of medical graft."

"Dangerous?" Well, we should say so! Little time would the "Old School" lose before wiping out the osteopath, who is daily beguiled, and thoroughly enjoyed the many good features of the programme. The two representatives of osteopathy achieved remarkable success in her work, and that she has accepted a contract to sing with the Hammerstein Grand Opera in London next season will later tour the United States. Miss Lyne was only two years and six months of age at the time of the Milwaukee study three years ago under Mme. Marchesi of Paris.

Osteopathy and the Optometrists.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Association of Optometrists, held at Fond du Lac, July 29th and 30th, an interesting discussion took place on the programme. The two representatives of osteopathy who were present, Dr. A. A. Kainer, Lonoke, secretary; Dr. A. W. Bower, Hot Springs, treasurer, Dr. Lillian Moldh, of Pine Bluff, is the other member of the Board.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

BY A. M. MARTIN.


The Elixir of Life has been found, is a question asked by the most profound; Alchemy and pharmacy have engaged in the strife for the long sought prize, the Elixir of Life.

Aconite and strychnine and belladonna, et al. did not fail to receive a gentle call up the ladder of life, of which science inferred they might hold in the strife.

The innocent child with a fever mild Was treated with aconite in Elrath beguiled. It died and was laid in a lonely grave, A victim of science which failed to save.

The mother's care and the mother's strife Was to save from death her dear child's life, She did not know she had been too free With the Elixir of Life for her to be.

The mysterious microbe has been brought to view By the aid of the lens and a culture true, And vivisection, to aid in the bitter strife For the long sought prize, the Elixir of Life.

The toxin of diphtheria, of cholera and plague Vivisection has tried on the equine, bovine and swine Which science inferred they might hold in the strife.

An axiom in nature which is true in man The causes produce results the same, Will gravitation cease when atoms fly, An axiom in nature which is true in man.

A toxin vivisection inserted in a vein Where pure food, pure water and pure air abound. Where may it be found? The Elixir of life, Where may it be found? The Elixir of life.

"Ah, no he won't," said the young laborer. "All right, gentlemen, as osteopathy cured me I still depend on it, I might seem ungrateful if I drove them out of business."—Life.

Central College Announcement.

The eighth annual announcement of the Central College of Osteopathy and Homoeopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, is a valuable booklet, illustrated with several half tone plates. The plates show good half tones of the various classes since the organization of the school, and the little book is worth the purchase with information contained in the book, show that the college is making substantial progress.

San Francisco Free Osteopathic Clinic.

The San Francisco Free Osteopathic Association has opened a free osteopathic clinic, at 1122A Turk street, for the benefit of the sick poor. It is hoped that many of the crippled and ailing poor will take advantage of the osteopathic treatment.

New Officers For A. T. Still Research Institute.

At the recent meeting of the directors of the A. T. Still Research Institute, Dr. Charles E. Shibley, secretary, Dr. Alice Patterson Shibley, of Washington, D. C., was elected Secretary of the Institute.

Miss Felice Lyne Goes with Hammerstein.

Some months ago we had the pleasure of announcing the success in vocal work of Miss Felice Lyne, daughter of Dr. Sanford T. Lyne, of Kansas City, Mo., because of her osteopathic connection our readers will be interested to know that Miss Lyne has continued to achieve remarkable success in her work, and that she has accepted a contract to sing with the Hammerstein Grand Opera in London next season which will later tour the United States. Miss Lyne was only two years and six months of age at the time of the Milwaukee study three years ago under Mme. Marchesi of Paris.

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Arkansas State Board Officers.

The State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of Arkansas met July 3th at Little Rock and organized as follows: Dr. E. C. Dodson, Little Rock, president; Dr. L. Cum- mings, Hot Springs, vice-president; Dr. A. A. Kainer, Lonoke, secretary; Dr. A. W. Bower, Hot Springs, treasurer. Dr. Lillian Moldh, of Pine Bluff, is the other member of the Board.

Washington State Examination.

At the recent examination held by the Washington State Medical Board there were one hundred and seven applicants for license, including four D. O.s. Seventy- seven passed, but the proportion of osteopaths who passed was credible but it seems that there should have been more of them. If there is room for seventy-five new M. D.s in Washington state there is assuredly for more of them. For all the bills that man may endure.

