The Conducting of a Successful Practice*  
By Glyde W. Bumpus, D. O., East Liverpool, Ohio.

The osteopath has the opportunity to examine his patients closely at each treatment, to fail to avail himself of such a chance is the worst of neglect.

Since our memorable meeting in Chicago the past summer there has been a move on every hand to gain a greater publicity for our profession and to make a name in the right direction no man can doubt.

The movement to establish a publication for the masses by our national association should receive our deserved support. That it is a move in the right direction is beyond controversy.

It brings up the matter of field literature. In the past its distribution has been rigidly condemned by many stalwarts of the profession. I believe today the same persons are using it freely.

I, personally, have circulated about five thousand copies of the different publications each year for the five years I have been in practice. I know they have more than paid for themselves, have made many explanations for me, and last but not least have taught me that there are no such things as 'flops' in medicine in a way that could not have been done otherwise. To me it seems that if we use printer's ink judiciously it can only prove beneficial.

I fear too many of us are too easily satisfied. This is no time to be contented with our lot. The dangers of and the encroachments upon our system have never been so great as they are today. It has been my aim to join every osteopathic society I could and to attend all meetings I could. Surely that is the least we can do for our profession, to feel that we have done our part.

We should do more—give money and time for the profession, forgetting the idea of immediate returns in the way of money.

There are a few practitioners who, after having made a financial success of osteopathy, have withdrawn from the associations, ceased to help other osteopaths and are giving no support to the research work or anything for the advancement of the cause. If they have earned the money they should not withdraw support, but should give more.

If they are more competent (unfortunately they are not as a rule) they should aid us by teaching us their superior methods.

We must be able to discuss with all comers the public questions, namely, sanitation, vaccination, hygiene, and the different therapies. We must be able to point out the good points, not withdraw support, but should give more. If they are more competent (unfortunately they are not as a rule) they should aid us by teaching us their superior methods.

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I believe it is the duty of every osteopathic physician to take part in the political activities of his community. We know not the moment we will need help in any State. Let us try to educate and gain the support of every law maker we can. We surely will need them in the near future. As members of a dignified profession we must abide by present laws, but never forget that we have hopes for more favorable ones in time to come.

Now, for a little heart to heart talk among us. We must be able to discuss with all comers the public questions, namely, sanitation, vaccination, hygiene, and the different therapies. We must be able to point out the good points, as well as the bad ones, in these matters.

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own heads off in doing such work. If we would all knuckle down and give short specific treatment, then all this nonsense and massage would soon disappear. The treatment should always be given in private. It frequently prevents persons from taking treatment because they have been seen or treated, when they were really not informed as to what the osteopathist was attempting to accomplish by his treatment. I am opposed to grand stand plays and quick cures. We cured all our cases in less time than does the M. D., so why teach the public to expect too much in a short time?

The enlightened citizen is always satisfied with a great improvement in his condition. Last year one of my patients went to an eastern city for a visit. I advised her to take treatment, which she did, but upon her return to this city she said, "Doctor, you charge too much, Dr. ——, who treated me while I was away, at your suggestion, said $2.00 was too much to charge and he treated me for $1.50. I think you ought to treat для for that too." Well, I didn't treat her for that amount, but I treated for a charge of $2.00. Now, it is only myself, but the profession, an irreplaceable harm. What idea had he of what would be a just charge for me to make to him to have his case treated without the established rule of the profession in his work, why should I interfere with my plans? I say $2.00 for office and $3.50 for resident calls is little enough for our work, and above all I shall be the last one to reduce the established rate that has existed for years. Of course, we all have our charity work and such, but in the every day run, there is no use making a hardship for others and depriving yourself of what you really earn. You will all recall instances where you received $25 to $50 in one or two treatments, but you only received the regular fee. We should demand the amount earned in such instances.

This state has never been quite free from irregular practitioners. Mechano-therapists, chirapractors and whatnots were given the high sign, but during the past years they have been sneaking in. This should be stopped and can be if we will get together and prosecute a case right so as to get a favorable ruling. It appears from the records that no conspiracy among other things, the Medical Society tried by Senator Platt, when appealed to the courts and gaining additional knowledge, being well re­munerated, and lastly, gaining a legal recognition. It is too vast, no trick too little, for the gratification of the ignorant, expertly blended with boiling prejudice, forms a coating for the brain through which daylight cannot enter.—Life, May 15th.

An Appreciation of Dr. Akin

Editor "The O. P."

May I use your columns to call the attention of osteopathic physicians of the northwest to their rare good fortune in having among their number a man of the old school hostility toward the tranquil osteopath? If it is a frank confession of the man that he means to prevent—any patient's cure unless achieved by drugs, then, of course, one understands, from a business point, this persistent warfare upon a rival. It appears from the records that no conspiracy is too vast, no trick too little, for the gratification of the ignorant, expertly blended with boiling prejudice, forms a coating for the brain through which daylight cannot enter.—Life, May 15th.

The Osteopathic Physician

One Kind of War

What is the true inwardness of this old school hostility toward the tranquil osteopath? If it is a frank confession of the man that he means to prevent—any patient's cure unless achieved by drugs, then, of course, one understands, from a business point, this persistent warfare upon a rival.

In the medical college, of the University of Oregon, his surgical work over to Dr. Akin. I spent two weeks in Portland recently, saw Dr. Akin perform operations and investigated his work thoroughly, and am convinced of his ability, his absolute honesty and his conservative philosophy as a surgeon as well as his accuracy as a diagnostician that should I be in need of surgical advice I would with all gladness have across a continent to place myself in his hands.

H. F. Morse, D. O., Wenatchee, Wash.
The Osteopathic Physician

Officials of Osteopathic Organizations

Dr. Nicholl is president of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society, which office he has held twice. Dr. Nicholl is a thinker and a worker. He got his diploma from the A. S. O. in June, 1905, but is a native of Philadelphia, and at present professor of physiology and Diseases of the Eye at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. He contributed a paper for the last Pennsylvania state meeting on “Manipulative Treatment of Common Diseases of the Eye,” and at the Detroit A. O. A. meeting he gave an address on “Exercises in Conjunction with Osteopathic Treatment,” which was illustrated by a local gymnast. Among other things Dr. Nicholl finds time to take a big interest in Iota Tau Sigma Alumni affairs.

