"Bees Accomplish Nothing Save as They Work Together, and Neither Do Men"—Hubbard

SOME MEN SUCCEED BETTER THAN OTHERS BECAUSE THEY ATTEMPT MORE.

—Anonymous

Dr. A. T. Still
Founder of Osteopathy

LEGISLATIVE HAND BOOK

"Osteopathy is the name of that system of the healing art which places the chief emphasis on the structural integrity of the body mechanism as being the most important single factor to maintain the well-being of the organism in health and disease; whereas, the Drug Schools represent the system of the healing art which places chief emphasis on the chemical intake of the body as being the most important single factor to maintain the well-being of the organism in health and disease."—Dr. C. B. Atzon.
OF COURSE YOU BELIEVE IN CO-OPERATION, SO DO WE.

We employ OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS. That shows our good faith, that helps you.

If you buy your Life Insurance of us you are helping yourselves both directly and indirectly. You increase our prestige in your community, that helps us; thereby we write more business, that means more examinations for you.

We are a strictly old-line Legal Reserve Company, offering all standard and some special policies. An unusually fine Juvenile Policy is just out, and is meeting instant and enthusiastic reception.

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE.

American National Assurance Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Harry M. Still, President,
Dr. George M. Laughlin, Medical Director,
Ward, Morphew and Skelton, Illinois State Managers.
Magnolia, Illinois
SUMMARY.

What We Should Know About Legislation

Our lawmakers meet every two years, to consider and pass new laws. It is always endeavoring to put on our Statutes (such as laws which are in accord with our state and national constitution, New Bills, proposed laws, or acts, are usually introduced by a member of one of the two departments—the Senate or the House.

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LEGISLATION

The Illinois Osteopathic Association is going before the next legislature, which begins its session on January 3, 1927, asking them to pass some bills which when they are passed, will give us the right to practice our science as we are taught in the osteopathic colleges.

As near as I can find out, we have been trying to pass just such legislation for the past thirty years.

We have some rights under the Medical Practice Act of 1923, but only those who are doing a very limited practice are practicing pathy and chiropractic education. This was done a short time ago and Dr. Casey has been busy every minute of his time preparing the plan. He has done a world of work during the past year, and when our lawmakers meet every two years to consider and pass new laws. It is always endeavoring to put on our Statutes (such as laws which are in accord with our state and national constitution, New Bills, proposed laws, or acts, are usually introduced by a member of one of the two departments—the Senate or the House.

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A BILL
For an Act to Amend Section 60 of "An Act in relation to the civil administration of the State Government, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved March 7, 1917, as amended, thereon to a four-year course of instruction in a high school, or its equivalent as determined by the Department, and as a pre-requisite to graduation a four-year course of instruction of not less than nine (9) months each year in the treatment of human ailments in such professional school, college or institution, or its equivalent, the time elapsing between the beginning of the first year and the ending of the fourth year having been not less than forty (40) months, and that such professional school, college or institution be reviewed and approved in good standing by the judgment of the Department, and, in addition, such applicant must present proof that prior to entering the professional school, college or institution from which he graduated he completed a four-year course of instruction in a high school, or its equivalent as determined by an examination conducted by the Department.

Prior to taking an examination, either for a license to practice osteopathy or for a license to practice osteopathy and surgery, the applicant must produce evidence of the time spent in osteopathic colleges in the United States, well in the judgment of the Department as will be understood by the Department, and may upon request of the applicant, examine in obstetrics.

For a legislative fund:
That the applicant be a graduate of a professional school, college or institution in which obstetrics was taught to him as well in the judgment of the Department as will be understood by the Department, and upon request may be examined in obstetrics.

A BILL
For an Act to Regulate the Practice of Osteopathy
Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, Represented in the General Assembly:
Sec. 1. This Act shall be known as the Osteopathic Practice Act.
Sec. 5. Minimum standards of professional education to be enforced by the Department in conducting examinations and licensing licenses to practice osteopathy or to practice osteopathy and surgery shall be as follows:
1) For the practice of osteopathy:
That the applicant be a graduate of a professional school, college or institution which at the time of his graduation required, or any of the following:
- A four-year course of instruction in a high school, or its equivalent as determined by the Department, and as a pre-requisite to graduation a four-year course of instruction of not less than nine (9) months each year in the treatment of human ailments in such professional school, college or institution, or its equivalent, the time elapsing between the beginning of the first year and the ending of the fourth year having been not less than forty (40) months, and that such professional school, college or institution be such as will be understood by the Department, and may, upon request, be examined in obstetrics.
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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS IN LISTING OF I. O. A. MEMBERS.

District No. 1.
Dr. Jean Cleaver, 1457 E. 50th St., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. C. D. Denault, 202 Main St., Streator, Ill.
Dr. John Groenewoud, 1339 E. 47th St., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. J. C. Siemenman, Evans Bldg., LaSalle, Ill.
Dr. Hal. W. Shain, 1412 Morse Ave., Chicago, Ill.

District No. 4.
Dr. V. Y. Evermon, Elwood, Ill.
L. E. Barson, Osteopathy Bldg., Farmer City, Ill.
Dr. A. A. Novin, Osteopathy Bldg., Farmer City, Ill.

District No. 5.
Dr. H. H. Maddox, Kansas, Ill.

District No. 6.
Dr. John Rich, 511 Myers Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
Dr. F. S. Boals, 408 Commercial Bldg., Alton, Ill.
Dr. C. L. Brockmeier, 208 N. Main St., Edwardsville, Ill.

District No. 7.
Dr. R. M. Finfrock, Bement, Ill.

District No. 8.
Dr. P. E. Sutton, Oney Trust & Savings Bank, Olney, Ill.

Dr. Laura E. Swartz.
Osteopathic Physician,
10818 S. Illinois Ave., Carolinbis, Ill.

Secretary Illinois Osteopathic Association,
Central Life Building,
Ottawa, Illinois.

Dear Sir:
Yours of Nov. 29th to hand and will re- ply. No, you have not received dues from me for the Illinois Osteopathic Association. I am not a member of the Association. I get so little out of it I do not care to put anything in it.
I expect to make some contribution to the Legislative fund when it comes time— that is all.
Yours sincerely,
LAURA E. SWARTZ, D. O.

The letter printed above was received at the Secretary's office several days ago.
We refer you to the appointment of the Legislative Fund.
We are grateful to Dr. Swartz for expressing herself in this manner.