An axiom in nature which is true in man The causes produce results the same, Will gravitation cease when atoms fly, An axiom in nature which is true in man.

The Governor of Michigan has shown his appreciation of the services of a woman on the State Osteopathic Board by appointing Dr. Carrie C. Claassen, of Ann Arbor, Mich., to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Dr. George Smith. The term of Dr. Claassen commenced May 1st and she participated in the examinations held at Ann Arbor, June 21st, 22d and 2d.

Mississippi State Meetings.

The Mississippi State Osteopathic Association will hold its annual meeting at Lake City October 1st, an extensive program has been prepared—L. S. Keyes, D. O., President.

Boosting His Town.

A surgeon in a Western town, engaged to perform an operation of minor character upon a somewhat unsophisticated patient, asked him if he were willing to have only a local anesthetic.

"Sure," replied the other, "I believe in patronizing home industry whenever you can."—Tie-Bitz.

He Had Faith in the Doctor.

A young farmer asked the local post-office's officer to record his father's death. The register asked the date of death.

"He ain't dead yet," was the reply; "but he will be dead before morning, and I thought it would save the another trip if you would put it down now.

"Oh, that won't do at all," said the register. "Why register a death if the person ain't dead?"

"Ah, no he won't," said the young laborer. "Our doctor says he won't, and he knows what he's given father."—Proctorial Monitor.

Littlejohn College Announcement.

The semi-annual meeting of the Littlejohn College of Osteopathy, Orangeburg, S. C., was held at Little Rock, July 7th. Dr. L. W. Higginbotham, of Pine Bluff, presented a paper on "Aids and Hindrances to the Successful Practice of Osteopathy," and Dr. H. D. Cupp, of Memphis, Tenn., gave an address on "Pioneer Osteopath in Arkansas." Dr. Cupp was the first osteopath to register in Arkansas, and was immediately reelected after his registration and was not allowed to practice until after a court fight. Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, was a guest of honor and delivered a public lecture in the afternoon.

Littlejohn College Announcement.

The semi-annual number of the Bulletin and Journal of Health of the Littlejohn College of Osteopathy, Orangeburg, contains the year-end catalogues and a description of the college for the year. An illustration of the new college building is shown and plans of the various floors are given. The merits of the Littlejohn College to the attention of prospective students will be secured copies of this August number as soon as possible.

Colorado Medical College Success.

The semi-annual meeting of the Colorado Osteopathic Medical College was held at Denver, June 24th, and the college pulled off in an entirely satisfactory manner. Dr. C. W. Johnson, of De Moines, presented a paper on "Aids in the Practice of Osteopathic Fraud and Intrusion," which was thoroughly discussed, and Dr. Murray Graves, of Monroe, Louisiana, who was a graduate of the College and had an osteopathic experience," were there a number of clinic demonstra-
GALBREATH’S
PASSIVE PRESSURE
APPLIANCE

(Pat. Sept. 7, 1909)

Will save many
a patient
for you who
might, in
your absence,
depend on
drugs or an
M. D. for relief.

The Passive Pressure Appliance is indispensable in all acute diseases, and will, when properly used, secure results in many chronic ailments where manual treatment alone is ineffectual.

The Passive Pressure Appliance will enable you to hold and cure many patients who otherwise would discontinue treatment before giving osteopathy a fair trial.

Every osteopath in general practice, who has the welfare of his practice at heart, will add to his professional equipment Galbreath’s Passive Pressure Appliance.

DR. WM. OTIS GALBREATH, 517 Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia

Still College Annual.

The Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa, has issued its thirteenth annual catalogue and announcement, being for the season 1910-1911. It is a well printed book of some seventy pages and is very complete in its information concerning the equipment and work of the college, and also contains much interesting data concerning osteopathy in general. Our practitioners should cooperate with our colleges by getting catalogues into the hands of those who may possibly become students.

Proposed New Association for Minnesota.

At a meeting held at Mankato, July 8th, steps were taken to form a permanent organization of southern Minnesota osteopaths. Committees were appointed, on organizations, constitutions, by-laws and program. Action on the report of these committees will be taken at the next meeting, which will be held at Owatonna.