Dr. Montague is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, and of the Indiana Osteopathic Association, being secretary of the state organization. He graduated from the A. S. O. in 1903, and from Kansas City University in 1907. Though active in work for the advancement of osteopathy, he has been very successful in personal practice, and has recently taken as an assistant for one year, Dr. D. M. Stohr.

Dr. Bowen is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and of the American School of Osteopathy. He is secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Osteopathic Society, and a very live member.

Dr. Cosner has been secretary of the Ohio Osteopathic Society for the past five years, and during that time he has seen the organization make big gains. Out of 165 osteopathic physicians listed as practicing in Ohio, 114 are members of the state society. Outside of his association work and regular practice, Dr. Cosner, has been very much interested in obstetric work, and has had a most abundant experience along that line.

While president of the Washington Osteopathic Association, Dr. Morris was very active in urging the governor to give the association the privilege of submitting names from which osteopathic members of the Board of Medical Examiners would be selected. Dr. Morris sent letters to every member of the association urging him to write the governor a similar request. He also made a very consistent campaign for new members, and for the securing of payments of dues from old members. As chairman of the membership committee of the state association, he is doing some very successful work in getting new members, and retaining old members in good standing by securing their dues.

Dr. T. C. Morris, of Spokane, Wash.

Dr. W. D. Bowen, of Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. W. C. Montague, of Evansville, Ind.

Dr. E. H. Cosner, of Dayton, Ohio.

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Dr. Ruth M. Wright, of Charles City, Iowa.

Dr. Wright is secretary of the First District Association of Iowa, one of our local societies that is active and making good progress. This district association was reorganized in October, 1913, after being dead for about five years. At the present time, out of sixteen osteopaths in the district, eleven are active members of the association, nine also members of the Iowa State Association, and five also members of the A. O. A. The society meets regularly, and has good clinics, papers and discussions. They are working to get every osteopath in the district enlisted as a member of the district, state and national organizations before the end of another year. Dr. Wright has been doing splendid work, and the results show what can be accomplished in these smaller societies if real enthusiasm is put into the proposition.

Dr. W. D. Bowen, of Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. E. H. Cosner, of Dayton, Ohio.
If this case came to you what would you do?

Would you begin its treatment with doubts, misgivings and fear of failure?
You could not begin it otherwise if acquainted only with such antiquated apparatus as plaster casts, leather and steel jackets and similarly questionable and torturous forms of treatment.
You would approach such a case as this with confidence—if you be familiar with results obtained from the Sheldon Spinal Appliance.

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The Osteopathic Physician

Another Legislative Fight in Georgia

By M. C. Hardin, M. A., D. O., Atlanta.

Some time ago I received from the editor of your paper a request for a statement about the action of the allopathic board of examiners holding up some osteopaths who went before them for examination. I did not write just then as the case was coming up shortly in the court, and I thought I would await the decision and give you the whole story. However, when the court had heard the case and it was appealed to the Supreme Court, we had another stirring event to “bust in” upon us and I have been so busy with that up to this date that I have scarcely had time to write you. I am now ready to relate the whole story and comply with the request of your editor.

The present medical laws of Georgia, enacted in 1854, provide for three separate independent boards: allopathic, homeopathic, and eclectic. Then there is a clause in the law reading as follows: “If an applicant desires to practice another system not represented by either of these boards, he may elect the board before which he will go and if his examination is satisfactory the board shall grant him a license to practice his system in the state.”

You will notice that this clause does not state the subjects that he shall be examined in, and those boards have always refused to examine any one unless they took the whole examination, which they gave to those of their own school. Thus the applicant must first be an allopath, an eclectic, or a homeopath, before he can be anything else.

A magnetic healer was arrested some years ago in this state and his case was carried up to the Supreme Court. It became necessary in this case to define what the practice of medicine was in Georgia. I happened to have the Chief Justice as a patient at the time. He told me of the case and as he was himself writing the decision he talked very freely to me about it. I have before narrated to you readers, and as we had no law here at the time I was vitally interested and used the opportunity afforded me to the very best advantage. I gave him my views and talked to him of other decisions in other states with which I was familiar. He adopted my views in toto and at my request he even put into his decision a recommendation to the legislature that they should give us suitable recognition, which suggestion, I assured him, would stand us well in hand when we went before the legislature for the recognition of the three schools mentioned and this opened the state to every other thing.

A new allopathic school opened here in the city a year ago. Two osteopaths were in another allopathic school here. They had entered this school the year before in the sophomore class, this school giving them one year off. This new school received osteopaths by giving them two years off. Late in the fall these two osteopaths learned this and thinking to save a year's time sought to get into the senior class of the new school. After some time they were received and graduated with the senior class of the new school.

This incensed the old school very much and was a cause of alarm. It so happened that the old school had people connected with it who were related to some members of the board and others who were special friends. This power was forthcoming in the contest that has followed. Irregularity was charged against the new school and the board while allowing the graduates of the new school to proceed with the examination under threat of maiming. The new board, however, held up their license till the court shall pass upon the case. Three days after the allopathic board finished their examination here in Georgia, the Florida allopathic board met. Four of the seniors of the new school went down to go before this board.

The Florida Board had 74 applicants all told before their board, including such schools as Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Tulane, Vanderbilt, etc. from the south. Suppose there were the two osteopaths in question, Dr. Tucker, of Durham, N. C., and Dr. Glascock, of Raleigh, N. C. All four of these men from the new school passed the board with Harvard and some of the other schools had men who failed. The glory of this crowning event is that Dr. Tucker, when he was opposed by a member of the board, he said he had no law here at the time those other schools had men who failed. The medical law. On going to this meeting I intended to introduce it as it was. I then in a very firm and positive statement told them that they would find me and my people opposed to it in every sense and all the time; that we would fight it to the end. I also reminded them that they put a bill very much like that in the legislature three years ago, and that I had myself killed it in the committee and that this one would have a like fate.

