Selling of Alleged Secret Remedy Denounced by Osteopaths as Unethical and Unosteopathic

The profession has been stirred up in the current month over the receipt of a letter which Dr. W. L. Davis has sent out, apparently to all the profession, announcing that he has made a wonderful discovery for the cure of gallstones, and offering to sell the members of the profession the secret formula for $2.00 and guaranteeing success if gallstones exist in the patient.

The OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN has received some very strong letters denouncing this course in Dr. Davis as being non-ethical and against the interests of the profession. Some of our correspondents doubt his intelligence. Others seem to think he is mis-guided, still others think he is inclined to believe his fellow D. O.'s willing to "fake" for the sake of revenue.

The OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN considers this matter of sufficient importance to the whole profession to put the matter on record in these pages, in order that the truth may be obtained and that no harm may be done, unintentional otherwise.

It is too bad that the members of our profession seem so willing to exploit osteopathy and each other for an expectant financial profit, and there should be a more wholesome awakening among our ranks to the fact that this is not legitimate practice. As Dr. Harden points out, if an osteopath actually makes the discoveries he should not retail it to his fellow practitioners at so much per revelation, and if he has not made discoveries but is himself "faked" or "faking," his vending of his theories at a specified price ought to be suppressed. We print the letter of Dr. Davis in full herewith:

"Have you ever had a case you have lost because of the need of surgical interference? You probably have. Do they ever return to you afterward or are they lost to you forever? My experience has taught me that they seldom return. This condition is what has led me to two years of study and I have at last a remedy for one or more of these difficulties. The removal of gallstones without the use of the knife is my discovery. I have a remedy no osteopath will hesitate to give as it is composed almost entirely of oils from the foods we eat every day, that when given in large enough quantities remove these stones without the knife or pain. In one day, I have removed hundreds at one time. One stone taken from a lady patient of mine that measured three-quarters of an inch around and two inches long by actual measurement. I have another stone removed as large as a black walnut. Of course these are exceptions as they range in size from rice to hazelnuts. These stones are softened or they would not come without pain. The lime salts that surround them are practically all dissolved and in three days time after removal are a mass of oil colored with bile pigment. I have had these stones examined by eminent chemists and pronounced O. K. and I now purpose to give the benefit of my experience and experiments to the osteopathic profession. "You will find this one of the greatest advertisements and patient getters ever handed to you. As they need treatment to prevent reforming in a month or two, treatment at your regular price and a new family added to your list and a family and neighborhood discussion of a removal of gallstones at small expense and no knife, anesthetic or hospital fee appeals to the American people. The cost anything on it except directions to you, and I guarantee you success if they are there. I have had over fifty cases sincecommencing this treatment and not one bad result or unsatisfied patient and most of the cases were new ones to me, coming through the recommendation of some one who has tried my treatment.

Now don't think this an advertisement scheme as I am only asking you to make one trial, which I know will convince you forever of the truthfulness of my statement. I can put my reputation as an osteopath of eight years practice behind it, and I purpose to make this an osteopathic remedy.

For cleansing the kidneys, alimentary tract nothing is better. The thorough cleansing of the bowels prevents attacks of appendicitis and indiscretion and is a means to end the difficulties in indigestion and elimination.

"Will I hear from you or will I pass it up to someone else? I will help you if you will let me."

The comment of Dr. M. C. Hardin, of Atlanta, Ga., on this is as follows: "It seems to me that this faking business among osteopaths ought to be outlawed. Some man gets up a concoction or something of the kind of treatment such as the M. D.'s have used for gallstones, and calls it something new of his own discovery, and then runs his 'secret' out in such a garb as this, as a 'gallstone specialist,' and tries to prey upon the profession for a dollar. For such conduct as this the M. D.'s put a man out of their ranks as unethical. If it is such a tremendous good thing the 'discovery' belongs to the profession. Are we not supporting a research institute? When the institute makes a research and finds something had we better have them sell the secret to the profession and in that way end it? This discoverer by his 'research' has discovered a means by which we can endow our research institute—sell our secrets as we discolor them.

Dr. C. E. Crow, Muscatine, Iowa, writes as follows: "How many osteopathic suckers are there who have so forgotten anatomy, physiology, and pathology that they will fall a victim to such faking? If Brother Davis wants to get in the 'fakir' class I suggest it would be only moderately decent for him to try to prey on that larger class of patent nostrum users, and not on his osteopathic brethren. It is worse yet to try to drag our honorable profession into such fakery. We should have experience not long ago relating to a similar concoction which is on the market for this purpose. Small shopkeepers and unscrupulous corner grocers are its greatest exploiters. A lady told me of her friend who was getting such good results, passing large quantities daily. I asked her to obtain some of them for me. She did so, bringing the latest 'passage' in a wide mouth salt bottle, containing 84, by actual count, greenish tinged and looking in size and appearance like Concord grapes minus their skins. I washed one and it was so suggestive of paraffin that I burned one for the benefit of my experience and experiments to the osteopath profession.

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The Osteopathic Physician

Dr. Mary E. Peck Becomes Champion Woman Angler of United States

Dr. Mary E. Peck, of San Antonio, Texas, already well known as an angler and a hunter, has recently come into the public eye as the champion woman angler of America. She has just been awarded the first prize by Field and Stream, the recognized authority on such sport in the United States.

for the biggest Northern Pike caught between August 15 and October 15, 1911, and also the third grand prize for the season and the ladies' first grand prize. For these achievements Dr. Peck has been hailed as the “champion woman angler” by leading newspapers and glowing tributes paid to her skill and prowess. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Chicago Examiner gave Dr. Peck feature stories in Sunday issues and showed half-page photographs. The San Antonio Express and other papers have also given prominent space. The big prize winning pike was caught at Lake Mary, Minn., and weighed 1614 pounds and measured three feet five inches. Another notable catch of Dr. Peck’s, made in the Gulf off the coast of Texas, was a six and a half foot tarpon weighing 140 pounds. The illustration shows Dr. Peck standing beside the big fish. Dr. Paul M. Peck is also quite a famous hunter, but he says he will hereafter be known only as “the husband of the great fisher lady.”

Dr. Harry M. Still Will Again Give A. S. O. Benefit of His Financial Acumen

Dr. Harry M. Still, formerly one of the important stockholders and a vice-president of the American School of Osteopathy, but who for a number of years has not been identified with the institution in any way, has again become financially interested in the school and will be actively concerned in its business direction.

This is the very logical outcome of the retirement of Dr. Warren Hamilton from active business two years ago and his recent death. Dr. Harry Still’s business and financial acumen must be credited with doing a great deal to enable the college to ride the breakers of business problems in its pioneer days. Dr. Harry is singularly gifted with good business sense and financial perspicacity and it was not until Dr. Warren Hamilton brought his well rounded business experience to the business staff of A. S. O. that Dr. Harry Still felt warranted in withdrawing his active interest from the institution. Now it is but logical that he should “come back” and take up some of his old line of responsibility for the college.

