The Day Has Come When We Need a More Militant Osteopathy

By Henry Stanhope Bunting, A. B., D. O., M. D.

The day has come when we, the osteopathic profession, must assume the responsibility of teaching the laity the plain truth about the peril of relying upon old-time methods of combating common diseases.

Many people die needlessly every year—die for want of intelligent treatment of their ailments at the hands of physicians who profess competency.

We know that this is true.

The M. D. either does not know it, or he will not admit it if he does. He seems to love his theories more than human life. He has an idea that his bread and butter will not let him admit it. And perhaps it won't—if he feels that he has got to make his bread and butter that way, in any other way, so far as therapeutic is concerned.

We have waited nearly two decades for him to change his viewpoint and come to ours.

But, meanwhile, our fellow creatures die for want of good common sense—die in many cases when we know their lives could easily have been saved.

Now, I want to put it up to you, my fellow osteopaths, who know these facts and who have kept silence through the past fifteen years in regard to this situation:

“Why do we keep silent?

“Why do we keep silent for these needless deaths by maintaining silence in the face of overwhelming evidence of malpractice?”

If we know the truth, have had full opportunity to see the light through coming into a knowledge of osteopathy, and from personal experience with hundreds of cases are absolutely sure that it will save many a life which medical methods forfeit—if we know this fully and yet keep silent, then I say to you, one and all, that our responsibility for the needless sacrifices to professional bigotry is greater than that of the M. D.'s who actually become "death-watchers" when they should be "life-savers," but "who know not what they do."

We must all be judged according to our light.

We have had the light, fellow osteopaths. Shall we remain content to hide our knowledge under a bushel indefinitely and let our fellow creatures perish when merely giving them knowledge as what constitute proper healing and who are sane physicians, would save them?

You will recall the parable of the light as taught by Buddha. Night came upon a village and darkness enveloped every household. There was only one man in the community who possessed a tiny light. Yet one neighbor after another came to his door, lighted his taper from that one flame and went back to his own dwelling to give radiance and cheer to each of his household. And in this way the whole people came and borrowed of the light of first man until at length the entire village was illuminated. And yet in the end the light of him who kindled the lights of the whole people was not diminished in the least!

That light is knowledge. He who has it robs not himself by the giving to his neighbor.

Osteopathy is such knowledge. Dr. A. T. Still is one man who was prefigured in Buddha's beautiful parable as a "light-bearer"—a veritable Prometheus of this modern time who stole the fire of truth from high-walled heaven, who wrested knowledge out of darkness. From his lamp of knowledge, which he began loaning to his fellow men in 1874, he has come to illumine my life and yours, and many hundreds of thousands of other lives, with the blessings of his insight and reasoning and experimentation into the issues of life and death, and with the new curative system which he has given to needy man.

You, individually, are a partaker of this light in your professional knowledge and equipment, Brother and Sister Osteopath. You are ready enough to sell your knowledge and service to your needy fellows when they come and ask for it—and, no doubt, often times you give to them freely without money and without price when they are needy and can't afford to buy.

But—how much of your light are you giving to those of your generation who don't know enough to ask for it because they know little or nothing about osteopathy—what it is, and what it does?

Do you not feel before your Maker who has vouchsafed you such unusual opportunity in life that you owe it to your fellow creatures—not only to be the best doctor you know how to be in your own individual and private capacity—but also to be a light-bearer to the other and, if you cannot enter for the sheer force of their numbers, to illuminate minds to whom you can talk intelligently through print, but with whom you may never pass an uttered word? In other words, haven't you, by virtue of your birthright as an osteopathic physician a plain and emphatic duty to tell your generation the plain, frank, brutal truth about disease and its cure, as best you know it?

I believe you have.

Do you imagine that I refer to an order for field literature?

I do not.

I am discussing a broader principle—the fact that it is your duty and mine to tell our generation the truth about this health situation which would help save many a life, but which—either through excessive modesty or sheer cowardice on our part—we seldom or never voice, or even try to understand and remove.

This plain but neglected truth is that old-time methods and new-time methods of treating the sick apart from osteopathy kill many a patient when simple and sure cures are had if given the chance afforded by anatomical adjustment.

Isn't that plain gospel truth as you understand it?

Then why in the name of mercy haven't we been telling the truth about this matter all this time?

Is your silence and mine prompted by an over-strained sense of "courtesy" and kindness toward the doctors of other schools? Are we in the trade who won't believe the truth when we tell it to them? Do we distrust our own convictions or our power to put it adequately into words? Or is it due to deficient realization of what is due from us in our position as physicians, as doctors, as teachers who happen to know some all-important vital truths that other kinds of doctors don't seem to know and whose duty should compel us to speak freely?

We know that if the situation were reversed—if the drug schools held the key to health and the people insisted on nothing but their "death watchers" rather than the "life savers" in pneumonia, typhoid fever, la grippe, acute indigestion, and such common ills—we would show no compunctions in telling the public the whole truth, in exposing our weaknesses and errors, in branding us as ignoramuses and enemies to society and they would rise up straightway and put us out of practice. In fact, they try to do some of that sort of thing, now, in spite of our vantage ground and as a recognition of their position of peril and with the facts all against them. Has it been pity on our part that prevented us from righting this situation? Correcting the public view fully and reversing the relative positions of the drug and osteopathic professions as regards public confidence? Then, pray, who is most entitled to pity—the doctors or their patients? Common humanity should make great claims on us and we should feel our first allegiance to the sick, not to those who profess ability to treat them and who can't afford the price, but without doing the one most essential thing to cure.

How do we really see ourselves, then, from a better opportunity—we osteopaths, having practically all the cards stacked in our favor as it were, and then to play such a deficient hand in the general educational and publicity matters that the great bulk of the world as yet doesn't even know that we are really "safe" physicians to entrust human life to—and, as a plain matter of fact, the great majority of mankind as yet would not entrust human life to us! In the hour of peril they would be afraid to.

This is not merely because we permit it to remain true.

We have the greatest opportunity in the world to crusade for the acceptance of our profession by taking the public into our confidence, and broadly published confidence, if we but tell the all-important truth about these life and death issues, in ways that will command attention, and at times that will interest practically everybody.

We know that many sufferers stricken with ills such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, la grippe and acute indigestion are allowed to die through the ignorance of the M. D.'s, when competent osteopathic attention would save their precious life and the true? We know it is true—true beyond cavil.

Then why don't we let the people know it? Why don't we make the people know it? And if we are not opportunists if we don't, if we can't, if we won't—and the man who is not an opportunist and who lets his talents
The Osteopathic Physician

By Charles H. Mayo, M.D.

The Osteopathic Physician

In order that the public may have confidence in the osteopathic profession, a concentration of effort must be made toward establishing a philosophy of osteopathy that the public may accept. This is the first step in the direction of osteopathy. The public must be educated to appreciate the principles of osteopathic treatment. The osteopathic profession must work in harmony with the public and with other professions. The osteopathic profession must be united and work in concert to promote the interests of osteopathy.

The osteopathic profession must be vigorous in its efforts to educate the public. The osteopathic profession must be aggressive and strong in its efforts to promote the interests of osteopathy. The osteopathic profession must be united and work in concert to promote the interests of osteopathy.

Exhaustive case reports are difficult to get across to the public, and often over-worked doctors to compile, but such statistics merely reporting the number and outcome of a limited number of the commoner diseases could be easily compiled and ought right now to be in the hands of all. It is time we put a spurt into the work of case reporting.

This is only an incident of the great crusade of awakening that I advocate the osteopathic profession to adopt. No profession can make headway in this direction.

In Chicago last August, when the American Osteopathic Association for the first time in its history went on record (in such a way as to establish public opinion about it), by issuing an invitation to the other schools of medicine to submit to a competitive test of ability in a uniform system, osteopathy or either of the three drug schools, saved or lost the greatest number of patients.

One challenge hurled at the time-entrenched battlements of drugging gave osteopathy more widespread attention in a day, made the people realize more fully the position of real commanding importance of its therapeutic, and excited more favorable interest and comment for osteopathy than it had ever achieved by all other means in any year of its history.

The general public said so frankly. Many an editor printed it. And the natural fears which some of our less resolute members entertained that it might hurt osteopathy to be so bold and so unwise by breaking in on the medical vanquished, vanished into nothingness, leaving the big educational value of the challenge on the record in the brain cells of millions of people.

The fact that the osteopathic profession began to have a voice that facetiously did not materially lessen its value. All the greatest issues of the day, including those of religion, morals, science, and such others that bundled men together in our public prints nowadays and more solemn truth about solemn subjects and world progress is promulgated through the educational mechanism of newspaper and periodical cartoons than in any other way. Once men hurled philippics of eloquence and forged bolts of logic to advance their reforms. Now they draw funny pictures and burlesque the main actors in every great movement; they set the world to laughing and all of a sudden everything focuses into its real proportions in the public mind and the truth appears in all its radiance. Whereas the world once tortured to mould the minds of men and change opinions. In educational TS and on the first page of the daily and the daily columns of newspapers, once isolated and far away, the subtle psychology inherent in good humor seems to clear the cobwebs out of minds, to banish error and to enable the right to be understood. Great are wit and humor as the more modern media of enlightenment! And instead of being "boneheads" enough away in the world of journalism lairs at our expense and osteopathy shall be known, revered and trusted in almost every average household.