The next day two of these doctors appeared in my office by previous engagement and told me that they had a conference after I left the night before and that they had concluded to leave us without the bill and that they would so amend the bill and then they would take it up with the eclectics and the homeopaths. We could but quiescent to this proposition as we had won all we wanted and that if they would always get along very nicely with their bill, except the eclectics had hired a lawyer who was giving them some trouble. The debate was adjourned until another day when the eclectics appeared on the scene and got an amendment through the Senate "that this act shall in no way interfere with those of their school now practicing in the state." I called attention of the
Do You Read the Catalogues of Our Osteopathic Colleges?

We have received 1912-13 catalogues from the American School of Osteopathy, the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, and the Littlejohn College of Osteopathy, which is later, we understand, to be known as the Chicago College of Osteopathy. These catalogues show decided improvement in descriptive matter, as well as in style of make-up and typographical work, although the printing of the half-tones in each catalogue would be very much better.

The Los Angeles College does not show any illustrations in its regular catalogue, but issues an illustrated souvenir in connection therewith. There are a number ofTHE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Allan to this and asked them how it came. They said that a lawyer had slipped it in on them. I then told them that I would help them amend it in the House and the one I spoke to said he would appreciate it, but on consulting with his colleagues they said they were afraid that if they undertook an amendment they would lose it at that late date, and that they would get this through now and amend it next year. I then made up my mind that I would kill the thing if possible and went to work. I got the Rules Committee and entertained them, told them the history of the bill, and as they were good friends of mine, we, the eclectics and osteopaths killed the bill much to the discomfort of our brethren, the allopaths. They sought only their own interests. They got what was coming to them.

The Eclectic School here in Atlanta has concluded to do the square thing with the osteopaths. They will now allow three year graduates to take their M. D. in one year, and two year graduates to get it in two years. Anyone who wants an M. D. degree can do well to arrange to come down here this winter. The allopaths say now that they are going after the same bill next year.

Yes, it came. It came now and amended it next year. I then told the osteopathic physician as an expert mechanic, that were the facts, and that while this is true, it does not completely cover the depth and breadth of osteopathic philosophy. The principles underlying osteopathic practice are in harmony with the fundamental laws of all life "All living things are in a protoplasmic or colloidal state," and it is the function of an osteopathic physician to assist an organism in maintaining a protoplasmic and chemical equilibrium, and to assist it in its "constant adaptation to environment portions acting upon it." Fundamentally then, "Osteopathy differs from all other systems of medicine in that it gives first place to the intrinsic causes of disease. Its practitioners are so imbued with the facts of natural resistance, relief and recovery, that the first question which arises in their minds when they see a living body the seat of disease is: "What is wrong with the body that it failed of adaptation and does not regain it?" In obtaining the answer to this question, they make a careful examination of the body to discover what abnormality in it is holding in check the natural processes of healing. Usually they find some obstruction to the normal flow of nervous energy or the fluids. When the obstruction is removed, the equilibrium—colloidal and chemical—is restored and health is the result. Osteopathic physicians do not pretend to cure disease. They know that disease is terminated only by natural recovery and that their province is to establish the intrinsic conditions essential for this.

Every progressive practicing osteopath should have a supply of the catalogues of our various colleges on his tables, and should take occasion to point out the more general and interesting articles to his patients and friends. We need more students, and it is also desirable that the public know the attitude of our colleges, what they stand for, and the ideas and principles that they endeavor to instill into their students.

Curing a Cold.

To doctor No. 2 went the man with a heavy cold.
"What in the world can I do to relieve it, specially the coughing at night?"

"Take a little whisky."
"But I can't hold any more."
On Educating Corporations on Efficiency Value of Health

In a letter to the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, published in July, Dr. Thomas McSherry of Long Branch, N. J., calls attention to an important factor militating against osteopathic practice, and the incident related suggests an avenue through which valuable osteopathic educational work can be accomplished.

A linesman in the employ of the New York Telephone Company fell from a telegraph pole a distance of 25 feet. His family physician was called in, and some continued treatments were given, but without decided relief. He visited Dr. McSherry and decided to take treatments, but after explaining the situation to his employers, the company declared that osteopaths were not physicians, and, while willing to allow for medical treatment, they would not allow for expense incurred by the patient for osteopathic treatment. In this instance, the continued osteopathic treatment, but there are hundreds of corpora
tions who have and who are taking the same attitude as the New York Telephone Company, largely, no doubt, through the prejudice and ignorance of executives. Many corporations now employ a regular physician, and in most instances they are of the "old school," and naturally oppose to permitting any recog
nition of osteopathy.

Osteopaths are fitted to give the best and the most efficient service to corporations in employing labor liable to accident for which they are more or less responsible for the reason that their expert anatomical knowledge en
ables them to diagnose correctly just what is the nature and extent of the injury. Victims of such accidents will usually progress better under osteopathic treatment, and consequently will much sooner be in a receptive and favorable attitude towards osteopathy.

If we want to be true physicians; if we want to see osteopathy occupy the position we should, we must be wide awake and active, and we must be real leaders. It is not sufficient that we make our appeal only to the wealthy, the refined, the intelligent, and educated; we must find ways and means to get in touch with the masses. They need attention and treat
ment as much as any class, if not more, and, while they cannot pay high-priced fees, they are not by any means charity patients. They are independent in spirit and are willing and able to face osteopathic treatment, once they understand it is something that really benefits them, and if proper arrangements are made for their case, they will come to you and take care of their bills. Thousands of working people are constantly paying money to drug doctors for long terms of attention, which have practically no effect whatever. We have the firm belief that a lim
ited course of osteopathic treatment would have put them on the road to permanent good health.

There is a big field for productive educational work along these lines, and we shall be glad to hear from those who have felt this need, or who have suggestions to offer, or who would be glad to secure literature prepared for these special purposes.

The Osteopathic Physician

Ode to a Cured Arm.
(From Pitt's Song's in the Milado.)
(At a meeting of the Women's Zionist, of Springfield, Mass., who after suffering for four years with neuritis at the hands of the drug doctors, turned to osteopathy, brought this in the following tribute to osteopathy, written by her son.)

