Epidemic Questionnaire Reports Tabulated by States to February 28, 1919

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Totals: 5,310 1,337 47,975 156 2,653 227

Notes: About 9 per cent of the cases are reported to have had medical treatment before, or along with, osteopathic treatment.

If you are not proud of the number of reports from your state, help along by sending in a report or urging your fellow osteopath to do so. G. W. R.

How Dr. H. H. Bell Discovered the Log Cabin in Which Dr. Still Was Born

Recital of how an enterprising Virginia osteopath conceived the idea of finding out just where Dr. A. T. Still was born and, if possible, determining if the house still stood, with his success in establishing complete identification of the log-cabin birthplace of our founder, is contained in the following letter:

Dr. H. S. Bunting,
9 South Clinton St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Bunting:
I would like to ask you if the birthplace of Dr. Still is generally known, or known at all, to the profession? I mean the spot, the house.

This question has been in my mind for some time. I have read practically all of the early literature of osteopathy, including the "Autobiography of Dr. Still," and the "History of Osteopathy" by Booth, but nowhere have I seen the Old Doctor's birthplace more accurately located than "about three

(Continued to page 19)
New York State Makes a Concession to Osteopathic Colleges

By Ralph H. Williams, D.O., Member of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners

We have secured a new basis for preliminary educational requirements in New York state. In August, 1917, we went before the Regents and asked for relief on account of the war conditions and at that time secured the adoption of a rule for the period of the war permitting registered osteopathic colleges to admit high school graduates, but requiring of all those who desired to come to New York state the completion of a year each in physics, chemistry and biology.

Realizing that it was going to be necessary to secure the permanence of some such rule to enable the osteopathic colleges to retain their registration in New York we presented a brief to the Board of Regents, a copy of which I enclose you. This brief was presented and personally argued before the Board of Regents on the evening of February 19th last, with the result that the following rule was adopted by the Regents.

It was unanimously voted, "That b of section 409 of Regents Revised Rules be amended as follows:

(2) Prior to January 1, 1926, all matriculants of registered colleges of osteopathy must afford evidence of a general preliminary education equivalent to eight years of elementary education and an approved college entrance four-year high school course." This means that until January 1, 1926, a college registered by the Regents may matriculate students possessing the standard four years high school course without reference to the possession of the three sciences, but that it shall not matriculate any students who have a less preliminary education.

Heretofore a student coming to New York had to have a high school course plus the three sciences. Now the three sciences are not required. This makes a decided concession for New York students, and it also makes it possible for the osteopathic colleges to retain their registration in New York with a lower entrance requirement than was possible heretofore.

The question of preliminary educational requirements in New York after January, 1926, is a matter for determination at that time.

Up to the time of this change in the Regents rules it was doubtful if any college could meet the New York standard and maintain it. This concession eliminated this question at least until January, 1926.

There is, therefore, no question of the retention of its registration by the Chicago College of Osteopathy and students matriculating there are certain of being able to come to New York.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is perfectly entitled to maintain an application for re-registration, and shall hope to be able to notify you before long that they have been registered. Until that time arrives, however, the Chicago College remains the only school registered by New York.

I shall be pleased at any time to afford any information to the College of Osteopathic Physicians of the State of New York, as well as any information when coming to New York.

R. Augustus S. Downing,
Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education, New York State Education Department, Albany, N.Y.

To the Members of the New York Osteopathic Society:

The New York Osteopathic Society, representing the osteopathic profession of the State of New York and thru them, their clientele, earnestly request that the Regents of the University of the State of New York exercise the power they possess to make such modifications in the preliminary educational requirements for osteopathic physicians as will assure the admission of osteopathic graduates to the licensing examination in this state in a reasonable time.

We, therefore, beg your serious consideration of the following reasons why it is impossible for an osteopathic college to meet the educational requirements of the New York State Board of Regents without facing a continued financial deficit which means ultimate bankruptcy:

(a) The law contemplates the licensing of osteopathic physicians in this state under reasonable regulations.

(b) The preliminary educational requirement is higher than is necessary.

(c) The existing regulations lessen the number of osteopaths coming into the state below the actual requirements for osteopathic physicians.

(d) Under the present regulations the colleges are unable to matriculate a body of students sufficient to meet their normal expenses.

In support of contention (a) (The law contemplates the licensing of osteopathic physicians in this state under reasonable regulations), whereas the law contemplates the licensing of osteopathic physicians in the State of New York under reasonable regulations of the Board of Regents, we respectfully submit that to be reasonable such regulations must be capable of fulfillment, and that under the present regulations it is impossible to accomplish the intent of the law. In proof of this we submit the arguments in support of contentions (c) and (d).

In support of contention (b) (That the preliminary educational requirement is higher than necessary), we offer the following:

We assume that the function of the Regents is to foster education along all lines rather than to direct it into the highly endowed institutions by regulations which make a higher education difficult and prohibitively expensive.

We believe that it is more desirable to have a larger percentage of the people with a liberal education than to have a much smaller number with an extensive education and the balance of the people with but a moderate schooling, and yet it is toward the latter condition that the educational situation in this state is drifting.

As evidence of this, we would point to the fact that within the last ten years the applicants for admission to the medical licensing examination in the State of New York has fallen off between twenty-five and thirty per cent, while the population of the state has been steadily increasing. This can be traced to but one cause—the enormously increasing time and cost of securing a medical education and not to an oversupply of physicians. The result of this is the constant diminution of the number of physicians in the smaller cities, towns and villages of the state, making it increasingly difficult for the people of these communities to secure medical attention of any kind without sending long distances. In
Are You Strong for Chronic Practice?

If so these months following hard upon the great 1918-19 Epidemic ought rightfully to make more demand upon your professional skill by the partially convalescent than you can find time to render.

Be advised that the April issue of Osteopathic Health is devoted to telling people about the advantages of osteopathic treatment for curing up the long train of serious consequences that persist after influenza which has not been treated osteopathically in its acute stages.

It is peculiarly, therefore, an issue to make more chronic practice.

The issue is entitled “Preventing the Common After Effects of Influenza.” Heart-weakness after “flu” is pointed out as a great peril—especially to cases that were drugged with aspirin, heroin, phenacetin and other poisons of the heart-depressant type. Other sequellae imminently liable are tuberculosis, paralysis, neuritis, melancholia, earache, deafness, digestive troubles, nervousness, insomnia and persistent debility. Such after-ills are shown to be in some part, at least, the result of the pernicious current drug treatments.

Osteopathy is shown to be successful in preventing such sequellae if in charge of influenza in the acute stages, and almost as successful in curing up such hang-over ills when applied in the chronic stages of semi-convalescent misery.

These poor victims with one foot on the rock of recovery and the other in the slough of suffering and despondency are surely entitled to rescue. The osteopaths who circulate this April issue of Osteopathic Health and thus advise the people about the true nature of their condition and the power of osteopathy to save, will be true humanitarians and they will have plenty of opportunity to prove up the value of their therapeutics.