A paper on “Infantile Paralysis” was presented by Dr. Arthur Taylor, of Northfield, and was fully discussed. In the evening a public lecture was given in the city library by Dr. Frank C. Farmer, of Chicago.

Louisiana State Board Meeting.

The Louisiana State Board of Osteopathy will meet October 14th, in New Orleans. All the practitioners who desire to be examined or to arrange reciprocity are asked to take notice. Louisiana will grant reciprocity to all states of equal grade, who will grant reciprocity to her.

A great many have expressed their desire to locate in the South. Now is the time. You are all welcome. October is the best month of the year to start in. Sugar crop looks fine; rice crop good; prosperity, health, comfort, all await the wideawake, competent man or woman.—Henry Tete, D. O., Secretary.

Osteopathy Gets Publicity in Indiana.

Osteopathy is receiving considerable favorable publicity in the Anderson (Indiana) papers by reason of the success of Dr. Hanna with the case of Chester Crouse. The patient, a boy of thirteen years of age, had always been weak and had suffered from spinal trouble. His condition became so bad that he was obliged to give up school work, which was a source of great distress to him and to his parents.

Dr. Hanna took the case closely and with interest, making repeated tests. There was considerable discussion in regard to some plan of advertising which would be of osteopathy and not of any individual practitioner, the expense to be borne by all. A committee was appointed to formulate plans, Dr. Hanna presiding. A paper—leading in the discussion which followed, the main theme of which was the advantages and disadvantages of a cast.—Cora G. Parmalee, D. O., Secretary.

Philadelphia College and Intimacy of Osteopathy

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

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

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

EQUIPMENT AND TEACHING FACILITIES unexcelled.

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

THE NEW HARVEY SCHOOL OF ANATOMY will be housed in the College Annex, and a new Anatomical Laboratory is being fitted up for it.

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

Session of 1910 opens Tuesday, September 27.

For Catalogue and further information address the Registrar.

1715 N. Broad Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Chicagio Osteopathic Association Meeting.
The September meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Dr. Farmer and Dr. Proctor made reports on the A. O. A. Convention, San Francisco, and preliminary arrangements for the convention in Chicago next year were discussed. The usual supper was served at the opportunity.

Announcement From the Pacific College.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, held September 1st, it was unanimously decided to withdraw the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Osteopathy (M.D., D.O.) from the students who were not in receipt of a sepias reproduction of a picture showing the old Dr. Akin seated in his library. The picture is well drawn and presents the idea of proper mechanical adjustment as the basis which led him to take up the serious investigations of the kind which have been performed in Portland during the past two years. This is the second operation of the kind which has been performed in Portland during the week, the 4-year-old daughter of Prof. James, principal of the public schools at Estacada, having been operated on for the same trouble Thursday at the same hospital. This was also done by Dr. Akin, who is the only man in his field and has secured his D. O. degree, the others are now enjoying Switzerland. The Alps are lovely here. The second oldest osteopathic college in the world feels that it cannot foreclose the possibility of osteopathy as a whole, even were such action immediately beneficial to the college.—C. A. Whitman, D. O., Chairman of the Faculty of the College.

Nebraska Osteopathic Convention.
The annual convention of the Nebraska Osteopathic Convention will be held at the Rome Hotel, Oklahoma City, October 14th and 15th. Dr. Wilbur E. Cramb, head of the Chiropractic College of Lincoln, will be one of the principal speakers. The work on blood pressure also attracted a number of interested practitioners. The subject of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology were well attended. A number of papers were read in Urology and the analysis of stomach contents. A few tracing were made available. All of the work was absolutely free and the feeling of friendship that sprung up between the physicians attending the course and the college will not be soon effaced.

Dr. Nichols a Happy Man.
Dr. W. L. Nichols, successor to Dr. Fred E. Moore, at Enterprise, Oregon, is the proud father of two boys. Dr. Nichols' wife, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, are living in the country. They have two fine boys, aged six months. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are all that could be desired. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are all that could be desired.