Finally, let us not forget that it is a war to the death between osteopathy and the drug systems. We can't both be right. We can't both be right. We can't mix without losing your identity and becoming hybrids. Our desire for courtesies outweighs our desire for progress may cause us to sign a truce with the exponents of antagonistic systems of therapy. But when we do we sacrifice duty to personal comfort and the world. The world is a great and noble profession to adopt.

Let us not receive ourselves. The M. D.'s knowledge is a war of extermination between osteopathic adjustment and drugging or the tradition of drugging. That is why they have in the past certain public corporations like the life insurance companies and railroads, to retard the public acceptance of osteopathy. That is why they fight today to make legislators and courts think of us as charlatans. That is why they fight to crowd us out of positions on state boards. They know at the show down that their methods lose out. They know we are surer of our ground, they know why, and they know they are not. So they fear us. They fear extermination as a profession. They fear we shall osteopathic profession.

In a word, we may go back to college and when they have returned, qualified, they fear further the need of having to hang up their coats and roll up their sleeves to correct the errors of propaganda it will be able to evangelize the world for osteopathy in your time and mine. If you are right we can not go alone.

Just remember that the thing which is going to bring osteopathy forward now by leaps and bounds is the sort of statecraft and diplomatic machinery which makes other great human institutions. The prevailing spirit of the profession must be one of energy, aggressiveness and action. The middling virtues that we so greatly admire in some individuals who are not leaders or officers of human institutions will not answer at all. The greatest of human institutions are the only ones that will stand the test of present and future generations. Those modest virtues which we so greatly admire in the few individuals who are not leaders or officers of human institutions will not answer at all. The greatest of human institutions are the only ones that will stand the test of present and future generations. Those modest virtues which we so greatly admire in the few individuals who are not leaders or officers of human institutions will not answer at all. The greatest of human institutions are the only ones that will stand the test of present and future generations.
The Osteopathic Physician

What Doctor A. T. Still Says About the Article "Is the Physician a Death-Watch or a Life-Saver?"


My Dear Bunting:

After having carefully read the above article, allow me to say that I consider it the truth from start to finish—written by the pen of one who understands human anatomy, physiology, cause, effect and cure of many diseases that the best minds of the medical world have failed to produce remedies for.

I would say reformations are the results of an educated laity; therefore, talk to them. They are interested in but one thing and that is health and happiness.

The book says that when God made man, he said: "Not only good but very good." Was He competent to make such declaration? If so, follow His footsteps. Keep every bone, muscle and nerve in its proper place and the result will be a surprise to the operator, and the answer will be good health. You have told the truth from start to finish.

A. T. Still


Dr. H. S. Bunting

Chicago

Dear Doctor:

By direction of the "Old Doctor" I am returning the article which he received this morning with his signed comment thereon. As you will see he was very much pleased with your idea and position in the matter. He requests that you send him a dozen copies of "Osteopathic Health" as soon as it comes from the press with this article. There is one reservation and that is in regard to the birth of osteopathy, which was 1874 instead of '73 as stated.

Firmly,

Geo. H. Fulton

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The Osteopathic Physician

BELEIVING that the opportunity is at hand for a more "militant osteopathy" and that entire frankness with the people will unlock the door to the future of osteopathy, I have written a very unusual article for the laity this month entitled, "Is the Physician a Death-Watch or a Life-Saver?"

It is not a discourse on academic subjects—which the average person may care very little about—but is full of news and human interest and presents a matter which may make a very strong personal appeal to every member of society who reads it.

In my own belief it is the strongest and most convincing presentation of osteopathy that I have ever penned. It is strong because presented in such a way that people will read and accept it. I believe that it will be eagerly read by nine out of every ten persons into whose hands it falls. I am sure it will convince the average lay reader regarding the originality and merit of osteopathic treatment, much more so than any of the best articles we circulate—which too often, I fear, cut out consideration of the very vital issues presented in this peculiar editorial. We make the mistake too much of the time of clipping the nails and pulling the teeth of the Plain-Truth-about-Medicine, until what we are willing to tell the people is so insipid they are not especially interested in hearing it.

This article will interest the people. It will grip attention. Trust me for that, and, egad! it will interest you, too. Read it!

Dr. A. T. Still did me the honor to give the proofs of this article a careful and critical reading. He submitted to him whether it be wise or unwise, timely or untimely, profitable or unprofitable to present the facts in this form. I wanted his mature judgment for guidance. I made it plain to him I was willing to submerge my own convictions, alter my editorial position and render this article as "Reformations are the result of an educated laity: therefore, talk to them."

That's what I do in this February issue of Osteopathic Health in the article, "Is the Physician a Death-Watch or a Life-Saver?" I talk to them plainly but moderately and even conservatively, yet the truth is startling, even conservative put. I tell them about the deaths of Admiral Rolyce D. Evans and Alfred Tennison, both of whom died in the east last a day apart recently of simple "acute indigestion." I tell them why, in the osteopathic view, both of these deaths seem needless.

I let them know that osteopathy very seldom loses a case of "acute indigestion," and that some of our eminent practitioners never heard of one such fatality under osteopathic care. I would like to know if you, too, endorse this article and if you believe it is the sort of propaganda that osteopathy should circulate. I would like you to write and give me your careful opinion.

Only on two other occasions within twelve years have I written articles for Osteopathic Health in this militant vein. Both were on pneumonia. One was when Marshall Field died. The other was when Theodore Thomas died.

I would like you to say whether you believe I would serve the profession well by writing more often of this personal kind of argument. Whether I do or do not will depend entirely upon how well the profession receives it and makes use of it.

You must appreciate—as I said editorially once before, some months back—that I can't get anywhere as an editor and publisher, nursing my best inspirations and best scope to my own views, unless the profession values them and gives them wide circulation. I can't afford to print up big editions just for the pleasure of putting things in print in my own chosen way if the magazines are to be left unused to stock my shelves. They can only do you, me, oste-
We are Both Working for the Same End

Y ou, doctor, by your strict physical examinations must discover the appalling prevalence of spinal troubles and diseases. In your practice, adapted to giving efficient aid in all such cases, doubtless you have discovered the need of some practical appliance designed on scientific principles, as a substitute for the old, cumbersome and painful plaster, leather and Starch jackets, as an adjunct to your treatment of spinal deformities.

We have such an appliance. We ask you to carefully consider our claims of excellence and effectiveness for

Our No. 1 Appliance

Light and comfortable to wear, easy of adjustment, bringing the desired pressure upon the parts, made only to individual measurements to meet the requirements of each case, from materials of lasting quality, OUR NO. 1 APPLIANCE is the adjunct you need.

"The Sheldon Method of Curing Spinal Curvature" contains a full description, fully illustrated from actual photographs, of Our No. 1 Appliance, in use. Let us send you a copy of this book and other literature bearing upon the subject of Diseases and Disorders of the Spine.

We hope also to interest you in our plan of cooperation with you in reducing the enormous total of sufferers from Spinal troubles which are producing a generation of hunchbacks and cripples. Write to us.

PHILB BURT MFG. CO. 141 13th St., Jamestown, N. Y.

pathy and the people a service when circulated. That's why I am asking you again—as several months back I asked you—to then give me your opinion about the wisdom of preaching that "drugs don't cure." I want your opinion on this article now. Do you like it?

I mean to give you more of such articles as this one from time to time in future, as occasion arises, providing you like to use this kind of staff. Pray be as candid with me as I am with you.

As I said on that other occasion, we most of all want to find out exactly what the profession wants, so that I can supply it.

I shall continue to print my honest views and advice to the profession in the pages of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, whether I enjoy your approval or not—but, believe me, I am going to put only the sound matter in Osteopathic Health that I know you want, for it is your paper—your medium to send to your patients and your public; and I recognize in a better judge of what will educate the laity than you are, or whether I am not, you have the right to be supplied with the sort of journal you like and pay for. It's a plain case of business. You're the customer. What's your taste? I cater to your preferences. Please speak your wishes.

But if you want my professional advice as a student of publicity and promotional matters—tell me without hesitation that this February issue of Osteopathic Health will prove about the best piece of educational literature I ever put out for you. You can bank on it.

Of course, the real measure of your appreciation will be the use you make of this article—the order you place—the number of copies you distribute—the application you give to my words in your field. It takes the two of us to educate your community. I cannot accomplish anything without your co-operation.

But this issue is even closer to my heart than the others I have already printed. I want you to give me your approval or criticism, as you think the article deserves. Fire away at me!

