Osteopaths Win Sweeping Victory in Colorado—Supreme Court Upholds Right to Practice and Privilege of Using the Title “Doctor”

OSTEOPATHS have a legal right to practice and to call themselves “doctors” in Colorado. They do not have to have a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners.

After many years of litigation, the decision of the M. D.’s and of vain attempts to induce the legislature to do them justice by clearly defining their legal status and giving them the right to conduct their own examinations for practice through a properly authorized State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, the osteopaths of Colorado have at last been vindicated and by no less an august body than the State Supreme Court. The substance of the decision is to the effect that an osteopath who administers treatments and does not prescribe drugs or other medicines to patients, need not have a license from the State Board of Medicine to practice nor is he violating any state law when he prefixes “Dr.” to his name. The decision was given in a test case brought by the Colorado Osteopathic Association in the name of Dr. Ralph M. Jones, of Denver. In the original case in the lower court, Dr. Jones was charged with using the title “Doctor” without a license. It was admitted by the defense that the defendant had administered his treatment and had described himself to his patients as a doctor. District Judge Greely W. Whitford, before whom the case was tried, refused to allow a motion to dismiss and fined Dr. Jones $50.00. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the same defense set up.

The opinion reversing the decision of the lower court was rendered by Justice Garrigues and in the decision it is stated that Dr. Jones was a graduate of the Still College of Osteopathy and that he held his diploma therefrom conferring upon him the degree of “Doctor of Osteopathy” and that he also held a certificate from the Colorado Osteopathic Association as a doctor of osteopathy. The court said there was nothing under the statutes to prevent an osteopath from using the title “Doctor” when not prescribing medicine or administering drugs, but on the contrary he had the right to do so, as was shown by the case before the court. It is not, however, so much the purpose of this article to discuss the legal aspects of the law as it applies to osteopaths in Colorado.

The osteopaths of Colorado are to be greatly congratulated on this decision. It will relieve them from a great deal of petty persecution and will enable them to practice their profession in peace and security. It will also do much for the progress and development of osteopathy in Colorado.

The people of Colorado have long been friendly to osteopathy and its recognition by legislative enactment has only been prevented by the constant effort of the evil doers of the State and the sinister political influence of the M. D.’s.

This decision should encourage Colorado osteopaths to get under way, immediately, preparations for a strong campaign before the next legislature that will insure the passage of a bill establishing an independent state board of osteopathic examiners.

Ethical Publicity

By A. L. Evans, D. O., Miami, Fla.

OSTEOPATHY is essentially an educational movement. Not only does it seek to implant new ideas concerning disease and its cure, but it purports to supplant a system that comes to us hoary with age and strongly entrenched behind the bulwarks of law, custom and tradition. It is not enough, therefore, that the new practice is good in itself, but, like any other reform movement, its virtues must be made known. If our wisest statesmen see in publicity the surest remedy for the great ill attending the combination of capital so prevalent in modern times, surely we believe in its efficiency in propagating a reform in the healing art.

When we speak of publicity we mean not merely that the virtues of osteopathy should be proclaimed, but that the necessity for a reformation should be made apparent. This involves the publication of the error, the weakness, and the inherent harmfulness of the system practiced by the dominant school of medicine. We can never convince a public that is more and more assuming the attitude of wanting to be “shown” that it should embrace something new, unless we can point out the wrong of the old. Publicity means the turning on of the light.

When we speak of ethical publicity, it is implied that there may be an unethical variety, as indeed there may. One way of manifesting this in osteopathic publicity is to adopt the muck-raking style of literature in treating of the fallacies of medicine. Attacks upon individuals, exaggerated denunciations, and unsupported statements should be scrupulously avoided. A wholesome regard for the truth should be sufficient reason for this, but in addition it may further be urged that it is unprofitable—this in accordance with the axiom that “vindictive never catches flies.” Sufficient and convincing argument against current medical practice is furnished by the authorities in medicine, and in reprinting these we are open neither to the charge of being abusive nor unjustified. Besides, according to the well-known rule of law that “declarations against interest are considered the best evidence of a fact,” we are giving the strongest testimonial in support of our contentsions that can be added.

When we consider the strong trend toward amalgamation among the various schools of medicine and log rolling that the dominant school is making both in state and national legislatures to grip more firmly the reins of power, its persistent decree of osteopathy, and the further fact that even our friends have only a hazy idea of the scope of our school of practice, it would seem that no argument would be necessary to convince those in our own ranks of the great need of further publicity.

I wonder if most of us have not had some such telephone message as this: “Mr. Blank will not have his treatment today; he is not feeling very well,” or “Mrs. Jones is not doing very well, and we have called in Doctor Pills; when she gets better she will resume treatment.” Now, while there is an element of humor in this, it hardly compensates for the humiliation it entails. Of course, we know that if a man is not feeling well he needs osteopathic treatment, and if a woman is not doing well she needs more treatment; we know that osteopathy is for sick folks. But we must make other folks know it. The answer is not that we must do better work at the treatment table, though that is true, also. Good work helps our practice because one cured of an ailment will tell others that osteopathy is good for that particular ailment and go elsewhere for treatment for an ailment more easily managed.

We must carry to the people the truth that osteopathy is not yet so well entrenched in the statute books that we can afford to neglect the cultivation of an enlightened public sentiment in relation to it. So long as it can be generally known that we are seeking only fair play, that our cause is just, we can rely more and more upon our friends, and their chosen representatives to see that no injustice is done us.

It is not, however, so much the purpose of this article to discuss the necessity for publicity as to discuss ethical methods of promoting that end.

There have been some attempts in our profession to introduce the lecture hall as a means of publicity. This cannot be said to be in any way unethical, and those in our ranks who have talent in that direction should never fail to respond to any invitation to address clubs and societies that may invite them. But it has been my observation and information that when public addresses have been given, or open sessions of our conventions have been held, that no policemen were necessary to prevent a stampede for advantageous positions in the lecture hall. Osteopathy, we consider, is a most important subject, yet we must admit it is not especially thrilling. While our best friends will come to the lectures and listen with patience and interest, yet these are not exactly the people we are trying to reach. It is my conclusion that the lecture method will prove about as efficacious in osteopathy as have our fashionable churches in religion in solving the problem of how to reach the masses.

Personally, I know of no better way than through the press. The press is the most potent agency, the mightiest instrumentality for the promotion of reform in the world today—except possibly public sentiment, and public sentiment is dependent for its enlightenment and crystallization upon the press.
If we can agree thus far, we have but to consider the best, most efficacious and most ethical methods of utilizing printer's ink. Of course, it goes without saying that nothing in the way of hand-bills should ever be used, and equally, of course, all professional cards, letterheads, engravings, etc., should be avoided. A good paper without any effort to exalt the merits or credentials of one practitioner above another is a thing to be looked for.

It is a matter of common knowledge and agreement in the profession that the articles on osteopathy that have appeared in the literary magazines, such as the Delineator, the Youth's Companion, the Independent, Home Journal, The Era, the Delineator and others were not only entirely ethically, but that they did more to bring our science into general prominence than any other employment or any publication that had previously been made concerning it. That avenue, however, is now practically closed to us. The articles were printed because they treated of a live subject and perverted information that the editors considered of interest. But, when they have once printed a story the magazines do not repeat it. In this instance, therefore, there is no guaranty of any advertising. It may occasionally yet happen that osteopathy will get into the periodicals, but not with sufficient regularity that we can afford to rest our propaganda on the chance of it.

There is a vehicle that stands ever ready, for a comprehensive and competent to deliver our message — I refer to the newspaper press. The publishers and editors of most of these are now willing, without compensation, to print any legitimate news items pertaining to our science. Many of them are generous enough to give even more space than the news value of the items merit. This is a proper means, and we should make the most of it, enough to become a public itself of this method of publicity upon every suitable occasion. I believe, too, that there are times when, and localities where, our practitioners could profitably unite, providing the exploiting of individual physicians is omitted, in hearing the expense of the publication in the case of a certain class of carefully written articles on osteopathy. Our educational campaign cannot safely be left, however, to this kind of publicity upon every suitable occasion.

A further important consideration is that in telling the impotency of drugs we not only discountenance, we might better them that information, but we also enable them to understand definitely and at once that osteopathy is a very different kind of system, that it obtains its results without recourse to drugs. They won't know that if we don't tell them. It therefore behooves us to be alive to the importance of that patients know the truth.

The Osteopathic Physician

While these publications are not perfect, they appear regular, the articles are usually well written, the arguments are clear and the angles, and osteopathy is presented in its true perspective as an independent science and art, while the narrower conception in common use is mystified and bewilder the public, while the latter has from the beginning taken the people into its confidence. Osteopathy, having a rational basis for its teachings, has nothing to lose but everything to gain by a frank and full discussion of its principles, and in pointing the way to health. It may be well to remember, too, that the medical profession is apt to feel hurt when it comes to publicity. We know it has a man in the field lecturing, ostensibly on hygiene, but really in the interest of measures wanted by organized medicine.

Osteopathy and the Drug Fallacy—Testimony Shows It Is Important That Patients Know the Truth.