Dr. Swartz is no relation to the publisher of this paper.

The Association is not doing many things as it should be doing. It is not delivering as much to each of its O. D.'s in the state as it should deliver. It is doing harm.

We appreciate the remark. What we are doing is to present our platform, and to demand that the people be understood by the public and the members of the Association should be known to the general public. If it is for you to tell us HOW AND WHEN WE CAN DO MORE! All suggestions and criticisms for the betterment of our Association will be gratefully received.

Why is it Dr. Swartz and others "get so little out of the Association?" Why is it that co-operation will help all of us? What can we do to make the Association worth while to Dr. Swartz?

Extracts
The authority lies in the people, to regulate and to control the practice of medicine and surgery, and no one does it better than the professional men who practice surgery in the localities where they reside. The people are given the power to enact laws to regulate and control the practice of medicine and surgery, and they should use it to the best advantage.

Legislation.
(Continued from p. 5.)

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Extracts.
Illinois Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons

President's Letter.
(Continued from page 1.)

our efforts to gain favorable consideration before the legislature for the past thirty years. The I. O. A. has not done its duty in connection with this very thing.

Our bills are all prepared ready to present at the opening of the legislature. Dr. Casey's organization is complete. Commissioners for each district have been appointed. Dr. Casey has spent a great deal of time and energy in order to prepare the arguments that you are to use. The committees to which you are to give the various senators and representatives when you see them, being published in this Bulletin. Read it over carefully. Become acquainted with the facts as Dr. Casey has pointed them out. Save the issue of the Bulletin so that you can refer to it when called upon by your district chairman to see the senator or representative. It is impossible for your officers and committees to do all this work. We are all serving without salary.

This office and the secretary-treasurer's office at Ottawa are going to send out literature to all the members of the legislature. We are going to use the Journal of the A. O. A. and the Osteopathic Magazine, catalogs and any trouble-connected literature from various institutions such as the St. Illinetl Hospital of Chicago, Illinois, and the Liberty Hospital at St. Louis, etc. We are going to use other various articles published by the A. O. A. in this attempt to educate the legislators as to our science.

Dr. Casey's plan calls from four to six osteopathic physicians to be in Springfield all during the time the legislature is in session. Our officers have pledged themselves to be there for at least a month. Dr. Casey has his plan well organized and is giving you in detail and calls for the cooperation of the various osteopathic colleges in working with the Department of Registration and Education.

The other one is to regulate the practice of osteopathy. Read these bills over carefully and you will see that they are right and to the senator's advantage. Get your district chairman to see the senator. They will be worked for the whole time. The only way we can succeed in this campaign is by united effort.

-HAL W. SHAIN, D. O.

Legislation.
(Continued from page 1.)
sue any occupation without let or hindrance. Any provisions of law, therefore, which in any way restrict the right to practice, which is not a constitutional right, are unconstitutional.

Extracts taken from the same court. The plaintiff, Mr. Presidential letter.

Are these laws that are so unfair to the osteopaths and seems to place the examinations as meritorious because it allows both classes to practice in the field of medicine, while the graduates of the medical college are not required to take further examinations. In order to practice surgery, the graduates of the medical college should be required to pass the bar of the state and to be examined by the state in order to practice. The granting of a license to practice medicine and surgery should be the same as that granted to the osteopaths.

This statute recognized both systems as meritorious because it allows both classes to practice in the field of medicine. It requires that the osteopaths and surgery, while a graduate of the medical college for the purpose of graduation, the osteopaths or other medical schools for the purpose of graduation, the osteopaths or other medical schools for the purpose of graduation.

The authority of the legislature, under the police power to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. It is only one justification for the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery for the protection of the public. It is not only unfair, unjust and oppressive, but absolutely unconstitutional and invalid.

Comparison of Fatalities—"Regular" Medicine and Osteopathy:

"Regular Medical Losses:

Influenza:

Osteopathic Losses:

Iritis:

Influenza:


Yours sincerely,

Laura E. Swartz, D. O.

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Privilege of examination in major surgery

Bers, who have been in practice for five
all where the requirements of the two states
hospital which is in good standing in the
judgment of the Department of Registration

We wish to have at least one man in at
attendance at the capitol all the time. He
will keep the profession informed of the
progress of the bills by mail each week or
more often if necessary.

PROPOSED BILL

Our proposed bill will provide a separate osteopathic board to be appointed by the medical, pharmacist, optometrist, the nurse, and chiropractor boards by the Department of Registration and Education.

All examinations are to be held under the supervision of the Department of Registration and Education as do the professions above stated. To secure proper examination, the power and control over all matters pertaining to our proposed examination of our applicants, the passing on of these examinations will also provide for two licenses—one as a physician and surgeon, the other as an osteopathic physician, and the other as an osteopathic physician, and the other as an osteopathic physician, and the other as an osteopathic physician, and the other as an osteopathic physician.

This proposed bill gives the field members to carry with them the right to practice osteopathy as taught in their school, without any other the osteopathic theory and training of this bill, who have had a training in surgery, whereas, our bill will require

First, in providing for the separate license, we take into recognition the fact that students take up the study of the healing art, both osteopathic and allopathic, that would never make or care to make surgeons of themselves; that these same men and women can make and are making excellent physicians. They help fill the great need for a general physician in the rural districts as well as in our cities. For the student who is particularly adapted for major surgery after completing his four-year course of practical work; after completing this six years study and work, all of which is a study of the healing art, he will be better equipped to practice surgery than will the physician graduating from a medical school under the present medical practice five years before the passage

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IN THE COURSE, AS ABOVE STATED, IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, TO REQUIRE IN OUR BILL, THAT THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH SHALL ISSUE CERTIFICATES TO ALL WHO HAVE BEEN PRACTICING MEDICINE CONTINUOUSLY FOR TEN YEARS WITHIN THIS STATE, PLUS THE EVIDENCE OF THE DESIRE FOR LEGAL RECOGNITION OF THE PROFESSION.

OUR PROPOSED PLAN

Our Legislative plan is that of education. It has been hinted out under the heading of what we should do to restore the public to the profession that our legislators are for the most part men and women who are earnestly seeking to please the people of their district and to conduct their legislative affairs, it is honest and capable manner.

This being true, it behooves any organiza- tion or person or persons, having a bill introduced into the General Assembly to be sure that the bill that is written in easy to read also, to properly inform these men, our law-makers. Arrangements are to be made for us. That has been tried and has failed.