The Old Doctor's Dream.
We are in receipt of a sepia reproduction of a picture showing the old Dr. Akin seated in his library while marginal drawings depict important events in his career; such as the phrenic accident: early experiences in Kansas; his connection with the army; the death of his children, which led him to do some deep thinking which culminated in osteopathy; the conception of the idea of proper mechanical adjustment as the basis of good health; the first school of Osteopathy; the A. O. A. as it is today; and finally the vision of world-wide osteopathy. The picture is well drawn and presents in detail the work of the Old Doctor, too, that will be much appreciated by his many friends and admirers.

Osteopaths at Ann Arbor.
In times past it has been a great satisfaction to the M. D.'s to scoff at the osteopaths. Now the day has come for us to claim some of our most valuable students who are in the osteopathic profession. In the early days there was no doubt, some ground for that criticism was but, whatever may have been the conditions in the past, today our practitioners in the field are of the highest caliber. The late Dr. Otis F. Akin, of the Ann Arbor Osteopathic, is a denotes the fact that there are now a number of osteopaths enjoying the benefits of the summer course in anatomy at Ann Arbor. Dr. Edgar D. Heust has already secured his D. O. degree, the others are all under graduates of the American School of Osteopathy. They are Arthur S. Hollis, Laura F. Sprague, Harold W. Illing, Mary H. McNab, Herbert J. Pocock, Catherine E. Bourtie and Margaret O'Neill.

Dr. Akin Performs Lorenz Operation.
An operation of the Lorenz type for congenital dislocation of the hip was performed on little Esther Rossman by Dr. Otis F. Akin at the Good Samaritan Hospital yesterday morning. This is the second operation of the kind which has been performed in Portland during the week, the 4-year-old daughter of Professor James, principal of the public schools at Estacada, having been operated on for the same trouble Thursday at the same hospital. This was also done by Dr. Akin, who, in both instances was assisted by Dr. H. S. Leonard. Portland (Ore.) Oregonian, September 3d.

H. T. Root Tables Find Favor.
The patent treating table manufactured by H. T. Root, of Kirkville, Mo., has found considerable favor with the profession, the manufacturing of this table is such that it is a great convenience. Dr. Samuel L. Scottorn, of Dallas, Texas, has found the table so satisfactory that he recommends it to the profession in an open letter as follows: "If any one desires to have a good Rontgen ray table, I greatly recommend the H. T. Root table. It is just the thing for any practice and is worth every dollar spent for it. I wish I had known of it when I first started the practice of medicine, and I will be pleased to hear of the new arrivals in the trade. I hope this table will meet with a decided success, and that it will be widely adopted."—H. T. Root, Tables, Kirkville, Mo.

The X-Ray Claims Another Victim.
Doctor Mixler K. Kassabian, author of works on Electricity and Roentgen Rays, and one of the leading authorities in this country on these subjects, died re-
The Osteopathic Physician

Treating Tables

I will pay you to write us a price list and samples of covers. We make slips to match your office furnishings. Tell us what you want, we will do the rest.

F. J. Stewart, D.O., M.D.
126 State Street, Chicago

Confines his practice exclusively to venereal and skin diseases and solicits the reference to him by osteopathic practitioners of their stubborn cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, chancroid, etc., requiring specific treatment. The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interest of those who refer to Dr. Stewart, and, above all, the success of osteopathy itself will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. "The O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.

Central College of Osteopathy

Established 1903

Northern locality of all professions.

Dr. Geo. T. Hayman, Manufacturer

QUALITY, DURABILITY, NEATNESS

Dr. George T. Hayman, Manufacturer

F. J. Stewart, D.O., M.D.
126 State Street, CHICAGO

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MONTANA OSTEOPATHS HAVE BIG CONVENTION

The tenth annual convention of the Montana Osteopathic Association was held at Billings July 8th and 9th. There was a large attendance. Dr. George Still, of Kirksville, was a guest of honor and delivered two lectures and clinical demonstration. Other papers on the general subject of osteopathy were given by Dr. E. E. Daues, of Rosanen; "Seminis," Dr. C. E. Dow, of Glendive; "Acute Indications and Chronic Indications of Missoulia; "Osteopathy in Pediatrics," Dr. E. A. M. Hunter, of Livingston; "The Tumbling Curvature of the Spine," Dr. L. K. Cram, of Butte; "Our Motive, or What Shall We Do," Dr. J. R. Jop, of Glendive; secretary, Dr. J. Louise Smith, of Glendive; "Methods of Occurrence," Dr. C. E. Dow, of Glendive; "Solar System," Dr. Mige Rigel, of Billings; trustee, Dr. E. O. M. Marchesi, of Butte; committee on the use of the Hot Springs, Ark., railroad, osteopathy is still holding its head high and the profession of Osteopathy in that city by dropping the waters on a charge of violating the Federal regulations against Socialism. Charges of Socialism have been made; the victim of a malicious attempt to drive him out of practice by dropping his name from the list of registered physicians authorized to prescribe the waters on a charge of violating the regulations of Socialism. Dr. Berrow stuck to his post and recently won his case at Washington as the following latter shows:

Dr. A. W. Berrow, Hot Springs, Ark.: Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of July 2d, 1910, requesting advice as to the present status of your application for admission to the college. I am glad to give you the assurance that you will have a meeting this year; one in July and one in November or December. The special feature of this meeting was an address by Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin and his clinical demonstrations. Dr. Laughlin's subject was "The Practice of Osteopathy," and his discourse brought out many points to show that the Osteopath should feel that he has a higher position to fill than all that could be expected at this time. It is safe to say that Dr. Laughlin's good name in favor of our Osteopathic Colleges has kept at least three, N. C. O. S. from stepping forward. With all proba-

Dr. GEO. MOFFETT, Sec.
Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Felicie Lyne Returns to America.

Miss Felicie Lyne, daughter of Dr. T. S. Lyne, of Kirksville, Mo., a graduate of the College, has returned from a three years' study abroad. Miss Lyne returned to America August 14th, and is now preparing for her appearance at the fall meeting of the Office of the Oskar Hammerstein. It is said that Miss Lyne has one of the greatest voices on the stage. The opening of her concert and the length of her tril is rivaled only by Melpo. Mereham, the Greek. Her voice is soft and her timbre is pure, a combination of qualities that promise a prominent osteopathic connection the profession will more than be interested to note the future success of Miss Lyne.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION MEETING

The tenth annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Osteopathy was held in the Temple building, Toronto, September 6th. About 800 osteopaths and several visitors, were present and all enjoyed the excellent program prepared. A noteworthy feature of this meeting was the largest program ever presented to the profession. The afternoon was given up to the reduction of con-

Visiting the College

If you look for an institution that will match your requirements, if you want to be trained in a school that is well equipped and whose case has been pronounced hopeless. It has repeatedly refused osteopathic treatment, but it has never been permitted to see her. It is a case of osteopathy for the patient of the patient. Personally, he is opposed to the rules being changed.

Dr. C. A. Whiting, of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, California, consulting a fitting of the osteo-

3. Three year course.

Faculty of eighteen successful practitioners.

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P. GEO. MOFFETT, Sec.
Kansas City, Mo.

Central College of Osteopathy

Established 1903

Osteopathy Demand Admission to County Hospital.

Dr. C. A. Whiting, of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, California, consulting a fitting of the osteo-

Our grounds and buildings centrally located; best college location in the city.

Our students, by city ordinance, have access to all clinics at the city hospital, in addition to clinics at the College.

Three year course.

For catalog or any information regarding Osteo-

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Osteopathy at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

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Pleasant Patrons Praise Osteopathic Health

The July Osteopathic Health arrived O. K. and they are O. K.—Dr. L. A. Honey, Minneapolis, Minn. July 10th.

I want to compliment you on the physical appearance of the July Osteopathic Health and it like very much indeed.—Dr. R. D. Healey, Salina, Kan. July 6th.

I received the July Osteopathic Health and like it very much. I find your Osteopathic Health publications bring about many inquiries from my patients. Accept my congratulations in the two last numbers of your Osteopathic Health publications. Success should attend your efforts.—Dr. E. L. Horris, Marietta, July 17th.

That June number of Osteopathic Health was a dandy. The latter seem to all think it was the right kind of "stuff,"—Dr. H. F. Ludvig, Parker, S. Dak. June 27th.

Please send me my subscription of August Osteopathic Health quick. It's the best I ever saw!—Dr. Ethel S. Pearson, Eastville, July 11th.

The July issue of Osteopathic Health is just fine.—Dr. E. J. Lynch, San Luis Obispo, Calif. July 18th.