Will you please again make use of the ballot provided on this page and answer by a vote of "yes" or "no" after you have read the article. I shall send you the article just the minute Osteopathic Health for February comes off the press.

Thank you for it.

Your order for February Osteopathic Health will likewise be appreciated.

I might add that this article on the "Death Watches" of medicine was written because about 97½ per cent of our practitioners who voted in our former ballot said that we ought to continue to be virile propagandists and teach the world that "drugs don't cure." That emboldened me to preach another such sermon in a different vein—and a much better one. And I shall be mighty happy if your suffrage authorizes me to keep up this kind of work, for I love it as is natural for me—as natural to me as for gravity to pull things to earth. It has the approval of my own judgment. I believe it is in line with the tides that help on social progress. And I know it is good for you whether you think so or not.

I gave this article to Dr. Carl McConnel, Dr. Herbert Bernard and Dr. J. M. Littlejohn to read, also. Each approved of it fully. Said it was timely and needed. Do you think so too?

Fraternally yours,

HENRY S. BUNTING, D. O., Editor.

Panama Order Modified

I t is gratifying to note that President Taft has reconsidered his drastic order governing health affairs and medical practice in the Panama zone. The following dispatch from Washington, D. C., to the Chicago Inter Ocean explains the situation:

Washington, D. C.—President Taft, who makes the laws for the Panama zone, today amended a recent executive order regarding the practice of medicine in the Panama Canal zone, to explicitly sanction the use of Christian Science and other non-medicinal methods.

The National Railway League for Medical Freedom, which was organized two years ago, has adopted every honorable means known in its efforts to win the President to its way of thinking, and this action will be regarded as the greatest victory the league has won, although it has succeeded in securing a bill introduced in Congress intended to strengthen the influence and power of the American Medical Association.

The Homeopaths, Osteopaths, Christian Scientists and others who make up the league have, it is said, spent over $200,000 in publicity to convince the President and legislators that there should be no monopoly of the practice of healing in the Panama Canal zone.

As modified by the President, the order shall not be construed as prohibiting the religious tenets of any church in ministering to the sick and suffering by mental or spiritual means without the use of any drug or material remedy, whether gratuitously or for compensation, provided that such sanitary laws, orders, rules or regulations as now or hereafter may be in force in said canal zone are complied with.

The order as modified takes effect January 1.

All Osteopathic Physicians, Attention

T HE Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association will hold its annual meeting in connection with the annual meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association at Kirksville, Mo., during the latter part of May, 1912. A grand program covering three days is being prepared, and all will be interested in an intellectual feast of osteopathy during the entire period. This annual gathering of osteopaths of the Mississippi Valley is also a tribute of love and a "home coming" to our grand old man, Dr. A. T. Still.

It is with thankful hearts that we look forward to being allowed the privilege of meeting the "Pap" of us all once more. Let me urge you all, wherever located, to begin to prepare now, to attend this meeting.

We hope to be able to announce the exact date, and the full program in the next issue of this paper.

Make it a point each day from now on to say, "I am going to be present at Kirksville, Mo., in May to help all other osteopaths give the founder of osteopathy the grandest and greatest welcome that he has ever had."

Listen! Repeat the above out loud, and don't forget it. Watch in the next issue for the full program that has ever been given.

Fraternally, E. M. Brown, D. O., President M. V. O. A.; W. F. Englehart, D. O., President M. O. A.

Lofty.

"Did he speak in high terms of the doctor?"

"Yes; he said he charged ten dollars a visit."—Tom Thumb Topics.
A Great Victory in Canada—Congratulations and Thanks Due to Those Who Fought the Fight

THE following is a brief and accurate account of the legislative fight in the Alberta parliament between the Osteopathic Medical association and the Osteopaths of that province, nine in all.

Parliament convened November 30th, and the following day the Alberta Medical Association introduced a bill in the legislature designating the Osteopathic Profession Act of Alberta, passed in 1906, was introduced by Dr. Campbell of Ponoka in behalf of the Medical association of the province. This amendment was an exact duplicate of a similar amendment passed by the medical profession in British Columbia in 1909, which effectively checked the growth and progress of osteopathy in that province, and it is a matter of record that as other osteopaths have never been able to locate there since the passage of the act of 1909.

Upon December 6th, the osteopaths of Alberta, acting as an organization under the name of the "Alberta Osteopathic Association," had introduced by J. W. Woolf, a prominent member of parliament, a bill legally incorporating the Alberta Osteopathic Association, defining the same powers and privileges enjoyed by the Alberta Medical association. Upon the introduction of this bill by the osteopaths to counteract the growing threat the hot fight was precipitated in parliament as a result, and in order for that body to get at the facts involved in the contention, the Premier resolved the house into an intrenchment committee of the whole to sit two forenoons to take and weigh the evidence presented by both sides that they might be better able to deal judicially with the disputed point, the problem thus presenting itself in the controversy between the "medics" and the osteopaths.

The matter was fought out in joint debate during the forenoons of December 13th and 14th, over a period of five hours in all. The principal speakers for the "medics" were two of the officials of their association, Dr. Brett of Banff and Dr. Lafferty of Calgary; and for the osteopaths, Dr. N. L. Sage, former of Calgary, now of Edmonton, and Dr. C. G. Ghostley of Edmonton.

To Dr. N. L. Sage must be attributed the most credit for the greatest legislative victory ever won for osteopathy in the British empire, and feat that made Dr. L. N. Sage, who formerly practised medicine in Detroit, Mich., but after graduating in osteopathy from the Kircreek school, came to Calgary about three years ago, where, until recently, he conducted the most successful practice in the province. Because of his age, slightly gray hair and striking personality, in addition to his record as both an osteopath and "medic," he made a clinching impression upon the members of the house by the delivery of a carefully prepared speech, setting forth the facts in medicine in contrast to the successes of osteopathy in a similar line of cases as summed up in his own personal experience. Persuading Dr. Sage and Dr. Ghostley present, they granted the demands of the osteopaths, Dr. Ghostley, in words, they signed by the Lieutenant Governor upon the third offer we got to make the amendments. In addition, the fees of $100 that we were obliged to put up will be returned to us, which is the custom when bills introduced into parliament are defeated. So the "medics," aside from having less privileges themselves, and the osteopaths, having attained to the position of the fullest-fledged osteopaths in the British empire and throughout the world, from the standpoint of legislative recognition are having their victory paid for by the M. D.'s themselves. Their chagrin cannot be told in words. They are very quiet these days. This has been a great Christmas present to the osteopaths of Alberta, elsewhere in Canada and throughout the empire. Kindly pass the good word along.

The bill, as agreed upon by osteopaths and "medics" in conference upon third attempt to compromise, was passed by parliament and signed by the Lieutenant Governor upon the evening of December 26th.

Dr. M. E. Church of Calgary was in Edmonton recently and was present at the third reading of the twenty-bed act, and Dr. W. H. Albright, of this city, rendered valiant service upon the field of action. The papers gave us the leading headlines for three days, and the leading Calgary paper gave us a quarter page editorial in large type.—R. C. Ghostley, D. O., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Life's Little Indulgences.

Dr. H. G. — of Oomoto Falls, arrived in the village on Wednesday of last week and has decided to locate here and indulge in the practice of medicine and surgery.—Prairie Farm (Wlk.) Breeze.

New Model Twentieth Century Hydraulic Treating Table

THE McManus Table Company of Baird, Texas, has produced a new model of the Twentieth Century Treating Table, which embodies radically new features. The table will be ready for the profession in the near future. Some of the striking features of the new table are:

One—Alternating fulcrum controlling depressible leaf.

Two—Lateral shift, with or without separation.

Three—Torsion tension adjustment.

Four—Complete universal joint (torsional moment of swinging section; self-adjustable).

Five—Elimination of the use of castings, all parts being made of steel.

Six—Simplicity of structure, making possible the use of a plain hydraulic lift of from ten to fifteen inches.

There are other novel and valuable features, and we expect to show an illustration of the table in an early issue with a full description.

Detroit Convention Will Have Fine Clinical Program

FROM all indications of what is being done at the present time for the coming convention, I want to say that assurances can be given that the Detroit convention will be the "best ever." Speaking for my own committee, I believe we can and will furnish clinic material, the nature of which will be such that it will pay every osteopath in the country to attend. In fact, specific suggestions already received from Dr. Farmer lead me to believe that the program will not only be the most unique but the most practical that we have ever had.

As much and more can be said of all the other committees—they are all working like beavers to accomplish a most successful result.—Dr. T. L. Herroder, Chairman, Clinic Committee.
**Detroit 1912—The Opportunity It Presents and the Crisis That Confronts Us**

There are many reasons why the Detroit meeting next July should be an unprecedentedly successful one. Most important of these reasons is the fact that as time goes on it is becoming more and more evident that the struggle of the osteopathic profession for its rightful place in the therapeutic world has only begun. Homeopathy is older than we; more closely allied with allopathy; and yet is far from enjoying the same advantages that the latter enjoys tightly in its grasp. The situation is not unlike the rivalry of nations. Though peace is longed for, and being daily prophesied on. Much as we like to think our conflict with "Regularism" at an end, it is plain that our differences are fundamental; that the struggle of our career is confronting us; and that the field of battle has simply widened from the legislative halls of the separate states to the floor of the national congress. Needless to say, too, the issues involved have grown in proportion; and, while we have much to comfort and assure us, there can be no denying that the real and test of our profession's right to reognition as a separate and distinct school of medicine and surgery is about to be made.