Win the recognition we merit. It cannot be accomplished by hiring outsiders to do it for us. That has been tried and has failed. Their decision to be for or against a pro- stance and education. In Springfield all the time that our bill is up for consideration, to meet the state repre- sentatives and senators and in turn keep the public informed. When there is a representative or senator against our bill, so that the local community in his home town or city can call on him and for- mally seek his support by educating him to true state of affairs and the fairness of our cause. Their decision to be for or against a pro- stance and education. In Springfield all the time that our bill is up for consideration, to meet the state repre- sentatives and senators and in turn keep the public informed. When there is a representative or senator against our bill, so that the local community in his home town or city can call on him and for- mally seek his support by educating him to true state of affairs and the fairness of our cause. Their decision to be for or against a pro- stance and education. In Springfield all the time that our bill is up for consideration, to meet the state repre- sentatives and senators and in turn keep the public informed. When there is a representative or senator against our bill, so that the local community in his home town or city can call on him and for- mally seek his support by educating him to true state of affairs and the fairness of our cause. Their decision to be for or against a pro- stance and education. In Springfield all the time that our bill is up for consideration, to meet the state repre- sentatives and senators and in turn keep the public informed. When there is a representative or senator against our bill, so that the local community in his home town or city can call on him and for- mally seek his support by educating him to true state of affairs and the fairness of our cause. Their decision to be for or against a pro- stance and education. In Springfield all the time that our bill is up for consideration, to meet the state repre- sentatives and senators and in turn keep the public informed. When there is a representative or senator against our bill, so that the local community in his home town or city can call on him and for- mally seek his support by educating him to true state of affairs and the fairness of our cause.
However, there are no subjects with proven value taught in the allopathic colleges that are not taught in the osteopathic colleges. Extracts taken from a paper entitled "Three Kinds of Doctors," written by Dr. C. B. Atzen:

**Extracts.**

There are three systems of healing, each looking at the body from its own viewpoint, and each having its desirability of choice. There are the chemical, or drug system, the mechanical or physical system, and the psychological or mental system.

The practitioner of the chemical system, whether osteopath, homeopath, eclectic or physemic, views his sphere of practice from the chemical law. The practitioner of the mechanical system, whether osteopath or otherwise, may call himself, views his method of practice from the chemical law. The practitioner of the psychological system, whether osteopath or otherwise, may call himself, views his method of practice from the mechanical or physical basis.

The same holds true with the mental or psychological system which we are at the present time, has not been developed to such an extent as it will be in the future.

The practitioner of allopathy, homeopathy, eclectic and physemic interpret the chemical law differently, hence the different schools of practice under the same principle.

The physical or mechanical law may likewise be interpreted differently, hence the different medical schools.

The drug school emphasize the chemical intake as the most important single factor, and base their method of practice on this concept.

The mechanical schools emphasize structural integrity as the most important single factor, and base their method of practice on this concept.

The mental schools emphasize the state of the mind as the most important single factor, and base their method of practice on this concept.

With this view of the healing sciences, would it not be to the advantage of the human race for these three systems of healing to be given equal opportunities, under similar educational requirements, to demonstrate their respective merits for the good of the patients of the world? For what purpose? To make the human race as efficient as it can possibly be.

It is not enough to study the human body from one viewpoint. We hold that it is necessary to study it from three different viewpoints and that we are pleading for a comprehensive understanding of the body, so that one system is not given legal standing and the other two Supreme Court condition will become dangerous to the future of the race. The osteopathic school of practice does not ask for special legislation, but does ask for the same equal opportunities to demonstrate its worth.

Extracts taken from the Senate debate during the passage of the present medical act of 1925, which was sponsored by Senator Mason for the Illinois Medical Association, in which the senator admitted that our qualifications and training entitled us to the rights we were seeking; that one of the first things we practice surgery, osteopathy and the use of all drugs used in connection with the practice of these subjects.

**EXTRACTS FROM SENATE DEBATE**

(Senator Mason's.)

"The osteopaths have the same educational requirements as the medical colleges; their curriculum is identical with that of the medical colleges with the exception of the theory and practice of materia medica. In other words, I am informed that an osteopathic school which takes the examination down here, Springfield, passes his subjects in anatomy as well and a little better than the medecine pass it. When it comes to osteopathy, he knows just as much about pharmacology, and he has just as many drugs to treat as any physician. He knows just as much about diagnosis and terminology and all those various subjects in the curriculum of the medical college, the osteopath also has.

"Now, we have this problem to wrestle with, and are we going to say that an osteopath what has exactly the same qualifications as a medical doctor, are we going to say that he hasn't even the right to administer an anaesthetic when he makes a lumbar adjustment, which is an extremely painful adjustment?"

The above, as stated, was taken from the Senate debate of the 116th General Assembly, 1923. Every osteopathic physician can quote from his senator this book. (Senate Debate of Illinois, 1923.) There is no such information in this pertaining to the handling of our bill by the Senate.

The following is the definition given by Dorland for pharmacology: "The sum of knowledge regarding drugs; as now used, the term is restricted to what is known concerning the action of drugs, and in this sense it has the same meaning as pertaining to the effects of medicine. Materia Medica: The branch of medical study which deals with drugs, their source, preparations and uses. The medical political forces are still striving to impress the lawmakers with the idea that our course is insufficient for one to practice surgery and osteopathy unless we take what they deem necessary to fit us for the practical practice of the medical practice. The medical politician would have the lawmakers believe that this subject, materia medica, is of such important that it must be given as is given in their schools before one should be licenced to practice with the use of such drugs as are found to be of value, that is, these drugs the use of which is necessary in the practice of surgery and surgery, namely, antiseptics, anaesthetics and narcotic.

Extracts taken from a decision of our Supreme Court, June 25, 1923: Case: People of Illinois versus Robert H. Schaeffer, et al., the decision of the Supreme Court, our State from the lower court, the findings of the medical school under which he was tried was void. This is evidence of our preparation to practice of the mechanical law, what is taught in our colleges.