You will also take satisfaction in the section of this magazine which quotes foremost medical authorities in admission of their powerlessness to aid flu and pneumonia and putting the verdict of failure on drugs, vaccines and serums for such purposes.

We believe the DO who never used a piece of educative literature before, will be tempted if not actuated to make a trial of its virtues when he examines critically this particular magazine.

THE OP COMPANY
Propagandists for the Osteopathic Profession
9 South Clinton Street
CHICAGO
The College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons
Los Angeles California

This college is controlled and operated by the California Osteopathic Association. The college is organized as an educational institution under the laws of California and can never be operated for profit. All fees, gifts, bequests and other receipts must be expended on the education of the students and the improvement of the college facilities for such education.

The science departments are on a laboratory basis.

Each department head is a specialist and each member of the teaching staff has had many years of experience.

The course of study is four years of nine months each.

The preliminary educational requirement is a high school diploma or its equivalent.

A feature of this college is the social life of the students.

The building which houses the college is ideal for its needs. It is fire-proof throughout and modern in every respect. Three large, fast elevators give day and night service.

The college equipment is complete for the administration of each department. In the foundation work of anatomy there is an abundance of dissecting material. A separate room, well equipped, is used exclusively as a laboratory of anatomy. The cadavers are prepared and stored in another room. Each student is provided a disarticulated skeleton for use during his study of osteology.

The Los Angeles Emergency Hospital is open to students of the college and senior students are on duty in four hour shifts during sixteen of the twenty-four hours daily. Students go with the ambulance and assist in the care of every variety of accident. During the last year 27,921 people were treated at this hospital.

Osteopathic principles and technic are thoroughly and comprehensively taught and demonstrated. Graduates from this college prove themselves a credit to osteopathy in practice.

For further information and catalog address

Dr. R. W. Bowling, Dean, - 300 San Fernando Bldg. - Los Angeles, California
IN HOSPITAL WORK

The need for antiseptic solutions in the cleansing of infected wounds is constantly arising, especially in hospitals where today the majority of injured patients are promptly taken. For a long time peroxide of hydrogen has held first place in wound treatment because of its obvious superiority over the uncleanly, irritating and poisonous preparations formerly used.

Experience has shown, however, that peroxide of hydrogen of unknown origin and uncertain character is open to wide variation. Realizing this medical men have appreciated the advantages of Dioxogen a pure peroxide of hydrogen of constant uniformity, strength and freedom from toxic or irritating action. In their hospital practice they have been quick to see its advantages. In the dressing of wounds Dioxogen has proven an ideal antiseptic, not alone because of its prompt control of suppurative processes, but because of its stimulation of tissue repair. In addition, it is odorless, colorless and non-staining to tissues and dressings, qualities which have meant much to both physician and patient.

In view of its dependable germicidal efficiency and freedom from the objectionable features of other antiseptics, it is easy to understand the routine use of Dioxogen in a large proportion of the well equipped hospitals of the land.

Send for interesting booklet.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO., 10 Astor Place, New York City

proof of this statement, we have but to refer you to the last Health Bulletin of the State Board of Health, wherein Dr. Biggs frankly advertises for physicians for certain rural communities.

Is it better to have a few highly trained physicians in centers of population where they can derive an income sufficient to compensate them for the expensive education which the law has compelled them to secure, or is it better to have a larger body of men, well trained along general lines, who can afford to live and labor in the less populated communities? A student for the latter condition is the more desirable one for the osteopath in his practice, it is not only unjust to the osteopath, he is nevertheless required to have the same preliminary education as is required of the student of general medicine. Modern medicine is tending toward the treatment of disease by the use of sera and while the application of the principles of serology are denied to the osteopath, he is nevertheless required to have the same preliminary education to prepare him for such practice as is required of the student of medicine. This is manifestly unfair and we therefore feel justified in asking for different preliminary requirements in harmony with the restrictions placed upon his practice.

In support of our statement that the completion of one year each in physics, chemistry and biology before matriculation is not essential to the proper understanding of the osteopathic course or the practice of osteopathy, we beg to submit the following facts and argument.

We are willing to grant that a course leading to the practice of medicine does necessitate a greater knowledge of biology and chemistry for the reason that modern medicine is tending toward the use of biologic products, toxins and the sera, and the student is therefore justifiably required to have a thorough knowledge of the subjects of biology and bacteriology. The practice of drug medication necessitates a thorо chemical education, but neither of these reasons apply to the osteopathic student, for the following reasons:

The practice of osteopathy does not contemplate the treatment of disease by the use of sera and drugs. Not that the osteopath is not taught the fundamentals of biology and bacteriology, the recognition of all forms of bacteria and the general theory of the application of sera and the theories of immunity. These things are all taught in the osteopathic colleges.

The osteopathic concept of disease and the treatment thereof is based upon the fundamental principle of the general immunity of the blood and tissue to disease; that the body itself contains within itself all of the chemicals, necessary for the cure of disease.

This theory of osteopathic practice is not simply a theory, has been amply demonstrated by the recent epidemic of so-called influenza which swept over the country.

This epidemic is admittedly not due to any particular organism and perhaps not due to any recognizable organism at all, and the serum treatment of it has not met with success to satisfy even the most sanguine. The belief is expressed that if the right serum could be found that it would cure the disease.

Osteopathic treatment, on the other hand, not having to depend upon a knowledge of the particular nature of the infection, proceeds to build up the natural immunity of the body to the toxin which is invading it, and it has done it successfully where other forms of treatment have been ignominious failures, as was evidenced by the report of the recent meeting of health commissioners in Chicago, wherein they stated that the treatment of influenza by the use of drugs and sera had had no apparent effect upon the course of termination of the disease.

We point to the statistics with pardonable pride. The osteopathic figures were made from reports received about January 1st, at about the close of the second wave of the epidemic. They are incomparable, as the reports were only just beginning to come in. We have to report on the figures from 1,698 reporting osteopathic physicians who had cared for 47,397 epidemic cases.

The percentages of losses in general medical practice are taken from reputable medical journals and the reports of health boards. The army
Osteopaths Attention! Protect Yourself!

Don’t let the inevitable catch you napping. When the accident or sickness comes see that you and your family are protected. Also see that you insure with a company that pays its claims. Read what Doctor John T. Downing of Scranton, Pa., has to say about the “Central Business Men’s Association” and the way it pays its claims.

Now, Doctor, You Should Insure in the CENTRAL BUSINESS MEN’S ASSOCIATION

BECAUSE

We cover every accident and every illness.
We issue policies without exceptions or restrictions.
We pay you a claim of one day or more.
We pay as long as you are disabled by accident.
We pay as long as you are disabled by sickness.
We pay for the first week or any part thereof.
We pay full accident benefits for septic infection.
We have no by-laws, policy is entire contract.
We pay claims promptly without red tape.