Please send me one hundred copies of the September Osteopathic Health and forward contract for one hundred copies a month for one year. I simply can't keep house without Osteopathic Health.—Dr. J. O. Strother, Winfield, Kan.

We have been using four hundred copies of Osteopathic Health for a month for a number of reasons for which it has paid us very well; in fact, we do not carry cards of such a nature in our office. I think that any journal that is doing work of this magnitude into Osteopathic Health, which pays us a good dividend on the investment.—Dr. Wendell and Magil, Peoria, Ill.

I find that my patients all like Osteopathic Health and I often refer requests for Osteopathic Health to you. I feel confident that Osteopathic Health does more good for the cause of Osteopathy than we

For Special Distribution

We have a limited supply of former editions of Osteopathic Health that we will sell in assorted numbers at $2 a hundred, delivered; allowance of five hundred copies, $2 delivered. The assortments will be made to contain some copies of all the numbers we have on hand. Remittances must accompany order. These magazines we offer include some of the best osteopathic educational articles ever published and are worth many times what we ask for them. Samples will be mailed on request.

Homeopaths and Allopathists.

If on doctors you should be a caller,
You will find there's not much in a name; Though the dose of one is much smaller,
The size of their bills is the same.

—August Lippsncott's.
the time was spent in hospitals in Vienna and Munich. Dr. Bumstead says that he believes he can give some valuable pointers to the other Osteopathic physicians who may be contemplating a similar trip, and that he will be very glad to have them to correspond with, in order that he may be of service to them in any way.

Dr. Gillman ' Bill ' Wheeler, of Oakland, Calif., has been away from his office since the middle of July enjoying a vacation and rest which was much needed. He is now back in his office to resume the burden of his practice.

Dr. Edith L. Lewis, A. S. O. June graduate, has located at Hamilton, Ont., on the rail line of the Canadian Pacific to London, south.

Dr. Carl W. A. Bennett, formerly of Joliet, Ill., has sold her practice in that city and will move to 4905 E. 92nd street, Chicago, where she will remain a short time preparatory to selecting a location on the Pacific coast.

Dr. Ida M. Rogers, formerly of Delta, Colo., has sold her practice at that place to Dr. Grace Parker and has removed to Mound City, Mo., where she will practice temporarily at least. Her husband, who is engaged in the contracting business, has a large drainage contract in the vicinity.

Dr. Grace Parker, formerly of Greenleaf, Kan., has located in Delta, Colo., having purchased the practice of Dr. Ida M. Rogers.

Dr. H. S. Loving, formerly in partnership with Dr. Wilden P. Snare, at 508 Temple court, Denver, Colo., has sold his practice to Dr. A. B. Carter, now of Flint, Mich., and is spending most of his time at Vineyard, Utah, where he is busy.

Dr. L. K. Seaman, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is receiving favorable press notices on his successful treatment of a severe typhoid fever case. The patient was the four-year-old daughter of A. T. Brown, living near Fort Wayne. An old school physician was originally called and he pronounced it a very severe case, the fever reaching 104 degrees, with delirium and diarrhoea with bleeding of the bowels. He said there was little hope of recovery. He was dismissed and Dr. Seeman was called in and at once commenced treatment. After the second treatment he was able to reduce fever and check the diarrhoea, and finally brought the case successfully through.

The local Superior, Neb. papers are saying some very sorry things about Mr. Young having removed from his office to another state. It is quite evident that Mr. Young had established for himself a high reputation in the community and they were very sorry to lose him.

Dr. David Mills, of Alpena, Mich., has sold his practice to Dr. A. B. Carter, now of Flint, Mich., who will take possession of the practice October 1st. Dr. Mills goes to study at Philadelphia with the intention of becoming a general surgeon.

Dr. A. Carter, of Flint, Mich., has purchased the practice of Dr. David Mills, at Alpena, Mich., and will take charge October 1st.

We are in receipt of a postal card from Dr. Kendell A. Seaman of that place.

Dr. C. F. Christensen, Still College graduate, has opened an office in the Woodruff building, Joliet, Illinois. Dr. Christensen has established himself in that city and his prospects for success in practice are very encouraging.