Dr. Charlie Still has grown and broadened immensely under his fifteen years of responsibility and experience—just as all of us do when we carry burdens that try our utmost ability and are always seemingly just a little greater than we can execute to the satisfaction of ourselves. It is entirely true to say that Dr. Charlie’s managerial ability has kept pace in its growth with the growth of the school. Mr. Brott, who has really carried the brunt of Dr. Hamilton’s work as secretary and treasurer for the past two years, is fortunate in having had splendid business preparation and possessing much natural ability for his arduous duties.

Therefore, the acting, working business staff of the A. S. O. now lines up with more business ability and good experience in school management to the square inch than it has ever known before. This is a matter of much satisfaction to the whole profession and augurs well for the future college.

The announcement of Dr. Harry Still’s connection with the school is told in a letter received from Dr. Charlie Still, November 27. “I should also like to call your attention to the fact that Dr. Harry Still has recently become interested in a financial way and will help direct the policy of the school. Probably no one in the profession has had more experience in a financial way than he has. This, of course, will be very satisfactory to you as you are sure of the fact that the school will be perpetual as his holdings are large in Kirksville, and he will, of course, help maintain the institution in the future as it has been in the past.”
The Foundation for Legislation for Osteopathy in Illinois

Pauline R. Mantle, D. O., Springfield

The lawmakers of Illinois became acquainted with the science of osteopathy in 1899 when the present Medical Act was passed, giving those who wish to practice osteopathy the privilege of taking the examination, given by the State Medical Board, under the title of "Other Practitioners." This act does not provide for any examination whatever in the principles and practice of osteopathy and does not as much as require the applicant to have ever seen inside of a school of osteopathy, much less to be a graduate of one.

It sends the possessor of the license it grants out to practice osteopathy in the state with but the merest makeshift of a law upon which to lean for protection. It is a law which permits those who have never attended either a school of medicine or of osteopathy an equal privilege of taking the examination and of securing a license to practice osteopathy and to hang aloft a sign bearing the words "Registered Osteopath" alongside of those who have toiled in years of hard study and work to obtain a diploma. It is a law which exposes the unsuspecting people to the ignorance and villainy of imposters, empirics and charlatans.

It is a law which gives us no professional recognition and enjoins us against advertising ourselves as doctors. It classes us with masseurs, magnetic healers, chiropractors, midwives and all healers that have spent very little time and effort to acquire sufficient knowledge to fit them for practice. It is a law which since 1899 the M. D.'s have been telling the legislators is giving osteopaths all the protection they need and which up to the present time they have succeeded in making them believe. It is a law which should arouse the ire of every osteopath in the state, until every vestige of pride becomes a flame of enthusiasm for bringing about a very different order of things. An osteopathic bill has been presented to every general assembly since 1905, asking at the hands of the legislature some redress for our grievances. When an independent board has been denied us, we have asked for a composite board; but to all our petitions they have turned a deaf ear and all have gone down to defeat. With these defeats have gone the praiseworthy efforts of the leaders, their time, their zeal, their patience and in many instances their patients, together with their money, and all the money paid into the legislative fund. But no matter what the cost, these efforts have not been lost. They have paved the way for what is yet to come and the sum total will bring that for which we have so long hoped.

All that has gone before will return to us an hundred fold, like seed sown in good soil. Our failures have taught us valuable lessons. We have learned that no matter for what we ask we will meet with the same opposition. We have learned that the medical profession will continue to fight us with the unity of an army. We have learned that in order to win we must unite as an army ready to fight for a common cause. Unity must be our watchword. The law that we are seeking is the finished structure we hope to see before the close of the next general assembly, which opens in January, 1913. Like all lasting structures, it will take time in which to build it securely. The thirteen months that remain between now and January, 1913, will not be more time than we need in which to make the thorough preparation that is necessary. We cannot wisely waste a day in which we are not pushing our cause toward its ultimate completion. The only site upon which this structure can be built is Unity Square, the price of which is the united effort of every osteopath in the state of Illinois. As is always necessary, the foundation must be the first consideration. This has been designed and provided for by the founders of the legislative fund. It is to be built of stone furnished in blocks at ten dollars each and must be laid early in the coming year of 1912 in order that the structure may be complete when we want it to be in 1913. Each block is to be memorial to the osteopath who furnishes it. These blocks are to be held in place by fraternal cement, obtained from the fountain of "Joy in giving." Next the structure must be raised. The creators of the legislative fund have made this possible and in a way that will not be a hardship to a single practitioner in the state. Ten dollars a share and every osteopath in the state to have a share. This plan comes as near being ideal as any that could be devised. In this way we all share alike; the honor cannot then be claimed by a few, neither can the burden fall heavy upon any. The things we enjoy most are the things in which we take an active part. When the cornerstone of this great structure is laid, the names of each donor, together with the copies of the osteopathic publications which have pushed the cause along and a memory medal containing the names of those who have in the past carried our banner and a memory medal containing the names of those who have in the past carried the cause forward. When an independent board has been denied us, we have asked for a composite board; but to all our petitions they have turned a deaf ear and all have gone down to defeat. With these defeats have gone the praiseworthy efforts of the leaders, their time, their zeal, their patience and in many instances their patients, together with their money, and all the money paid into the legislative fund. But no matter what the cost, these efforts have not been lost. They have paved the way for what is yet to come and the sum total will bring that for which we have so long hoped.

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The Osteopathic Physician

Still Time If You Act Quick

The first edition of the Christmas Number of Osteopathic Health has been disposed of. A second edition has been printed and most of it sold. We have about 3,500 copies left. We can get shipment to you AT ONCE if you send in your order at once; or to facilitate matters, you can, if you prefer, send a list of names and we will mail magazines from this office on any date you specify before Christmas.

Remember, this number is appropriate to mail any time from December 15th to December 31st.

This is the last chance. If you have not already placed your order for this beautiful and exceptional Osteopathic Christmas Souvenir, do it now.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
215 SOUTH MARKET STREET, CHICAGO

In towns up to 10,000 population local telephone directories with stores and offices eliminated afford excellent general mailing lists.
If this case came to you, what would you do?

Upon your decision would rest the happiness, perhaps the life of a human being. Shall she go through life a twisted, crippled, unhappy creature? Or will you forsake the old methods of treatment—the plaster casts, the leather and steel jackets—and straighten her up, relieve her from suffering, give her health and joy by means of a

Sheldon Spinal Spinal Appliance

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The Sheldon Appliance—light, cool, comfortable, firm as steel where rigidity is required and as flexible as whalebone where flexibility is desirable—has been used with success in over sixteen thousand cases of spinal curvature, weakness and irritation. Physicians in all parts of America know its wonderful corrective efficiency—from its use in cases of its own.