Central’s Accident and Health Policy
$5,000 for Accidental Death
$25.00 a Week for Total Disability for Either Accident or Sickness
Costs $40.00 Annually or $10.00 Quarterly

READ THIS GUARANTEE. When you get your policy read it carefully. You can be judge, jury and counsel. If the policy is not satisfactory to you, return it to us within three days and your money will be refunded.

CENTRAL BUSINESS MEN’S ASSOCIATION
Westminster Building, Chicago, Ill.
H. G. ROYER, President
C. O. PAULEY, Secretary and Treasurer

Central Business Men’s Ass’n., Westminster Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Please accept my thanks for your draft to cover my recent claim and my sincere appreciation of your promptness and courtesy in all your dealings with me.

I regret that in the past four years I have had to present three claims, one accident and two sick benefits. I carried a similar policy with another association and presented identically the same claims to both. The other association only paid the claims after a long lapse of time and numerous excuses and bickerings till it became so exasperating to me that I cancelled my policies with them. The contrast of their treatment of my claims and your treatment of the same is so marked (you have always been so prompt and courteous) that it gives me positive pleasure to recommend the Central Business Men’s Association of Chicago to all my friends.

You may use this letter in any way you please.

Very truly yours,

John T. Downing.
In League with his Skilled Hands

An agent that assures adequate softening and moistening of the bowel contents, proper lubrication, that promotes peristalsis and absorbs toxic substances, enables the Osteopathic physician to successfully and satisfactorily overcome constipation and its sequellae. Nujol acts mechanically, not medicinally.

Nujol is non-absorbable, non-digestible, bland, soothing.

Nujol trains the bowels to act naturally, instead of forcing them to move abnormally.

Nujol embodies superlative quality, assured by world-wide source of supply, perfection of manufacturing processes, rigid standardization.

Samples to physicians on request

Nujol Laboratories
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
50 Broadway, New York

Records are taken from the reports from the Army Medical Corps.

Fatalities From Influenza under Regular Medicine and osteopathic treatment:
Medical Losses (estimated) 12 to 15%  
Osteopathic (actual) .............. 4%  

Pneumonia Fatalities under Care of Regular Medicine and of Osteopathy:
In Civilian Practice (estimated) .25%  
In U. S. Army Camps ..........98.5%  
Osteopathic—  
In Civilian Practice (actual) ....10%  

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of the City of New York, recently reported that the fatalities in pneumonia cases in the district under his supervision amounted to 22%.

The above osteopathic figures are compiled from data being secured by the American Osteopathic Association, and all cases were rejected where there could be question as to the correctness of the diagnosis. It also includes cases where osteopathic treatment was called in late and patients received both medical and osteopathic treatment. A large proportion of these latter cases died.

These figures are not offered for the purpose of making invidious comparisons of therapeutic systems, but simply in support of the statement that inasmuch as the theory and application of osteopathic principles is a general as against the theory of a specific therapy, it is not essential that the osteopathic course have the same preliminary education or the extent of professional education along biological and bacteriological lines that is required of the practitioner of drug therapy.

The same argument is relatively true of the necessity for preliminary educational work in chemistry. The osteopath should and does receive the same training in physiological and organic chemistry that is given to the medical student, but he does not require nor will he ever use the extent of education in inorganic chemistry and the chemistry of drugs and compatibles which must be a part of the education of a medical student. It is entirely compatible with an adequate education of an osteopathic student that he receive his preliminary chemical education during the freshman year of his college work.

We are entirely agreed that the student should receive instruction either inside or outside of the osteopathic college in the subjects of physics, chemistry and biology during the freshman year where it had not already been acquired, but we maintain that the presence of any or all of these subjects at the time of his matriculation does not in our judgment make him incompetent to properly complete the work and he shall receive. It is further our judgment, backed by the opinion of the instructors in physiology in our colleges, that to get the best conception of the work in physiology that the study of biology should be concurrent with the beginning of the study of physiology; that where this had been the case, greater progress in physiology has been made than where the student had received his instruction in biology from one to three years previously.

In support of contention (c), (The existing regulations lessen the number of osteopaths coming into the state below the actual requirements for osteopathic physicians.) We submit that:

The dearth of osteopathic physicians coming into the state of New York has been due to the fact that at the time of the passage of the present Medical Practice Act in 1907 the osteopathic profession agreed to what they then believed was the highest possible standing on which their colleges could meet and exist, and have since agreed to increased requirements which we hoped and at that time believed that they could meet.

Frankly we overestimated and are now brought face to face with the proposition that unless less exacting requirements are made of the osteopathic colleges in the matter of matriculations, no osteopathic college can seek registration in New York, and the already inadequate supply of new practitioners will cease entirely.

At our earnest insistence and solicitation the colleges overestimated their ability to meet the requirements in New York. They made an honest effort to live up to them, and have failed to meet their expenses.

In support of contention (d) (Under the present regulations the colleges are unable to matriculate a body of students sufficient to meet their normal expenses), we submit the following:

Be it understood that none of the osteopathic colleges of the United States are endowed institutions, and they must therefore depend absolutely upon their matriculation fees for meeting their expenses. Four of these institutions are strictly educational institutions, non-profit-sharing, and all of the income must be spent either for the expenses or the improvement of the institutions themselves, and they are so controlled that no man or group of men may use them for personal gain. Their control is practically vested in the entire profession in the states in which they are located. This is true of both the Chicago College of Osteopathy and the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, the only two osteopathic institutions which have ever been registered by the Regents.

The principal reason for their failure to secure a sufficient student body to meet their expenses was not due to an indisposition on the part of young men and women to matriculate in their institutions, but to the fact that in meeting the requirements of New York their matriculants were practically reduced to those desiring to come to New York State to practice and to a few who desired to go to other states who had the preliminary education required by New York.

With but few exceptions—three, we believe—no state requires more than a standard four-year high school course for matriculation in an osteopathic college, and the other two beside New York do not require that the college from which a candidate comes must admit no student who does not meet the preliminary requirements of that state. The result of this is that the colleges registered by the state of New York are com-
He Has the Vision

DR. R. M. WOLF
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
BIG TIMBER, MONT.

Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting,  March 9, 1919.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Doctor:

Please send me Seven Hundred copies of the March number of the OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH. You have published many numbers which I will concede were very valuable, but this issue, in my estimation, not only excels all other numbers of your publication but surpasses all other publications I have ever seen as a booklet for educating the laity.

It most certainly impresses the reader as to the marvelous and meritorious things that were accomplished by Osteopathy during the spread of the Flu, in handling Flu, Flu-Pneumonia and other Complications and, as well to the absolute failure of Drugs, Vaccines and Serums. It is indispensable and invaluable.

Every True-Blue Osteopath can but feel it a sense of duty, I believe, to use it vigorously. He should feel that he owes it to the science of Osteopathy and to the welfare of humanity to present the laity with this fine opportunity to become enlightened and informed on a subject of such paramount importance such as by sending out a very large number of this March issue.