Osteopathy is a radical protest against old popular belief; it claims new principles. It is the duty of osteopaths to tell people the truth that drugs do not cure disease both because osteopathy is an educational movement and because its growth depends upon a great extent on the rapidity with which people come to recognize that what it protests against is false and what it proclaims is true. People to whom osteopaths apply osteopathic measures are unwilling to listen to the osteopathic physician to inform the public of their incompetence and inability to inflict damage to the human organism.

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A Strong Indorsement and Arraignment

It is my belief that we should tell people that "Drugs Don't Cure Disease," and furthermore, tell them why. They can understand. Good heavens! What is the matter with you, anyhow? When such men at the top of the medical profession as Elmer Lee, M. D., Charles E. Page, M. D., and Dr. Murphy, will bear witness: "Dr. Murphy went so far as to suggest a health journal for the laity, as well as a press bureau where any one might obtain desired information on any medical topic." Dr. Murphy is quoted as saying: "The education of the public is the most important obligation of this association".

Through the prompting of medical men the newspapers and periodicals have much to say about the wonders of modern medicine, especially, of surgery. Indeed, in all the subtle methods of free advertising the members of the medical profession are past masters—their words are adroit and skillful known to modern society. It therefore behoves us to be alive to our interests and to do all that may honorably be done to propagate the truths of our healing system. To me the importance of publicity for osteopathy is so apparent that I feel that no member of the profession, no matter if he is attending to his full duty if he does not contribute to some ethical way to spread the knowledge of osteopathy among the people.

Since this paper was written the American Medical Association held its session for 1911 in Los Angeles. That this organization realizes the advantages of publicity the following excerpt from a report of others is trying to dress of the president, Dr. John B. Murphy, will bear witness: "Dr. Murphy went so far as to suggest a health journal for the laity, as well as a press bureau where any one might obtain desired information on any medical topic." Dr. Murphy is quoted as saying: "The education of the public is the most important obligation of this association."
It is enough to make an osteopath sick at heart to see this appearing in our national organ. This is the highest time for every osteopath to do as much as he can to get the public to understand the fact that we are curing the whole system of the body, and not just the symptoms, as strongly as our incompetency and lack of education would seem to warrant.

Cure Disease?" not because I wish to 'knock' the other fellow, but because it is the truth and the world is in need of this truth."—Dr. F. H. Stimson, D. O., Racine, Wis.

"I vote in the affirmative, and I believe the time is ripe for us to start a howl against the 'trust' before it becomes more permanently established. By all means let us keep up the fight."—Dr. H. D. Penrose, Aland, Wisconsin.

"I have never been a believer in the principle of building up one's self by tearing down the other fellow, and I don't think we should permit them to tell all about the inefficacy of drug therapy, so here is my success. Go after them as hard and as long as you like."—Dr. J. C. Garrett, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Even those who have written us but who have not recorded their vote as being in unqualified favor of the drug system give us a positive stand against the truth of the argument. Their attitude has more to do with the question of policy and method. We do not mind the attack of the drug people, but we do think it is a mistake to let them get away from Father of Medicine.

Dr. Page's views are widely known. He has written numerous articles and pamphlets in behalf of osteopathy, and his views are generally accepted by the osteopathic profession.

"I am of the opinion that we osteopaths should use as much literature as I please,—I lose no opportunity to give my friends the truth about osteopathy, but I don't want to cut the other fellow's throats. I want to make the public realize that the osteopath is the only osteopath who has ever taken and passed the medical board of his state and that he has a better education than any doctor in the world.

"If the readers of the Osteopathic Health were as broad minded as we osteopaths, the world would be a better place to live in. If the drug people had a chance to try the drug system, they would find that it is better than any other system of medicine. We have not had a chance to try the drug system, but we have had a chance to see the results of our own work, and we know that osteopathy is the only system of medicine that will cure disease."

"I received your article about publicity literature and I most heartily agree with it. I have never been one to think that doctors should not tell the people what they believe, and I am sure that osteopathy is the only system of medicine that will cure disease."

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Bully for Detroit! — Splendid Letter From Dr. Holloway Shows They Are a Live Bunch

Representatives of the Executive Committee of the A. O. A. composed of Drs. Hillreth, Farmer and Chiles, met the Osteopathic College of Detroit September 18th, to consider ways and means pertaining to the next annual meeting in that city. They report everything in fine shape, with plenty of vim and enthusiasm on the part of local members to assure us their greatest reception yet tendered. This is saying a great deal when the San Francisco and Chicago preparations are considered. When it comes to hustle and enterprise, however, it is quite evident that the Detroit bunch doesn't propose to play second fiddle to any aggregation that has hitherto invited the A. O. A. to be its guest. They have studied in detail the methods employed in Chicago to make that meeting such a decided success, and will use these with such improvements as that experience and their own ingenuity may suggest. All committee chairmen have been selected and probably before this is in type the membership of all committees will be completed. The selection of Dr. H. B. Sullivan as Chairman of the Arrangement Committee is a guaranty that no stone will be left unturned to make the coming session one long to be remembered. There then is Dr. H. E. Bernard. Now everybody knows Bernard, and as chairman of the Press Committee he'll see to it that the press gang know him and know what we are doing in Detroit from the opening till the closing gun is fired. Whatever may have contributed most to the success of the Chicago meeting, certain it is that Dr. Farmer's work at the head of the Clinic Committee took front rank. We have his duplicate in Dr. T. L. Herron, who will make this important feature come squarely up to every demand of the occasion.

When clinics are on, we are assured sub­ jects will boil over on the floor, so that no breaks of any kind are experienced. Dr. Ferdinand H. Demmitt is in charge of the educational work. The great thing about this meeting is that it is a sort of family reunion of the entire profession.

Many thanks to those who have contributed toward the cost of this meeting and to those who are doing their best to have the coming meeting be a splendid success.

Halls and Exhibits, we have a representative set of chairmen who can and will make this meeting, as far as local matters are concerned, a record breaker.

I am informed by Dr. Farmer that the program is well under way, and from inception to the time when the character is free to say that in subject matter and personality it will be such as we have seldom or never before had spread before us. Not a note of inharmony has been struck. With such unity of purpose in a cause so worthy the thought, enterprise, and devotion of every member of the profession, our next meeting promises to be our greatest. Let every osteopath begin now to shape his or her affairs to attend. It means growth, confidence, skill, inspiration. — J. L. Holloway, D. O., President A. O. A., Dallas, Texas, October 9th.

Osteopathic Fraternalism

By John F. Spahnhurst, D. O., Indianapolis, Ind.

Here are doctors fraternal and doctors in­ formal. The former are the David and Jonathan kind; the latter are the David and Goliath kind. Which kind of fraternalism do you follow, brother?

The David and Jonathan type is the kind that does not underrate business when a business is a college; the kind that is devoted and loyal to the cause; the kind that makes the young doctor safe in consultation with his senior; the kind that keeps step with the onward march of progress; the kind that is willing to contribute his best efforts to help gain the great ends to high calling for the betterment of the profession; the kind that is satisfied with a great motive in which the young man is self larger and fitter to help affiliated humanity.

The paradox on "Comin' Through the Rye" by W. P. Thompson expresses the David and Goliath type: "When a doctor meets a doctor need the doctor try, when he meets and greets the doctor, to put out his eye."

If you would inculcate True Fraternalism you must co-operate with your brethren in social union. That which fosters and promotes true fraternalism is the Osteopathic Society; hence it is the duty of Osteopaths to establish with both local and national osteopathic organizations.

Here is the great arena where the knotty prob­lems of the profession are wrought out, where dark corners are illuminated by the lime light of discussion and recorded experience — the very hotbed of Osteopathic Fraternalism — the future medium which germinates and grows the highest type of practitioners.

The true degree of membership is what the members make it. The member who gives time and talents to the society adds to his own efficiency. For every discussion in which the member participates or writes on paper he writes, the society pays him back ten-fold. The member who gives himself in effort, while the society imparts the combined wisdom and experience of all.

The duty of Osteopathic Fraternalism stands for unity, harmony, advancement. Here ideas are exchanged, inspiration is gained, new thoughts are imbued, enthusiasm is begotten. It keeps the doctor "up to date," makes him more liberal, less selfish, more fraternal, less jealous, more tolerant, less conceited, more skilful and still more successful.

Indiana Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Indiana Osteo­ pathic Association will be held Wednesday, and Thursday, October 19th and 20th, at the Pennison Hotel, Indianapolis. Program: Business, unfinished and new; "Rectal Disorders," Dr. C. V. Fulham, Frank­ ton, Ind.; "Female Infertility," Jonathan C. Daceys, Muncie, Ind.; Dr. Julia A. Forgarty, Michigan City; "Osteopathic Principles," President's address, Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapo­ lis; election of officers; "Osteopathy — A Prophecy Fraternalism," Dr. C. L. Blackstone, Buslton; "Vomiting, Gas, Heartburn," Dr. J. C. Morrison, Terre Haute; "Cause of the Osteopathic Lesion," Dr. T. P. Hoffman, La Fayette; "Food Indica­tions and Combinations," (Illustrated with pic­ tures), Dr. H. W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich. — John F. Spahnhurst, D. O., Chairman Program Committee.

Still College Continues

In the September issue we reported the efforts then being made to place Still College on a permanent, and solid foundation, and expressed the hope that in the next number we might publish a complete account of the reorganization of the school.