Extracts taken from the opinion of the Supreme Court—opinions filed for the above case follow:

**EXTRACTS**

On the second point raised by appellant, his testimony and the testimony of Dr. George S. Still established without contradiction, the following facts: Appellant entered the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, in which, while still was professor of anatomy and chief of surgery of its hospital, on January 29, 1911, and completed the four-year course of the institution in January, 1915, and received the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. His course of study embraced surgery, which he studied during the last two years, his station in said school, and also taught the subjects of Osteopathy and Gynecology. The text books on surgery that are used and taught at the school are the same textbooks that are used and taught at most osteopathic schools that teach the doctrine of healing by the use of drugs and medicines, the Modern Schools of the Allopaths, who ordinarly practice surgery. The text books on surgery are: Buck, Still, Pascoe, Forster, Lovett, and Young. Surgery is taught and practiced in the same manner as said school as it is taught and practiced in the modern schools of the Regulars and by their graduates, and the course in surgery in the same as thorough and as complete as it is in the Modern Schools. This was positively testified to, by Dr. Still, who is himself a graduate from Northwestern Medical College of Chicago, and who by investigation has ascertained said facts. The evidence specifically shows that appellant in his course asforeshadowed studied and passed courses in Anatomy, Histology, Organic and Physiological Chemistry, Physiology, Bacteriology, several special subjects in Pathology, including the usual Anatomy, Pathology, Hygiene, Public Health, Diagnosis of Internal and Regional and Applied Anatomy, Physical Diagnosis, Neurology, Special Pathology, Surgery, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Obstetrics, Anesthesia, Medical Practice, Skin and Surgery, Pediatrics, Operative Surgery, Gynecology, Laboratory Diagnosis, and also Osteopathy, including the practice of Osteopathy, practice of Surgery, Osteopathic, Osteopathic and Osteopathic clinics. This course included the subjects taught by medical schools in good standing except the therapeutic processes of those schools and materia medica. Appellant's education and training necessarily embraced the study of various drugs that are used in connection with surgical operations, except the therapeutic processes of these schools and materia medica. Appellant's education and training necessarily embraced the use of drugs and medicines, the therapeutic processes of these schools and materia medica. Appellant's education and training necessarily embraced the use of drugs and medicines, the therapeutic processes of these schools and materia medica. Appellant's education and training necessarily embraced the use of drugs and medicines, the therapeutic processes of these schools and materia medica. Appellant's education and training necessarily embraced the use of drugs and medicines, the therapeutic processes of these schools and materia medica.

We think the above evidence is sufficient for any fair-minded unprejudiced person to see the in any bill or medical act which would restrict the practice of an osteopath and surgeon.

Our course, as the evidence conclusively points to the fact that the various subjects taught are taught in both of the medical schools.

Our conclusion is that the osteopathic physician is a true medical doctor and is entitled to the same privileges and benefits as the medical doctor.

The above shows the importance of the osteopathic physician in the practice of medicine. The osteopathic physician is a true medical doctor and is entitled to the same privileges and benefits as the medical doctor.
22, 1921, the defendant performed an act of operation surgery on Beatrice Anderson, an unmarried girl, about twenty years of age, by curating her uterus for the removal of morbid matter consequent to an illegal act or operation performed by some other person. He did not administer any drug or medicine as a curative or remedial agency for a disease or ailment but only as a part of an incidental to the surgical operation, either as a stimulant or by contractions of tissues to secure successful results of the operation.

We think the above evidence is convincing enough for any fair-minded, unbiased, unprejudiced person to see the unjustness in any bill or medical act which would restrict the practice of an osteopathic physician and surgeon.

Our course, as the evidence shows, is as complete and the requirements of time on the various subjects taught therein are equal to those of the medical school.

Osteopathic physicians are trained physicians. By training and by state license, the osteopathic physician is a true physician. He is not a specialist in a narrow field. His training equips him to competently handle any case, acute or chronic, that may come to his home. He gives you the following statistics comparing the course of study in the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery with the average of eight Class A medical schools (Yale, Baylor, Long Island, Women's Emory, Nebraska, South Carolina and Oregon.) These figures were compiled from the 1924-25 catalogues of the schools and the "hour" unit in each case:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Osteopathic Hours</th>
<th>Medical Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anatomy</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteriology</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecology</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table we can see that the osteopathic students are prepared for a disease or ailment but only as a part of an incidental to the surgical operation, either as a stimulant or by contractions of tissues to secure successful results of the operation.

We give 24 hours more than do the M. D.'s. In Bacteriology and Hygiene we give 144 hours, whereas we only give 90.

The total hours given in the entire course by the osteopathic colleges as compared with the osteopathic colleges are as shown above: Osteopathic colleges' total hours of 4,367, and Osteopathic colleges' total hours of 4,016.

It will be noticed where one school puts more stress on one subject, giving more time and study to the same, the other school of the healing art will give more time and put greater stress on some other subject. The one school of the healing art feels that in their practice the subject that is most used should be given most attention in their course. For this reason the subjects given in the osteopathic colleges are arranged in time, and so forth, with the intention of graduating men and women to practice, most effectively, the science of osteopathy.

As has been stated, we may not give as much attention to the subject matter as do the M. D.'s, yet this subject is given with necessity, time, to qualify the student to practice osteopathy and surgery as taught in the osteopathic colleges un­equal.

As surely it will be conceded that we are as well prepared in the subject of materia medica as are those practicing the art of science known as Chiroprary and they are licensed to practice with antiseptics and anesthetics, also, to do some minor surgery on the feet. The following are extracts taken from the State Chiropractic Act or law:

The definition of the word "Chiroprapy" shall for the purpose of this act be defined as the local, mechanical or surgical treatment of the ailments of the human body, except the correction of deformities or injuries through the use of the knife, or the use of drugs of any kind or nature, or the use of drugs other than local antiseptics.

He or she has received at least one year's high school training or its equivalent and has received a diploma or certificate of graduation from a recognized school of chir­opody or equivalent instruction in the principles and techniques of osteopathic practice.

The examination shall be in the English language and shall be written or oral, or a combination of two or more of the said methods, as the department shall determine. The examinations shall embrace the subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, pathology and diagnosis and treatment, materia medica and therapeutics as these subjects relate to the osteopathic profession of our state against all bills relating to the osteopathic profession in any of the states at the present time.

The two doctors have treated thousands of supposed rheumatic cases with success. Dr. Henry P. De Forest, of New York City, and Dr. Horace G. Baldwin, of Tan­nersville, N. Y., have been conducting researches along these lines for years. We do not care to use or believe in remedial or surgical education other than deemed important subjects. Again, however, let us remind all that we do study and give more time to the study of drugs of an accepted and proven value but it is just as quick to refuse to study or give time in their course to unproved worthless subjects.