It is true that the good in osteopathy, like all truth, must survive. But truth or merit without valiant defenders can be crushed, and osteopathy's day of triumph may be long deferred unless a united and militant profession stands behind it in time of crisis.

The crisis at hand takes the form of a renewed effort to be made this winter by the American Medical Association looking to the creation of a National Health Board, under that association's exclusive control. Although this iniquitous proposal has once been defeated in congress, and, notwithstanding the assurance of President Taft that nothing in the nature of a "medical monopoly" would be tolerated by the government, a "regular" health board with absolutely autocratic power has just been given control of all health matters in the Panama Canal zone. And this on Washington's own door step. Does not this remind you of the prophet to see that this is but an entering wedge for a similar institution in the United States, where a mere question of votes will settle it, and where we are hopelessly outnumbered.

But although this is a crisis, and a real peril to osteopathy, it is also osteopathy's supreme opportunity. There should be inaugurated at once a counter movement at Washington similar to that which has won us recognition in our individual states; and this can best be done by seizing on such occasions as next summer's meeting affords for great public demonstrations of strength and scientific efficiency.

Legislative matters will constitute an important part of the program now in course of preparation for the meeting, and it is this phase of the subject that the Local Arrangements and other committees are giving their attention to. It remains for the profession at large to fully awake to the situation now, and realize the pressing need for vigorous and persistent propaganda.

If we really believe in the pre-eminence of manual over chemical and mechanical agencies, we cannot rest until every avenue of the public health service has been impartially thrown open to the osteopathic profession and that should be the key-note of the convention of 1912.

The natural attractiveness of Detroit needs no recounting, but a few quaint facts about the city of "The Straits," automobiles, royal baseball "Tigers" and pharmaceutical preparations is international.

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**The Osteopathic Physician**

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Trouble in Kansas

Notwithstanding that we have legal recognition in Kansas, the state appears to be a 'danger zone' as far as medical oppression and opposition is concerned. The M. D.'s there are making themselves increasingly oblivious in their attitude towards osteopathy, and they have tried by a new law to wipe out what recognition osteopathy has already received, and apparently right now they are working hard and laying plans to get a law enacted at the next meeting of the State Legislature that will seriously curtail and limit the rights and privileges of osteopathic physicians.

For some reason or other, osteopathy in Kansas does not seem to be making progress with the people, and in influence with the State Legislature, that it should. Reports that have come to us from various practitioners in the State indicate that they feel a weakness. What is the trouble? This is a question of vital importance to the profession as a whole. With the present determined attitude of the M. D.'s in regard to State and National legislation, osteopathy cannot afford to lose legal prestige in any state in the Union.

The case of the persecution of Dr. E. F. Pellette, of Liberal, Kansas, is evidently a part of the plan of the M. D.'s to discredit osteopathy in the State. Some time ago groundless allegations were made against Dr. Pellette of mistreating his children. When the case came up for trial he was acquitted. Now he has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

We quote the facts as briefly stated in a local paper.

Dr. E. F. Pellette, who was some time ago acquitted of the charge of mistreating his children, was arrested Tuesday afternoon on a charge of manslaughter in the
The Osteopathic Physician

fourth degree. He gave bond of $500 signed by Mr. Charles and Mrs. Henry Harbottle, limiting his ophthalmic practice to the city of Kansas City, Missouri, where the case stood. Upon the return of the death certificate to the city clerk, who is now in charge of the records, it was determined that the cause of death was from the said case of Seward and State of Kansas.

Referring to this matter we have a letter from Dr. Charles E. Harbottle, of Topeka. He says: "The clipping shows what the M. D.'s are doing to the O. O's in Kansas. Dr. Pellette had an M. D. as counsel and as counsel, he was completely out of sight. The case was won by the M. D.'s it will greatly encourage them in the efforts they are putting forth to put the O. O's out of business next year. I hope some of our osteopathic lawyers and counselors are doing so well of the M. D.'s will see just where osteopathy stands with them when it comes to a legal contest. I have some M. D. friends who don't mind my doing a little practice, but not one of them believes the osteopathic theory. The Secretary of the Registration Board was in my office and urged me to secure the help of the osteopaths of Kansas in driving out the chiropractors. Of course we object to the chiropractors because they are uneducated, but this solicitation of our help by the M. D.'s is simply part of a scheme to be used against osteopathy itself, later."

"I believe that we should have some help from the offices of the American Osteopathic Association in this matter. I believe that if the M. D.'s win this case against Dr. Pellette it will mean the end of O. O.'s being recognized by the state of Kansas. We need good lawyers to fight this suit, and we need money to pay them. We are doing all we can, but we cannot do enough."

In Kansas realistically, we certainly hope that it will be provided, but in contrast to the situation in Kansas, look at what has recently been accomplished in Colorado and in Alberta, Canada. In this issue we publish an account of the complete victory won for osteopathy in Alberta Province by eight pioneer practitioners. In Colorado they have had many set-backs and discouragements, but they have never given up their fighting nerve, and in our October issue we reported a vic­

The Plan Big Meeting at Baltimore

T HE Maryland and Baltimore City Osteopathic Associations are actively engaged in a campaign for a meeting to be held in Baltimore on Saturday, February 17th, at the new Hotel Emerson. It is our purpose to make this meeting most interesting and helpful to osteopathic physicians of both states. We need good lawyers to fight this suit, and we need money to pay them. We are doing all we can, but we cannot do enough."

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The Osteopath in another town. We hope to see Dr. Pellette’s persecutors thoroughly discredited in this case, so that they will not attempt anything against him or against any other osteopath in the future.

**AN INTERESTING QUOTATION.**

The following quotation taken from the October 28th number of the Medical Record is interesting to osteopaths and viewpoint that is coming over the medical profession and being more and more strongly expressed in their periodicals, but which as yet is more not willing to frankly admit to the public:

"'Medicine of today is remote from being an exact science, and it is needful to answer the demand of the times with the experimental methods that have placed the latter upon a high plane. The subjugation of disease which future generations will behold will be the outcome of a scientific warfare, in which every plan of battle will be carefully drawn and in which the strength of the enemy will be accurately known. Trained sanitarians will constitute the engineering corps of this conquering army."

**IT IS A "SLY METHOD."**

*Editor The Osteopathic Physician:* The following digest of an article published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,* November 16th, speaks for itself.

Says Dr. Rogers: "Practically every case of sciatica is caused by some lesion near the exit of the sciatic nerve, and tenderness along the course of the nerve are simply referred pain from the low portion of the back. In order to properly treat sciatica, it is necessary to search for the cause of the trouble, which is either a mechanical pressure or inflammatory irritation at the origin of the nerve. If we find that there is some lesion in the lower portion of the back as the cause of the sciatic pain, then the ordinary methods of local treatment and the use of "therapeutically, remedies, which believe pain will have an effect on some rheumatic process affecting the lower portion of the spine, is irrational and is not in accord with the pathological findings.

Emerson somewhere ascribes all praise and credit to a man who has discovered some truth for himself, even though all the world knew it before.

I, too, say, if Dr. Rogers really discovered this truth he is to be commended for giving his collaborators the benefit of his knowledge, but someone may be skeptical enough to suggest that this well-known principle may have percolated into the doctor’s head through some osteopathic publication.

The point I wish to suggest is this: Will not the medical profession be ready to accept the new truth, now that it comes from the experimental methods that have placed the latter upon a high plane, and is not in accord with the pathological findings.

Concerning advice on operations.

*Editor The Osteopathic Physician:* The following digest of an article published in the *Medical Record,* May 6, 1911, page 1365 contains this "PERMISSION TO OPERATE ON MINORS.—The French law gives parents and guardians the right to forbid operations on minors and the insane, and Pique cites examples to show the evils resulting from this law, as for instance when the father of a girl between 16 and 18 years of age refused to permit the amputation of her leg on account of a sarcoma of the lower end of the femur, declaring that he preferred death to amputation for his daughter. In another instance a girl's arm was amputated for a sarcoma of the lower end of the femur. The next difficulty is that the operation is frequently looked upon with the highest disfavor by sordid or criminal motives. (Of course, Dr. (?) Pique was piqued; he may have just lost a game of picquet and as the following indicates he had failed to get his desire in legislation, perhaps, a place in the cabinet of the president of the French republic, and this would make his gratuitous insult to the relative of the metastastore tolerable if not less contemptible, when he says their refusal was "dictated by sordid or criminal motives." How did he ascertain the truth?"