We are glad to announce the success of the efforts so nobly put forth by the Alumni and Student Body. Des Moines Still College opened its fall term September 18th, with a loss of but three students from its upper-classmen, and the largest incoming freshmen class that the school has had for many years. The $25,000 scholarship fund is a truly remarkable showing which speaks well for the loyalty of the student body, and their conviction that Des Moines Still College gives the kind of instruction its students desire.

We are informed that the endowment fund is now a reality, and the school is today upon a financial basis that makes for a really great insti­ tution. A new board of trustees, composed entirely of osteopaths has been organized. The offi­ cers are: President, S. L. Taylor; secretary, D. S. Jackman; treasurer, E. W. W. Roberts, dean, C. W. Johnson, Eastman is an efficient and experienced teacher and enthusiastic for the spread and advancement of osteopathy. Five professors and ten students from its upper-classmen, and the largest incoming freshmen class that the school has ever had is the present story.

The lecture-exercise system of teaching is used. This is in line with the latest and best educational thought of the day, and it seems to be slowly but surely spreading out into the greater institutions of learning. At any rate the excellent showing made by Des Moines Still Col­ lege students before various state boards speaks well for the methods of teaching used.

It seems safe to say Des Moines Still College is here to stay. Rumors to the contrary, notwith­ standing it is firmly established in Des Moines.
and has bright prospects of entering upon a period of unrivalled prosperity and opportunity. With a united faculty and board of directors, a large and enthusiastic student body, coupled with a solid financial basis and the support and good will of the profession at large, it should have a successful future and win credit for itself as an institution and for the profession as a whole.

A Letter from Dr. Taylor

I n the last issue of The Osteopathic Physician I noticed an article which gave some facts regarding Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy. I want to thank you for your fairness in this somewhat trying situation. Notwithstanding the Hoover that hovered over us a few weeks ago the old school has emerged triumphant. To our surprise we have matriculated every one of our old students save three, and have the largest freshman class which has been registered here for three years. There has never been such a spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm among the student body as there is today, and we are confident that there has never been such a response from the alumni as there has been this year.

It is true Detroit and Kansas City were spoken of as possible locations for the re-organized institution, but after the endowment plan was made and since we are now established on that basis, Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy will not give heed to overtures from any other city. The institution is established here and will remain here. We have splendid buildings, well equipped, and with our present organization, we are prepared to handle any kind of work.—S. L. Taylor, D. O., President, Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy.

An Explanation from William Wood & Company

Your letter of September 13th, is received. You are under a misapprehension, which is perhaps not unnatural, but which we can, believe, remove by a short explanation. We do not advertise in any journals except the two journals published by us, viz.: the Medical Record and the American Journal of Obstetrics. We long ago found it necessary to make such a rule because there are more than 250 medical journals published in this country, not to mention class-books, souvenirs, etc., and most of these, as you can readily appreciate, would at one time or another think they have a claim upon our patronage because they had purchased our books. Therefore, for longer than the publisher has been in the field, he has been the rule to advertise only in our own two journals. No one can therefore take exception to our declining to advertise. The fact is so generally known, that it is only two or three times a year now that we are solicited to advertise.—Yours truly, Wm. Wood & Co.

This explanation is plausible and it may be accepted as an excuse for William Wood & Company, but there are other publishers of books who do not publish periodicals and with them the good work of agitation for recognition should go forward.

"The August issue was the best I have ever seen under an Osteopathic Health cover and the September number is an 'eye opener' to the superstitious drug worshiping layman, and I want to assure you that I endorse this sort of literature most heartily."

Dr. E. C. Murphy, Eau Claire, Wis.

The True Osteopathic Physician

By Allen B. Caine, D. O.

Part of an address delivered at the A. S. O. June Commencement Exercises.

We, the class of 1911 of the American School of Osteopathy, stand today upon the threshold of a new life. We are inspired with noble and lofty ambitions, and emboldened with sincerity and steadfast purposes. For three long years have we labored toward this end, and now, as we enter the path of our chosen profession, a feeling of satisfaction comes over us. We are to labor in strange fields. We must take our place by the side of the experienced practitioners and perform our duty in each community. And in every community, it is our duty to foster the growth of Osteopathy, and to our Alma Mater, and we sincerely wish to satisfy our own best and innermost desires.

With this before us, I might ask of each of my fellows this morning, such questions as these: What is a physician? What is an osteopathic physician? What is a true osteopathic physician? Can we be just as truly recognized as the medical physician is? Why, to date, is he not so considered by the medical men and by many laymen? In answer to these and similar questions there will be some slight differences of personal opinion, yet I am sure we will all agree upon the real, fundamental considerations.

To my mind, one of the greatest obstacles confronting the osteopathic practitioner of today lies in the fact that too many of us, seeing the financial tree loaded with ripe, luscious fruit and thinking not at all of the inherent requirements of a professional career, are entering the colleges, being graduated and stepping forth into practice with no further thought or ambition. We are satisfied with the minimum of position, socially and professionally, if only we attain the maximum of financial success. In other words, we do not think seriously enough as to whether we are adapted to or qualified for this work; nor are we fully conscious of the fact that the true osteopathic physician of today has, in many ways, much more to overcome than did his brother osteopath of yesterday. Our educational requirements must be raised, our knowledge of osteopathy broadened, and our sense of fairness and liberality much more fully developed.

I would not for a moment decry the ambition or belittle the purposes of those thousand of loyal, hardworking, conscientious and successful men now in the field. They are doing a noble work, and, in a great measure, paved the way that we may join in the onward march of osteopathy. But what greater advances can we make, in my judgment, forthcoming, if, we, the present day three and four year graduates, will halt long enough to take an inventory of stock on hand, and then judge of our preparation to meet the situation.

I am no prophet, but it seems to me that there is great need in the profession today for broad-minded, professional spirited, ethical, unprejudiced and unaloasted osteopathic physicians—men capable of taking their place in the community second to no other practitioner of whatever school. Men great enough to realize the rich possibilities in the same field, and yet possessing enough stability of character and purpose to hold fast to the underlying principles of osteopathy. Notice I am using the words "osteopathic physician" in marked distinction to the term "osteopath." We are fairly well known as osteopaths, osteopaths and D. O.'s but we are not where we should be in the public's mind, all-round osteopaths.

The physician of our persuasion must be something more than a skillful manipulator, a judicious mixer, a true observer, a careful physician. When at least the first of these was the "sine qui non" of a successful practice and a fat pocket-book. Then, the very meaning of the term "osteopathic physician" slipped the possession as a qualified practitioner. Then, little was expected of him, except, through certain movements, to set a bone, thereby, in some mysterious manner, curing a chronic ailment that hitherto had baffled his medical adversaries.

But today note the change. The osteopathic physician who does only this is falling—far short of his possibilities and of the certain possibilities that lie before him in his chosen profession. The physicians of the so-called regular school and their system are now firmly established in the minds and hearts of the laity; but we must still to a great degree win a place in the community for osteopathy and for ourselves by hard and conscientious work, and, so far as possible, with unexcelled qualifications. Our problems are many; to the medical practitioner's few. We must fight for our rights at every turn for the right to sit on the pedals, in his medical adversaries.

Much more than should be considered as a just as well as the unjust criticism, and in it in the bad. We should be absolutely as far above reproach as it is possible for a human being to be, not only in our professional duties but in our social life as well. We should not only pose as osteopathic physicians but we should be men and women in the every highest sense possible—individuals of especially high moral character, wholesome and clean in spirit, mind and body. For who comes, professionally, into closer relations with their patients than do we? Confidence, hereby justly and safely won, will certainly prove a boon and a comfort to our conscience. The confidence upon which the superstructure of our successful careers will be built; for without this manhood, without this depth of character, without this confidence however skillful we may be from the academic standpoint we cannot hope for more than a temporary, unsatisfactory superficial response from the public.

Again, too often do we not seem to have a due appreciation of the eternal fitness of things, of the breadth and depth of our science, of the vastness of the field on this earth, and that there is a place for at least one more of our kind. This should make us consider the meaning of the word "osteopathic physician." We should not say anything of the consideration due our medical friends. The seemingly adverse position and critical attitude attributed to them is, too often, only the reflection of our own jealous and biased judgments. We should be nourished with a greater purpose, and inspired with the spirit of
The Osteopathic Physician

Short Suggestions
For Newspaper Publicity

We will show under this head short newspaper announcements that come to our attention and that we consider creditable and also articles suggested for such use.

What Is Osteopathy?

There is so much misunderstanding and misrepresentation regarding osteopathy, what it is and what it will do, that we have decided to start an educational campaign. Those who have investigated the strongest friends. Every well educated man and woman should know of this rational method of treating human ailments; just mail a postal to The Osteopathic Publishing Co., 215 S. Market street, Chicago, Ill. An interesting magazine will be mailed to you for three months without any obligation on your part whatever. The propriety and duty of placing the truths relating to the science of osteopathy before the people is recognized in the broad laws of the American Osteopathic Association.

Osteopaths Win Victory in Colorado—Supreme Court Upholds Right to Practice and Privilege of Using Title "Doctor."

Osteopaths in Colorado have just won a great legal victory. They have been granted the right to practice their profession without molestation from medical doctors, and also to call themselves doctors.