This matter of materia medica has been one of the big talking points of the allo­path profession of our state against all bills proposed by the osteopath which would give the osteopathic physicians the right to prac­tice their profession unlimited. Now, in closing this argument on this subject we wish to state that in all thirty of the states in which we have our independent boards, also, the boards of osteopaths, that M. D.'s are doing the same thing as we are doing in some of the states at the present time.

We would ask M. D.'s, in their course of instruction to osteopathy that there is no doubt many M. D.'s, are using in some form or other osteopathy but it is usu­ally under another name.

The two doctors have written hundreds of articles taken from the New York Herald and New York Trib­une, and have had the privilege of speaking at many of the big meetings in the state of New York.

We feel too far advanced to lapse back in giving time in our medical course, to any materia medica part of subject that has no prov­en value.

The better educated allopath will admit that he has no specific drug that acts as a curetive in such diseases as the known etiological factor to be a germ or its toxins or any chronic ailment.

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Under this form of law the State Examining public the most capable osteopathic service.

wishing to administer to the public osteo

Board, whose duty it is to test the fitness

of applicants wishing to practice osteo

of Osteopathic Examiners is the. predomin

of the provinces of Canada.

HOW MANY STATES HAVE OSTEO-

the American Medical Association.

He was assistant to the associate sur

Blackwell, was assistant professor from 1903 to

Long Island College Hospital from 1894 to

Russia.

the Sloane Maternity Hos

Dr. Baldwin is a general practitioner at

The patient had been ill

The application makes the statement that the anat

many; the Sloane Maternity Hos

the Spanish-American War and later was

In the catalogue of the Kirksville Osteo

The course of study for osteo

We have no doubt that so

the medical school for training os
together the supererogatory healing science in the world

sion in public favor, situat

The osteopathic hospital at

The new building will inclu

Vice-President Lula Ha

Let some of the most intel

We have no doubt that so

the medical school for training os

the medical school for training os

as opponents of the medical employment of the applicant to

From: "Osteopathic Magazine.")

By Am Willard, D. O.

Osteopathy, "A system, method or science of healing," as it is designated by a number

States and those speciﬁed by some of the provinces of Canada.

The plan of having an Independent Board of Osteopathic Examiners which is an

original form of law, and seems to be ement

ly the most capable osteopathic service.

under a form of law which, by a slight dis

location of the pelvic structure is apt to cause

severe sciatic pains in the leg or any one of a host of complaints.

Dr. De Forest has observed and treated more than 1,000 cases in the last year and

Dr. Baldwin about 2,000 in the last three years, and many others have in practice in every case substantiated their theory. In one case a seemingly hopeless cripple was enabled to stand and his pain was eased within hours of treatment. They relate another instance in a man suffering from a very acute headache who was able to lie on his side only on his head. The patient had been ill for years, and the cure was effected in three hours.

Dr. De Forest, whose ofﬁce is at 70 Cen

tral West, Decorah, Iowa, graduated at Cornell, Columbia College and the College of Physi

icians and Surgeons of Columbia University. His post-graduate work was extensive. He

studied at Vienna University and Hospital, Vienna, Austria; the University of Frei

burg, Germany; the Sloane Maternity Hos

pital, the University of Paris and hospitals in Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden and

Russia. He was an instructor in obstetrics at

Long Island College Hospital from 1894 to

1901, and a professor of gynecology and Post-Graduate Medical College from 1902 to

1901. He has received several degrees of the city as surgeon or ex

amining and is a member of the American Medical Society and many other organizations of public service. He was professor

of the 3rd Division Hospital during the Civil War, and later was a major in the New York 23rd Regiment.

Dr. Baldwin is a general practitioner at

Tamaqua, PA. He graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1905 and has been on the faculty of the George Washington University for the last 25 years and has been a member of the New York Medical Board.

By Asa Willard, D. O.

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

By setting this bone in place they have worked "seemingly miraculous cures.", By setting this bone in place they have worked "seemingly miraculous cures,"

By dissection, by study of the human skel

By ascribing the use of the Cor-

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By dissection, by study of the human skel
On the air.

Dues.

Senator Starr stated that he has eight.

The West Side Osteopathic Physicians Society met and had a discussion.

Dr. Fannie Carpenter, of Chicago, has

Extensive argument is expected to result from the present osteopathic hospital in Des Moines.

Note.—The hearing for Dr. W. O. Medaris helping to give osteopathy a place in the sun.

Assistant State's Attorney John R. Snive-

.on a complaint sworn out by Charles Storer, attorney Carlton Welsh, representing the osteopaths.

The course of study for osteopathic phy-

Let no gentle reader imagine the Journal to be open wide and cordially to medical practitioners of the 20th century man.

We are not. We esteem very highly individual members of that profession, and hence the unhappy necessity of belittling itself to continue professional.

And it is high time that the unkind and disgracefully narrow, called "medicalethics," prohibiting an Osteopathic physician from treating heretics.

The student enters college, and the instruc-

There are different are the basic sciences held, relatively differing are the basic views. Likewise, in anatomy; likewise, in physiology; likewise, in chemistry, and then apply those differences betweenthe osteopathic school and the conventional.

The osteopathic school and the conventional school training are substituted for materials in the medical school and in the osteopathic school, showing the unification of anatomy, and the instruction for osteopathic science.
IT IS NOT FAIR TO THE PATIENT

When a physician is licensed to practice the healing art, it is expected to recognize physical signs leading to death and discharge medical certificates and also the quarantine laws, and to be able to witness any act upon a physician's act in the state of Illinois. A physician may not discharge a patient for any of the following reasons: to perform any operation that he believes to be necessary. He may not refuse to perform any operation that he believes to be unnecessary. He must not refuse to serve as a witness in any criminal action. He must not refuse to perform any operation that he believes to be unnecessary. He must not refuse to serve as a witness in any criminal action. He must not refuse to perform any operation that he believes to be unnecessary.

IN WHAT RESPECT DOES THE PRESENT LEGAL MACHINERY FAIL?
It is undemocratic.

Who and what comprises the Department of Registration and Education?
This is a department of our state government under which all licensed and licensed physicians function. Each department under which any examination is represented by a committee from different trades or professions for the respective professions and trades. The committee, in its name, but subject to the provisions of that law, acts as a body corporate and as such is the expert of the present examination.

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Prescribe the rules and regulations for a fair and wholly impartial method of examining persons desiring to practice the respective professions, trades or occupations.