The Sheldon Appliance lifts the weight of the head and shoulders off the spine, and corrects any deflection in the vertebrae. It is easily adjusted to meet improved conditions in a few minutes; can be taken off and put on in a moment's time, for purposes of the bath, massage or relaxation; does not chafe or irritate even in the hottest weather; weighs ounces where other supports weigh pounds.

Write today for our plan in cooperation with physicians. We will send detail and illustrated description of the Appliance, and proof of its corrective efficiency.

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Conservation of Health by Educating the Public*


As osteopaths the event that is uppermost in our minds, and to which we are all turning an anxious eye, is the meeting of our National Association in this city next summer, when osteopathic practitioners from all over the world will be greeted by the people of Detroit and Michigan, and we must show them that we have a city and state second to none in many ways. The organization of district osteopathic associations throughout the state is highly commendable, and will result in much good by bringing us together in personal contact, where we may in our discussions enlighten each other with our clinical experiences, thereby diffusing knowledge among ourselves and patients, thus educating them upon the most important thing in the world, i.e., health; for with perfect health all other desires are obtainable.

Therefore the conservation of health, that is, the prevention and cure of disease, should be the paramount issue. In this connection it might not be amiss to mention the efforts of the self-styled regulars in attempting to gain control of all systems of therapeutics by forcing upon the people the Owen bill, creating a Federal Board of Health, or, in other words, "a tyrannical medical monopoly," as is claimed by many. It is said that since President Taft has exonerated Dr. Wiley of pure food fame, the doctor is very active in his support of the Owen bill. Not long since an Associated Press article from New York appeared in the daily papers as follows:

"New York, Nov. 18th.—An osteopathic association recently adopted a resolution favoring a national department of sanitation, but opposing a national department of medicine. This is encouraging and this osteopathic association is to be congratulated on its broad-mindedness and perspicacity. We did not know, however, that anyone favored a department of medicine, or that there had been a suggestion that one be established. The Journal of the American Medical Association thinks that the sanitary and the medical are severally and completely different. Our readers are excusing themselves unduly and needlessly. In a recent editorial The Journal says that a national department of health would be charged with the work of preventing the spread of disease and the advancement of public health and not for the treatment of individual patients or for the regulation of the practice of medicine."

The scientific gentlemen mentioned have done a great work, for which we give them due credit and respect. The editor of the journal is a brilliant writer, and if what he says is true, I believe we are all in favor of it, as this would create a bureau of hygiene and sanitation under central control. However, to one who can read between the lines they seem to have an ulterior object in view, hence the strong fight of the opposition, which is undoubtedly well founded. If the Owen bill is allowed to pass, let it be carefully looked to that it be washed in the proper words to eliminate any possibility of misconstruction or misapplication whereby personal liberty might suffer. The standard amendment would be that all practitioners qualify to a certain standard required by law before being allowed to practice. A person who treats diseased conditions should have knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the body and be able to diagnose disease. There are many men and women totally unqualified who are in the field practicing under various titles, infringing upon osteopathy, and foisting upon an unsuspecting public an inferior article by representing it as the genuine. It is simply colossal.

*Read before the Southwestern Michigan Osteopathic Association at Detroit, November 25th.
The Osteopathic Physician

New Model Albright Treating Table Combines Universal Movement With Other Features

A NEW model of the Albright Treating Table is about ready to be presented to the profession. By combination of pneumatic and hydraulic features, an almost unlimited range of movements and curves is made possible. A desirable feature is that such movements as the oval combined with the twist or the circular swing, or the figure eight movement, can be accomplished without separating the revolving leaf from the main or stationary portion of the table. Dr. Albright says that many expert engineers have told him that such a thing was impossible, but he claims that nevertheless it is done with the new table.

The original idea of the Albright table, the circular cut in the adjoining leaves, with the pivot of rotation placed between the ends of the revolving leaf, is still maintained in the new table.

This new model table, which is known as the “Peerless” Universal Twist table, as well as the new No. 5 model, also here shown, are to be made 2 inches wider than the regular style and have no circular plate, rollers, or other interlocking arrangement. It has been shortened 9 inches over all and is said to be a noiseless device, substantially constructed and well upholstered. It is supported on a hydraulic base, the same as a dental chair. By one foot lever it may be raised or lowered to any desired height and by another hand lever operating a pump, air is forced into cylinder containing a piston rod, with the result that the patient is virtually supported on an air cushion. With a very slight amount of force exerted by the operator, the revolving leaf may be depressed, elevated, or swung up and down by means of a hinged leaf, rotated from side to side at any angle, or made to describe an oval, figure eight, circle, or any other desired curve. There is an automatic head rest which can be easily operated by a thumb lever.

To secure a satisfactory locking device has given the inventor of these tables some trouble, the friction clutch lock used by Dr. Albright on former models was regarded as satisfactory, but it had some shortcomings and a simpler device has been perfected for the new model.

The “Standard” table or new model No. 5, is now made “ball bearing” and the circular plate and roller bearings have been eliminated. This change makes the “Standard” table noiseless in operation. An automatic hoisting mechanism for raising the patient on revolving leaf has been added.

The home office of the company has been removed to the new Hearst building, corner of Madison and Market streets, Chicago. On account of the many improvements made since the convention in Chicago, the company has been seriously delayed in making deliveries. Many tables sold have already been shipped and the factory expects to make deliveries of the new “Standard” No. 5 tables in from seven to ten days. The “Peerless” tables will be ready for shipment in about sixty days.

Dr. Albright has prepared a new manual of 40 pages describing the operations of the table. It does not show, in any way, how as osteopathic treatment, or a part of a treatment, may be given, but is intended to merely explain the principles of the table and what movements are shown are for the purpose of illustrating certain features of the table.

The Osteopathic Physician

New Model Albright Treating Table, Known as “Standard No. 5.”

Glyco Thymoline

CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

NASAL, THROAT

INTESINAL

STOMACH, RECTAL

UTO- VAGINAL

KRESS & OWEN COMPANY

210 Fulton St., New York.
The Business Side of Osteopathy; A Plain Talk on the Problems of Today

OSTEOPATHS have often been accused of bald commercialism. The charges have been preferred not only against individual osteopathic physicians, but against the colleges as well.

Such accusations have not always come from the outside. The conservative element in the profession has from time to time proceeded against unorthodox methods on the part of some of our practitioners, and in more than one report have the various men composing the Committee of Education of the American Osteopathic Association deplored, and sought means for the correction of the undignified exploitation employed by some of the colleges in their catalogues and other announcements.