After many years of persecution at the hands of the M. D.'s and of vain attempt to induce the State Legislature to do them justice by clearly defining their legal status and giving them the right to conduct their own examinations in license for practice through a properly authorized State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, the osteopathic practitioners of the state have at last vindicated by no less an august body than the State Supreme Court. The substance of a decision just handed down, is that an osteopath has the right to practice his profession, providing he does not prescribe drugs and has the right to call himself "Doctor" and that he has no need to secure a license from the Board of Medicine, as the State Medical Society recognizes that osteopathy is a peculiar system, differing entirely from the medical drug system, and is especially exempted from the medical laws in these words: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit, or shall it apply to the practice of osteopathy when not prescribing medicine or administering drugs."

Adapted news item suggested for reprinting in local paper.

Osteopathy a Broad System.

Manipulations do not constitute the whole treatment of the osteopaths. They insist upon the importance of right living. They study the chemistry of food and advise as to diet. In many cases they prescribe exercises, both active and passive. They acknowledge the value of the application of heat and water, using these agencies whenever indicated. When necessary, they employ or countenance the use of antides, antidotes, antiseptics and anesthetics. In their teaching the use of such measure comes within the scope of their system, as a heritage common to all schools of healing.

Osteopaths accept mental states for their full value in producing health or disease. Many diseases are unquestionably due to unhealthy mentality such as fear, worry, hate, envy, jealousy, greed and anger, and to be cured, must remove these mental lesions. The osteopathy corrects mental attitude just as well as spinal faults in his patients.

From Osteopathic Health.

To suggest the manipulation of congested parts characterized by the clamping of a ruptured artery.

Both ideas are promptly by instinct.

And when instinct is fortified by manual skill based upon sound knowledge, then is it in the science, as in osteopathy—it becomes positive neglect to allow a cold to run its own course—or to wholly rely upon chemical means of relief.

Any Osteopathic physician will be glad to give you information regarding it that will be both interesting and valuable.

Used by the Detroit Osteopathic Society.

Had some of the remarkable cures of osteopathy occurred a few decades ago the miracle would have been regarded with superstitious awe.

Today these cures are looked upon as the natural result of a comprehensive knowledge of cause and effect.

Osteopathy is a broad science and is applicable to practically the whole realm of disease, disability and deformity.

It treats a headache, a cold, pneumonia or a fever just as rationally and effectively as it treats dislocations, paralysis, neuralgia, backache and countless other things of similar character.

Used by the Detroit Osteopathic Society.

The fundamental principle of Osteopathy is, that the body has not the right to suffer in order to render the patient serviceable to combat disease, and that when the causes producing disease are removed nature will effect a cure.

The osteopathic physician through a highly developed sense of touch and his scientific methods, combined with a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the body is enabled to discover and correct even the slightest physical derangement, thus removing the obstruction to nature's forces, and enabling her to restore the patient to perfect health.

Drugs are never used, neither is the treatment painful.

If you would like to know what osteopathy can do for you, consult a reputable Osteopathic physician. Do not ask the family doctor, for while he is honest he probably knows but little of this method of curing disease.

Used by Dr. Charles D. Finley, Atlantic, Iowa.

For years osteopathy has undergone the most careful investigation and comparison. It has traveled boldly along unbeaten paths and because of its sanity and simplicity it has met and defeated the most stubborn opposition the human mind can imagine. Single handed and alone it has brought about the most radical evolution the healing art has ever experienced—an evolution that has been solidly and vigorously opposed. It has altered all old-time opinions. Because of it millions all over the world are the recipients of health. While many are wiser after all, isn't it? It certainly is if you love health. Get the facts about the treatment that is leading the world to think in new channels. They are given in our literature.

Used by Dr. E. H. Bean, Columbus, Ohlo.

While the success of the Osteopathic physician depends largely upon the delicate touch of his fingers—there is back of this a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of anatomy and physiology that enables him to within itself its fine and correct—functional disorders wherever it may exist.

The ordinary patient and rubbing of massage is not Osteopathy and must not be confused with it.

Used by the Detroit Osteopathic Society.

fairness and reciprocity. At the same time, we must how so straight to the line of our teaching we hold a professional zeal, born of justice, that our daily actions will show to the outer world that we understand our business and can prove it. We criticize the medical profession and are just attacks upon, but often in the same breath do we drive a dart into the heart of our osteopathic brother so unfortunate as to be located in the vicinity. Personally, I rise under seduced, and to his patients, I believe his knowledge or to specialize in some direction, he will show Drs. Davis & Bond, of Milwaukee, Wis. I cannot conscientiously abide by the "Rule of nature" why not still be an admiring Methodist. We criticize the medical profession for their jealousy, and drugs, and the brother is his church as best suited to his particular line, there is no reason why he should not be an admiring Episcopalian Church; as best suited to his parishes' needs; while he himself knows not which over the minor points, and stand shoulder to shoulder for the majors. Then, and then only, will the conception of Andrew Taylor Still be become known, believed and practiced as the true, live, basic and scientific system of therapeutics that we now know it deserves to be.

Then too, there is nothing that creates a more wholesome respect for the doctor and the system he represents than a concern that the world knows the real "things"; not the weak, luke-warm, adulterated article. If we profess to practice osteopathy, let us do so to the very best of our ability and according to our vows and covenants. If we are not ready to do this, and cannot conscientiously abide by the "Rule of nature" why not still be an admiring Methodist. We criticize the medical profession for their jealousy, and drugs, and the brother is his church as best suited to his particular line, there is no reason why he should not be an admiring Episcopalian Church; as best suited to his parishes' needs; while he himself knows not which over the minor points, and stand shoulder to shoulder for the majors. Then, and then only, will the conception of Andrew Taylor Still be become known, believed and practiced as the true, live, basic and scientific system of therapeutics that we now know it deserves to be.

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Used by the Detroit Osteopathic Society.
Opportunities for Osteopaths

In this column we want to list towns that present opportunities for good osteopathic practice.

If you know of any town, or towns, in your state that needs an osteopath or that can support more practitioners, tell us about it. State briefly something of the circumstances and conditions such as size, character and attitude of the people.

A good osteopath can find a splendid opening at Cameron, Mo. It is my home town and I can vouch for the good standing of the science there. A population of about 2,800 and a splendid territory to draw from. Prof. B. Riggs, Cameron, Mo., will give further information on request—J. H. Williams, D. O., 617 New Ridge, Kansas City, Mo.

Two especially good locations have been brought to our attention. In one location a thousand dollars will be necessary to buy office fixtures and furniture, which are very fine. There is absolutely no opposition in this field. The other location is a town of between twelve and fifteen thousand people with no osteopath within a number of miles. Both places are described to us as excellent opportunities and require an A. O. 1 man and in the location where the investment is required it is useless to attempt any deal unless the necessary cash is forthcoming. All communications will be considered confidential. For further information address A. O., care The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 215 South Market street, Chicago.

We are informed that there is a good opening for an osteopath at Lubbock, Texas. Probably an osteopath who has also a M. D. degree would be most successful at this place, as it would save him some friction with the local M. D.'s. Mr. John D. Quick, of Lubbock, Texas, will give additional information to those interested.

There is a good opening for a live osteopath in Stamford, Texas, a town of 10,000 population. There are many people there who are ready and anxious to take treatment. Right now the secretary of Chamber of Commerce of the town is willing to do all he can to get a good osteopathic nicely located. A number of requests to secure osteopath for this place have been received by Dr. M. B. Harris, of Amarillo and Dr. Pennock, of Plainview.

There is an M. D. here who has a monopoly on most of the work, and he wants to sell out and if I could get a man in here who is qualified as a surgeon and could take the medical examination to take his place I think it would be a "sure winner," both for osteopathy and the osteopaths. This fellow has the only hospital in the county and it is strictly allopathic, and what I want is some one to help me get hold of it and make it strictly osteopathic. I am alone here and I think osteopathy would have a better show if there were two of us, provided the other fellow isn't a "mixer." If you know of anyone, or in any way can aid me in securing the right fellow, I would appreciate it and will do my best to repay you.—J. Henry Hook, D. O., Telluride, Colo.
The Osteopathic Physician

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[Image]

Editorial

Fairness, Freedom, Fearlessness.

"How to the line, let chips fall where they will"

VOL. XX OCTOBER, 1911. No. 4

"Nature when freed from hindrance is the greatest healer of disease."

"The Osteopath's constant aim is to discover and remove obstructions to nature's healing forces."

"Nature alone can cure; this is the highest law of practical medicine, and the one to which we must adhere. Nature creates and maintains; she must therefore be able to cure."—Dietl (1845).

"Diseases are not entities that have entered into the body; they are not parasites that take root in the body; they merely show us the course of the vital processes under altered conditions."—Virchow (1847).

WHY THE WORD "ADVERTISING" IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNING

There are those in the profession by whom the word "advertising" in connection with their professional work is shunned with a peculiar horror.

The style of the advertising or the method makes no difference, if it is termed "advertising," or if they can in any way construe it as such, then it is unspeakably horrible!

With some this hyper-sentitiveness is so developed as to take offense at a simple card with name and address and office hours in a newspaper, or on the back cover of a magazine. It is difficult to understand why this feeling should obtain in a profession made up of such progressive and unprejudiced people as osteopathic physicians, as a rule, and, from the nature of things should be.

Now it is true that "advertising" is not the best word to use in connection with our educational privilege, that of utilizing a doctor merely representing a great educational and reform movement like osteopathy. As a word it creates a wrong influence, having so long been restricted to mean "quack" and patent medicine advertising.