I wish we should have an outlined plan to inform people where we stand on these mistakes of the medical fraternity. Acute indigestion is one of the easiest things an osteopath has to handle.

There ought to be a million copies of this article circulated.

Fraternally yours,

*Herbert Bernard, D. O.*
The Osteopathic Physician

Conducted by Herbert Bernard, D. O., Fine Arts Building, Detroit, Mich.

A Stubborn Case of Eczema.

Editor The Osteopathic Physician: While looking over the copy of your paper where the “Hard Nuts” are cracked, I concluded to put the hardest nut that I have encountered in the past five years before you and see if you have any suggestions that will be helpful. For the past five winters I have been bothered with eczema of the hands and wrists. The pimples, then papules, appear with the first cold blast from the north, and are present at all times until the warm breezes of spring come. I have gone through the regular course of treatment from calamine, oxide of zinc, blue ointment, and Fowler’s solution down to the application of the X-ray, and to date have found nothing that would give relief for any length of time. I am forced to the conclusion that there is a continuous lesion between the second and third dorsal, but after having it worked on for three weeks while in school, the eczema is not reducible, so reverted back to the dope route. Some will say that the fault lies in the digestive tract. I can say for this that nobody has a better digestive tract. Everything is taken care of nicely. Bowel movement daily. If digestive disturbance, why no trouble with the hands in warm weather? If due to lesion (bony), why not trouble continuously? There is anyone in the profession who can recommend an application that will keep this condition under control. If you have not already done this, there are six cases in the Office of Dr. J. A. O. A. to Eucalof orm Ointment put up by Conger Bros. of this city and this application by means of which I have won out in many desperate cases that I do not think I could have done by other methods. The Eucalof orm Ointment consists of lanoline, golden seal and eucalyptus, put up in such a way that after slight warming it can be forced into the sigmoid by the applicator, which is a sort of an air gun and colon tube. Sometimes it is difficult to keep the tube from curling up in the rectum.

With the sigmoid strictures the caliber of the sigmoid is greatly lessened. It is often thin like a ribbed straw, and constantly the feeble desire to evacuate the bowels until he has taken a cathartic that liquefies the bowel contents. The stricture is often indicated by tenderness in the sigmoid and by difficulty in inserting the colon tube. As a rule also in case of a sigmoid ulcer, the patient finds great difficulty in passing soft stool or even a firm stool. After operation of the sigmoid every other day for a period ranging from two weeks to three months, the constipation disappears, and the caliber of the stool becomes normal.—C. W. Young, D. O., St. Paul, Minn.

Interesting Multiple Pregnancy Cases*

By Lola D. Taylor, D. O., Des Moines, Iowa.

A SHORT time ago Dr. Fike asked me to assist with this evening’s program by telling you about some interesting obstetrical cases. To me all obstetrical cases are interesting. I was a little perplexed to decide which of our cases might be interesting to you. During the following thirteen days, eleven babies were born for Dr. M. S. O. A. to Eucalof orm Ointment put up by Conger Bros. of this city and this application by means of which I have won out in many desperate cases that I do not think I could have done by other methods. The Eucalof orm Ointment consists of lanoline, golden seal and eucalyptus, put up in such a way that after slight warming it can be forced into the sigmoid by the applicator, which is a sort of an air gun and colon tube. Sometimes it is difficult to keep the tube from curling up in the rectum.

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*Read before the Seventh District Association of Iowa.
child. The placenta were separate and the chorions were adhered.

Although less than the usual amount of blood following the delivery of the placenta and about four hours later suffered with severe albuminuria. The urine was nil during all conditions are considered. Otherwise her recovery has been uneventful.

The delay in dilatation in this case, I think, was due to inertia which was caused by the repeatedly repeated pregnancies, the pendulous abdomen and the over distension due to the multiple pregnancy.

Case of (Multiple) Triple Pregnancy

The morning of September 25, 1911, a former clinic obstetrical patient called and asked if our clinic could care for a neighbor during confinement. I told her we could, and she was expecting to need us soon, I planned to make the preliminary examination as soon as possible. In the afternoon she called again, asking me to come immediately, as the patient was apparently in labor. I could not leave immediately, but sent one of the students who had had a great deal of obstetrical experience in our clinic, having delivered ten babies and assisted with the care of twenty-one.

Here I found the patient, a Mrs. O., who gave us the following history. Her age was twenty-nine years. Had been married eight years. This was her fifth pregnancy. Her first child, a seven-months old baby, died as the placenta was separated from the uterine wall at three months of age. The third child died of pneumonia when two weeks old. The fourth, a boy, two and one-half years, is living and in good health. All the children were in good condition at birth. Her health had always been good during her pregnancies and her labors comparatively short and easy. The first occupied about eighteen hours and the fourth only two hours.

The student found the patient suffering some pain, but not hard, just a bearing down sensation. On abdominal examination the information obtained was not satisfactory, at least it was different from the ordinary case. In reporting to me about the patient the student said: "I wish you could see her. There is something peculiar about that case." The abdomen was distended and tense. There seemed to be a back across the pelvis and directed downward. There was a multiplicity of small parts over the fundus. Childbirth occurred October 12th and delivered the head definitely. Two foetal hearts could be heard distinctly, in two locations and entirely separate. The patient's condition was not the same as in the ordinary case. There was a multiplicity of small parts over the fundus. The head was presenting, with the patient's abdomen so large we directed one of the students to examine for the presence of another. With an astonishment examination it declared there was. I verified this diagnosis, then gently massaged the uterus to stimulate contraction. While waiting to see what this third youngster would do, I wondered if the hemorrhage was going on behind those two placenta belonging to the two babies already born.

On examining a vaginal examination the student removed the young feet. I did not have a sound line. The third set of membranes soon ruptured spontaneously and after a few expulsive pains the third youngster was born. The position was a right occiput posterior and instead of rotating anteriortly, as is customary in ninety-seven per cent of these cases, it rotated posteriorly and was born thus, the occiput slipping over the perineum, and the face slipping down under the symphysis without the least difficulty. As you know, the usual complications of the various difficult presentations, but owing to the distension produced by the first two babies and to the small size of the child, no difficulty whatever was encountered.

The first child presented by a single foot, and was born with one leg extended and the other flexed. There was the slight angle with three sets of membranes. The three cords were each attached to the edges. The patient came away spontaneously about thirty minutes after the third child's birth. This had passed through the uneventful puerperium. Since the birth of the first child she had been unable to nurse her baby because of it, the one breast was not a success. I ordered her to secrete milk. But nature came to her rescue when the triplets arrived, and she is now able to use both breasts. The babies were all alive within an hour after birth. The very strongest weighed four and three-fourths pounds and the others each weighed four pounds. One died about twelve hours. The others are living and in good condition.

I wish those of you who have always been fortunate enough to practice only among the well-to-do and the very few the time of visiting this home, in order that you might appreciate some of the difficulties under which we work. This home was three miles from the city, very strong and very small. The patient lived alone and urged me to send one of the students to examine for the presence of another.

D. O. Halladay for some time past, has purchased the practice of Dr. S. Halladay, of Galesburg, Ill. This is a thoroughly well-equipped city, and in the opinion of the neighbors, has made the best improvement. There are three chairs, one without a back, and one without a cane seat which it once possessed. The walls had a variety of decorations, a few patches of wall paper, bare plaster, and bare lath. We kept the stove hot in order to stabilize water. The room was quite full when occupied by the furniture mentioned, four students, the husband, three neighbors and myself.

In addition to the calls which our students make on days and nights, the mother and babies have been cared for by daily visits from either a Deaconess or a nurse from the Visiting Nurses' Association.

Dr. E. M. Browne Takes Over Galesburg Practice

Dr. R. S. Halladay, of Galesburg, Ill., has been in active practice there for a number of years and built up a large practice in the city. He is going into active practice from active practice the first of the year and intends to enjoy it. He will spend the rest of the year in Europe. Dr. E. M. Browne, who has been associated with Dr. Halladay for some time past, has purchased the practice and is expected to assume the practice on the first of the year. Dr. Browne is so well known throughout the state, that he will find it easy to make the smooth transition to his new home. He has the respect of the profession in taking over this practice, and we wish him all the prosperity and success to which he is so highly entitled.
The Wisconsin Column

IT IS now eight months since we have been having the privilege of this column. Has it been appreciated? Now, answer either one way or the other, please, as your reply will be a help to Dr. Robertson in later action as to whether the same is continued another year. When this column was proposed, it was with the thought that it would be used for the purpose of stimulating original thought and research, as well as keeping up a spirit of intercourse which might be beneficial toward a closer relation in feeling touching with the individual members and make you as though you were a part of an organization which stood for something.