The world must be informed as to the utter failure of Drugs, Serums and Vaccines. What better way than this of imparting this information? In as small a city as Big Timber I am showing my valuation of this really wonderful little March magazine by distributing 700 copies of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, and if the population were much greater I would send out many thousands

I would like very much to see it arranged by the AOA to send a copy of this March issue of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH to every United States Senator and Representative, every State Senator and Representative, and every Governor of the different States. If we want them to understand us let us give them the magazine that has put our best foot forward. Why not?

Fraternally, with appreciation,

R. M. WOLF, D. O.
Big Timber, Montana

[Publisher's Note: There were still 9,000 copies of this March issue remaining to sell when we went to press with The OP, and we hope that Dr. Wolf’s appeal will cause nine orders to gobble them all up.]
The physical condition of the Chicago College of Osteopathy is today potentially the best osteopathic college in the country, and we believe that the best interests of the osteopathic profession, and the clientele of the profession in this state is best subserved by the establishment of a flat high school graduation for the preliminary educational requirement, for admission to an osteopathic college, as the requisite for registration in the state of New York. Therefore, we urge that your Honorable Board make such changes in the rules of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, to matriculate students who have the following preliminary education, to wit: A diploma from a standard four-years' high school education, to-wit:
"Osteopathic Health" Standard Literature

We offer the following brochures, all of which are standard numbers, at $4.00 a hundred. In lots of 500 we will extend a discount of 10%. In lots of 1,000 or over we will extend a discount of 20%.

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No. 3 Bursitis; Glass Arm; Brachial Neuritis; Flat Foot and "Broken Arches"; Hay Fever Cured by Osteopathy. This brochure tells how "foot troubles" are associated with spinal and pelvic lesions. Also how base-ball pitchers are cured of "Glass Arm." A fine story about osteopathy and Hay Fever, telling importance of early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

No. 6 Osteopathy in the Infectious Diseases: A brochure by Professor Lane. A popularized, scientific exposition showing why osteopathy is the most efficient and effective system for combating the infectious diseases.

No. 7 Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin: A modernized edition of Dr. Bunting's famous brochure which was the first classic in osteopathic popular literature; originally issued seventeen years ago and has been through six large editions. It is always in demand and stands today as the most complete and comprehensive brief, general statement of osteopathy ever prepared.

No. 8 Osteopathy in the Inflammatory Diseases: The fifth of the documents by Professor Lane and deals with boils, chronic dysentery, tonsillitis, etc.

No. 9 Nephritis, Dyspepsia, Insomnia and Neuralgia: Also story of a remarkable cure of a blind, imbecile child by osteopathy, being an extraordinary example of the potency of osteopathy. Founded on a case in the Philadelphia Municipal Court.

No. 11 A Chronic Dyspeptic Greatly Surprised—Strains and Sprains of the Back and Limbs—Osteopathy for Men—A Fall From a Chair Gave Baby Constipation—"Neglecting a Fine Machine." A very useful brochure for getting people interested in osteopathy who are afraid to tackle any reading matter which seems to be "heavy."

No. 12 How "Bad" Mechanism in Our "Joints" Makes Sickness: A splendid illustrated brochure dealing in detail with lesions. Shows how sub-luxations may cause pressure on nerves and how the free circulation of blood supply and nerve force is interfered with. One of Dr. Bunting's most valuable brochures which has been through several editions.


No. 16 Osteopathy Potent Where Serums and Vaccines Fail: Shows how little can be expected of the various serums and vaccines in view of scientific knowledge of today and why osteopathy has a particular potency in most of the diseases for which these serums and vaccines have been experimentally applied.

"Osteopathic Health" Published by

The Bunting Publications, Inc.

9 So. Clinton Street, Chicago
school course, or its equivalent, which has been secured after the completion of eight years of primary education.

In conclusion we are honestly of the belief that your Honorable Board can do more to promote higher education and better education in osteopathic colleges at this time by establishing such standards for matriculation as will enable colleges registered in this state to secure a student body sufficiently large to give them an income adequate not only for their normal expenditures, for a competent faculty and for adequate equipment with additions thereto, but also for the establishment of research laboratories in connection therewith which will be of inestimable value to the student body, rather than by requirements in order to meet which they are compelled to live a hand-to-mouth existence without adequate funds to do the things that they earnestly desire to do.

If, at the time the Chicago College was registered, it had been permitted to accept matriculation under the requirements named herein, it would today be in a strong financial position.

No charge of inconsistency can lie against your Honorable Board for making different preliminary educational qualifications for osteopathic and dental students. The osteopathic licentiate in this state is required to take the same examination as is required of the medical licentiate, yet he is limited in his practice. If the same requirements, so far as professional education is concerned, are made for each, you cannot make fish of one and flesh of the other. We are led to believe that under equal professional requirements the limitations found in the law is unconstitutional. We do not see to raise this question if it can be avoided, preferring that differences be made in the matriculation requirements which will apparently, at least, justify the limitations imposed upon osteopaths in their practice.

We beg leave to remind your Honorable Board of the remarks of the late Hon. Andrew S. Draper on the question of educational requirements for schools teaching the practice of the healing art. We cannot quote verbatim, but the substance thereof was to the effect that he had arrived when it was not only wise but expedient to make different educational standards for the professional man who desired to practice surgery, the one who wished to practice with the use of drugs, and the one who practiced without the use of drugs. He had been a deep student of the subject, his grasp of it has never been excelled. The time was ripe at the time these words were uttered for such a recognition of the difference, which should be made fundamentally in the education of these various branches of the healing art.

We feel and believe that the time has arrived when something along the line of this prophecy must be realized. We believe that the Board of Regents, rather than the State Legislature, is the body to put it into execution. There is and should be a legitimate difference in the educational requirements, preliminary and professional, for the osteopathic licentiate. The law, by inference, requires the licensing of osteopathic physicians. In order that this may be possible, the requirements must be capable of fulfillment under as high an educational requirement as the osteopathic graduates as are necessary to meet the demands and requirements of the people of New York who do desire and demand osteopathic treatment.

If it will aid your Honorable Board in an equitable determination of this question, we will be pleased to appear before you in person at such time and place as you may designate, to afford you any additional information or answer any questions relative to it.

We respectfully request your early and favorable consideration of this appeal, in order that the colleges and prospective students from the State of New York may shape their affairs accordingly for the future.—Respectfully, C. M. Bancroft, D. O., Secretary, Board of Directors, New York Osteopathic Society. Respectfully sub-

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OP Co., 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

mitted, Ralph H. Williams, D. O., Member, New York State Board of Medical Examiners.

New York, January 26, 1919

Dr. Augustus S. Downing,
Asst. Commissioner for Higher Education,
New York State Education Department,
Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. Downing:

In conformity with your suggestion, I here- with enclose you a brief in re the matter of pre- liminary educational requirements for matricula- tion in a college of osteopathy registered by the Board of Regents.