The idea of "extending common knowledge" is wholly lost sight of in the mention of "medical advertising" or the word "advertising," may well be dropped from usage in our promotion councils.

To give proper publicity to his science and art, to disseminate widespread information about what osteopathic physicians do and can do, and what he, the name, address and office hours of accredited practitioners of osteopathy is neither unkindness nor a wrong to his profession, for the service and very meritorious effort which the public appreciates.

For these reasons "advertising" is not the right word to use in connection with our educational privilege, that of utilizing a doctor merely representing a great educational and reform movement like osteopathy. As a word it creates a wrong influence, having so long been restricted to mean "quack" and patent medicine advertising.

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The word means among other things to "inform," to "give intelligence," and develop a public sentiment for the profession, that is the very thing we desire to accomplish for osteopathy. Moreover, "advertising," in its broader sense, is rapidly becoming recognized as a definite part and is acquiring the dignity of a learned profession. Some of the brightest, bravest and best educated men in the world are making it their life-work and they are to be identified with the profession of publicists. Elbert Hubbard would rather be called "an advertising man" plain and simple, than a "doctor of letters." He says so. The propriety and value of advertising properly done is being recognized by high class, dignified commercial institutions, such as banks, by leading colleges and universities, by various religious denominations, by humanitarian and philanthropic societies and movements and by the United States government itself.

If the motive is right and the method is dignified and appropriate to the end in view, there is no reason to be ashamed of "advertising." It is the fool advertiser who by a wrong choice of method or medium, or an asinine display of vainboasted self-glory and the making of false or misleading representations, that wins disrepute.

The origin of the sentiment in the profession against advertising can largely, not entirely, be traced to the "code of ethics" of the A. M. A., but to the fact that in the first place was directed against handbills and display newspaper advertising, the writing of individual doctors, in newspapers and the personal claims they made for unusual skill; the publication of testimonials, and the notorious advertisements of "quacks" which are so offensive to refined taste among average people. The medical profession today is conducting a mighty crusade in newspaper and magazine space to educate the people not to lose faith in the old small school of medicine.

Conditions in the osteopathic profession are totally different; osteopathy has something to prove and there is no good reason why it should be hampered by the mushy traditions of an antagonistic system.

Allopaths, too, are themselves notoriously shrewd violators of even the spirit of the "code" respecting display advertising. They are notorious "joiners" of societies and movements, contributors to all charities (which they often can afford) and in every way exploiting names which will print their names free on any pretext, and by such methods keep their names and practice in the public eye. Much of it is contemptible, needless, and of it lacks the merit of being open and sincere.

For these reasons "advertising" is not the right word to use in connection with our educational privilege, that of utilizing a doctor merely representing a great educational and reform movement like osteopathy. As a word it creates a wrong influence, having so long been restricted to mean "quack" and patent medicine advertising.

GOOD WORK IN NEWSPAPERS.

The Massachusetts Osteopathic Society has shown itself in line of progress by establishing a publicity committee and taking hold of live newspaper campaigns. A number of articles along the line of the challenge issued by the National Convention, at Chicago, have appeared in the local newspapers. This is the kind of material the big papers will print and it gives osteopathy lots of good publicity and will lead the public to do much thinking and investigating. Dr. E. Perkins, chairman of the publicity committee, whose efforts this newspaper space was secured, is to be highly commended for his fine work. It takes time and an honest effort and courage but it blazes our convictions to the world and in no uncertain terms says that we are ready to substantiate our claims and demonstrate that osteopathy is the most scientific system of combating disease in existence today.

Dr. Clarke Bunting, the Aviator, Killed by the Fall of a Monoplane

T H E schoolmates and friends of Dr. Charles Clarke Bunting, A. S. O., 1901, who did so much of his best work by Associated Press dispatches will be shocked at the announcement here. He was killed by the fall of his flying machine at the International Meet of Aviators at Nassau balloon field, New York City, Sept. 26th.

It was not known what happened to the machinery to make it unmanageable but something went wrong, and the monoplane dropped from a height of about 100 feet it turned nose downward and dived heavily to earth. Dr. Bunting was badly crushed under the heavy Gnome motor of his monoplane and died at the Nassau hospital four hours later without regaining consciousness.

Clarke Bunting only practiced his profession at Kansas City for a period of about two years. He felt the lure of other fields of endeavor. He had a very inventive turn of mind and long before the era of aviation gave his attention to the problem of overcoming gravity by machines and feats which paid strict regard to mathematical laws. He invented the now celebrated act of descending an incline on a bicycle, jumping a gap and lighting on a springboard, thirty feet distant. Under the personal pseudonym of "Dr. C. B. Clarke" and using the show name of "Volo, the Voltian," he introduced this act himself as the great attraction of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey circus early in the season of 1906, thrilling millions of spectators by his exhibition of skill and daring.

Some years ago he patented the "loop-the-loop" bicycle act by which he used to scald in circus and vaudeville.

Lastly, Dr. Bunting invented the "Mysterious Globe", as it was called and "Hubbard's Globe" as it was termed. It was a steel sphere, 14 feet in diameter, in which he speeded up on a motorcycle to the rate of 30 miles an hour. These various acts have been seen in circus in vaudeville by many of his friends without knowing who was their originator and exhibitor.

But that to the beckoning field of aviation was a natural step for Clarke Bunting. He had been at work for two years upon the new principles of building aeroplanes which he felt sure
Hard Nuts Cracked for Puzzled Practitioners

On account of a typographical error we again print with the corrected answer the question:

"Can a single dorsal vertebra go anterior?"

Yes, although usually there are two or more vertebrae involved in an anterior dorsal lesion. The normal anterior movement of the dorsal vertebrae is limited; therefore, a single dorsal anterior movement is extremely limited, but it can go anterior. It does this by narrowing the interspaces anteriorly and elongating posteriorly. Another case, and the one above and gliding downward on its articulating facets, which will approximate the spinous processes of its fellow vertebrae with itself. An osteopathic lesion is usually no more than an exaggerated normal movement. The vertebrae are crowded to the extreme limit of its normal limits, or the vertebrae have been rotated, and held there by changes in the attached tissue.

Report on Some Cases Treated by the "Antidotal" Method

By Edward E. Edmondson, D. O., St. Louis.

I BELIEVE many of your readers will be interested in the results of a study of the habits of drink among women treated by me under my three-day method.

The ages ranged from 22 to 50 years; the habits have been continuous for four to eighteen years. The character of the alcoholic beverages used was: Beer, wine, gin, whisky and crude alcohol. Two cases were heavy drinkers of crude alcohol, one using about thirty ounces daily, the other about ten ounces. One case was a periodical drinker—a bookkeeper—and the other was a small frame man who took an alcoholic on the sixtieth hour, but "not nearly enough to get drunk"—as he expressed it, and perhaps by experience and observation of his case, he finally took this as a means to relax. About every fourteen days she became intoxicated.

The other nine women are housekeepers whose husbands are fairly liberal drinkers, but the last two women stated that their last drink was taken because of a personal dislike for their husbands. Another drank steadily to render a "nervous temperament endurable," she explained.

On entrance, two were on the verge of delirium, two were hysterical with the humiliation of having their condition found out by the family. The delirium cases were soon controlled and restored to their normal faculties. Three cases were completely free from the desire for alcohol during the first thirty-six hours; six others were free in 45, 48, and 50 hours respectively. A woman only used whisky and beer, over ten ounces daily. One case was a very quiet drinker, and became so after several sessions. She had a period of twenty-four hours when she did not take any alcoholic on the third hour of treatment.

In all cases the appetite was quite restored on the third day, and all were able to take an appetizing meal. On the fourth day the patients are ready to resist the temptation.

In all cases the appetite was quite restored on the second day and all were able to take an appetizing meal. On the fourth day the patients are ready to resist the temptation.

There is also another factor which to some extent, must be reckoned with in the answers given by different individuals which is this: Personality. What I know as the result of my experience with my patients in any given case may not be true to facts to some other D. O. The result of his experience with his patients in a like case. Under the law of personality and thought force no doubt each physician to some degree, attracts a certain class of people as patients who affords him an experience somewhat different from his fellow practitioner, hence the great variety of opinions and conclusions upon any given subject.

In conclusion I will give my answers to the first two questions stating "what the doctor believes is true," the answer in every case is, "Correct, he is right," the result of the experience of the doctor with his patients is the answer.

When the doctor believes is positively true, providing the science of osteopathy comprehends all causative factors in the production of disease, and their removal by scientific means, natural methods, and if it does not, then osteopathy is not a complete system of healing art or science.

The Osteopathic Physician
The Osteopathic Physician

Directory of Officers of State Associations

We want to make this directory a permanent feature and we shall appreciate the assistance of all our readers in keeping it accurate and up-to-date.


Arizona Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. T. L. Harland, vice-president, Dr. H. F. C. Smith, secretary, Dr. E. J. Smith, treasurer, Dr. D. H. R. C. Martin, Phoenix.

Arkansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. T. L. Harland, vice-president, Dr. J. G. Sheeler, secretary, Dr. C. A. Sheeler, treasurer, Dr. D. H. R. C. Martin, Little Rock.

California Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. H. Brown, vice-president, Dr. C. W. C. Bowles, secretary, Dr. E. J. Smith, treasurer, Dr. L. E. Brown, Sacramento.

Colorado Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. T. L. Harland, vice-president, Dr. C. W. C. Bowles, secretary, Dr. E. J. Smith, treasurer, Dr. L. E. Brown, Denver.

Florida Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. J. Smith, vice-president, Dr. J. J. Ellert, secretary, Dr. C. W. C. Bowles, treasurer, Dr. E. J. Smith, St. Petersburg.

Georgia Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. T. L. Harland, vice-president, Dr. C. W. C. Bowles, secretary, Dr. E. J. Smith, treasurer, Dr. L. E. Brown, Atlanta.

Idaho Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. A. J. Jones, vice-president, Dr. W. C. Herbridge, secretary, Dr. A. J. Jones, treasurer, Dr. W. C. Herbridge, Boise.

Illinois Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Chicago.

Indiana Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. G. S. R. T. M., vice-president, Dr. J. H. H. M. C. S., secretary, Dr. W. G. S. R. T. M., treasurer, Dr. J. H. H. M. C. S., Indianapolis.

Kansas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., vice-president, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., treasurer, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., Topeka.

Kentucky Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., vice-president, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., treasurer, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., Louisville.

Louisiana Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., vice-president, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., treasurer, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., New Orleans.

Maryland Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Baltimore.

Massachusetts Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., vice-president, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., treasurer, Dr. E. B. H. H. B. W. B. T. C., Boston.

Maine Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. C. Brown, vice-president, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. W. C. Brown, treasurer, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., Waterville.

Michigan Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. C. Brown, vice-president, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. W. C. Brown, treasurer, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., Grand Rapids.

Minnesota Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. C. Brown, vice-president, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. W. C. Brown, treasurer, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., Minneapolis.

Missouri Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. C. Brown, vice-president, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. W. C. Brown, treasurer, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., St. Louis.

New Jersey Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. C. Brown, vice-president, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. W. C. Brown, treasurer, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., Newark.

New York Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, New York.

North Carolina Osteopathic Society: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Asheville.

Ohio Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. H. C. W. M., vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. E. H. C. W. M., treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Columbus.

Ontario Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. H. C. W. M., vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. E. H. C. W. M., treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Toronto.

Oregon Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. E. H. C. W. M., vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. E. H. C. W. M., treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Portland.

Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island State Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Providence.

South Carolina Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Columbia.

South Dakota Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. W. C. Brown, vice-president, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., secretary, Dr. W. C. Brown, treasurer, Dr. G. H. B. W. B. T. C., Sioux Falls.

Texas Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Dallas.

Utah Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Salt Lake City.

Virginia Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Richmond.

Western Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Portland.

West Virginia State Osteopathic Association: President, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, vice-president, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, secretary, Dr. C. R. C. Scott, treasurer, Dr. W. O. H. Bird, Wheeling.

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We will supply a limited quantity of this fine fever number at $2.00 a hundred. Send your order today.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company
215 So. Market St.
CHICAGO, ILL.
FEW years ago it was suggested that it would be a fine thing to have a history of Osteopathy in Wisconsin. Dr. Elton was asked to prepare data and has accumulated some statistics which, when compiled will make quite interesting reading. In this connection anyone with access to facts relating to early practitioners located in this state will confer a favor by sending such material to Dr. Elton. In the “making” of osteopathy in this state one is particularly impressed with the fact that the practice has had a steady, sound, substantial growth. There have been perhaps over one hundred practitioners all told located at one time or other in various parts of the state, but the maximum number of active practitioners was never greater than at present, about sixty.

Our association membership has had a normal growth although there are many at the present time who are not members. Each one of us should constitute himself a committee of one to try and influence the non-members to join. The special membership committee to get after this work of securing additional members will be active soon. The result of the mail vote is as follows: Total number votes cast, 27. Number voting Yes, 23. Number voting No, 2. Two votes, cast Yes, but were unsigned. Tellers, Drs. Crow, Fisher, and J. F. Marter.

The committee on stationery have prepared a very attractive letter head for the future use of the association. The top of paper at center bears the seal of the state surrounding which is the name of the state association; at the left are the names of the president, secretary, and member State Medical Board. The right side is left blank for the purpose of printing the names of committee if it is desired or, any individual practitioner may have his or her name engraved for personal use. The secretary will be prepared to furnish this stationery to any one desiring same for personal use at cost. I am not prepared yet to say just what amount this will be. Any one wanting some please write Dr. Elton further.

The spirit of osteopathic publicity seems to be in the air and I wish to call attention again to all practitioners to the last Wisconsin column article and communicate with the chairman of our Press Committee at once. What a tremendous power it would be for the good of those who yet know nothing of osteopathy if we plan for co-operative work state wide in this direction.

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Perfect Sight Co., Oklahoma City

Virginia Society Meeting.

The Virginia Osteopathic Society held a regular meeting at Norfolk September 28th. A good program was carried out.

A. S. O. Enrolls Big Class.

The September class of the American School of Osteopathy has an enrollment of a hundred and fifty. There are now six classes, containing 700 students.

New York State Annual Meeting.

Annual meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society will be held October 28th at Buffalo. We expect a rousing good meeting—G. E. Phillips, D. O., Secretary.

Kansas and Missouri Osteopathic Meet at Parsons.

The Southeast Kansas and the Southwest Missouri Osteopathic Society met September 30th at Parsons. The theme for the general discussion was “Echoes from the Chicago Convention.”

Baseball Player Consults Osteopath.

Mordecai Brown, the famous baseball pitcher, consulted an osteopath in Chicago recently to put himself in shape for the big Cuba-Box game that was agitating the fans of the city at that time.

New Association Organized.

At a meeting held October 4th at Abilene, Kans., the Central Kansas Osteopathic Association was organized. Dr. T. W. Shrader of Abilene was elected president and Dr. W. E. Mooney of Barnard was elected secretary.

Information Wanted.

Does anyone know of an osteopath, or osteopaths, who have been appointed United States Civil War Pension Examiners?

Please send information to THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, or direct to Dr. C. G. Wheeler, 119 Main street, Brattleboro, Vt.

Says Copyright Is Infringed.

Claiming that the American School of Mechanotherapy of Chicago is infringing upon his copyright, Dr. Charles H. Murray, of Elgin, Ill., informs us that he will commence suit for $10,000 against the concern for damages and will also ask for an injunction restraining the firm from publishing its so-called works on osteopathy.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium System.

A book of two hundred and fifteen pages entitled, “The Battle Creek Sanitarium System,” has just been issued by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, M.D., superintendent. It is well written and illustrated and contains a great deal of interesting information about this truly great institution. There is no index and we presume copies can be obtained free upon request.

Eastern Washington Meeting.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association was held October 7th at Spokane. A proposition to establish a free clinic was discussed. The program, in part, was: “Treatment of Proterion-Spinal Sclerosis,” by Dr. F. C. Jones, of Sunnyside, and “Osteopathy in Diseases of the Eye,” by Dr. F. B. Teter, of Davenport.

Idaho Meeting.

The Idaho Osteopathic Association held a two day convention at Boise, October 12th and 13th. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Earl D. Jones, of Pocatello; first vice-president, Dr. W. M. Hatfield, of Moscow; second vice-president, Dr. Frank F. Smith, of Caldwell; secretary, Dr. Walter S. Kingsbury, of Boise; treasurer, Dr. H. D. Morris, of Boise.

Philadelphia Wants 1913 Convention.

Dr. Walter L. Beitel, of Philadelphia, sends a beautifully illustrated souvenir booklet, descriptive of Philadelphia and vicinity. He also sends us a postal card showing “Liberty Bell” of Philadelphia with the words, “A. O. A., 1913, Philadelphia,” and says that this is the “proper slogan.” Philadelphia looks good and sounds good to us. Who says the same?

Chicago Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held at the La Salle Hotel October 12th. Dr. Louis P. Crutcher, of Alumnas College, University of Kansas City, addressed the meeting on the work of the National League for Medical Freedom, which was followed by a discussion led by Dr. Alfred Young. Dr. E. R. Proctor gave a review of state legislative conditions.

Western Michigan Meeting.

The Western Michigan Osteopathic Association met October 17th at Grand Rapids and elected officers as follows: President, Dr. Paul Shoemaker; vice-president, Dr. J. P. Hingsworth; secretary, Dr. Margaret Thompson; treasurer, Dr. C. H. Jennings, all of Grand Rapids. Committees on by-laws, Dr. F. Heyer, of Muskegon; Dr. C. R. Root, of Greenville, and Dr. O. L. Slater, of wayland.

Philadelphia County Elects Officers.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society, held September 28th, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. S. Nicholl; vice-president, Dr. Robert J. Storey; secretary,
Dr. M. G. Couch; treasurer, Dr. M. Leonard; sergeant-at-arms, Dr. Simon Peter Rose; executive board, Dr. W. Armstrong Graves, Dr. C. Kemberline and Dr. Earl S. Willard.

**Connecticut State Board Officers.**

At a meeting held at the State Capitol, the Board of Osteopathy held in Hartford September 12th the following officers were elected: President, Dr. L. G. Kingsbury, of Hartford; vice-president, Dr. G. W. McLaughlin, of Norwich; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Thornbury, of Bridgeport; Treasurer, W. Peter Nelson Squire, Brooklyn, N. Y. A committee was appointed to practice osteopathy in Connecticut on examination.