She showed us the thing which had encircled her neck;
And straightened that spinal curve.
But all of a sudden the pain left off—
How they cured the poor thing!
For she wriggled her shoulder and shook her arm,
And oh! I'm glad—
Those moments mad
Were smoothed by the touch of lies.

The Retort Appropriate.

On a bunch of recent regular statements we indulged in the following sentiments:

There are many days we celebrate
From January to December,
They bring us joy and happiness
And are pleasant to remember.
But after all is said and done
The best Red Letter Day
Is the one on which we get our pay.

Dr. Josephson, of Middleburi, N. Y., responded in kind as follows:

The above is quite true,
And with it must be said—
But will you "hustle" patients
When you are a specialist?
The bills's not forgotten
And the drug doctors don't hope.
And as soon as I can
I will send you a check.

Hospital Recognition in Montana

A s a general thing, hospitals in Montana admit osteopaths without discrimination. The Methodist Deaconess Hospital in Great Falls, however, is an exception, osteopaths having been refused admittance even in urgent cases. At the Methodist conference in Missoula, August, Asa Willard, obtained permission to voice the protest of the osteopathic phy
sicians of the State of Montana to the state of affairs existing in the Deaconess Hospital in Great Falls. He quoted an instance which oc
curred last March, in which a young woman was taken to the hospital in a state of coma which had followed a series of agonizing headaches which had lasted a good while. She was at the hospital five weeks, during which time the drug physicians of Great Falls held a number of consultations over the case, but finally pronounced her hopeless. The family of the girl called an osteopathic physician, but the hospital authorities denied him admittance, even though the girl was then in a critical condition. The family then had the girl removed to a private home, where she was cured after short osteopathic treatment.

Dr. Willard's presentation of the situation led to a resolution being adopted by the laymen's association as follows:

"Resolved, that it be the sense of this conference that in all church hospitals, within this conference Juriditerion, licensed physicians of any school of healing and their patients shall be admitted and there be no discrimination whatever shown by the hospital management as between patients of the same degree of illness, and that the same consideration and courtesy be extended to the school of healing as would be extended to the medical profession; be it further resolved, that it be the sense of this conference that the Deaconess Hospital at Great Falls and the superintendent of that hospital be so notified by the secretary of this conference."

However, the ministers' conference refused to endorse the resolution as originally adopted by the laymen, giving as a reason that it would hurt the business of the hospital because the allopathic physicians refuse to patronize them if osteopathic physicians were allowed to enter.

The action of the conference is not endorsed by all the members of the state. Some of the ministers have openly declared that they will not allow hospital representatives to appear in their pulpits in behalf of the hospitals, while the wrong is righted and licensed osteopaths given proper consideration.

We congratulate Dr. Asa Willard and the
osteopathic physicians of Montana on the agitation they have started, and we hope they will keep up the fight until people who are taken to hospitals that are supposed to be non-sectarian as far as medicine is concerned will be able to get the assistance of physicians of whatever school they desire.

Two Striking Examples of Medical Tyranny

R. W. S. Dawes of Bozeman, Montana, sends us this bit of news, which is certainly significant: In Sheridan, Wyoming, a woman had typhoid fever. Her husband gave her a remedy that he secured from Germany. The woman died “without the aid of an M. D.” They convicted the husband of “criminal negligence” and gave him 20 years in the penitentiary. Dawes exclaims, “What do you think of that for free America!” and we echo the question.

We have not the full facts on this incident, but if they are as reported, things have come to a pretty pass in Wyoming.

The daily papers a short time back were containing dispatches from Washington, D. C., containing long comments on the case of Joseph J. Kapsa, a gunner’s mate in the navy, who was court-martialed for refusing to submit to vaccination. Kapsa was convicted and given two years’ prison sentence with hard labor; later, as a result of protest, the judge advocated general reduced the sentence to one year with hard labor. Kapsa refused to submit to vaccination on religious grounds, being a Christian Scientist, and Senator Works took up his case, and so it secured, unusual prominence. Undoubtedly, there are many men in the Army and Navy who are being forced to submit to vaccination against their will, and there seems good reason to believe that they are subjected to experimental vaccine and antitoxin treatment practically at the will of the Army and Navy doctors.

The Army and Navy are at present the only branches of the federal government in which political doctors have gained a foothold. By presidential orders, vaccination for smallpox and typhoid has been made compulsory. The treatment of Kapsa is an illustration of what might happen to any American citizen, if similar authority over them in their daily life was given to a bureau.

Another pertinent fact to be remembered is that the presidential order placing the control of medical affairs in the canal zone in the hands of the allopaths was amended in so far as it related to Christian Scientists, but osteopaths and all other practitioners still are prohibited from practicing without first obtaining a regular medical license.

Can there be any question but that we need a great educational campaign to inform the public that there is such a system of healing as osteopathy, and that an enthusiastic body of well qualified men and women can give them efficient treatment for the relief and cure of sickness and disease without resorting to dangerous drugging, or to more or less doubtful vaccine and antitoxin experiments?

One way to encourage the people to assert their independence in medical matters is to show them that there is a better way of combating disease than by drugs, vaccines and serums, and that life and health will not be endangered by refusing to submit to the dictates of the “old school” doctors who are so anxious for authority.

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You know what they are—one of the most useful sets of Osteopathic Charts ever produced

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They will sell like “hot cakes” and it’s first come, first served. We do not expect to have to repeat this announcement, so write your letter now if you want a set and send it along with a $2.00 bill or check for that amount. There’s a reason for this offer, and it’s a real “chance” extraordinary. It’s the biggest buy for $2.00 we have seen in a month of Sundays. Regular price is $5.00 a set and the charts are worth it. Act quick if you want to get a set at $2.00.
The Osteopathic Physician

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

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EDITORIAL

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

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

VOL. XXII. SEPTMBEB, 1912. No. 3.

SUBSCRIBE FOR LIFE FOR LIFE

In this issue, we reproduce two articles taken from Life, of New York City, which are very courageous and splendid in their support of osteopathy. For many years past, Life has from time to time, done splendid service for osteopathy by publishing favorable articles in its inimitable style, and while Life is regarded as a humorous paper, it has always had a lot of good philosophy and conviction back of it, and there is no question but what it exerts a very potent influence over its host of enthusiastic subscribers.