Dr. J. T. Young, formerly of Superior, Nebraska, has removed to Fremont, Nebraska, and has formed a partnership with Dr. R. T. Tandy, A. S. O. graduate, in the practice of Osteopathy. Dr. Gould will have charge of the Deutchland office in that city, while Dr. Tandy will handle the Osteopathic Asscociation.

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Dr. Charles F. Banker, of Kingston, N. Y., has closed his office and is now located at 30 South Prince street, Philadelphia, and at Vineland, N. J., where he has one of the finest apparatus for Osteopathic treatment.

Dr. J. A. Kerr, of Wooster, Ohio, has opened a branch office for the Watertown Sanitarium and Hospital which he has one of the finest appointed offices in the city.

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Dr. C. F. Christensen, Still College graduate, has purchased the practice of Dr. Seaman of that place. Both men have secured very commodious offices in this up-to-date building. Osteopaths everywhere should endeavor to have their offices present the same modern appearance.

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Next class will begin September 12, 1910

The American School of Osteopathy
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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

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 Consensus of Osteopathic Opinion Supports Our Contention—

That the Stretcher will produce a condition of muscular relaxation more thoroughly distributed and equalized than can be done by hand or any other mechanical means. This makes possible the most minute diagnosis of osseous or muscular conditions; correction of lesion or displacement is easier, more definite, more thorough and more permanent; many a vertebral condition has responded under the stretch after successful school work. Number of students exceed seven hundred.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Vol. [ ] No. [ ]

[Image of advertisement with text]

Write for Catalogue, "Journal of Osteopathy," or any information.
HEATING PLANTS

That Give Satisfaction

A Hot Water Heating Plant is the greatest comfort that could be added to a home. Our "Heating Plants" combine all the good additions and improvements which are the result of scientific research and practical experience of our engineers for the past 20 years.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO CONSUMER
You eliminate all middlemen or retailors, profits.

We operate our own factories. Our enormous purchases from American National Bank Building to Legal building, South Park Square, Asheville, N. C.

Dr. D. W. T. Meade, Rockford American National Bank Building to Legal building, South Park Square, Asheville, N. C.

Dr. Joseph Ferguson, from 118 Quincy street, to "The Rensselaer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. J. W. Banning, from 247 Washington avenue, New York City, to The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago, III.

Dr. Wm. C. Beaman, from 257 West Forty-sixth street, New York City, to The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

Our plants are so simple that you can install them yourself, and we will loan you all tools necessary to do the work.

DO NOT WAIT FOR COLD WEATHER—START NOW
Send for our special Heating and Plumbing Catalog No. 906, filled with valuable information, gives you every phase of the Heating question. A guide to health and authority on perfect sanitation. Send us your inquiry today.

Send for our Mammoth 1000 page Catalog No. 906—include list of anything from 20 to 75%.

WANTED—Position as assistant or to take charge of practice, during winter, by an experienced D. O. Address, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Office furniture and equipment; all moveable and immovable, situated at Lake Street, city of 6,000; two main line railroads, two branch lines and interurban; good connection to all towns in county. A new building; class B office, with special facilities for selling given to interested parties. Address G. Y. L., 191 Market street, Chicago, Ill.


WANTED—To share with man D. O. old established office in Chicago; location central; access to all trains; terms reasonable. Address 200, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A live practice in a splendid Illinois town where everybody speaks well for osteopathy and pays the osteopath from $2,500 to $3,000 a year for his services, and are doing so right now. Expenses are low and the class of patients have no superior. Practice, including splendid office fixtures, can be taken for $600 cash if taken by or before September 25th. Am going to school reason for selling. Am busy with the practice, but if you mean business write and I will gladly give you information. Address 115, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A well established practice in Illinois for sale; can be sold for less than furnishings. Poor for the past 20 years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30th.

Address orders to

Dr. ORREN E. SMITH
Traction and Terminal Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The Physician's great study is life. The vital sexualities of man is the beginning of the physical man. As a leader and instructor of men the physician should be thoroughly familiar with this subject.

Price, full cloth, $4.00; part leather, $4.50; postage, $1.00.

Address all orders to

Dr. ORREN E. SMITH
Traction and Terminal Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Dissolution of Partnerships.

Dr. H. S. Loving and Dr. Wilden P. Snare, of Denver, Colo., have dissolved their partnership, Dr. W. L. Nichols, from 614 Market street building, Portland, to Enterprise, Ore.