The reasons for these breaches in the past are patent to any thoughtful person. Many of the earlier osteopaths entered the profession after spending years in commercial pursuits, and in some cases frankly admitted that they made the change from motives connected with revenue only. Their business training had taught them that the way to achieve success was by advertising, and they accordingly used in their new work whatever methods of advertising seemed good to them, without let or hindrance, and regardless of the conventional restrictions of professional customs imposed by tradition as often as by common sense.

They of the early days, the pioneer osteopaths, should not be too harshly judged, for little or no attention was paid to the ethical side of practise by the instructors in the colleges, and with no codified rules to govern him, the individual was after graduation left to follow his own bent.

Nor should too severe criticism be made of the exaggerated statements and claims made by the colleges. True, it were far better that some of the schools had never been brought into existence. But there was none to deny the right to "found" a college of osteopathy on the part of whosoever desired to assume the responsibility; and when once launched, the schools must needs get students or die down. Not one of them had a penny of endowment, and their sole support was tuition fees. No wonder they committed serious blunders—something worse than blunders—in their efforts to induce students to come their way.

Today the whole situation is changed.

Instead of even requiring of the student a sure knowledge of the requisites of business, the matriculation requirements of the colleges are on a high plane, and are being advanced to equal or surpass those of other schools.

While to begin with the students were graduated "on proficiency," and a little later a standard year's course was adopted, the advanced osteopathic college course is now four years, during which time the student is placed in surroundings which should thoroughly imbue him with the propriety and necessity of conservative, ethical conduct when he gets out in the field.

After graduation the practitioner finds national, state and usually local societies open to him, and whether he joins them or not he is subject to a sort of censure, which by them, his professional con-
duct measured by the codes of the various associ-ations. Whether he becomes a member or not, he cannot seriously offend without meeting some rebuke.

The colleges have adopted more dignified langua-
ge in urging their respective claims. Not all of the announcements are yet satisfactory, but we must remember that our schools are still unen-dowed, and therefore depend on their matriculating a sufficient number of students to get enough money to cover operating expenses.

That there is room for further improvement none will deny. But all who know true condi-
tions repudiate the false statements concerning osteopathic colleges made by the Carnegie Foundation report.

Our conventions, state and national, bring together men and women who in mental equipment, dignity of bearing, conduct of parliamentary a-fairs and general accomplishments, are fully the peers of the rank and file of other professions. In their own communities osteopaths are no longer regarded as faddists, nor classed with magnetic healers and the like; the public has come to accept osteopathy as a permanent factor.

All in all, tremendous changes are manifest. The situation today is vastly different from that encountered by the pioneer osteopaths less than twenty years ago. Conservatism has replaced the unlimited confidence that inspired the early practitioners.

But the net result of all the changes is not in all respects favorable to future development, for conservatism retards growth. The colleges of the older systems, long established, are heavily endow-
ed; the people believe in and demand drugs. even though the doctor who dispenses them may not.

As the pioneer enjoys liberties the urban citizen may not emulate, so osteopathic development has brought restrictions; some, as the codes, self-imposed; some imposed by established conventionalities. Shall we in time be so conventionalized that we shall be lost from sight?

The public, ever fickle, has forgotten the Brown-Sequard elixir, the widely heralded therapeutic possibilities of liquid air, and many more recent medical exploitations. Is osteopathy destined to be a like oblivion?

Brown-Sequard cherished a delusion; liquid air did not prove to possess hoped-for potentials. But osteopathic principles are real—most vital realities in the therapeutic world. They cannot be overlooked, for they have "made good."

Personal advertising may have helped the pioneers. The same methods will not have the same effect today; instead, they tend to hurt those who employ them.

How Long Should an Osteopathic Treatment Be?

Osteopathic treatments, like the operation of pulling teeth, should be long enough to accomplish what the physician has in mind and no longer. Each case is different. One may require five minutes and another thirty. The osteopath must be the judge—not the patient. Treatment is not a thing to be reeled off the clock, and one who gives treatment by this plan is administering massage, not osteopathy. Moreover, bad results may follow from too prolonged treatment? Suf-ficient treatment to become stimulating will usually depress if doubled. So patients must not judge the value they are getting or estimate the skill of osteopathic practitioners by the time consumed in giving treatments. Results are what count.

From Osteopathic Health.
Los Angeles College of Osteopathy Continues to Grow

Six years ago the faculty of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, having sold the old Still College at Des Moines to the Kirksville institution, migrated to Southern California, and by the generous support of friends, laboratories, lecture rooms and hospital facilities for the further promotion of the profession of osteopathy in that far-famed land of climatic claims.

Having learned from experience that a location, even ten or fifteen blocks from the center of the city, is not so important, efforts were made to attract energetic young men and women out of the western high schools and colleges soon assumed an attitude of attention and then of interest and then of enrollment. At the end of the first year of exposition of scientific osteopathy in Los Angeles, increased numbers have flocked to its standard. At the end of the second year the institution was so crowded that it was compelled to begin the construction of an additional four-story steel and concrete clinical and hospital building. During the third year another building, opening an entrance through to Hill street, was taken over for the college business offices, infirmary, eye, ear, nose, throat and dental departments, a roof garden and the offices of the irrigation company.

The buildings are so situated on Bunker Hill's side that the entire estate is a story above the main portion of the city. The institution is supplied in proportion to the number of roof garden purposes. The plant of the institution includes, therefore, fifteen stories of college buildings.

Under the law of the state of California, the material for the laboratory work in practical anatomy is supplied from the state and county institutes. This requires every medical and osteopathic college to file a sworn list of the names of all regular matriculants on the 15th of each October, and the dissecting material is supplied in proportion to the number of students so enrolled. During the past year Los Angeles College of Osteopathy has received 57 per cent of all of the material so provided, the other five medical and dental colleges receiving the remainder.

The institution has, during the year closing October 15, had 341 students regularly in attendance.

Dr. Dudley Tait, of San Francisco, the California member of the educational council of the A. T. Still University, in a letter to the Still Council of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, says: “The matriculation list of one of the Los Angeles medical schools is called the most promising in the Pacific coast.”

This conclusion might truthfully have added that Los Angeles College of Osteopathy is the largest college of any system of practice that exists or ever has existed in the western two-thirds of the United States.

This culmination has not been fortuitous or accidental, but is directly attributable to three or four dominant causes:

First — Must be recognized the inherent virility, strength and truth of the system of coping with disease, as a philosophy of healing, the following:

Second — The faithful and devoted service of a large faculty of experienced and adapted professors — men and women who have communi-

Third — The climatic environment of South ern California, which has been well described as “America’s Natural Sanitarium.” Struggles

Fourth — And by no means least, the rapid development of the city, which has been the direct product of the kindly and constant services of the graduate practitioners in the field and the journals of the profession.