We extend congratulations and appreciation to the editors of Life for their wisdom in recognizing the merits of osteopathy and for their courage in espousing its cause, and appreciation for the valiant service they have done. We propose that every loyal osteopathic physician should become a life subscriber for Life. It deserves our support and every subscriber gets more than his money's worth in the excellent series of exhilarating and refreshing articles.

OSTEOPATHY IN ONTARIO

According to reports appearing in the Toronto newspapers, the Ontario Medical Council that the thing is paying a good deal of attention to the osteopaths these days, and it seems likely that in the near future the medics will agree to some form of legal recognition for osteopathy in Ontario. We are not fully informed as to whether our practitioners in Ontario are satisfied with the things are progressing, but in any event it cannot be said that the newspaper reports of the discussions of the medics on the subject are very complimentary to osteopathy, or reveal any friendly feeling towards our practitioners. It seems quite plain from remarks made at the meetings of the Medical Council that the only reason the medics are considering the licensing of osteopaths is that they see our practitioners are increasing in number and prospering, and they are afraid of them and want to find some way to control the practice of osteopathy and its practitioners.

A Dr. E. E. King, in defending the work of the Medical Council Legislative Committee, is reported as saying that "Osteopaths were now practicing both to the detriment of the public and the medical profession." The proposed bill, he said, would, in a very few years raise the osteopaths from an ignorant class to a very well educated class. The definition of the practice of medicine in the proposed bill, he said, obtained from the law of British Columbia. Dr. T. W. Vardon of Galt is reported as saying: The provincial authorities have notified that the act just mentioned under provisions of osteopaths, so we must, by proper legislation, endeavor to bring them under our control.

Whether it is possible to get any independent recognition in Ontario we do not know, but we feel that our practitioners in that province should be pretty wary of what sort of a proposition they accept from the medics. Things were so manipulated in British Columbia as to make it extremely difficult for osteopaths already located in the province to secure licenses. It is true that the purpose of osteopaths passing the examinations since the new law became effective.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATION OF LUST FOR POWER

Evidence is accumulating that there is absolutely no limit to the lines of human endeavor that the medical men gloried in to be unpretentuous and regulate. The following clipping from a Kansas newspaper is sent to us by Dr. J. G. Follett, of Clyde, Kansas:

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH SENDS WARNING TO THRESHERS.

Topeka, July 8—The Kansas State Board of Health today took under its jurisdiction the wheat being threshed in the state. Wheat that contains more than one-half a pound of weed seed to the bushel is to be considered adulteration and the thresher who turns out the grain is liable to prosecution. Dr. S. J. Cribbome, secretary of the board, sent out a special letter to the threshing machine operators and owners today setting out the new ruling of the department.

Commenting on this latest encroachment of the health board, Dr. Follett says: "Talk about the M. D.'s trying to dictate in all lines. How the medics look to osteopaths, it's either for a little advertising or just to show a little authority. It seems to me that there ought to be a halt called somewhere. The medics ought to look into stores, meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all public buildings. This newspaper item indicates that the next official created will be medical wheat and grain inspector."

We agree with Dr. Follett that it is time a halt was called on the pernicious meddling of the medics in all sorts of business affairs, but we do not think that this news item is an advertising stunt. The political M. D.'s who look to osteopaths, it's either for a little advertising or just to show a little authority. It seems to me that there ought to be a halt called somewhere. The medics ought to look into stores, meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all public buildings. This newspaper item indicates that the next official created will be medical wheat and grain inspector."

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OSTEOPATHY AS A FACTOR IN LIFE CONSERVATION

Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse, Conservation Commissioner, Equitable Life Insurance Co., New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your Human Factor article for December entitled "Why Has the Death Rate Increased Above Age Forty," has arrested my attention. I will undertake to give you one answer based upon fifteen years of the study of medicine and careful observation. The increase is due to the practice of drug medicine as it exists today. The drugs prescribed so freely by our medical friends would be horrified at such a suggestion, and the reason is clear: they want the power of the revenue they tax, and without it they would be left to a discredited system of therapeutics.

Osteopaths rest secure on a sane, philosophic, and needed line of conservative thought, and we are foolish indeed if we continue without protest to let the allopaths arrogate to themselves the right to dominate our state, county and city health boards, and self proclaim themselves as the only real leaders for progressive health conservation and disease preventive measures. We have a right to be leaders in these activities and we must claim the right.

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The Osteopathic Physician

winter at an altitude of 5,000 feet, and many remarkable cures are reported to have been effected. The body of the patient is exposed to the sun's rays in open galleries communicating with the wards and facing due south. The actual seat of the disease is uncovered for five minutes only, to begin with, the time being lengthened each day as the treatment progresses, and a larger area of skin being uncovered, so that by the end of a week or ten days the body is lying nude in the sun, the head excepted. The patients are wheeled out to the sun galleries early in the morning, and are only moved back into the house when the cool night air makes itself felt.

OHIO OSTEOPATHIC COMMITTEE.

We have received a number of inquiries concerning the osteopathic committee that represents osteopathy on the Ohio State Medical Board. The committee is as follows: Dr. M. F. Hulet, 702 Capital Trust building, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. J. F. Bumpus, 408 Market street, Steubenville, Ohio; and Dr. E. R. Booth, 601 Traction building, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is quite likely that obstacles will be set in the way of those desiring to secure licenses, but if the matter is pushed vigorously enough, we see no reason why they should not be granted to those having the proper qualifications.

Osteopath Is Secretary-Treasurer of New Accident Insurance Company

THE Guardian Accident Insurance Company, which will have headquarters at 527 State Life building, was organized Thursday. The company is issuing $100,000 worth of stock, fully subscribed, and is to have a surplus of $225. Peter Kenney, president H. E. Kinney Grain Company, Indianapolis, is the president of the company; R. P. Henderson, vice-president and general manager Henderson Motor Car Company, Indianapolis, is vice-president, and Dr. J. F. Spaulhurst, is secretary and treasurer and medical director. These, together with H. E. Africa, sales manager; F. E. Rittenhouse, Conservation Commissioner, The Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York City.