I am enclosing one copy for each of the mem- bers of the Board of Regents, and the following sug- kindly transmit to them; also one copy for your- self and another for Dr. Finley.

"I sincerely trust that you will use your in- fluence to secure as early a determination of this question as is possible, that we may shape our future course of action.—Very truly yours, Ralph H. Williams, D. O., Member New York State Board of Medical Examiners.

February 11, 1919.

Dr. Augustus S. Downing,
Asst. Com'r for Higher Education,
New York State Education Department,
Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. Downing:

In reading over the brief recently sent you for submission to the Board of Regents I note that I failed to put into definite form the rule we suggest for adoption by the Regents.

To the end that the Regents may have the proposition in a definite form I would be obliged if you will append the following sum- mary to the brief:

That, Warrants a professional course covering four years provides adequate time not only for the proper training of a student for the practice of osteopathy, but also for suitable training in the fundamental sciences of physics, chemistry, and biology, we respectfully urge favorable con- sideration and adoption by the Regents in such form as may be developed. The suggested rule relative to matriculation in a regis- tered osteopathic college.

The admission requirements for matriculation in an osteopathic college registered by the Regents shall be the possession of a diploma earned after the completion of a standard four- years' high school course, or its full equivalent, and that to be registered an osteopathic college must maintain in its approved professional cur- riculum satisfactory courses in the sciences of physics, chemistry and biology, respectively."

I am enclosing you copies of this summary of the argument that I may place one in the hands of each member of the Board of Regents.—Very truly yours, Ralph H. Williams, D. O., Member

New York State Board of Medical Examiners.

Two Great History-Making Features Gladdened

the New York Osteopathic Society

TWO history-making events featured the meeting of the New York Osteopathic So- ciety at Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, March 1st.

One was the report by Dr. George W. Riley of the percentages of losses from influenza and pneumonia as shown by official figures of the medical doctors, and the comparison of these fig- ures with those of osteopaths. Along with this were the two addresses by Drs. George H. Mer- kley and W. L. Buster, giving their personal ex- periences in handling cases.

The second outstanding feature was the address by Dr. Augustus S. Downing, representing the State Board of Regents. There has been doubt on the part of many New York osteopaths as to the attitude of the Regents toward the profession, and this question was fully answered by Dr. Downing. Not only does the Board of Regents maintain an absolute impartiality toward osteopaths and osteopathic colleges but, recognizing the difficulties under which we work and the sincerity of our purposes, there is a liberal spirit on the part of the Regents which might almost be interpreted as partiality.

Dr. Downing made an urgent plea for reports from those who had not yet sent them in, and doubtless if complete returns are filed with him a still better showing can be made for osteopathy in influenza. Will not those who are still delinquent in sending case reports to Dr. Riley please send them in at once?

With great cleverness two business sessions were interspersed with the rest of the program arranged, before them in definite form and noisless dispatch. It would be fine if mem- bers of our profession from some other states could attend the New York meet- ings, and learn how to get things done speedily.

George V. Webster of Carthage told of an original method of making and applying moulded splints. When you see the name Webster linked up with Carthage, N. Y., you at once think of acidosis and "Concerning," but this demonstra- tion showed that George thinks some things out besides acidosis. He showed how he utilizes some other member of the family with a similarly and is capable of development to make it fit any emergency.

Dr. David Belmat, also of Carthage, late of Cody, Wyoming, gave a summary of his experiences at that camp with the flu epidemic.

Dr. E. M. Downing of York, Pa. (don't confuse...
him with Hon. Augustus), who was on his way home from Chicago after taking the post-graduate course at the Chicago College of Osteopathy, told something of the course and the institution.

He mentioned that of the 42 osteopaths who composed the post-graduate class, one was from New York and five were from Pennsylvania. He spoke in the highest praise of the work of each of the five members of the staff who conducted the course, and commended the earnestness and the spirit of the Chicago profession who are in charge of the work of the college.

Major Robert H. Brown, formerly instructor in Sanitary Science at Columbia University, and late of the Sanitary Corps of the U. S. A., told of the pleasure he took, now he has doffed his uniform, in stating some facts regarding endless red-tape and "paper-work" of army regulations. He said that while there was a reasonable excuse for confusion and failure and lack of coordination in the foreign service, only incompetence and utter disregard of common sense and decency could account for conditions which prevailed at all of the camps with which he had personal knowledge. He did not place the blame on the commanding officers in most instances, for generally they did all that an individual could do under the circumstances; in his judgment the men higher up were culpable. He told a story concerning the influenza epidemic that was equal in many details to the worst that has been printed, and his story was first-hand, inside information.

Dr. S. L. Gants of Providence, R. I., according to the comments made by Dr. Beeman at the end of his demonstration of how he sets ribs, must be very nearly a regular osteopath. Dr. Gants did not attempt any elaborate theorizing, nor did he spell any text-book anatomy stuff. He simply told something of the course and the institution. He spoke in the highest praise of the work of each of the five members of the staff who conducted the course, and commended the earnestness and the spirit of the Chicago profession who are in charge of the work of the college.

Dr. Norman B. Atty of Springfield, Mass., another New England practitioner who helped to make the program a complete one. (In his notice of the meeting Carl said: "I hope the printer does not slip up on that period after the B." Well, he didn't.) Dr. Atty's message was listened to with tense attention and roundly applauded.

There was a short impromptu address by Dr. Arthur M. Flack, dean of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. He had been in conference with Dr. Downing and was able to announce that the Philadelphia College very soon again would be registered by the Board of Regents, and this was confirmed later by Dr. Augustus M. Downing, assistant commissioner for Higher Education of New York state.

Nothing short of a stenographic report of the splendid talk of Dr. Downing could convey his message to the New York society. He was frank without being severe. He mentioned our shortcomings without condemning us for them. He praised us for points which he believed merit praise. He made some comparisons with other schools which were not wholly to the discredit of osteopathy. In a word he stated his honest conviction that we, as a school, are honest and sincere and have shown an earnest purpose to measure up to high standards as soon as such standards can possibly be reached, and consequently the Board is willing to grant sometime during which the colleges can prepare to meet the standards set.

A scholarly brief had been prepared previous to the meeting by Dr. C. M. Bancroft, secretary of the society, and Dr. R. H. Williams, osteopathic member of the state board of examiners, setting forth in a masterly way the arguments supporting the plea for an extension of time to meet the requirements of the Board of Regents.

In answering the brief Dr. Downing stated that in registering colleges the board took into consideration the fact that none of the osteopathic schools has any endowment and of necessity had to be given time in which to reach the high plane occupied by institutions with heavy endowment and receiving large state appropriations. Dr.
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Technique that saves your back and nerves, helps to get good results, best, easiest and quickest way. Diagnosis and Applied Anatomy helps you to analyze your cases for intelligent technique. Individual work. Course only by special arrangement. Four weeks.