The profession is fortunate who received their instruction from members of the faculty of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy are now scattered through every state of the Union and its territories, as far away as France and Algeria, wherever they are constantly interesting young men and women of good educational foundation, of independence and foresight, to follow in their path. In addition there are many practitioners elsewhere educated, who have acquaintances who can best receive their professional education in this institution.

The result is that only 30 per cent of the students of the institution are from California, while twenty-eight states are represented in the student body, as well as England, Ireland, Germany, Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Japan, Canada and Mexico. Five students have come directly from the British Islands to become osteopathic physicians.

There are also a number of practitioners who have turned to osteopathic education in their home countries, with specific answers to any questions which may arise.

Address Dr. A. B. Shaw, secretary Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, 321 South Hill street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Send in Your Order for Dr. Louisa Burns’ Books Now

The Council of the A. T. Still Research Institute began the publication of Volumes I and II of “Dr. Louise Burns’ Studies in the Osteopathic Science” last May. Volume I, Basic Principles, had already been published. Volume II, The Nerve Centers, was sent to paid subscribers in July, and Volume III, The Physiology of Consciousness, is coming, in October. The undersigned must close the work of publishing and distributing the books and make his final report early next month.

All booklets sent to Dr. H. M. Still, treasurer A. T. Still Research Institute, Kirkville, Mo., before January 1, 1912, will receive the books, carriage charges prepaid, at the following rates: Volumes I and II, $7.00; Volumes II and III, $5.00; Volumes I, II and III, $9.00. After the above date, $4.50 per volume.

The editorially and practically every cent received by Dr. H. M. Still before January 1, 1912, will be used for the work, and subscribers will get the books as a premium for their contributions.

Will you流通 the books and the institute needs the money to carry on its work — E. R. Booth, D. O., for Council A. T. Still Research Institute, 603 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
PUBLICITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A course of public lectures on osteopathy is being given in Boston under the auspices of the Massachusetts Chapter of the profession that will be admitted is by ticket. The tickets are sold to osteopathic physicians at the rate of twenty for $1.00, not less than one dollar's worth being sold at a time. This system is calculated to distribute the expense of the lectures, but we anticipate the committee will experience a hard time in getting a good crowd out to the meetings. The practical fact is that the people who make good osteopathic publicity, but the “drawback” lies in the difficulty in inducing people to attend. The same amount of money as a large sum the course of lectures is invested in good popular osteopathic literature and intelligently and carefully distributed would accomplish much greater insu1ts and being more valuable as a permanent educational influence.

Insist on the Commercial Recognition We Are Justly Entitled To

Dr. Harry L. Chiles, secretary of the association, recently set out a circular to the profession calling attention to the good work already accomplished by the association, and also emphasizing the imperative need of greater practical cooperation and assistance. In an absolutely no excuse for such a one to withhold osteopathic physician. There can be absolutely no excuse for such a one to withhold

AN IMPERATIVE NEED

President Taft's Action in Regard to Medical Practice in the Panama Canal Zone

WHAT do you think of this executive order? Should the Board of Health of the Panama Canal Zone vest the right of licensing osteopaths, and should the Oberin Bill pass at the coming session, how long would it be before you would start to climb a tree?—Dr. T. L. Herrold, Detroit, Mich.

To Prohibit the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, Pharmacy or Midwifery Without a License

By virtue of the authority vested in me I hereby establish the following regulations:

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice or advertise to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy or midwifery within the Canal Zone without first having obtained a license therefor from the Board of Health of the Canal Zone. Any person thus offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Twenty-Five ($25.00) Dollars. For every subsequent offense, the penalty shall be in excess of thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court; provided that this order shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army and Navy, or the Marine Hospital Service, nor to physicians, surgeons, dentists or pharmacists and their assistants and nurses employed by the Canal Commission, nor to nurses acting under the orders of a licensed medical practitioner.

Section 2. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this order who shall cause to be repeated, or in any wise attempt to heal, cure or alleviate, or shall in any wise treat any physical ailment of another; provided that nothing in this order shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous services, including medical examination of any emergency, or to the administering of ordinary household remedies.

Section 3. This order shall take effect sixty (60) days after date. W. H. Tarr, the White House, October 14, 1911.

This executive order affecting the Panama Canal Zone very forcibly illustrates the dangers that are ahead of the osteopathic profession. We shall have to keep constantly alert. It is not to defeat M. D.'s at any rate. We may not get results immediately, but we have a system the possibility of which we must be prepared to develop in the osteopathic ranks they will have to keep constantly alert.

New Encyclopedia Ignores Osteopathy

THE New York Syndicate Publishing Company has just put out the Twentieth Century Encyclopedia which their competitors are now in the field. The special plea made for the purchase of this encyclopedia is its "up-to-date-ness." It mentions neither osteopathy nor osteopathic literature. It is the only American encyclopedia published in recent years which does not take cognizance of the science of osteopathy and its founder, Dr. A. T. Still. That this omission is accidental in a work of this kind does not seem reasonable, but whether accidental or premeditated this failure to give proper consideration to osteopathy constitutes, in the eyes of osteopaths and their friends, a grave defect. It is not the kind of work of reference that any true osteopathic physician or any loyal in-Its library would wish to have in their library.

If a canvasser calls on you to present the merits of this encyclopedia, call his attention to this curtios and glaring omission and let him clearly understand your reason for not being interested or desiring to make a purchase.

Dr. F. E. Moore Studies Dr. Turler's Technique

You know I went to Rensselaer from Chicago, and the pursuing of preserving Dr. Turler's Technique. I spent four days with him and saw every patient he treated during that time. I felt fully repaid for the time and labor with a valuable lesson. If more osteopaths would hold to the idea of lesion osteopathy, as does Dr. Turler, we would not be called "rubbing doctors." I often saw Dr. Turler spend half an hour with a patient to locate the bony abnormalities; then two or three definite adjustments and he was finished. One great point he observes is to make sure of the foundation (the pelvis) first, then attend to the other lesions. I saw many cases before and after treatment showing what his methods of treatment accomplished. Here is a town a man who believes the bony lesion is the cause of disease; who practices nothing but bony adjustment, and even though giving but little attention to general diagnosis, he is fortunate in good results, and his patients consider him the bone-setter of America. It at least demonstrates the fact that the truth which practices osteopathy specifically gets results the general treatment man can never dream of. Now, add to that all possible means of developing proper consideration to osteopathy and the possibilities of which but few of us realize.—F. E. Moore, D. O.