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**St. Louis Association Meeting.**

The St. Louis Osteopathic Association held their regular meeting at the Hotel Jefferson October 6th, Dr. F. F. Cluett, secretary, presiding. Among the papers read was a paper on "The Conservation of Human Efficiency," and Dr. U. L. Conner spoke on "Business for the year." Dr. E. Bailey gave an address on "Democracy in Osteopathy." A Good Resolution.

At the regular meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, October 11th, it was unanimously voted to introduce to the legislature this fall a bill providing for the shutting off of all appropriations of state moneys to hospitals or other institutions which exclude registered physicians of particular schools. The state osteopathic and allopathic societies have been invited to participate in this legislation. — R. Kendrick Smith, D. O., Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

**Northwestern Missouri Meeting.**

The Missouri State Osteopathic Association held a quarterly meeting at Kansas City October 12th, F. F. Wilcox, of Des Moines, president, and J. A. Pringle, of Biloxi, secretary. The success of an educational newspaper campaign carried on in the public schools during the past year was reported. A series of unsigned articles appeared in the daily newspapers, and a paper by Dr. A. T. Still, "The Conservation of Human Efficiency," was read. Officers elected were: President, Dr. F. F. Walker, of St. Joseph; vice-president, Dr. George C. St. Joseph; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Zudie P. Purdy, of Kansas City.

**Iowa First District Meeting.**

A regular meeting of the Iowa First District Osteopathic Association was held October 5th at Waterloo. Among the speakers on the program was Dr. Ella B. Caldwell, of Des Moines, president of the State Association, who emphasized the necessity of bringing practitioners into closer relation with one another. Officers elected were: President, Dr. N. D. Wilson, of Manchester; vice-president, Dr. Isabel McKnight, of Delavan; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Ruth M. Wright, of Charles City.

**Osteopathic Wins Suit.**

Dr. S. W. Corbin, of Chickasha, Okla., has just won a suit for professional services rendered to the family of a Frank Stevens. Stevens contended that Doctor Corbin's services did not do as much good and on the contrary did harm. He refused to pay the bill. One of the questions involved was, "How Much an Osteopath's Services Are Worth?" as there is no state law governing the matter. After taking the case under advisement, Judge T. P. Moore rendered a judgment in favor of Doctor Corbin for the full amount of his claim.

**Bexar County, Texas, Officers.**

The Bexar County, Texas, Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting October 8th, and elected officers: President, Dr. A. G. Church; vice-president, Dr. E. R. Eberhardt; secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. L. Heyler, of Mitchell, and Dr. C. S. Betts, of Huron. Several papers read for members unable to be present. Officers elected were: President, Dr. A. W. Peterson, of Hawarden; secretary-treasurer, Dr. E. G. E. S. Betts, of Orange; and A. T. Still osteopathy and will continue in the good health of the patients. Dr. Heyler had an open letter in the "Matters to be Transacted" column in which he took occasion to give some alleged facts about the National League for Medical Freedom and to show the qualifications of osteopaths and their position in the matter of medical legislation.

**Iowa Convention.**

At a meeting at the Hotel Jefferson October 6th, the following were elected: President, Dr. A. W. Peterson, of Hawarden; vice-president, Dr. J. H. Mahaffy, of Huron; secretary-treasurer, Dr. E. E. Parker, coo. of trustees, Dr. Lena Estee, of Canton; Dr. E. H. Heyler, of Huron; and Dr. C. E. Schoodleff, of Watertown, was named as leader of the science circle for the ensuing year and recommended that he be a candidate for the presidency.

**South Dakota Convention.**

The annual convention of the South Dakota Osteopathic Association will be held at Sioux City October 2d. About twenty-five of the fifty members will be present. A splendid, thoroughly osteopathic meeting will be put on, and there will be many papers read and several papers read for members unable to be present. Officers elected were: President, Dr. F. G. Cluett, of Sioux City; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. E. Milbank; vice-president, Dr. J. H. Mahaffy, of Huron; and executive committee, Dr. S. P. Ross, of Huron; Dr. George Green, of Huron; Dr. C. E. Schoodleff, of Watertown.

**The Dr. Glascock Folding Table.**

IT'S A BACK SAVER, and can be folded flat to set in closet; oak turned legs, pantasy cover, perfectly strong and solid, won't slip or turn over; weight 35 lbs. Just the thing for treating on low beds; obviates all awkwardness, embarrassment and weariness connected with treating on low beds; folds flat to set in closet; oak turned legs, pantasy cover, perfectly strong and solid, won't slip or turn over; weight 35 lbs. Just the thing for treating on low beds; obviates all awkwardness, embarrassment and weariness connected with treating on low beds. Price $7.50 and $8.50.

**The Osteopathic Physician.**

Dr. C. D. Lascelles, of Seattle, Wash., writes: "At a recent meeting of the Seattle Osteopathic Association held at the Hotel Jefferson, Dr. E. Bailey gave an address on "Democracy in Osteopathy." A Good Resolution.

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**Iowa City Publicity Campaign.**

The Minneapolis Osteopathic Association held its first meeting at the Hotel Excelsior, October 11th. At an all-day session, during which an interesting program was presented, there was a banquet attended by a large number of distinguished guests and an election of officers in the evening. Those elected were: President, Dr. W. W. Grantby, of Orange; vice-president, Dr. F. G. Cluett, of Sioux City; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. E. Milbank, of Sioux City; executive committee, Dr. T. E. Rutledge, Dr. E. F. Miner, of Rutherford, executive committee, Dr. F. G. Cluett, of Huron; and Dr. C. E. Schoodleff, of Watertown. The evening of October 27th, functions beginning at 6:30 P.M. For both of these meetings a brilliant and unusually interesting program has been arranged. As president of the local association I extend a most cordial and earnest invitation to all osteopaths who possibly can to attend, and especially, to all practitioners in the West and a most enjoyable time assured those who honor us with their presence. The Hotel is unexcelled anywhere in the world for the convenience of visitors, whether on business or pleasure, and is posted on current events and there is no doubt but what the style and moderation of his article would have a very good effect.

**Western New York Meeting.**

The New York Osteopathic Society will hold its next annual meeting at the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., October 25th. The New York Osteopathic Association will hold a meeting at the same hotel, on the evening of October 25th, functions beginning at 6:30 P.M. For both of these meetings a brilliant and unusually interesting program has been arranged. As president of the local association I extend a most cordial and earnest invitation to all osteopaths who possibly can to attend, and especially, to all practitioners in the West and a most enjoyable time assured those who honor us with their presence. The Hotel is unexcelled anywhere in the world for the convenience of visitors, whether on business or pleasure, and is posted on current events and there is no doubt but what the style and moderation of his article would have a very good effect.

**California Osteopathic Wins Important Decision.**

Holding that there was no law in California to prevent osteopaths from practicing in the city of San Francisco, Superior Judge William S. Wells, October 23d, dismissed the judgment entered in August, 1910, by Police Judge George Samuels, which imposed a fine of $300 upon Dr. Charles W. Limeker, of Oakland, for filing a pair of leases to the eyes of one, Sadie Schuftphe, the case had attracted considerable attention and a very complete report of the arguments and the decision appeared in the Oakland Tribune of October 24th.

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**The Christmas Number helps Collections.**

I HAVE used thousands of copies of Osteopathic Health and I think the last Christmas number was the best of all. So many of those to whom I sent them thanked me for remembering them or for my Christmas greeting. I think a good Christmas number should have an attractive cover so that it will serve for a Christmas card. Editorial I think it should be written more for old and present patients than for those who have never taken treatment. I believe that every osteopath should send a copy of the Christmas number to each former patient that he wishes an opportunity to treat again.

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**The New Year's Message.**

Another thing, the Christmas number will be a great help to country osteopaths like myself who have to keep books and who do a large credit business. Probably one-third or more of my business is done on credit and the Christmas number can be used to remind credit customers very kindly of their obligation, and will cause many remittances to be forthcoming. Country people are good pay, but are not educated to ordinary business statements. The Christmas number is the year was a .big hit" with me and I expect to use several hundred copies of the forthcoming number for December, 1911, and I believe it will be a "big success." By using this number I can be assured of many dollars.

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**The Museum of Osteopathic Medicine.**

Museums have been in the Superior Court on appeal for many months and Judge Wells' decision is regarded by osteopaths generally as a great victory for their profession. The prosecution was conducted by the State Board of Examiners, largely under the direction of Superior Judge William S. Wells, and the defense was conducted by Dr. A. H. Hillburn and Robert R. Moody of San Francisco. Judge Wells' decision has been sustained by all the courts under the law. They are entitled to practice in any dispute, and the courts have declared that they have a right to resort to medicine or surgery. The law so specifies, the amount of income per year of practice is determined, and the one who is duly qualified for his profession and has a certificate from the state board of medical examiners.

**Osteopathic Services Are Worth?**

For full description and recommendations address Dr. E. O. Millay, D. O., 1513 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
address pointed out the needs of the society as he saw them, and outlined the steps for obtaining them.