No. 3. Cadaver Course on Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Over forty operations done by student on the Cadaver. A month's course does not make you a specialist, but it starts you in the right direction. We help you in selecting instruments. Clinical work accompanies the course. Four weeks. Enter by special appointment. Address DR. C. C. REID, 535 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Downing gave an original definition of a profession as distinguished from a vocation, which was starring in some respect. A vocation or business a man may spend much time to prepare himself for his work, and the knowledge gained accrue to his personal benefit. But in a profession, one prepares himself at considerable expenditure of time, energy and money, to fit himself to be of service to his fellow man. In the one case the preparation is for a selfish purpose. In the case of the profession the purpose is unselfish, altruistic. The true professional man will devote himself with as much zeal to a case from which he can never realize a dollar, as to one that will bring large fees.

Dr. Downing closed by saying that while he believed the osteopaths are entitled to a place of honor among the professions, there is a class that deserves only condemnation—because they seek only one thing, money. He referred to the brazen counterfeits who have been dubbed "hang nails," and he gave the welcome information that the law will have teeth in it, and that it will do it in a most satisfactory manner. He said that the law will have teeth in it, and that it will work, and work effectively.

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523 So. Ashland Boul.
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How Osteopathy Works in Curing Influenza and Pneumonia

A paper by W. L. Buster, D. O., of New York City, before the Twelfth Mid-Year Meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society at Albany, March 1st.

Based Upon Experience in the Successful Treatment of 135 Cases of Influenza and 28 Cases of Pneumonia Without One Fatality.

WHEN I accepted the invitation to address this learned and distinguished audience on the subject of Influenza and Pneumonia, I had in mind the successful work I have done during the epidemic thus far, and the results. I purpose to depart from the academic text-book fashion of giving you what you can read from our journals and textbooks. What I will say today will be based upon my observations of cases treated since the early days of October, and if my optimism seems to reach beyond bounds, I can only justify my stand by pointing out that too much cannot be said about it.

I shall try to make my address one of hope for humanity, encouragement to the profession, fearless arraignment of the medical profession, and adding a word of advice and warning, if not a premonition, too much, to osteopaths.

Volumes are written by osteopaths from all over the country, and what I may say will doubtless be repeated and echoed what others have experienced and said. However, osteopath success has been its own vindication and so intensely gratifying that too much cannot be said about it.

When comparison is made between osteopaths and medical practitioners, as a pleasure, the eyes of thousands are justified in publishing to the world the facts that stand out so boldly, challenging the admiration of a discriminating public, and all who have elected wisely, the use of this form of treatment.

A great plague has swept, and is still sweeping our land. A plague whose death-rate is higher than any in the memory of the present generation. We are just now beginning to compute and reckon the results. Hundreds of thousands have fallen, victims of the scourge. Medical practice availed but little to check its ravages. It is not pretty. A strong man in the flesh, could see and know! Would that the hearts and minds of the public could see and know! Am I justified in saying, that in pneumonia the lungs fill and the heart ceases its endeavor. That's it. You've robbed the heart of its normal power and created a chronic cardia failure.

It is not pretty. A strong man in the flesh, could see and know! Would that the hearts and minds of the public could see and know! Am I justified in saying, that in pneumonia the lungs fill and the heart ceases its endeavor. That's it. You've robbed the heart of its normal power and created a chronic cardiac failure.

I repeat in capital letters, THERE IS!

A case of influenza I treated in a week's time, I diagnosed pneumonia. I heated a cedulas press and public and published brochures.

They failed.

All failed.

And the leading bacteriologists, pathologists and medical scientists all say, no vaccine or serum has yet been found that does the work, that can be relied upon. Read a recent article by Dr. Biggs in the Health Bulletin of the Department of Health of this state, who says this. He knows.

These vaccines and serums were all tried, both as cures and preventives. They experimented upon a cedulas and thoroughly frightened public with their dangerous diabolical conglomerations of germs. Five million dead "bugs" injected into some poor body at a squirt! Shades of the prophets! Such profanation of the temple of the poor sufferer, for the only hope in pneumonia is to secure and maintain good blood circulation in the lungs. About as much sense in giving aspirin to a bad influenza or pneumonia case, as to draw the fires from the furnace under the boilers of the engines that run the pumps in a foundering ship, whose hull is filling with water. In Heaven's name, don't do it!

I say this to you because some osteopaths, I hear, tell their patients they may take aspirin—that it is harmless. It can be bought without a prescription and is sold openly, and the public use it indiscriminately for about all the ills to which they are subject. Modern medical practice availed but little to check its ravages. It is not pretty. A strong man in the flesh, could see and know! Would that the hearts and minds of the public could see and know! Am I justified in saying, that in pneumonia the lungs fill and the heart ceases its endeavor. That's it. You've robbed the heart of its normal power and created a chronic cardiac failure.

The respirate from restlessness and suffering is but temporary. Worse follows, and in pneumonia the lungs fill and the heart ceases its endeavor. It stands to reason that many deaths are attributable, directly, to the use of aspirin.

After aspirin what? Strychnia, digitalis and adrenalin. That's it. You've robbed the heart muscle of its normal power and created a chronic cardiac failure.

I'm just a few days the physician calls it "flu" or pneumonia.

What is the cause of it? Why are the seeming different and most of them report that the germ is so small that it percolates freely through the finest filters and that it is invisible under the highest powered microscope. Selah and discovered the amount to nothing.

Numerous vaccines and serums have been made and announced each in turn as the great specific.
IN PART WHY INFLUENZA WAS SO DANGEROUS

In the midst of the great epidemic, now happily passing, the Washington (D.C.) Herald with its best intentions printed on its front page, in the top of column in box formation to give it prominence, the following misinformation on the "authoritative" of a prominent Washington physician, purporting to be a prescription that would help a human being, coming down with influenza:

Hints for Curbing Influenza If a Doctor Is Available

An emergency Spanish influenza prescription for an adult, while waiting for the visit of a doctor, is given by a prominent Washington physician, as follows:

Quinine muriate . . . . . . 12 grains
Calomel . . . . . . . . . . 2 grains
Cinnamon . . . . . . . . . . 2 grains
Hexamethylin . . . . . . . . 2 grains
Aspirin . . . . . . . . . . 2 grams
Calcium acetate . . . . . . . . 12 grains
The prescription contains two capsules. One should be given every two or three hours. A few simple comfort measures can be given by the home nurse. If possible the patient should be in a bright, well-ventilated room, with wide-opened windows, but well out of a draft. A sponge bath, followed by an alcohol rub, is soothing to the sufferer. An ice pack at the head has been found to be valuable in relieving a patient's headache.

Every effort should be made to obtain the services of a qualified physician.

The fresh-made graces all over the North American continent attest that such treatment was really a part of the danger of the epidemic. It was equally dangerous if taken on the advice of a well-meaning but misguided newspaper or from the home servant or, if taken on the prescription of a well-meaning but misrepresented and misquoted physician. God have mercy on human beings who are the victims of such malpractice.