Upon the plains of superstition bleeds the bones of unnumbered millions that placed their faith in drugs to heal, and waiting for realization died.—H. Alfred Leonard, D. O.
Lesions and Their Characteristics

**Editor The Osteopathic Physician:**

After reading in the November Osteopathic Physician Dr. Bernard's answer to my question, "Does osteopathy comprehend all causative factors in the production of anatomical lesions, effects, which lesions or effects in turn become causes producing disease, and their removal, both causes and effects, by methods scientific?" I realize that the question as worded does not elicit the answer sought, or at least does not convey to Dr. Bernard's mind, and perhaps others, what I was getting at in asking the question. Therefore I will revise the question, make friendly comment on the doctor's answer as given, and in part answer his question, "How do I know upon examination whether a lesion is caused by traumatism or abuse of function?" by reference to well established principles.

The revised question: Does osteopathy comprehend all first causative factors in the production of anatomical lesions, effects, which lesions or effects in turn become causes producing disease, and their removal, both causes and effects, by methods scientific? I am forced to revise the question to read above as it was not intended to refer to Dr. Bernard's teaching, as well as his answer.

I am at a loss to know just what impression Dr. Bernard wishes to convey by the above quotation, but judging from what I have been told by other D. O.'s, it would seem to imply that he thought that Dr. Still either was or claimed to be the discoverer of the fact that all lesions are caused by disordered or deranged anatomical structure. The affirmative would be to depart from Dr. Still's teaching; "That all diseases are caused by disordered or deranged anatomical structure." I will not consider that Dr. Still ever claimed that he discovered that fact or principle, at least I have never seen his statement to that effect, or have I been deceived by disordered or deranged anatomical structure, and that he was teaching it because the professional world did not know it before.

I am not to think that Dr. Still discovered that fact or principle, at least I have never seen his statement to that effect, or have I been deceived by disordered or deranged anatomical structure. However, I am forced to consider that what constitutes his discovery is something more grand and important. But as Dr. William F. Wurth says, "There seems to be a general haziness on the subject as to just what constitutes Dr. Still's discovery, and the principle involved." It is a fact, lamentable fact, for only a short time ago in discussion with a graduate of the parent school in practice for some time, I was asked to tell me what Dr. Still discovered and he could give me no definite answer. He said he would be glad to enlighten us by telling us what he knows about it, perhaps the uninforme, and there are many, will feel grateful to him.

In the ability to diagnose between a traumatic or abuse of function lesions, which is as much a part of our great system, osteopathy, as is the physical part. Many are now practicing mental treatment in some form who are not osteopathic physicians, but with the light of the ability to diagnose it, is adjustment of mental lesions by mental means, which we believe to be the true light, just as the physical part of our treatment is removed in so fare as all possible conditions unfaivel to health, and in so doing emphasis is placed on proper diet and exercise, correct breathing and the power of the patient to help himself by thinking the right thoughts. This, then, is the mental side of osteopathic treatment: The establishment of a healthy mental state in the patient by suggestion (such suggestions as correct mental lesions), at the same time awakening the patient to his power to help himself by thinking the right thoughts and by using the power within himself. Many are now practicing mental treatment in some form who are not osteopathic physicians, but with the light of the ability to diagnose it, is adjustment of mental lesions by mental means, which we believe to be the true light, just as the physical part of our treatment is removed in so far as all possible conditions unfavorable to health, and in so doing emphasis is placed on proper diet and exercise, correct breathing and the power of the patient to help himself by thinking the right thoughts.

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The Osteopathic Physician

The Pacific College of Osteopathy
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Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. Established 1896

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

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Work throughout based upon Laboratory Methods. Faculty composed of Specialists in their several lines who have had Wide Experience in Teaching. Excellent Opportunities are offered for Post Graduate Work.

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C. A. Whiting, Sc. D., D.O.
Chairman of the Faculty

Daly St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Wisconsin Association News Column

THE data concerning the early history of osteopathy in this state is being sent in by some whom none of us would have thought of hearing from. What has been received thus far has come from those not now practicing in the state and for that reason it is very much appreciated. If those of us who have been in the state a long time will take the trouble to jot down some of these earlier accounts, it will serve to make for osteopathy in Wisconsin, a record of which our successors may well be proud.

The National Association has inaugurated a plan and appointed a committee of which Dr. William Hoag, from California, is the chairman. This committee is to compile statistics on the beginnings of osteopathy and he has kindly offered to assist us in any way possible. Now, you folks who were here in the state early in the movement forward to something with such information as you have at your command. We cannot write to you because we do not know just to whom to write. Tell of when you came, where you located, who preceded you, and perhaps some incidents which you encountered and had to overcome. It will be interesting.

We would also like to ask any practitioner who is not now practicing in Wisconsin, who may chance to read this, to please send in any information at hand on this subject.

How about the District Association meetings—have any been held recently? It seems too bad that many of us cannot realize how beneficial these would be, not only to ourselves in advancing our interests as practitioners, but, as well, to influence the public mind, to contribute to the progress of osteopathy among men and women as wish to base their practice of Osteopathy upon a thoroughly scientific foundation.

I propose to deal with this subject under the following headings:

1. Psychological Explanation of Mind: (a) Will Is Mind. (b) Subconscious Greater. (c) Its Power of Inhibition. (d) Relation Between Will and Subconscious. (e) Relation Between Character and Subconscious. (f) Unly Be­

2. Pathological Conditions of the Mind.

3. Suggestion as a Treatment for Disease.

4. Varieties of Healers Using Suggestive Treatment.

5. Principles To Be Observed in the Use of Suggestion.

6. Power and Value of Suggestion in Treatment.

7. Disturbing Influences.

8. Discouraging Suggestion.

9. Extent to Which Suggestion Has Been Generally Used by Osteopaths.

10. Extent to Which We May Use Suggestion With Benefit Both to Our Patients and Ourselves.

Psychological Explanation of Mind.

What Is Mind?

Mind is the seat of intelligence. Many students of psychology have attempted to explain that mind, its knowledge and power, is all conscious. The mind is conscious, but occasionally impressions are subconsciously impressed through the five senses. The conscious has the power to will, no reason, both by induction and deduction, and to construct the appropriate attributes of the conscious have been found insufficient to an understanding of the mind in its completeness. Psychological investigation has revealed this intelligence, a mental process, sufficient for its need, in every living cell, and has revealed a mental process constantly in operation in the mind which treasures away our thoughts, good or bad. Conclusions reached by the subconscious from simpler thoughts impressed upon it from the conscious.

Subconscious Greater.