Establish a standard of preliminary education deemed required to attend an osteopathic school, college, or university, and to require satisfactory proof of the enrollment of such standard by schools, colleges and universities.

Conduct hearings on proceedings to revoke or refuse renewal of licenses, certificates or authorities to persons exercising the respective professions, trades or occupations, and to revoke or refuse to renew such licenses, certificates or authorities.

Formulate rules and regulations when required in any Act to be administered.

None of the above enumerated functions and duties shall be exercised by the Department of Registration and Education, except upon the action and report in writing of persons designated from time to time by the Director of Registration and Education.

The department is vested with the power to undertake and to take such action and to make such report, for the sake of public welfare and peace, as shall be considered necessary.

Medical practitioners, three competent veterinary surgeons, five persons.

The term "osteopathy" means the science of osteopathy, the practice of osteopathy, and the practice thereof.

The state license is framed by the medical board. The law is usually interpreted as meaning that the science of osteopathy which includes observation of the science of osteopathy which includes observation of the science of osteopathy.

We contend that giving such power as above given above, will also bear our our statements as they were before the decision given by the Supreme Court of our state has held that we are physicians acting in the allopathic practice and may practice osteopathy. In the same case as we referred to above, we shall also bear our our statements as they were before the decision given by the Supreme Court. There was no provision of the act under which a license to practice surgery could have been given to the defendant. The right to such a license was limited to those to which he did not belong, and as the law does not require those to be satisfied that a physician is qualified, the defendant was not called upon to apply for a license to practice surgery as it was not void as to any one of the constitutional right but was void as to any one of the constitutional right. It requires no special privileges to classes, is in violation of the science of osteopathy which includes observation of the science of osteopathy.

Ex parte Supreme Court, Schaefer Case. The defendant was not called upon to apply for a license to practice surgery. The application of the three or five members of the medical board and the director of the department against the osteopathic physician. However, it may be interpreted as requiring the medical board to be satisfied that a person is qualified to practice in the allopathic practice.

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Although the above act has been in effect since 1920, it is only recently that the medical board has taken the position that the osteopathic physician who graduates from a medical school as an osteopath is entitled to practice the science of osteopathy without the use of drugs or surgery. This position is not accepted by the state, and in its decision, the Supreme Court of our state has held that we are physicians acting in the allopathic practice and may practice osteopathy. In the same case as we referred to above, we shall also bear our our statements as they were before the decision given by the Supreme Court. The application of the three or five members of the medical board and the director of the department against the osteopathic physician. However, it may be interpreted as requiring the medical board to be satisfied that a person is qualified to practice in the allopathic practice.

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TENille ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

ILLINOIS STATE SENATORS.

15. Cuthbertson, Andrew S., Dem. 500 E. 57th St., Chicago.

Just recently we received a one of our members giving a report on a meeting that he had with legislators, very bright and man, having been a student of legislation for twenty years or more, and was surprised to be informed of broad educational requirements tical work in surgery, etc., that h has always been for osteopathy to have twenty years or more, and was surprised to be informed of broad educational requirements.
I. ILIINOIS ASSOCIATION OF OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

TEN WAYS TO KILL AN ORGANIZATION.

1. Don’t come to the meetings.
2. If you do come, come late.
3. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with it. If you have not come to our discussions, you have the co-operation of the ten osteopaths who were appointed.
4. If you do not attend a meeting, be prompt.
5. If you do attend a meeting, tell everyone how they should do it.
6. If you do not attend a meeting, say you are trying to do better.
7. If you do attend a meeting, say you are trying to do better.
8. If you do not attend a meeting, say you are trying to do better.
9. If you do attend a meeting, say you are trying to do better.
10. If you do not attend a meeting, say you are trying to do better.

REPORT OF FIFTH DISTRICT MEETING.

Dear Sir:

It was pretty hard to give up Sunday afternoon to anything so prosaic as a legislative meeting. When we meet in this state that the legislators are trying to do.

I am sure that at least nine-tenths of the legislators are of the same opinion as I was and when the meeting goes together and say you are trying to do something you have absolutely no knowledge of, the majority of them will believe it.

Your business is individual education, not professional education.

The above is one of the indignities we have been subjected to.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. C. E. TILLEY,
Chairman Legislative Committee.

THE ILLINOIS OSTEOPATHIC ASSN.

State of Illinois

District of Public Health

Springfield.

October 25, 1926.

Mr. Fred John Kraus,

Gillespie, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

This Department has in its files a certificate of incorporation that the osteopathic colleges teach a four-year course, the course of which embraces all of the subjects taught in any recognized osteopathic school of medicine.

The above, I think, is evidence enough to convince us that if we hope or expect to put our fair bill through, we must inform our legislators, as above stated.

C. O. CASEY, D. O.,
Legislative Chairman.

What we should know about Legislation.

The proposed law.

The fair bill.

How and what questions to answer.

How proposed separate Boards and proposed legislation operate in other states.

In what respect does the present legal machinery fail?

It is not democratic.

It is not fair because biased.

It is not fair to the patient.

It is not fair to the Osteopath.

It is not fair to a worthy science.

It is not fair to Osteopathic Institutions.

Dr. Casey has had good meetings with Bloomingdale, Peoria, Dixon, Galena and Chicago. Let us do as well as those cities.

Doctor, if you have not come to our district meetings before, decide that this is the time to come. We may all prefer our Sunday afternoons for some other purpose but feel your responsibility and do not leave it to somebody else who may desire to be freed from the burdens which you may.

If the plans advanced do not prove as satisfactory as those then, we hope they may.

With the plan and program that are about to be given the bill will be—

"It's just a matter of getting new members—".

"It's just a matter of getting new members—".

"It's just a matter of getting new members—".

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"It's just a matter of getting new members—".

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STATEMENT.

How many states have Osteopathic boards?

How many states have Composite Boards?

How many states have Osteopathic boards?

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It is not fair to Osteopathic Institutions.

Dr. Casey has had good meetings with Bloomingdale, Peoria, Dixon, Galena and Chicago. Let us do as well as those cities.

Doctor, if you have not come to our district meetings before, decide that this is the time to come. We may all prefer our Sunday afternoons for some other purpose but feel your responsibility and do not leave it to somebody else who may desire to be freed from the burdens which you may.

If the plans advanced do not prove as satisfactory as those then, we hope they may.

With the plan and program that are about to be given the bill will be—

"It's just a matter of getting new members—".