Another reason for the starting of this column was to give the members of the Wisconsin Osteopathic Physician furnished gratuitously to members for a period of one year, was, with the expectation that such a plan would stimulate non-members to join. This has not proven to be the case, and it seems very evident that those who are not members either do not feel that the association is worthy of support or that membership with us is not increased, if it does not enhance the value of membership. It is to be regretted, because it would seem to those who have been identified with association work for a number of years and appreciate what it means to be a member of an organization—it means money well invested. What we need more, as members, is a greater feeling of unanimity with that spirit of fraternalism which goes to make up the success of any organization. In other words, we ought to be hearty and ready to do all we can to add as many members as we can. If a non-member would receive a letter from every member of the state and national associations who is worthy of such membership, it would be a great disappointment to the executive committee on solicitation of memberships that more applications have not come in, and while they are yet working to secure all the others as members, each of you may do something towards helping them.

You know by the directories who is and who is not a member. If a non-member received a letter from every member of the association urging membership it would, I believe, have quite an effect upon that person. It will do no harm for every member to sit down this minute and write a letter to every non-member and set forth the reasons why he or she should become a member of the association. There is not a member of this association but is feeling of most dissatisfaction with the special committee on solicitation of memberships that more applications have not come in, and while they are yet working to secure all the others as members, each of you may do something towards helping them.

Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead, Wasau, is spending the winter in the South, taking a much needed rest and change. Her work is perfect, and all money due on account of delinquent dues or assessments should be sent to Dr. Culbertson, Appleton.

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California Board Examinations.

On December 4th nineteen osteopaths appeared before the California State Board of Medicine for examination. Ten were successful.

Iowa First District Meeting.

The First District Iowa Osteopathic Association held a meeting December 6th at Waterloo. The morning was devoted to clinics and discussions, and in the afternoon Dr. T. C. Stephenson of Cedar Falls spoke on "Publicity," and Dr. Lofving on "Appendicitis."

New England Meeting in May.

The eighth annual meeting of the New England Osteopathic Association will be held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on May 21st and 22nd. The registration fee will be given each day, followed by a banquet on the last day, and all officers will make addresses.

Nebraska Mid-Year Examinations.

The Nebraska Board of Osteopathic Examiners will conduct the mid-year examinations at the capital at Lincoln on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 6th and 7th. All communications should be addressed to the secretary, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha.

Osteopathic Literature in German.

Dr. T. L. Herroder, of 212 Stevens Building, Detroit, Mich., now has ready a new edition of his Osteopathic Educational Literature, printed in German. A half-tome of the "Old Doctor" appears on the inside cover page. The cost of the magazine will be $2.00 a hundred, plus express charges.

Northeastern Pennsylvania Meeting.

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association held its regular monthly meeting December 15th at Wilkesbarre. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Mathew Benedict, Scranton; secretary, Dr. Sidney Crosswell, Scranton; treasurer and treasurer, Dr. A. M. Benedict, Scranton.

A. T. Still Association Meeting.

The A. T. Still Osteopathic Association of Massachusetts met at the office of Dr. Sidney A. Ellis of Boston for its December meeting on the 21st. A case of schizophrenia and one of headgery were present. There were interesting cases and there was a discussion of them. The legislative committee reported progress.

King County (Washington) Association Meeting.

The December meeting of the King County (Washington) Osteopathic Association was well attended. Dr. J. W. Murphy presented a most excellent paper on "Osteopathic Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids." Dr. F. J. Pedlar had a question box, and Dr. E. G. Robert had a clinic to demonstrate the best methods of reducing cervical lesions.

New College Journal at Des Moines.

Number 1, Volume 1, dated January 19, 1919, of the Des Moines Still College Journal of Osteopathy has just been issued. The book contains forty-eight pages, and is neatly printed and bound. It contains some good articles and appropriate information. Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy seems determined to make itself a success and progress, and it has our good wishes.

Expresses Gratitude for Help in Sickness.

Dr. W. E. Robson, of the Hotel Le Marquis, New York City, has just expressed to Dr. G. E. Moore for his help in his illness, his gratitudes for the conscientious service he rendered his patient, Dr. C. S. Green, and his most excellent manner of dealing with the case, which gave him his present and his present health, and which left him with no regret or pain or interest in osteopathy. Those who here made his acquaintance were impressed with his earnest convictions and his manner of presenting them.—Frances Platt, D. O., Secretary.

Good Work—Keep It Up.

For more than a year the osteopathic physician has been buying books from houses that do not patronize our osteopathic periodicals, also insurance companies who do not employ osteopathic examiners. The writer brought this up at the last meeting of the Washington Osteopathic Association, which was held April, 1911, and asked the secretary of the legislative committee to embody both suggestions in his regular letter to the profession of the state, which was done. Not over an hour ago a book man was told in our office.
Folding Acoma, for full description and recommendations, you all for your help, I remain.

"Treating In Disease," the funds, under the Civil Service Board, meeting an excellent talk on that subject, with illustrations; the state scientific we D.O., homes or branch, but often change its form John.

Meeting

P. to have an effect upon the thank; IT'S A BACK SAVER, and obviates all awkwardness, em.

Astor the members of New York Meeting.

Officer,

January

H. C. P. Moore Locate in Portland.

.. the arguments set forth were good and sound. bound

Massachusetts Osteopathic Society held a regular Dr. Albright Idea, "!

Table a par.

T..

.. to, Milbank, January 25th, many pathy sent retiring president, Dr. Barker, who is suffering for his giving, and he dwelt on the "Osteopathic Treatment of Toxicity," Dr. J. G. Connolly, Lake City, funny. It is the truth, and the truth, in this instance, certainly should be spoken at opportune times and places. Knowing this to be the duty of our true friends to ourselves and our fellow mortals. Your "drug" articles in'That Do You Consider Disease" Dr. W. O. Pool of Kansas City.

Clinic," Dr. Chas. W. Johnson, dean of Des

Regions. Clinic," Dr. Chas. W. Johnson, dean of Des.

The papers were especially good and followed by an enthusiastic discussion. Many other subjects we're discussed in an informal way. A number of good clinics put the appointments of physicians in hospitals re.

Dr. Albertson of Des Moines, Iowa, "Infectious and Contagious Diseases," Dr. Emma Lewis, Ossian, Iowa; "Osteopathic Treatment in Diseases of Children," Dr. Emma Lewis, Ossian, Iowa. "Demonstration," Dr. W. H. Bedwell, Mankato, Minn.

"Nothing doing" for his BORDEN'S Malted Milk (IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE) consisting of pure, rich, creamy milk with extracts of wheat and barley malt, a decidedly different. By our process the sweet taste and tang are entirely removed. This makes it a satisfying, as well as a non-irritating, easily digested food.

Approved Exposing Drug Fallacy.

Excuse my drying up the question of the drugs. My ballot became mislaid and just turned up. Yes, let the business of the meeting go first and all the drugs. We well know that "drugs do not cure disease," but often change its form and cause the trouble. This being a good, then it is the truth, and the truth, in this instance, certainly should be spoken at opportune times and places. Knowing this to be the duty of our true friends to ourselves and our fellow mortals. Your "drug" articles in'That Do You Consider Disease" Dr. W. O. Pool of Kansas City.

"Dr. Forbes' Technique, What Do You Consider Disease to Be?" by Dr. W. C. Armstrong; "What Is Scientific Treatment" by Dr. C. A. Detmering; "Osteopathic Phibol," by Dr. Leonard Thetilka. A demonstration of osteopathic technique was given by Dr. C. B. Morrow.

Two George's Review Week a Success.

The Third Annual Review Week given at Kirkville, Dr. John W. Pay, D.O., President South Dakota Osteopathic Association, on this occasion. It is stated that he has been an osteopathic physician of the country, who in an even greater degree, the process of curing.

The high estimates placed on the ability and instruction of the two Georges is shown by the fact that a number of those attending came from Canada, several from Texas, many from New York City and Pennsylvania, and a number from the states. The program, which has been announced that the Review Week which closed December 31st was held in Kirkville, but the former region has proved so valuable and interesting to those attending that the hope has been freely expressed that the "Two Georges' Mid-Winter Review Week" will not be discontinued for many years to come.

Iowa Third District Meeting.

The Third District Osteopathic Association of Iowa met in Burlington, December 16th. The program in part included: "Osteopathy," Dr. Lila D. Taylor; "Rhema.
matism," Dr. W. O. Pool of Fairfield; "Tuberculosis," Dr. J. W. Snively of Ottumwa; "Appendicitis," Dr. John W. Pay, D.O., President South Dakota Osteopathic Association, on this occasion. It is stated that he has been an osteopathic physician of the country, who in an even greater degree, the process of curing. The high estimates placed on the ability and instruction of the two Georges is shown by the fact that a number of those attending came from Canada, several from Texas, many from New York City and Pennsylvania, and a number from the states. The program, which has been announced that the Review Week which closed December 31st was held in Kirkville, but the former region has proved so valuable and interesting to those attending that the hope has been freely expressed that the "Two Georges' Mid-Winter Review Week" will not be discontinued for many years to come.