In many ways the subconscious mind has been found to be greater than the conscious mind. Both are meant to work together, but there is still life if only the conscious be taken away. It is not possible for the conscious to assume all the functions of the subconscious, but it may take the place of the subconscious when the latter is being impressed. One person about to meet another on the street suddenly becomes conscious of the motion of his legs, that he is walking, and if he permits his attention to dwell on the act of walking with conscious effort to direct it, walking becomes a difficult act to perform, and his even, sure gait becomes wobbly and awkward. (2) Mental Acts: Recall that our thoughts, good or bad, conclusions reached by the subconscious from simpler thoughts impressed upon it from the conscious.

The conscious is objective, is impressed upon by the subconscious, but the subconscious is subjective, and it has the power to will, no reason, both by induction and deduction, and to construct the attributes of the conscious have been found insufficient to an understanding of the mind in its completeness. Psychological investigation has revealed this intelligence, a mental process, sufficient for its need, in every living cell, and has revealed a mental process constantly in operation in the mind which treasures away our thoughts, good or bad. Conclusions reached by the subconscious from simpler thoughts impressed upon it from the conscious.

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We would also like to ask any practitioner who is not now practicing in Wisconsin, who may chance to read this, to please send in any information at hand on this subject.

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ESSENTIAL BLOOD ELEMENTS

Which all convalescents lack, have been found by thousands of the leading physicians for their patients in

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BOVININE supplies all this as no Beef Extract can. It raises the Opsonic Index to normal standard and prevents chronic invalidism.

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physical factor, is permitted to remain uncorr-
red.

We are dissatisfied with only one thing in
this book. Dr. Burns fails to tell what was
the funny thought that caused the subject of
experiments to laugh when he was told the
horrible story of the attack by the ferocious
lion.

If this same system of experiments were
carried out, using medicines instead of psychic
stimulants in the presence of osteopathic
lesions—confessing the emergency value of
chemical stimulation, but questioning its cura-
tive powers—the results would undoubtedly
contribute largely to the stability of osteo-
pathy both with those of our own ranks whose
conviction would be for such an objective
evidence, and also before the world at
large.

THE BURIAL OF ORGANIZERS OF C. C.
O. BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN M'KENZIE.
Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note
As his catalog to the press he hurried;
Nor a word of thanks as a farewell shot
Over the grave where our heroes buried.
He buried them shyly, during vacation,
By political slate, without oration
Cat paws doing the running.
No useless coffin enclosed their breast.
Nor in sheet nor in shroud would they wear them;
But he laid them out thinking they'd rest,
With his tyrannical hand above them.
Few and short were the prayers he said,
And he spoke not a word of sorrow.
But the stealthy gray One, in charge of the face of the dead
And obviously thought of them.
He thought, as he made their narrow bed
And straightened their forms all gory,
How far and stranger would tread o'er their head
And be far away in glory.
Mainly he talked of the spirits that's gone,
How great a part they were in the work they had done,
But little he'll reck if they let him run on
How little there's left to be won.

But half of his heavy task was done,
When the stock they held was turned in.
Then he heard the distant and random gun,
—The alumni and student body din.
Quickly and gladly he laid them down,
From the field of their fame, fresh and gory,
He carved not a line, he raised not a stone,
But let them lie as he thought best.
—An Alumni, with apologies to J. Wolfe.*

*By Abraham Lincoln McKenzie is part of the head-
ing—not the name of author.

In D. O. Land

Chicago Meeting.
At the regular meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic
Association December 7th, Dr. F. A. Tartler, of Rense-
sselaer, Ind., gave a very interesting lecture on "Spinal
Technique." Previous to the meeting the usual informal
dinner was held at the La Salle Hotel.

The American Osteopathic Association is sending out,
in booklet form, the report of the committee on legisla-
tion. It contains much valuable and interesting infor-
mation to every osteopathic physician who has not yet
secured a copy of this pamphlet should secure one.

Green Gables Osteopathic Sanitarium
NAGAWICKA LAKE
Post Office Milwaukee Office
Harland, Wis. 314 Matthews Bldg.

Doctor, you are losing at least three patients a year
which can be saved to you, and to the osteopathic
profession.

Keep Green Gables in mind!
Remember Green Gables is open all the year!
If you haven't seen Green Gables come and see it
This is an invitation to you!

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WILLIAM D. M'NARY, D. O., M. D.
F. W. FOSTER, M. D., B. O., M. D.
Associate
OSCAR W. WILLIAMS, D. O.

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PREVIOUS TO THE MEETING THE USUAL IN FORMAL
ASSOCIATION DECEMBER 7TH DR. F. A. TARTLER, OF RENSA
DINNER WAS HELD AT THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
OSCEORTHIC ASSOCIATION DECEMBER 7TH, DR. S. A. TARTLER, OF REN

The Dr. Glascock Folding Table

IT'S A BACK SAVER, and obviates all awkwardness, en-
tertainment and weariness connected with treating on low beds.

E. O. MILLAY, D. O.
1519 Woodward Avenue.
Detroit, Mich.

The American School of Osteopathy was closed
City, July 1st. The marriage became known only last
month and was a complete surprise to the parents and
friends of both Mr. and Mrs. S. Kingsbury.

Green Gables Osteopathic Sanitarium,

WILLIAM D. M'NARY, D. O., M. D.
F. W. FOSTER, M. D., B. O., M. D.
Associate
OSCAR W. WILLIAMS, D. O.

*By Abraham Lincoln McKenzie is part of the head-
ing—not the name of author.

All the Medical and Osteopathic Books

Reciprocity in Texas
Utah and Texas are now in reciprocal relationship
with the exchange of medical licenses secured on the basis
of an examination taken since 1907. This applies to
all schools, the osteopathic included; the same form
of licenses and the same examination being given to
all applicants. Kentucky and Texas also exchange
osteopathic licenses through reciprocity.—Paul M. Peak,
D. O., San Antonio, Texas.

College Orchestra Formed at Des Moines.
The large amount of musical talent existing among
the students of Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy
has led to the formation of a college orchestra. Practice
and rehearsals are being held in preparation for the first
public performance. Star instruments with orchestral
arrangement have been purchased and the musical por-
tion of the chapel exercises will hereafter be led by the
orchestra.

New Committee in Connection with National Convention.
For the A. O. A. National Convention at Detroit next
year a new committee has been organized to help to
look after affairs; it will be known as the "Reunion Com-
nittee." Mr. J. H. Wilson, 315 Stevens building, Detroit,
is the chairman of the committee.

American School of Osteopathy Gets Big Class.
One hundred and sixty Freshmen were matriculated
at the American School of Osteopathy this September.
The management is making a special effort to keep in
close touch with the graduates of the school and the
interest manifested by those out in the field has been
most gratifying. It has been decided to take another
year class which will be matriculated January 20th,
1912. Those having in mind prospective students should
call their attention to this opportunity to get started
on their course right away.