SUNLIGHT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

In Switzerland there is a hospital where no drugs are used, dedicated to the treatment of tuberculosis in children. The children are exposed without clothes to the sun's rays in mid-winter at an altitude of 5,000 feet, and many remarkable cures are reported to have been effected. The body of the patient is exposed to the sun's rays in open galleries communicating with the wards and facing due south. The actual seat of the disease is uncovered for five minutes only, to begin with, the time being lengthened each day as the treatment progresses, and a larger area of skin being uncovered, so that by the end of a week or ten days the body is lying nude in the sun, the head excepted. The patients are wheeled out to the sun galleries early in the morning, and are only moved back into the house when the cool night air makes itself felt.

My Dear Bunting:

You will see by the above that the undersigned is still don't things.

S. B. Hosmer, the practical insurance man and manager of the Guardian Accident Insurance Company, has been evolving this company for over two years.

We expect to make osteopaths examiners everywhere and favor them at all times. We shall confine our underwritings to Accident and Health, Weekly Indemnity, and will not be a competing company with the American Assurance Company. Believe me, we are doing business and will pay a dividend long before the "American." I have some stock in the "American" and am ready to boost it rather than "knock," but the "Accident" field is far more inviting than the "Life" field.

Hosmer has had twenty-three years' experience in the life field.

I presume this is the first instance of an osteopath having been made "medical director" of an insurance company. A steel engraving for Doctor's Certificate is in the making by Taylor in your city, it is a beauty—cost $250 for the plate—will send you one when finished. They will grace the wall of representative osteopaths over the country ere long.

We shall not incorporate until the first of January when we shall have a big bunch of business with which to start and will make a magnificent showing the first year. The Guardian will write strictly preferred risks—annual premium—no monthly nor industrial. We have a policy that will appeal especially to physicians and dentists, hence, the dentist on the osteopath, also—good combinations, eh!

We shall be glad to enroll all the osteopaths who feel so inclined for stock, but we are not urgent in this particular for Hosmer can place all the stock still unsubscribed among his old patrons in Michigan and Illinois. If you desire further information about the Guardian, I shall be pleased to have Hosmer call and see you when he is in Chicago.

You may wonder from my connection with the Guardian if I contemplate retiring from osteopathic practice—I beg to advise—not me—when the company works demands more time than I can give it, I shall delegate it to competent assistants and keep right on with the most beneficent of all work—restoring sick to health by nature's own methods.—J. F. Spaulhurst, D. O., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. C. B. Atzen and Dr. O. J. Snyder, at Detroit. Background Shows City Building Decorated in Honor of Osteopaths.

Dr. George Perrin, Dr. Louisa Burns and Dr. Otis Akin, "On the Way" to Detroit Convention.
The Osteopathic Physician

Directory of Officers of City and District Associations

Arkansas Valley Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. E. H. Clark; vice-president, Dr. D. E. Decker; secretary, Dr. J. H. Blake; treasurer, Dr. T. A. Fussell.

Baltimore City Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. W. S. Mowen; first vice-president, Dr. F. J. Evans; second vice-president, Dr. J. H. F. W. J.6; secretary, Dr. J. A. G. L. F.6; treasurer, Dr. L. T. S. F.6.

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Canada, Toronto Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. L. T. S. F.6; treasurer, Dr. L. T. S. F.6.

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El Paso County Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. L. T. S. F.6; treasurer, Dr. L. T. S. F.6.

Iowa, Washington County Osteopathic Society—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. L. T. S. F.6; treasurer, Dr. L. T. S. F.6.

Iowa, First District Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. L. T. S. F.6; treasurer, Dr. L. T. S. F.6.

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Iowa, Third District Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. L. T. S. F.6; treasurer, Dr. L. T. S. F.6.

Iowa, Fourth District Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. L. T. S. F.6; treasurer, Dr. L. T. S. F.6.

Iowa, Fifth District Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Iowa, Sixth District Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Iowa, Seventh District Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Maryland Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Michigan Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Missouri Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Nebraska Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

New Jersey Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

New Mexico Osteopathic Society—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

New York State Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Ohio Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Oklahoma Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Ontario Association of Osteopathy—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Oregon Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Rhode Island Osteopathic Society—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

South Carolina Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Tennessee Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Texas Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Utah Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Virginia Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.

Washington State Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; vice-president, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; secretary, Dr. J. H. B. S.6; treasurer, Dr. J. H. B. S.6.
The Osteopathic Physician

A Normal Bodily Condition

May be maintained by proper nutrition and tone; a long convalescence can be shortened, and anemia and emaciation prevented by

BOVINIE

Which contains the vital elements of nutrition and nerve tone, as indicated by the full, normal physiological standard, namely

PROTEINS
OXYHEMOGLOBIN
ORGANIC IRON
ALBUMINS

Write for Sample, also for one of our new Glass (sterilizable) Tongue Depressors.

THE BOVINIE COMPANY

75 West Houston Street, New York City

Airing Professional Differences in the Newspapers Wrong Kind of Bad Policy

My Dear Bunting: I am sending you a clipping from the Des Moines Daily News, "Letters from the People" department. If you care to give it a place in your paper I would be glad if you would let me know why I did not have the privilege of appearing in the "Letters from the People" department. It is a fact that "an opportunity will now be given to view the appearance to their eyes, removed their quids of tobacco, spat out of the window and awaited results. . . ."

A Well-Informed Little Girl.

At a funeral of a well-known saloonkeeper last week a little girl of about five years of age, under the impression that "an opportunity will now be given to view the appearance to their eyes, removed their quids of tobacco, spat out of the window and awaited results. . . ."

Not What They Thought.

At a funeral of a well-known saloonkeeper last week a little girl of about five years of age, under the impression that "an opportunity will now be given to view the appearance to their eyes, removed their quids of tobacco, spat out of the window and awaited results. . . ."

Where Doct's Disagree and Agree.