"It's just a matter of getting new members—".

"It's just a matter of getting new members—".

"It's just a matter of getting new members—".

"It's just a matter of getting new members—".

"It's just a matter of getting new members—"

STATEMENT.

How many states have Osteopathic boards?

How many states have Composite Boards?

How many states have Osteopathic boards?

How many states have Osteopathic boards?

How many states have Osteopathic boards?

In what respect does the present legal machinery fail?

It is not democratic.

It is not fair because biased.

It is not fair to the patient.

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The following is a sample of the letters you are requested to ask your patients and friends to write to your State Senators, Representatives and Governor. One to each.

Where You Live
Date
To the Honorable "Governor, Senator or Representative" Illinois State "Senate or House of Representatives"
Dear So-and-So:

I wish to call your attention to the Osteopathic Bill now pending action by our State Legislature. Said bill asks that the Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons of this State be permitted to practice in conformity with the teachings of their accredited colleges. It would seem that the method of healing as taught and practiced by medical physicians and Surgeons is so well protected and entrenched by legislation as to discriminate against the Osteopathic system of healing, although their educational requirements and qualifications are identical. The Osteopathic profession is a growing institution and should not be placed in a position where its benefit to the public will be jeopardized by any dominant profession. It has been my pleasure to discuss the proposed Osteopathic bills as introduced for your approval and I feel that you will be doing the State, yourself, as well as myself and family, a great good to favorably consider the proposed legislation.

Very sincerely,

Your Name
Your Address

LETTERS.

Dear Sir:
The plan is to have each individual write a letter to each of his representatives and senators, also to the governor. The same wording for each of the letters will be all right. At this office where we find that it might be asking too much for the individual to write the five letters, we have them to write one, of which I copy and address to the five men after which the sender signs his name, thereby causing the writer less work and bother.

The local doctor (the one that collects the letters) will keep them until advised by his district legislative chairman to mail them in. All letters are to be written on the sender's stationery, never the doctor's.

Do not use postal cards when letters can be obtained. Do not depend on the patient or friend (the writer of the letter) to mail these letters, as he or she may forget to do so. Have them to bring same to your office or go to their house or place of business after the letters; if you are too busy to do this, send someone after them. The point is, get the letters.

Don't depend on a form letter, as they are not so effective. If you write the letter, try to change the wording of same in each letter.

Letters Mailed to Representatives and Senators by Dr. C. E. Medaris, Legislative Chairman Second District:

First Letter.

To the Representatives and Senators:

Dear Sir:
The Osteopathic Physicians of Illinois are endeavoring to secure merited recognition from the legislature and we ask you to give an impartial investigation so that this profession may render its fullest service to the people of our great commonwealth. We ask no favor or special privileges, but an equal opportunity to demonstrate a science that places its chief emphasis on the structural integrity of the body as being the greatest single factor in maintaining the health and efficiency of the individual.

Thanking you for this service to every one of your constituents, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Second Letter.

To the Representatives and Senators:

Dear Sir:
The Osteopathic profession is a growing profession and should not be placed in a position where its work to the public will be jeopardized by any dominant profession. Our colleges maintain high standards of education and have steadfastly held to them since the first osteopathic college was founded at Kirksville Mo., in 1892. We have six institutions with an aggregate attendance of more than two thousand students and all subjects allied to the healing art are taught. We wish to aid you in an impartial investigation so that you will know; as stated before, we do not want any special privilege, but we want to be free to develop our greatest service to the people; with very best wishes, and thanking you.

Sincerely yours,

Third Letter.

To the Representatives and Senators:

Dear Sir:
The Osteopathic profession of your district are deeply interested in their life's work and are asking that we have impartial laws under which to render our service to every individual; we do not wish a single high standard lowered, and to this end, we ask that our development be placed in our own hands under the supervision of the State Board of Registration and Education and that such decisions as have been given by our State Supreme Court in the Schaefer and Graham cases be enacted into law.

Twenty-nine states and the territory of Hawaii have enacted laws giving our profession independent examining boards and in every state these are self-sustaining from fees collected from applicants; thirteen states have composite boards; one an osteopathic examining committee for osteopathic applicants; four states have medical boards exclusively, and in Illinois and Delaware the examining board for medical applicants is authorized to call in an osteopath to assist in the examination of osteopathic applicants.

It is not privileges we ask, but responsibilities that will be placed upon us by a growing appreciation of an increasing number of people who depend on us for their physical care and well-being.

Again thanking you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
our patients and One to each.

action by our surgeons of this accredited college by medical men to discriminational requirements an institution and I be jeopardized by medical requirements of the State, health care and education as to discriminational requirements of the State, health care and education.

We want to be free to our greatest service to the people; to best wishes, and thanking you. Sincerely yours,

Third Letter,

representatives and Senators:

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Very sincerely yours,

---

B. M. KRAMER

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Physiotherapy Apparatus
Diathermy Machines for Medical and Surgical Purposes
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What have you in old equipment to trade?
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We need it to successfully terminate our legislative campaign

Make Pledges at Once

CHECK OR CHECKS TO

Legislative Chairman:
DR. C. O. CASEY,
Gushard Bldg., Decatur, Illinois

Secretary:
DR. E. C. ANDREWS,
Central Life Bldg., Ottawa, Illinois

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE IN SESSION

A meeting of our legislative committee was held in the office of Dr. S. V. Robuck Thursday evening, December 16. Legislative plans for the coming year were outlined and our program is complete. All that is necessary for our success is your cooperation.

LEGISLATIVE PAMPHLETS

It has been deemed advisable to print the most important points as brought out in the legislative arguments as printed in this issue of the Bulletin in pamphlet form for general distribution to the public. In order to know how many will be needed we are asking at this time for you to write the Secretary's office at once advising as to the number of pamphlets you can use. The plan is to hand one to every patient and send one to every individual throughout the State of Illinois. This work is to be done by the local doctors in each community. The pamphlets will be sold at cost. The price will be from $10 to $14 per thousand, depending upon the quantity we have printed, smaller quantities proportionately. The forms are made up for this work and ready to be printed. Let us hear from you at once.

SOLD.

At the legislative meeting held in Bloomington several weeks ago, Dr. Daugherty told this story, following Dr. Casey's very able discussion of legislation:

Mr. Stone had a house he desired to dispose of. He went to a first-class real estate man and made his wants known. He was told to return the next day and their sales catalog for the place would be made up. Upon his return the salesman showed him some pictures of a very fine-looking residence and gave him his sales talk as to the many virtues of this particular home. When the salesman finished, Mr. Stone said: "Say, if that is my house you are talking about I wouldn't sell it for twice the sum I told you yesterday.