Restriction Made.
In the Osteopathic Physician for November we
published a notice concerning one J. S. Kingsbury, who
had passed a worthless check for $75 on Dr. Murray
Graves of Milwaukee, which he had used to pay rent.
E. P. Kingsbury, a brother of J. S. Kingsbury, has
made good the worthless check and entirely reimbursed
Dr. Graves for his loss. Considerable credit is due to
E. P. Kingsbury in this matter and he is evidently
very much of a man, as he had no interests other
than the fact that the man who passed the worthless
check was his brother.

Another Unfair Organization.
Dr. G. C. Taylor, of Rapid City, S. D., wrote the
Brotherhood of American Yeomen, relative to member-
ship, stating that the organization is exactly another
of "the big ones," as Dr. E. S. North, of Rapid City, chief correspondent:
"Replying to your favor of the 27th inst., we beg to advise that we have a several home
discussing the establishment of a research laboratory in this city, on which E. S. North is corre-
spondent. We would be pleased to receive your applica-
tion for membership through this house, but will regret to state that our medical department does
not know its rights without more conclusive matter.

As Dr. Redfield says, these people are quite willing to
take our money, but they are not willing to serve us as examining physicians. Osteopaths should
Dignity Felice Lyne, as a colorature with She Post Iowa; Osteopathy, leading grocers IT. View, it that the field are also contributing their full quota of this is say, 20 per City, International Hygiene Ausstelling, Dresden, D., Dutchins, of Providence; secretary.

The mono-gram design originated with Dr. Millard. A talk on: "Gilda", as follows: "Osteopathy in Germany, 111." Then followed demonstrations on other food product concerns, the following applications for membership were received.

Third District Iowa Meeting.
The Iowa Third Osteopathic Association will hold their regular meeting at Des Moines, Nov. 16. The program in part will be as follows: "Osteopathy in Acute Diseases." Dr. Turner, Farmington; Iowa; "Rheu-

Dr. A. A. Broom Pin Design Suggested by Dr. Ray. Relative to the design shown in the November number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, for the American Osteopathic Association, we are informed from the boards of directors of the organizations at the convention in Chicago decided to request that designs in the style of Dr. A. A. Broom be the official reproduction of the card with the letters "A. A. B." in suitable position and in appropriate design. The mono-

Eastern Michigan Meeting. At a special meeting of the Eastern Michigan Osteopathic Association held at Flint November 16th, nearly all the practitioners in the district were in attendance and took part in the discussions. Program: "Appendicitis," by A. D. Danagan, of Bay City; "From a Surgical View," by Dr. Case, of Saginaw, and "Hydrotherapy and Diet in Appendicitis," by Dr. Miller, of Port Huron. The next meeting will be January 15th at Bay City. Much interest was shown in future programs at the meeting. This is very bright.—Otto B. Gates, D. O., Secretary.

Still College Hospital Prospering. Reports from Des Moines Still College Hospital, the opening of which we announced last month, indicate that it is meeting with success. The hospital has been well filled with patients and the receipts from the first week's operation of the institution were more than sufficient to cover the running expenses of the hospital, a circumstance almost unknown in hospital management. The hospital is attracting the attention of the people of Des Moines, several of whom are sending their patients to it in preference to the larger hospitals of the city. Osteopathy is in demand and the hospital is attracting the full quota of support to the institution.

Rhode Island Meeting.
The regular meeting of the Rhode Island Osteopathic Society was held Saturday evening, November 18th. The legislative situation was thoroughly discussed and a committee of five, with Dr. C. D. Flanagan as chairman, was appointed to carry on the campaign during the coming session of the legislature. Those present were: President, Dr. W. E. Shepard, of Providence; vice-presidents, Dr. H. H. Long, of Pawtucket, and R. C. Gibney, of Providence; executive treasurer, Dr. F. W. Wetmore, of Pawtucket; executive committee, Dr. C. D. Flanagan, of Providence, and Dr. Arthur H. Bodele, of Providence; and secretary,—F. W. Wetmore, D. O., secretary.

Women Provide Program at Boston Meeting.
The November meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society was held Saturday evening, November 18th. The program was contributed by women osteopaths exclusively and actual work was done on live subjects. Dr. Ada A. Achorn, who spent the past summer in Europe, gave a talk on the "Intermediate Plateau". She traveled in Germany, 111., then followed demonstrations on certain lesions and symptoms, such as Fiske L. Rogers and Edith Stobie Cove; Drs. Helen G. Sheehan and Mary Smell; Lumbar-sacral regions and regions of the back and abdomen; Dr. C. H. Wilson. The meeting was one of much interest and had a large audience.

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...who might take it for a time. I am one of the latter. Having given up a good practice in Chicago and having located here and lived upon the proceeds of my wife's health, a total stranger, I could handle, for a time at least, such a practice, and will be glad to start the proposition, to test its merits. There are thousands of people visiting this city every year, and practitioners all over the country will have opportunities of recommending patients to me, if they desire to.

It will be my pleasure to ascertain the motive or influence that brought them to me, and I promise to remit such remittance to each patient at the end of each month to the research fund. I also plan to publish in other cities and towns a list to be printed and kept standing in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, A. O. A. Journal, and other osteopathic journals, that others may refer patients to. Some will not want to refer patients to me, for various reasons; some have friends or relatives here, and others may refer patients to others. This plan will cost the A. O. A. nothing to try, but the printing will be my expense. Try it for a few months and if nothing comes of it, it can be dropped.


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Dr. F. E. True, from 183 East Thirty-second street to 311 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Dr. C. W. Ellis, from Gold Hill, Ore., to 151-155 Lawrence Hotel, Redding, Cal.

Dr. H. J. Foutklin, at 601-2 Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill.

Dr. Alexander H. Smith, at 358 Main street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Dr. L. J. Enon, from 825 Chestnut street, to 376 Avenue A, New York.

Dr. C. C. Hitchcock, at 305 North First street, to 1603 Tenth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. E. P. Hower, from 825 Chestnut street, to 376 Avenue A, New York.


Dr. Hubert Pocock, at 5 Beresford apartments, to 841 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Dr. R. C. M. Smith, at 5 West Washington street, to 841 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Dr. E. Carel, from 120 North Ellis street to 511 Theresia street, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Dr. H. C. Erwin, from Adel to Indiana, Iowa.

Dr. Vinton J. Clark, from Sherman, Texas, to Flat A, 6106 Ellis avenue, Chicago.

Dr. W. F. True, from 16 East Thirty-second street to 311 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Dr. A. C. Groth, of Elora, Ont., and Portland, Maine, having offices at 601-602 New Baxter building.

Dr. A. D. Smith, at变动位置, to 841 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Dr. W. S. St. Clair, at 217 Third street, to 311 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Dr. J. C. B. Mott, at variation position.

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