Green Gables Osteopathic Sanitarium

NAGAWA
take in regard to educating the people as to the Examination of the Public School children by Dr. A. H. Acrornly; The Proper Scope of Diagnosis, by Dr. L. C. Kline; What Do You Consider Disease to Be? by Dr. W. C. Armstrong; What Is Scientific Treatment by Dr. C. A. Detmering; Osteopathic Phibol, by Dr. Leonard Thetilka. A demonstration of osteopathic technique was given by Dr. C. B. Morrow.

The Pittsburg College of Osteopathic Physicians held a banquet December 16th. Many out-of-town osteopaths were present, and a number of interesting papers were enjoyed. Some of the topics were: What Should the Osteopathic School Take in regard to Vaccination? by Dr. V. E. K. Anderson; and Should the Osteopathic Take in regard to Educating the People as to the Examination of the Public School children by Dr. A. H. Acrornly; The Proper Scope of Diagnosis, by Dr. L. C. Kline; What Do You Consider Disease to Be? by Dr. W. C. Armstrong; What Is Scientific Treatment by Dr. C. A. Detmering; Osteopathic Phibol, by Dr. Leonard Thetilka. A demonstration of osteopathic technique was given by Dr. C. B. Morrow.

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Ohio Annual Meeting.

The Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at Oklahoma, December 9th. Dr. George A. Still of Kirkville was guest of honor, and conducted a number of interesting papers, such as giving three addresses, namely, "Recent Development in Theory and Practice in Osteopathic Treatment of Contagious Diseases." Other numbers on the program were: "Acute Practice from an Osteopathic Historical View," by Dr. H. E. Thompson of McAle.

Willard Case, "The Kidney," Dr. Wilfred E. Harris. At 7:30 the crowd assembled at the Calvary Church, for dinner, and then a special work in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, and traveled abroad visiting various hospitals, so at once. A flood of letters coming from the osteopathic profession is based to have an effect upon the one receiving them, or my knowledge of pathology is at fault. Again, for your help, I am indebted. To the osteopaths of South Dakota.

Wishing to thank you all for your help in circulating and signing the petition I took it to see how it was doing it. There was not a member of the profession that did not sign it willingly. Some who saw it regretted that the passage of the "Owen Bill." I have written the congressmen personally and received very prompt answers. Again, for your help, I am indebted. To the osteopaths of South Dakota.

We have the good work started; let us keep it up, and if you have not written to the men from your district, do so at once. A flood of letters coming from the osteopathic profession is based to have an effect upon the one receiving them, or my knowledge of pathology is at fault. Again, for your help, I am indebted. To the osteopaths of South Dakota.

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number of our out-of-town associates, and also several friends of members. The program was very interesting. Dr. F. E. Firth, of New York, contributed a paper on "Food as a Lesion and as a Cure," based on a special study of dietetics and nutrition. It was one of several hundred cases. The paper brought out many helpful suggestions in the regulation of diet in disease and health, and laid particular stress on knowledge of food values and food combinations. Dr. Firth, of Norfolk, Va., presented a scholarly paper, entitled "A Speculation on the Nature of Nervous Energy." The paper was largely a theoretical and philosophical discussion of the nervous system and its activity and made certain deductions thereon. The time allotted for the general consideration of these papers was occupied by a lively discussion. Of special interest was the business section, when report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read and the report of the Committee on Finance was presented by the Chairman.

Legislation in the District of Columbia.

By the number of letters from all parts of the United States that have come to our notice, there seems to be a growing interest in the pending legislation for the District of Columbia. Briefly, the medical status at present is as follows: A board of medical supervisors consisting of five persons. The members are the presidents of the allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic examining boards and three physicians, one of whom must be a lawyer. The osteopathic bill is to create a new board of medical supervision consisting of seven persons. The members will be the presidents of the allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic examining boards and three persons, not physicians, one of whom must be a lawyer. The duties of these examining boards are to submit to the Board of Medical Supervisors for the approval of the board of medical supervisors each branch except practice. From these several lists the Board of Medical Supervisors select the questions and conduct the examinations in all branches except practice. In the practice, the examination is conducted by the sub-board representing the school which is in harmony with the qualifications of the applicant. In a nutshell—the proposed law would be a composite board of seven persons, four physicians, representing the four schools, and three lawyers. — The Legislative Committee, C. D. Snapp, O. Chairman.

Detroit Osteopathic Association.

At a regular meeting of the Detroit Osteopathic Association, the following resolution protesting against President Taft's Panama Order was forwarded to the President:

"Whereas, the order effectually excludes osteopathic and other non-regular physicians from exercising their professional rights as guaranteed to them in the separate states of the United States; and,

"Whereas, President Taft, together with those directly responsible for the Panama Order, has established a similarly endowed board at Washington, D. C., which repeatably gives assurance that the nature of the osteopathic profession is a monopoly of the public health service by any particular school of medicine or surgery will be tolerated by the government;

"Resolved, That this Detroit Osteopathic Society, in special session assembled, does hereby protest against the order above referred to as an injustice to osteopathic and other non-regular physicians and the spirit of the constitution of the United States regarding individual rights.

The public interest taken in this matter, as well as other regulations that the Medical Association has tried to have put into effect, have resulted in the fact that the Detroit Free Press gave this action of the Detroit Association prominent headlining in its issues of the 13th and 15th, and devoted about one-third of a column to a report and interview. We congratulate the Detroit Association on keeping wide awake, active and aggressive. It is the spirit and attitude that should be adopted by our associations throughout the country.

Dr. Hulett Nails Misleading Report.

The following clipping from the Ohio State Journal explains itself. Dr. M. F. Hulett, is always wide awake to see as far possible a square deal for osteopathy in the newspapers:

Editor Ohio State Journal: In your report of the Ohio Osteopathic Society proceedings, Dec. 15th, there is a misleading statement that one of the addresses he address strongly emphasized that he feared osteopathic methods more than any other. He emphasized this as the reason for practicing the forms of medicine in preference to osteopathy.

But this is not the main objection to the statement. By inference it makes a distinction between "osteopath- lism" and "osteopathy." The average graduate of an osteopathic college is as comprehensive as is that of the so-called regular school, and in hotel, is largely one of therapeutics, together with a method of diagnosis originating with an individual and which, quite, exclusively to the osteopathic school. In Ohio, and, in fact, in every state, there is no legislation meet by state examination a qualification equivalent to that of other physicians. And, since the osteopath's field is as broad in its application—surgery being the only exception, and it is only a question of time until that will

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Overcoming Spinal Curvature.

Various devices have been introduced to assist in overcoming spinal curvature and other spinal malformations. Many of these have been cumbersome and expensive, but that the "Sheldon Spinal Appliance" which they were using, and many a person has found themselves in the position that "all good things that might have been overcome if the right appliances had been used."

"The Sheldon Spinal Appliance." This appliance is very simple in design, yet it is so constructed that all irritations and soreness is prevented. The muscles are allowed free action, thus preventing atrophy by disease. It is adjustable at such places as are necessary to ease and comfort, and yet sustains and strengthens the foundation so necessary to real growth and normal formation and development. The average weight of the "Sheldon Spinal Appliance" is only 16 ounces. It is durable, capable of easy, accurate adjustment, and is not to be considered a mere appliance. This Appliance is made to conform exactly to individual measurements. Such devices as heavy plaster casts and other non-regular physicians from exercising their professional rights as guaranteed to them in the separate states of the United States; and, the spirit and attitude that should be adopted by our associations throughout the country.

City of New York November Meeting

A regular meeting of the American Osteopathic Society of the City of New York was held in Genecological Hall, November 20th, 1912. The members were occupied by a lively discussion. Of this part was as follows:

Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich., "Treatment and Diet in Dilation of Stomach," Dr. F. H. Robertson, of Local Register, Dr. W. A. Gravett, Dayton; "Osteopathy and the Gastro-intestinal Tract," Dr. D. C. Westfall, Coshocton; "Spinal Curvature and Twisted Vertebrae," Dr. W. R. Sanborn, Beverly; "Treatment and Diet in Dilatation of Stomach," Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich., "The Diagnosis of Gross Bony Lesions," Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, Ohio, "Dental Lesions—Salts from Min-Ala Water,

"Exophthalmic Goitre," Dr. A. Z. Prescott, Lorain; "The Thyroid and Its Relation to Health and Disease," Dr. Helen Giddings, Cleveland; "Lesions, in All Their Phases," Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago, Illinois; "Traumatism," Dr. Clara A. Davis, Bowling Green, Ohio, "Adjustment of Lesions—Demonstrations," Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago, Illinois; "The Immediate and Remote Effects of Fatigue," Dr. W. F. Bumpus, East Liverpool. An informal dinner was enjoyed at the Chittendon Hotel. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. R. Sanborn of Beverly; vice President, Dr. O. Z. Prescott of Lorain; secretary, Dr. E. H. Coomer, of Dayton; treasurer, Dr. G. B. Bumpus of East Liverpool; executive committee, Dr. J. H. Scott and Dr. R. H. Grifiths, of Dayton; three members representing the state of Ohio;碣on, Dr. W. R. Sanborn of Akron, and Dr. L. B. Rumstick, New York. The state osteopathic examin­

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If Osteopathy can control fevers—and it can—it is a safe system for any acute disease.