Allopath—Take a big dose of this $5 Science Healer; you are not
Osteopath—Do not take any medicine
Professor Mullido—Fresh air and work
Fra Hubbard—It's a disgrace to be sick
Science Healer—You are not sick at all.
The Most Beautiful Table in Existence

**SALENT FEATURES**

**THE UNIVERSAL JOINT.** The spring adjustment. (One-half inch spiral spring.)

**The friction clutch.**

**The traction device.** (Traction with manipulation. The only one in existence.)

**The lever.**

**The anchor strap.**

**Gonadal feature.**

**Stabilizer.**

**Durability.**

**Appearance.** (Many parts are nickel.)

Valuable aid in detecting rigidity in an individual or in groups of joints. Complete relaxation of patient during treatment. The proving of formal relaxation by approximation of vertebrae, adding the effectiveness of treatments given. The absolute lack of discomfort to patient while being treated. This in part accounts for the marked relief.

The marked beneficial effect of traction with manipulation upon the circulation to the spinal structures can only be fully appreciated by those who have used it.

Illustrating the use of the **UNIVERSAL JOINT.** The section is in a complete circle and requires very little effort on part of operator. Weight being supported by a central spring.

Orders are filled almost immediately.

McMANIS TABLE CO. - TWENTIETH CENTURY TREATING TABLE - KIRKSVILLE, MO.

**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.

Dr. Dana G. Sniff, who is now practicing at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, tells us that osteopathy is well known in Western Canada, due to the number of osteopathic practitioners who are there. He says more D. Os are needed, there being several good large cities that need osteopaths. The value they are getting or estimating the skill of osteopathic practitioners by the time consumed may follow from too prolonged treatment.

So patients must not judge the treatment of osteopaths by the time consumed in giving treatments. Results are what count.

From Osteopathic Health.

Osteopathy is rapidly becoming a widely known science of disease curing. The doctor of osteopathy is trained first as an anatomist in order to give him a thorough knowledge of bones, and nervous and the entire structure of the body. Osteopathy as defined by leaders of that system of therapeutics is a method of treating disease by manipulation and result which is to restore the normal condition of nerve control and blood supply to every organ of the body by removing physical obstruction or by stimulating or inhibiting functional activity, as the condition may require. - Kansas City Star.

**Convention Dates**

**Rhode Island Convention.**

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Osteopathic Society will be held at Providence Saturday, October 16th. - F. W. Wilmot, D. O., Secretary.

**Northeastern Michigan Meeting.**

The Northeastern Michigan Osteopathic Society held its regular meeting September 6th, at Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. R. E. McGauley gave the address of the evening, his subject being "Lateral Curvature."

**First District Iowa Meeting.**

Osteopaths of the First District Iowa Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting September 10th at Waterloo. Dr. S. M. Andrews, of Gutten, gave a talk on "The Liver" and Dr. M. R. Kitzon, of Osage gave a report on the national convention at Detroit. Dr. Leppard McPhail gave a paper on "Rib Lesion."

**No "Rub" in Osteopathic Office.**

A man came into my office the other day and said: "Well, I guess I'll take a little rub." I told him he was not likely to get one. Our bath rooms are a block down the street. Then he decided he wanted an osteopathic treatment, and he got it. - Dr. E. J. Shote, Austin, Minn.

**Northern Michigan Meeting.**

The Northern Michigan Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting August 27th at Cadillac, Mich. Dr. B. H. Tett made a very interesting state meeting and Dr. J. C. Simons a report on the national meeting. These meetings give a good idea of the conditions of osteopathy in that state that needs an osteopath or that can support more practitioners. The value they are getting or estimating the skill of osteopathic practitioners by the time consumed may follow from too prolonged treatment.

So patients must not judge the treatment of osteopaths by the time consumed in giving treatments. Results are what count.

**Pennsylvania State Board Meeting.**

The Pennsylvania State Board of Osteopathic Examiners met at the Capitol building, Harrisburg, August 13th, and elected officers for the year. Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, was re-elected president; Dr. Virgil A. Koons, of Whitaker, secretary; and Dr. H. M. Goehring, of Pittsburgh, treasurer. The board is active in its efforts to weed out fakirs. Dr. Snyder reported the arrest of one, Ora F. Bishop, of New Castle, who was tried the latter part of August before a magistrate's court and held in $500 bail.

**Unofficial Office Recognition in New Jersey.**

Intentionally or unintentionally, the Department of Public Health of Newark, New Jersey, is giving some of our osteopathic physicians recognition. At any rate, Dr. Edward W. Tate, of 800 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey, was the recipient of a letter and official circular, sent out by Dr. F. J. Chandler, health officer, in regard to reportable diseases under the laws of New Jersey. Osteopaths everywhere are becoming more and more noticeable, and as they enlarge their clientele in this field, it will become necessary that all public health officials recognize them in order to maintain the efficiency of their departments.

**South Dakota Meeting.**

Our state meeting, held at Huron, September 10th, was fairly well attended and very beneficial to those who were present. Officers elected were: President, Dr. C. E. Betts, Huron; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. F. Ludwig, Parker. The board of trustees will be appointed by the president. The next annual meeting will be held.

**The Osteopathic Physician**

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.

**How Does Osteopathy Cure?**

Osteopathy brings about a cure by building up the parts, by so stimulating the circulation that Nature brings every part to the performance of its function and tones down off all superfluous and poisonous matter. When the circulation is sluggish, inflammation results, and the waste tissue, which should be carried away by the blood, and excreted from the lungs and skin, remains to clog and poison the system. The result is disease in the one or more forms which it assumes. Osteopathy cures by the well-known law of nature, that if properly sustained, each organ will perform its functions naturally. It does it by toning up the system and stimulating the circulation, then the disorder, whatever particular form it may have taken, disappears. Osteopathy really does not make the cure, but simply assists nature, who is the great physician after all. She is it who must repair every break and rebuild every tissue. All the skill of the world's wise men cannot mend the broken leg of a sparrows, cannot construct one cell of millions that make up the body, nor weave one square inch of that delicate fabric, the skin. The best we can do is bring our humble services to the aid of the great Physician, and this is all we claim to do with osteopathy.