The April issues of Osteopathic Health quotes enough sane allopathic authorities to cashier this "prominent Washington physician" who gave the Washington newspaper that prescription and who do doubt pumped such potions in scores and perhaps hundreds of trusting Washington people. No doubt, while the osteopathic doctors in Washington were losing patients in excess of about 1 per cent, this allopathic antideluvian was burying his patients with fatuous periodicity and fully sustaining the reputation of osteopathy, as history and as a school, as losing from 20 to 25 per cent of his cases. The new brand of influenza is deadly enough without any treatment at all—as innumerable deaths in the Arctic circle and distant islands of the sea prove where doctors who give such medicines are happily scarce—but when the infection is re-infected by such rank tisues, the results are hideous. When things are thus it is any wonder that people died in Wash­ington, D.C., faster than undertakers could bury them.

Newspapers such as The Washington Herald that have been imposed upon by doctors who pass as up-to-date and responsible ought to investigate this situation in the wake of the epidemic, now that the whole naked truth is obtainable, and turn the machine guns of pitiless publicity upon the back numbers of the healing art who are dis­crediting this art by the best authorities of their own profession.

Every osteopathic doctor owes it to mankind to keep his newspaper editors of his community are given this April issue of Osteopathic Health which puts the allopathic profession on its back with a health article that can be read three times. It says that drugs, vaccines and serums in influenza and pneumonia. Newspapers are a wide-awake bunch, they are almost universally fair-minded and open to criticism, and are seeking the light and want to be set right. They will welcome the truth and will promulgate it enthusiastically. It is your mission, if you sit back and fail to give them the authoritative facts which your field journal contains, and thereby give an open field to the muckracks of pharmaceutical medicine for imposing their bankrupt and sterile practice on the credulous public.

We wish that the six thousand osteopaths of the world would each make a personal call this month on every newspaper editor of their respective homes with a copy of the April issue of Osteopathic Health, and back it up with the March issue of the same publication which puts the anathema of pure science on the use of drugs and vaccines for influenza.

You will be surprised how grateful and thankful the editors of our newspapers are to get this solid assistance from us and how much they will pass it along to the people right gracefully. For example, in this issue of Osteopathic Physician we reprint newspaper and editorial comment on the first two issues of this magazine in the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Post, which will be printed in the April issues of the Rocky Mountain News and Denver Post, and in the April issues of Osteopathic Health. You can get equally good results if you will act on this advice intelligently and industriously.

THE RIGHT KIND OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT ADVERTISING

It is a pleasure to observe the kind of newspaper advertising which the Boston Health Department ran for the education of the people in the midst of the flu epidemic. While in many other places the press was used to perpetuate the antideluvian superstition that drugs would prevent or cure the prevailing infec­tion, or the modern superstition that vaccines or serums would help with the disease, the Boston Herald made in the fullness of the opportunity by running such display advertising copy as follows; which, we took from the Boston Herald:

Health Department City of Boston Official Bulletin Influenza Prevented

By Drugs? It Can't Be Done But simple, right living will go a long way toward accomplishing that end. Cover your Cough—Clean your Hands—Scald your Tableware—Breathe Fresh Air—Keep out of the Sick Room—Avoid Crowds. If you feel sick, go to bed, and call your doctor.

There is only one change we should like to see made in the legendary copy: we want it in light of the more than 50,000 epidemic cases reported by the osteopathic profession with a death rate of less than 1%. This article, if the demand, would add perfection to this public health department's message. The last injunction should read: call your osteopath. That is what we have been saying, but in the epidemic "state medicine" it would be too much to expect until the leaven of health science for which osteopathy stands has worked over the public mind a good deal further. We are not saying that osteopathic communities are enlightened enough to print such official medical truth as Boston's. No doubt the Christian science movement there has added a progressive attitude to the drug superstition. But so has the osteopathic movement in Boston. And the osteopathic movement in Boston is advancing today as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and today as Dr. Richard Cabot.

It is encouraging indeed to those who practice an enlightened form of therapeutics such as osteopathy and to those among our practitioners who campaign to educate the public up to the truth and to seek the best modern resources of healing to see such a progressive attitude on the part of a city health department as this health bulletin indicates for Boston. May such institutional advertising increase and have many imitators.

WE ARE AS RAPACIOUS AS OXYGEN FOR WORK

Many of our friends write us that they are working deeper in osteopathic service. We fairly envy them. We have a surplus store of kinetic intelligence, as time, equipment and literature that we fairly yearn to have utilized for osteopathy's advantage. We would gladly make the best possible use of the best modern resources of healing to see such a progressive attitude on the part of a city health department as this health bulletin indicates for Boston. May such institutional advertising increase and have many imitators.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

MEDICS GRASPING FOR MORE POWER

The State Legislature of Illinois is considering a bill to consolidate the Chicago Building department with the Chicago Health department.

It is said that the city health department has proposed to take the control of the sanitary provision of the Chicago civic code away from the Health department and to combine it with the Building department, but the medics put up such a persistent and bitter fight that the change was defeated.

Why should medics try to become themselves to be particularly fitted to supervise the sanitary provisions and arrangements of buildings? It is an arrogant presumption without warrant in the facts.

The control and supervision of such sociological and sanitary affairs in civic matters should properly be in the hands of sanitary engineers and sociological experts and a well constituted building department should, of course, have such men on its staff.

Some years ago there was introduced in the city council of a western municipality an ordinance to make all such sociological and sanitary conditions be especially be in the hands of sanitary engineers and sociological experts and a well constituted building department which should, of course, have such men on its staff.

So much for the unused potentialities of Osteopathic Health.

Then there is the vast and as yet practically unused power for good in campaigning with the Lane book, "A. T. Still, Founder of Osteopathy." We printed a first edition of 2,000 of these, feeling that the unusual original merit of the book, "A. T. Still, Founder of Osteopathy," should be and known how well under the Osteopathic Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO it would be over the top, we should have been compelled to print just one million copies of each of these issues for the past six months and it would continue for the next ten years! That is what we mean when we mean when we say we would like to be kept busy.

We mean magnifying our tasks and multiplying our output ten to twenty times. Really, nothing less will ever meet our own conception of our worth, dignity and interest in the osteopathic profession. We confess that we feel like pikers when we realize so fully like pikers when we realize so fully what should and know how well under the Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO it would be over the top, we should have been compelled to print just one million copies of each of these issues for the past six months and it would continue for the next ten years! That is what we mean when we mean when we say we would like to be kept busy.

If so much for the unused potentialities of Osteopathic Health.

The editor of The OP-also had sent the editor of Rocky Mountain News a letter accompanying a copy of "The Day of Therapeutic Reckoning," calling its attention emphatically to the wonderful record made by our profession in curing epidemic cases and asking him to give the situation such editorial attention as he thought it deserved. Our respective appeals naturally pulled together and would serve to increase the force of the invitation. Probably the Denver Osteopaths also reinforced.