The address showed an intimate knowledge of the factors which enter into the life of the society and an ability to utilize that knowledge for the furtherance of the society. The remainder of the program was devoted to a symposium on "The Art of Teaching." The subjects "Rational Anatomy," "Physiological Exercise," and the "Art of Speaking" were taken up in turn. At the conclusion of the symposium the president, Dr. B. E. Atkinson, voiced the belief that it is the duty of osteopathic physicians to make use of the knowledge so gained. He also wished that the osteopathic physicians of the future would maintain the high standard of education and practice that has been set by the osteopathic profession. This belief was echoed by the many osteopathic physicians who were present.

The Osteopathic Physician

The Osteopathic Physician is a valuable aid in diagnosis and treatment. It is designed to be used by all osteopathic physicians as a daily practice aid. The Osteopathic Physician is a comprehensive and easy-to-use reference book that provides a wealth of information on the human body and its functions. It includes a wealth of practical information on the use of osteopathic techniques and is an invaluable aid for osteopathic physicians in their daily practice.

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In operating place on any ordinary treating table, couch, bed or floor. Correspondence solicited.

Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin

November issue of Osteopathic Health

An unexcelled scientific and popular explanation of Osteopathy. Indorsed by the "Old Doctor" himself and distributed by the profession the extent of hundreds of thousands of copies and the demand has never been satisfied. This is your only chance to get a supply for two years to come or possibly longer. We have printed a big edition but it will be "sold out" before the end of November, no doubt about that. The question is who will get them. Do you want some? If so order quickly.

"Please send one hundred copies of the "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin." These are the two standard articles upon Osteopathy and should be in every O. O.'s table at all times to hand to all people entering his office."

-DR. F. N. GIUM, Osbosh, Wis.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company

215 South Market Street, CHICAGO

The HEWGEN Stretcher

(New Invention)

When not in use can be placed in a closet or hung on a wall, curtailed.

Publicity in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Osteopathic Society held its regular meeting of the year on Thursday, October 7th. The president, Dr. Aubrey W. Hart, made a short address which emphasized the importance of public relations and the need for further action in this direction. He also expressed his belief that the osteopathic profession is not yet as widely known as it should be and that more must be done to educate the public about the benefits of osteopathic treatment.

Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin

November issue of Osteopathic Health

An unexcelled scientific and popular explanation of Osteopathy. Indorsed by the "Old Doctor" himself and distributed by the profession the extent of hundreds of thousands of copies and the demand has never been satisfied. This is your only chance to get a supply for two years to come or possibly longer. We have printed a big edition but it will be "sold out" before the end of November, no doubt about that. The question is who will get them. Do you want some? If so order quickly.

"Please send one hundred copies of the "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin." These are the two standard articles upon Osteopathy and should be in every O. O.'s table at all times to hand to all people entering his office."

-DR. F. N. GIUM, Osbosh, Wis.
Dr. W. F. Hanna, who has been practicing for some years at Anderson, Ind., has removed to Indianapolis, and has offices at 703 Traction Terminal building.

Dr. Miles S. Read, Sr., 1911 graduate of Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, has located for practice at Philadelphia and has his office at 817 Weightman building.

Dr. August S. Winchester, of Boston, Mass., has removed his office from 163 Boylston street to 279 Berkeley street, which is known as The Woodbury building.

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Chairman of the Faculty

Daily St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
the Pacific College of Osteopathy, who is very well known in the profession as an obstetrician.

Dr. W. E. Davis, who has been doing post-graduate work at Los Angeles, Cal., and special work at Houston and Beaumont, Texas, has returned to his old location at Paris, Ill., and reopened his offices at 349 West Court street.

Dr. Henry Smith, of 19 Arlington street, Boston, Mass., has been elected president of the Smith family Association of America. Dr. Smith wants all the Smiths who are practicing osteopathy to write him if they are interested.

Dr. A. M. McNicol recently sold his Joliet, Ill., practice to Dr. F. E. Hyatt and has purchased the practice of Dr. D. D. Mclntire. Dr. McNicol and family will occupy the same house previously used by Dr. Young.

Dr. Elizabeth Jackson Geyer and Edwin M. Geyer have now associated with them as an assistant Dr. Lloyd L. Maties, formerly of Chicago. They maintain their offices at Goshen, Ligonier and Milford, Ind., and are experiencing a good practice.

C. Dymond, who will graduate in the January, 1912, class of the Des Moines Institute, has been elected president of the Smith Family Association.

Dr. J. D. F. Thompson has returned to Los Angeles, Cal., and has purchased the office of covers. We make tables and chairings. Tell us what you want, and we will do the rest. FOLDING TABLES STRONG AND DURABLE, $6.00. Price $1.50 and $2.00 after January 1, 1912.

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Dr. Edwin Wilson Pickard, from Ludington, Mich., to 2530 Sibley building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. M. E. Corbin, from Powell, Wyo., to Boise City, Idaho.

Dr. Katherine Parris, from 201 Sylvania to Elkhart, Ind., and Holly streets, Bellingham, Wash.

Dr. Ray M. Chaffee, at Kingston, Ont., to 899 Dorchester street, West, Montreal, Que.

Dr. O. D. Caine, from 30 William Colts, to Tenth and Center street, East, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Dr. Clarence W. Eells, from Petoskey, Mich., to Gold Hill, Ore.

Dr. Elie R. Roach, from Atlas to Holdenville, Okla.

Dr. W. E. Davis, at 242 West Forty-sixth street, South Thirty-Sixth street, Urbana, Ill.

Dr. S. A. N. Goff, from Guelph, Ont., to Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada.

Dr. A. S. Lambert, from 4020 Arnoet building to 1314 Keenan building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Ella H. Harris, from 100 Losmss streets to Mary Thompson Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. David H. Bryan, from 400 Ninth avenue to 426 Ninth street, New Kensington, Pa.

Dr. Ella K. Stow, from 230 Meson building to 729 golden avenue, Shaw, Glouchester, Mass.

Dr. L. S. Adams, from McPherson to 3632 Woodland avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. M. C. Hurd, from 301 Christie building to 1514 East Fourth street, Duluth, Minn.

Dr. W. E. Davis, from 449 to 453 West Sixty-third street, Chicago.

Dr. Charles & Keefes, at Garbicht-Douanov building, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Dr. W. F. Wooley, at Barnard, Kan.

Dr. Andrew McCrae, at Fairmont, Minn.

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Dr. K. J. Clements, at 4 Old Eberstadt building, Amariillo, Texas.

Dr. T. N. Howson, at 392 Montview building, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. J. C. Burnett, at 56 Hollywood avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Dr. L. J. Backus, at Stockton, Ill.

Dr. Thos. C. Albin, at Groton, Pa.

Dr. L. T. Bennett, from Orlando, to Masonic Temple, Pensacola, Fla.

Dr. J. L. F. Dreyer, at 149 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Alice B. Chaffee, from 423 Issen building, to 514 Ferguson building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Matherna Crackell, from The Marion, Wilmington, Delaware, to The Kia, Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Arthur B. Conner, from 1688 Trade building, Chicago, III., to Beckey building, Wheaton, Ill.

Dr. W. G. Clussan, from Dallas, Texas, to 455 W. Thirteenth street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. Irwin Crackell, from 1 W. Thirty-fourth street, to I W. Thirty-fourth street, New York City.

Dr. Julia Chase, at Peabody, N. H.

Dr. Allen B. Caine, at 490 McMillan boulevard, La Crosse, Wis.

Dr. Ruth Clay, from Troy Grove, Ill., to Souder building, An arburn, N. H.

Dr. Julia M. Cole, from 41 S. Fifteenth street, to 4345 South Forty-sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Russ Copland, from Joliet, Ill., to Corning block, Portage, Wis.

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Dr. Wm. G. Grubh, from 516 Pittsburg Life building, to 441 Smith building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Dr. Harrison Mains, from 215 Dolphin street, to 1017 Fidelity building, Baltimore, Md.
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Dr. Nellie L. Marcy, from 78 Broad street, Newark, N. J., to 3488 Prairie avenue, Chicago.
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Dr. I. L. Moore, from Porterville, to 709 First National Bank building, San Jose, Cal.
Dr. Theophilus Nelsen, from York Harbor, Me., to 601 W. 139th street, New York City.
Dr. J. W. Patterson, at 539 Second National building, Akron, Ohio.
Dr. E. R. Annette Ploss, at 32 E. Main street, Somerville, N. J.
Dr. Mary Witten Peery, from Tazewell, Va., to Sumner, S. C.
Dr. E. W. Pickard, from Ludington, Mich., to Minahan building, Green Bay, Wis.
Dr. Cythie J. Ramsey, at Ritzville, Wash.
Dr. M. S. Reach, at 230 Owens street, Landscove, Cal.
Dr. H. G. Rolf, from Colorado Springs, Colo., to McPherson, Kansas.
Dr. Roy L. Starkweather, from Atlantic City, N. J., to Niles, Mich.
Dr. H. J. Sanford, from Denver, Colo., to 6004 American National Bank building, San Diego, Cal.
Dr. Thomas H. Spence, from 55 Mt. Morris Park, West, to Broadway and Ninety-second street, New York City.
Dr. Thomas M. Stuart, from 202 Trude building, to 204 Trude building, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Helen M. Van Horn, from 37 to 14 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Maud Wray, from Berwyn, Ill., to Slater, Mo.
Dr. F. H. Williams, from 211 Main street, to 151 Huntington avenue, Huntington, Mass.
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