**What Is Osteopathy?**

In the bright lexicon of Osteopathy there is no such word as "rub." Osteopathic treatment corrects the maladjustments, which cause the perverted functioning or diseased condition. The treatment is adapted to the strong as well as the new-born infant.

The treatment is not given next the skin and cannot be classed as massage, rubbing, or any other superficial temporary treatment, as the prejudice against the practice of the treatment would have you believe. If you wish to know what osteopathic treatment is ask an osteopath.

-Used by Dr. Arthur Taylor, Stillwater, Minn.

**How Long Should an Osteopathic Treatment Be?**

Osteopathic treatments, like the operation of pulling teeth, should be long enough to accomplish what the physician has in mind and not longer. Each case is different. One may require five minutes and another thirty. The osteopath must be the judge — not the patient. Treatment is not a thing to be reeled off by the clock, and one who gives treatment by this plan is administering massage, not osteopathy. Moreover, bad results may follow from too prolonged treatment. Sufficient treatment to become stimulating will usually depress if doubled. So patients must not judge the value they are getting or estimate the skill of osteopathic practitioners by the time consumed in giving treatments. Results are what count.

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The Osteopathic Health for October Has Unusually Instructive Articles

and a Strong Appeal to the Public to Use Common Sense In Health Matters

I

The October number of Osteopathic Health, we present for your attention, a series of timely, appropriate and instructive articles with the greatest confidence that they will accomplish much good for osteopathy in your community if you will give your patients and friends an opportunity to read them.

The summer season with its hot weather, vacations and usual distractions from regular business and professional affairs is past, and the season of real activity along all lines is at hand.

It is the time when practice normally should be the heaviest, and it is the privilege of every progressive and energetic osteopathic physician to develop his practice at this time to the greatest extent possible, both for his personal reward and for the advancement of osteopathy.

The leading article in the October Osteopathic Health is entitled "The Passing of the Drug Fetiche." It is not in any way an attack on the old school doctors personally, but it is an exceedingly fair-minded and dispassionate talk pointing out how absolutely ineffective and discouraging has been the use of drugs for the relief and cure of a number of common complaints, and an appeal is made to the public to be familiar with some of the fundamental facts about the anatomy and physiology of the human body, which are all important in order to have a more reasonable and proper way to endeavor to preserve health and overcome and relieve disease.

Reference is made to a program that is being made toward a more natural therapeutic, and predicted that whatever the science or system in the future may be, it will have for its foundation, the real principles and practices of osteopathy, and the article concludes.

"When the American people as a whole have a better understanding of the workings of the human machine and appreciate the importance of pure blood and health in nerve supply to all parts, and how these are dependent upon normal relations of all structures, then there will come a universal demand for this osteopathic method of treatment which will assure us an harmonious relationship within our bodies and that will aid Nature according to her laws. Then will it be understood adequately, if not before, why drugs do not cure disease, and why osteopathy gives relief in countless cases after all other methods have failed."

The article on catarrh, entitled "Catarrh Not the Incurable III so Often Pictured," is written in the most interesting style, and is bound to give those who read it, who have formed their ideas about catarrh from numerous advertisements and pamphlets issued by the manufacturers of so-called catarrh cures and patent medicines, an entirely new conception of the cause of this trouble and what is the rational method for attempting its relief and cure. If it contained nothing more than the results of the well-timed, on account of the October number would be exceedingly useful to osteopathic practitioners. Get this article into circulation and be sure to get the October number, it is a good seed thus sown will produce abundant results during this fall and winter.

We have published frequent articles on the general subject of osteopathy, but because of the prevalence of rheumatism or complaints that are classed as rheumatism it is an important subject, and we are constantly urged to devote
new articles to it. The article in the October number, which is entitled 'The New Way to Go After Rhinitis', should prove very useful to our practitioners at just this time of the year. There is a good quotation illustrating what a simple idea may be to experiment with drugs, notwithstanding the fact that the results are absolutely fruitless.

"It all reminds me of a talk I once had with a wife of a physician. She told me how she used to suffer from gall stone colic and how many different kinds of medicine she would try when an attack would come on. 'We,' she said, 'have tried as many as twenty different kinds before we would hit upon one that would stop the pain. But to be honest I don't feel confident that it was the last one tried was always the one that did the work. No, we felt that any one would work, but,' she continued, 'that same medicine would never work when we would have another attack. We always had to start all over again and try different kinds until we hit upon another effective one.'

'The fact is after the little stone that was passing down the gall duct reached the intestine the pain would stop immediately!'

It was at this point in the story that Dr. Willard, Richardson Smith, D. O., said she, 'have tried as many good old fashioned nostrums as you please, but rarely have we ever hit upon anything that would hold any water when we would have another attack. We always had to start all over again and try different kinds until we hit upon another effective one.'
The Osteopathic Physician

Osteopathic Health for OCTUBER Contains

The Passing of the Drug Fetiche. Catarh Not the Incurable Ill So Often Pictured.

The New Way to Go After Rheumatism.

"Sore Spots" in the Spine. Stomach Trouble, and Bad Breath.

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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Dr. J. H. Dricks, of Winnipeg, Man., Canada, was laid off for some weeks in August, and temporarily has to be away from his office. He has now recovered and is practicing in his usual efficient manner.

Dr. J. S. Hames, of Burlington, Iowa, has recently re-purchased the branch office at Aledo, which he established some years ago and later sold to Dr. E. G. Ventress. Dr. Baumgarten will be at Aledo each week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Dr. Joseph H. Smith, from 358 to 229 Main Street, was prepared and results from its use.

Dr. H. M. Ireland, formerly of Kearney, Nebraska, has accepted a professorship at the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy. He will teach osteology, embryology, histology and physiology. He graduated from Still College in 1902 in the class with Dr. Taylor, the present president of the Des Moines Still College. For the year 1912 he was president of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association. For a number of years he practiced with his brother Elmer P. Ireland, at Kearney, Nebraska, but last February, Dr. E. P. Ireland took up practice at Norfolk, Nebr. Now that Dr. H. M. Ireland has gone to Des Moines, Dr. E. P. Ireland has returned to Kearney and taken over the old practice.

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