Dr. L. E. Hacker, at Eldora, Iowa.

Dr. R. T. Tandy, at Seneca, Kan.

Dr. M. Higinbotham, at 362 North Fulton avenue to 431 East North avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Albert R. Jones, from the Granite block to Watertown Sanitarium and Hospital, Watertown, S. D.

Dr. Albert W. Cross, at Woodruff building, Joliet, Ill.

Dr. W. J. Tetz, from 1426 North Fulton avenue to 357 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. G. E. Plum, from 430 North St. Louis street, Los Angeles, to Huntingdon Park, Calif.

Dr. Louis Fecthig, from 425 Shelton avenue to 108 Franklin avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

Dr. Lamont H. Fisher, from 1024 Halsey street to 27 Covert street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Rhoda Miles, from 1024 Halsey street to 27 Covert street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Irving Whalley, from numbers 1312-1316 Second avenue, New York City, to Hotel Martinique, 56 West Thirty-third street.

Dr. O. E. Rutter, from 418 Trust building, Franklin, Pa.

Dr. Leonard V. Strong, from 142 Seventh avenue to 25 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. O. E. Plum, from 430 North St. Louis street, Los Angeles, to Huntingdon Park, Calif.

Dr. Levoy R. Strong, from 418 Trust building, Joliet, Ill.

Dr. D. V. Moore, from El Dorado, Iowa.

Dr. R. T. Tandy, at Seneca, Kan.

Dr. M. Higinbotham, from Philadelphia to Honesdale, Pa.

Dr. Joseph E. McWhorter, at 219 North Weber street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dr. W. J. Knapp, from 35th & Iron streets.

Dr. R. G. Hager, from Harlan, Iowa, to Mankato, Minnesota.

Dr. C. M. Higginbotham, from Philadelphia to Honesdale, Pa.

Dr. Harry C. Kirkbride, from Findlay, Ohio.

Dr. John F. Krill, from 133 C. No. 8, South Bend, Indiana.

Dr. E. S. Lyte, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Florence, Ill.

Dr. I. L. Moore and Katherine Arnold, at 805 N. Main street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Mary Ewing Murray, from 910 Holton block, Helena, Montana.

Dr. Arleyene Orr, from 812 Missouri Trust building, to 6002 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. James A. Savage, from Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Dr. Ralph S. Stroger, from 2514 Humboldt, Davenport, Iowa.

Dr. D. W. Thurston, from Antioch, Calif.

Dr. William Royal Westfall, at Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Florence P. Hiles, from Kalispell, Mont., to Malvern, Iowa.

Dr. Ralph H. Burdick, from Tonopah, Wash., to 910 Wright & Callander building, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. W. J. Gill, from Chicago, Ill., to Deer Lodge, Montana, to Montrose, Colo.

Dr. A. P. Davis, from 614 Hill avenue to 3231 Fifteenth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. R. J. Kiely, from Trenton, N. J., to Van Ness Hotel, 138 Petersen street, Petoskey, Mich.

Dr. J. T. Kellogg, from Cranston, Ill., to Central Nat. Bank, Cambridge, Ohio.

Dr. Albert E. Gooden, from Downer's Grove, Ill., to Byerlyville, Ohio.

Dr. Geo. M. Goodell, from Tama, to 622 Story street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Geo. A. Haswell, from Westfield, Mass., to No. 10 Charlestown street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Kate Childs Hill, from Berkeley, Calif., to Delano, Calif.

Dr. Minerva Kanaga, from Trinidad to Limon, Colorado.

Dr. A. M. King, from Los Angeles, to 40 Bradley, Santa Maria, Calif.

Dr. Grace C. Larner, and Harry W. Larner, at 4 Broad street.

Dr. J. H. Letier, from Lancaster, Ohio, to Austin Station, Chicago.

Dr. Vena L. Herbert Moore, at Box 459, Goodland, Kansas.

Dr. Chauncy C. and Maude Rust, from Tacoma to The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. L. E. Hacker, at Eldora, Iowa.

Dr. W. C. Dawes and Dr. L. E. Hacker, at Bluffton, Ind.

Dr. W. E. Harte, from 27 Covert street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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