Dr. Daugherty, in elaborating on this story stated that he had been in many legislative campaigns and previous to going over the legislative arguments and hearing Dr. Casey's discussion had decided that it was useless to try again. However, he is like Mr. Stone, sold on the proposition and knows it will go over. So says we all!!

OUR ADVERTISERS.

You will notice in this issue that we have another new advertiser namely, The American National Assurance Company, under the direction of Ward Morphew and Skelton, managers of the State of Illinois, from Magnolia, Illinois. This is the only Life Insurance Company that we know of that employs Osteopathic Physicians for their medical examinations. Need any more be said? We have looked the mup and questions of reputable insurance men represent other high grade companies and they have a very excellent rating among other old-line insurance companies.

When you are referring patients do not forget to look at the professional cards on the back page. You need diagnostic lamps, Cameron's Specialty Company have them. You also need Physio-therapy apparatus; B. M. Kreamer, of Springfield, can supply you at a very reasonable cost. Don't forget the Osteopathic Magazine is the best medium of high-grade publicity.

The Bulletin will appreciate your patronizing people who patronize the Bulletin. Tell them where you saw their ad.

COLLEGES ACCREDITED BY THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSN.

Chicago College of Osteopathy.
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.
Kirkville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.
Des Moines-Still College of Osteopathy.
Los Angeles College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.
Kansas City College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

FOR SALE.

Legislative material in pamphlet form for general distribution in lots of 1,000 or less. May be obtained from the office of Dr. C. O. Casey, Legislative Chairman, Gushard Bldg., Decatur, Ill., or Dr. E. C. Andrews, Secretary, Central Life Bldg., Ottawa, Ill.

SOUTH SIDE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS ASSOCIATION:

On Thursday, December 16, I had the pleasure of attending the regular weekly meeting of the South Side Osteopathic Physicians Society. It was a great treat to me as well as a stimulant to see so many osteopathic physicians interested in the advancement of osteopathy. The South Side Osteopathic physicians have been having excellent noon-day weekly luncheons for the past several months. I have anticipated a visit to this organization for some time and my pleasure at attending this meeting was only surpassed by the added enthusiasm I gained by meeting these enthusiastic physicians.—R. C. A.

Trustees Chicago College of Osteopathy elected from the Illinois Osteopathic Association:

Alfred W. Young, D. O., Kimball Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
E. J. Drinkall, D. O., Chicago, Ill.
Oliver C. Foreman, D. O., Chicago, Ill.

HUNDREDS of members of 3 and boosters of Cameron's Electro-Diagnostic Sets —

Not a single one of our new building, illustrated makes it possible for us to better tal of your most exacting requirements and occupy the entire building. Ideas and instruments are constantly developed in this new plant to solve problems of improved illumination, ing vision and better diagnosis.

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Cameron's Ophthalmoscope
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Cameron's Right Angle Dentalum.
Cameron's Antralamp.
Cameron's Laryngoscopic Mirror.
Cameron's Post Nasal Mirror.
Cameron's Right Angle Retractor.
Cameron's Straight Retractor.
Cameron's Battery and Boilable Cord.
Cameron's Vitroman Potential Adapte Card.
Cameron's Vitroman Electro Adapte.
Cameron's Handle and Boilable Cord.
Cameron's Platinum Amputating Set.
Cameron's Platinum Long-Curved Center.
Cameron's Platinum Short-Straight Center.

666 W. DIVISION ST.
Darkness or Light—
which one for you, Doctor?

"W"e may smell, we may feel, but we can never smell and feel as positively as we can see. Particularly is this true in gynecology. It is impossible for a physician who treats any diseases of women to get along without instruments to expose the vagina, bladder and rectum to his view. Light right down in the field is essential.

I have used several varieties of instruments, but like those made by Cameron best. When there are discharges, they cannot touch the lens or lamp. This is very important, especially in a dark office, or room if you have to examine in the patient's home. These instruments will absolutely enable the physician to get a correct idea of the conditions present, because the light is at the finger tips. This is important, because when we can see every detail we have a most positive impression in mind.

When I was introduced to your lamps and instruments several years ago I was immediately struck with the efficiency with which they demonstrated things, their universal operation from battery and city current, and the fact that they enabled me to see many things without sending the patient to forty different men.

You have a Cameron light or instrument in the set for every purpose, and everything is exposed. They are out of the way, completely sterilizable, safe, always working, and you don't have to worry about anything. I should like to see the physician who could show me anything better for his work.

"From a recent uncial testimonial of a prominent Chicago physician, who uses Cameron's Electro-Diagnostoset."

The doctor of today whose armamentarium includes the latest electrically illuminated and operated instruments, speculate and lamps for every angle of his daily work, is protecting the practice he is building up, by accuracy. Cameron's Model No. 5-A Electro-Diagnostoset provides facilities for Transillumination, Direct Illumination, Improved Instrumentation. More Accurate Diagnosis, Simplified Technique, and Cauterization of all phases of major or minor diagnosis, operative and therapeutic procedure.

Our new building, illustrated above, makes it possible for us to better take care of your most exacting requirements. We own and occupy the entire building. New ideas and instruments are constantly being developed in this new plant to solve your problems of improved illumination, increasing vision and better diagnosis.

CAMERON’S COMPLETE
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Contains:
Cameron's Retinoscope-Galileoscope
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Cameron's Electro-Tonometer Assistant
Cameron’s Boliaba Headlight complete
Cameron’s Ophthalmoscope complete
Cameron’s Prone-Sigmoidoscope
Cameron’s Straight Urethroscope
Cameron’s Curved Urethroscope
Cameron’s Vaginoscope complete
Cameron’s Urethroscopy
Cameron’s Laryngoscope
Cameron’s Post-Nasal Mirror
Cameron’s Nasal Retractor
Cameron’s Laryngoscopic Mirror
Cameron’s Laryngoscopic Mirror
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HUNDREDS of members of your association are satisfied users and boosters of Cameron’s Electro-Diagnostoset. Copies of testimonial letters received unsolicited from your colleagues gladly sent on request to prove to you the value and place for this equipment in your daily practice. (WRITE TODAY FOR LETTERS AND LITERATURE.)

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