This is the important and facts stated to be driven forcibly home in this brochure. When people realize that Osteopathy are fully qualified and equipped to take care of acute diseases as well as chronic complaints, then Osteopathy will be a long step ahead in its new era of full recognition. We hope that people realize this and that they will have more confidence in you, and your practice in both acute and chronic cases will increase.

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included—he is a ‘physician’ in all that the term implies. —M. F. Hulett, Columbus."

The Ohio Osteopathic Society held its fourteenth annual meeting at Columbus, Wednesday and Thursday, December 15 and 16, 1912, and a fine program was submitted. The program in part was as follows: On Wednesday, X-Ray, etc., Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich., "X-Ray and the Osteopathic College," Dr. W. A. Gravett, Dayton; "Osteopathy and the Gastro-intestinal Tract," Dr. D. C. Westfall, Coshocton; "Spinal Curvature and Twisted Vertebrae," Dr. W. R. Sanborn, Beverly; "Treatment and Diet in Dilatation of Stomach," Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich., "The Diagnosis of Gross Bony Lesions," Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, Ohio, "Dental Lesions—Salts from Min-Ala Water,

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The spring adjustment. (One-half inch spiral spring.)
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Write for further particulars.

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That February Issue of "O. H."
Will Set People Thinking

February issue of Osteopathic Health is an exceptionally strong and original number. Its main article is one of Dr. Bunting's editorials and is characteristic vein, entitled, "Is the Physician a Death Watch or a Life Saver?" Please see the extended discussion of this article and Dr. A. T. Still's approval of it on page 3 of this issue.

Other features of the issue are short articles on "Floating Kidney," "Gall Stones," "Neurasthenia," and "Osteopathy in Children's Diseases." A very fine campaign number for patients, ex-patients and complete strangers to osteopathy. Please order today to be sure and secure your quota.

Illustrated January Osteopathic Health Wins Much Approval

We reproduce herewith illustrations used in the January number of Osteopathic Health. They were drawn especially for us by Dr. Frederick P. Millard, of Toronto, Canada. They show Dr. Millard's usual good detail work and his excellent ability as an anatomical draughtsman. We expect to be able to publish some more drawings of Dr. Millard's in later issues of Osteopathic Health.

Orders for 100 or 200 copies of the January issue can still be filled promptly. The illustrations reproduced herewith illustrate an article entitled "How the Machinery of Life Is Controlled by Osteopathic Fingers," undoubtedly one of the clearest articles explaining osteopathy to the laity that Dr. Bunting has ever offered the profession.

Very timely also is an article entitled "A Word to Former Patients." This occupies the leading position in the number and it is very appropriate as a message to send to patients and friends at the opening of the year.

Following are a few of the kind comments concerning the January issue:

I received my desk clock and it is certainly a good one, and a very neat pattern. Also received sample copy of the January number of Osteopathic Health. It seems to be an exceptionally good one, and I am enclosing an order for 100 copies.

Dr. C. W. Shortley, Watertown, S. Dakh, January 4th.

Kindly send me 500 copies of the January edition of Osteopathic Health with my card as hereafter. This number seems to fill a long felt need in my practice, and looks like a patient getter. Dr. Daniel Neil Morrison, New York City, January 9th.

Please send me 100 copies of the January number of Osteopathic Health. I am more than pleased with your

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Osteopathic Health for January just hits the spot, and fills a long felt need, So often a patient who is yield- ing to disease finds something from one Christmas gift, a very appropriate and useful Christmas present. - Drs. and

Don't forget that the supply of the January issue is now limited, and send in your order at a very early date, and I sincerely hope you will be among those getting a part of the remaining supply.


How They Like the "Door Plate"

Many thanks for the handsome door plate. It is certainly a beauty, and it is admired by all who see it.

I received my door plate, and think it a peach. Thank you so much for a such a very nice and unexpected gift. Dr. A. M. McNicol, Dallas, Ore., December 31st.

I received my door, and want to express my thanks for the door plate which you have so thoughtfully provided for me. I have it fixed in my waiting room, and I am very proud of it. Dr. O. T. West, Coloma, Mich., December 22d.

I think it would be a sin and a shame to withhold something every osteopath may well be proud of. Thanking you, and wishing you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

The brass door plate was duly received and graces my office door. I am well pleased with its appearance and more than ever appreciate your giving the profession a door plate that meets with the approval of the January number of Osteopathic Health, more than sufficient to reimburse me for their cost.—Dr. E. C. Smith, Carrollton, Mo., December 26th.

Dr. Walter S. Beittel, formerly of Philadelphia, is now living in Los Angeles, Cal., where he has purchased very pretty bungalow. His residence address is 300 Fifth avenue. He respects to take the State Board examinations early next year.

Dr. Jennifer Hubbard Belles, of Denver, Col., is spending a month's vacation in Los Angeles, Cal., taking advantage of nearby favorable climate to do some work.

Dr. J. A. McCaullin, A. S. O., June, 1911, has removed to Grant City, Mo., where he has purchased the practice of Dr. O. C. Mossman, and is now living in his former office.

Dr. Frederick W. Woodhull, formerly of 489 Ninth Avenue, N. Y., has sold his office furniture and office furni­ ture and practice there to Mr. D. J. Siedlers and has removed to California. He will be located at Alhambra, his residence address being 101 South Fifth street. Dr. Woodhull was so favorably impressed with California when he attended the A. O. A. convention at San Francisco in 1910 that he decided to make it his future home.

Dr. Geo. Burt Clarke, of Detroit, Mich, has been appointed assistant professor of the subject of practice of the Detroit A.O.A. Arrangement Committee. He would appreciate any help you may be able to give to make our meetings successful.

Dr. H. A. and Nellie Mossman, formerly of Chardon, N. Y., have purchased the practice of Dr. B. W. E. B. Ross of 805-806 New Idaho Trust building. Dr. H. A. Mose­ man has been living in the Valley Falls, Iowa, and is enjoying a very nice practice. Dr. H. A. Mossman has been living in California for some time, and he is now visiting friends in other parts of Nebraska, and she will subsequently form an office with Dr. H. A. Mossman at Lewistown, Montana.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Reid, Denver, Colo., received an advance Christmas present December 14th, being a very handsome door plate, which they like very much for the sake of its appearance. Dr. H. A. and Mrs. C. C. Reid, Denver, Colo.

Dr. C. W. Sherley, of Waterloo, S. D., has received from the Osteopathic Publishing Company a door plate at 7701 Old street, North, which is one block removed from his old practice, and I hope it will prove a better location. He is enjoying a very good practice, and I congratulate him on the change.

Dr. Katherine Broderick, formerly of Torrington, Ct., has opened an office at 421 State street, Bridgeport, Conn., and the December number of Osteopathic Health was very fine. Very attractive indeed. Just the kind of thing to put out. I also received my Christmas gift door plate, which is the most artistic sign I have ever had. It is a sign that will do credit to any door or window. I have not yet had much use for it. Dr. A. E. S. Calvert, Ponca City, Okla.
The Osteopathic Physician

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Has no superior among Osteopathic schools. Teachers of wide experience. Osteopathy taught as a science.

Forty-two Obstetrical cases awaiting this date in clinic department.

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The Antidotal Treatment for the drink habit removes all desire, craving, demand or necessity for any form of alcoholic habit in three days, without pain or delay, without danger of bad effect either during or after treatment. Treat your own cases at home. Does not under guarantee. Treatments, F. O. B. St. Louis.

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WANT to Rent—A well furnished and exceptionally well located office in New York City. For particulars, address Dr. Julia Nielsen, 47 East 44th St., New York, N. Y.

WILL SHARE all well equipped offices with reputable osteopaths. Apply to Dr. J. W. Banning, Citizens Trust Bldg., Paterson, N. J.

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For a period of thirty-five years I had been addicted to the use of alcohol, beginning when I was a boy. I became a periodic drunkard, drunk after 10 days whenever I could realize the price of a drink upon. The desire in me for whiskey was stronger than any pledge or promise I could make. Finally I was given up by all who knew me as a hopeless and helpless case.

A friend told me of Dr. W. A. Smith, said to have built up a DAVS, under guarantee. I began the Antidotal Liquor Treatment on Sunday, September 5th, 1911, at my home, and resumed my work Wednesday morning, September 6th, entirely free from any desire for any kind of intoxicating drink, stronger, healthier, and happier than I have been for many years, and have worked from that day to this with new vigor and energy.

R. J. ROBINSON, 3018 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., January 7, 1912.

Savannah, Ga., December 30th, 1911.

Dr. E. E. Edmondson,

904 N. 226 St., St. Louis, Mo.

Forward C. O. D. by first express, one liquor treatment with full instructions. First treatment entire success.

(Western Union Telegraph) Dr.

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