The joint result secured in the Rocky Mountain News (one among many) goes to show how comparatively little publicity can be secured when our resources and efforts are not concentrated on one purpose.

We repeat we are hungry for work and we shall value the effort of every subscriber to help make The OP the most serviceable newspaper imaginable.

PLEASE SEND THE OP PERTINENT NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS OF INTEREST

The editor will value your work as an associate editor of The OP if you will clip out such newspaper clippings of interest as you think have relation to our osteopathic work. We shall be glad to receive such clippings and articles as you think have relation to our osteopathic work and will be helpful to the editor of OH and also OH all that you most want them to be. And you will receive our profound gratitude.

THE MOTHER OF OSTEOPATHIC JOURNALS AGAIN A SERIOUS COMPETITOR

We are pleased to note what a wonderfully fine advertising campaign is being conducted by the ASO Journal in these recent months. The improvement in value has been remarkable.

We are pleased to note what a wonderfully fine advertising campaign is being conducted by the ASO Journal in these recent months. The improvement in value has been remarkable.

First and foremost Dr. Chas. C. Teall has lent a "pioneering" touch to his advertising and how interestingly and helpfully this old shark works on all pertinent osteopathic matters. He has given the OP many a good lift in the past and we are sure he will show us how medics should be put into the hands of sanitary engineers and sociological experts and a well constituted building department which should, of course, have such men on its staff.

That is what we mean when we mean when we say we would like to be kept busy.

If so much for the unused potentialities of Osteopathic Health.
Everybody Knows About The Lane Book, "A.T. Still Founder of Osteopathy"!

Many doctors have complimented us on its production.
Some doctors are using it in quantities to distribute to their patients as patient educators.
WHY NOT YOU?

Buy in Quantity! Save Money!

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Single copy, $2.00; 10 copies, $18.00; 25 copies, $42.50
50 copies, $80.00; 100 copies, $150.00

A smashing blow at drug superstition is this wonderful elucidation of Professor Lane. It is likewise a gigantic lift upwards for osteopathic therapy into the clear light of scientific interpretation. It is popularly written withal so as to be a people's mentor on these subjects.

AS PROFESSIONAL POLICY

This book should be sent to every newspaper and periodical editor in America. You should send it to those within your circle of contact and acquaintance. This book should be put into every library in America.

First come, first served. This edition was limited to 2,000 copies. How long do you think these books will last?

THE OP, 9 So. Clinton Street, Chicago
The Osteopathic Physician

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Special Information for Osteopaths

Under the laws of some States osteopaths are prohibited from using anything of a drug nature.

Dionol and Emulsified Dionol have no drug contents whatever and hence do not come under these restrictions. Their action is in strict consonance with osteopathic principles, being entirely mechanical, hence no drug re-actions: are possible.

Osteopaths, throughout America, are using large quantities of these preparations, and there has never been a legal exception taken to their use, excepting in one case, and when the authorities learned the above facts the case went by default and they never even appeared against the doctor in question.

Dionol treatment is the only remedial agent that we are aware of that acts strictly in a mechanical sense and without drug reaction and which may be safely employed, internally or externally by drugless physicians generally.—The Dionol Co., Detroit, Mich.

Norwood Knee Brace

Dr. J. J. Moriarty, Osteopathic Physician, Ottawa, Ill.

Dr. R. R. Norwood, Mineral Wells, Tex.

Dear Doctor:
The brace fits perfectly and they are doing wonderful work. The patient is delighted with them. I expect her to walk without crutches in 60 days. She has been on crutches for 18 months. For the first two years before that she was bedridden and carried to chair when able to sit up.

Yours for Osteopathy,
J. J. Moriarty, Ottawa, Ill.

PRICE:
Children $6.00 Adults $9.90
The Gas Orthopedic Device to osteopathy. Results are not indicated upon examination.

Craig's All Purpose Osteopathic Card System

4x6 cards same old price. 130 cards for $1.20 for $1.50. (Guide cards have advanced)

DR. A. STILL CRAIG
3030 Tracy Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
THE DELAWARE SPRINGS SANITARIUM
Delaware, Ohio

Chico Hot Springs
Sanitarium and Hospital

Located in the heart of the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 5000 feet. Open the year around.
The Mineral Water baths and drinking is second to none for Frequent Skin Diseases, Gastro-intestinal and kidney troubles.
Hospital is completely equipped with Laboratories X-Ray and operating facilities.
Special attention to surgical cases.
G. A. Townsend, D. O., M. D.
Surgeon-in-Chief
Emigrant, Montana, Post Office

Back Numbers at 25c a Copy

We can supply a limited number of copies of recent issues of The Osteopathic Physician. The price is 25 cents a copy, regardless of the quantity.
THE O P CO., 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
How Osteopathy Works in Curing Influenza and Pneumonia

(Continued from page 15)

which is already overloaded, increase the pressure in your boilers that are already over-strained, and try to force a stream of water thru a concrete wall to put out the fires raging on the other side? Machinery wrecked. The heart fails. Forgotten was the elementary fact that you do not add power to the heart but simply call upon all that is left of the latent power of the organ which, when exhausted, has no means of recuperation, sufficiently quick to meet extraordinary demands.

Well, what do you osteopaths do? It is easy to discard an impotent but some other must be had. Why knock a system unless you have a better? We are quick to criticize but not always ready to be constructive.

The osteopath has a successful therapy. How successful, that success will be given here today is inconceivable. Had such results, as the osteoaths obtain, come thru drug vaccine, or serum channels whole front pages of every newspaper in the land would have heralded the glad tidings to every corner of the world. (Here Dr. B. R. autor read extracts from the brief submitted to the Education Department of the state of sending under directions of Drs. Beeman, Williams and Bancroft, which we print in full this issue.)

A strong evidence of osteopathy's success in coming with the epidemic are epochal in their startling revelations, and when more complete reports are in, they will be even more wonderful.

Why has the osteopath been so signal success? Because he has grasped the great fundamental truths that disease is most often in the blood; that blood in motion is health—purifying—proper blood is alkaline: that blood in stasis, stagnation or congestion is acid or at least has lost some of its alkalinity: that acid blood is a favorable culture medium for germ growth and activity: that alkaline blood is pernicious: that pure blood is the result of normal body function: the disease condition is in the blood: that blood in motion is health purifying—proper alkaline: that blood in stasis, stagnation or congestion is acid.

Continuous administration is necessary. Many cases are aborted or rendered exceedingly mild by early persistent attention. That means you've got to postpone office practice. You have no right to take another case without the patient well again, and another life has been saved.

In closing, just a few words of advice and warning to you osteopaths. Influenza and pneumonia are not treated by dangerous drugs. The digestive organs soon resume their normal activity, because they have not been disturbed, or dyspepsia induced, and with reasonable care and treatment you will see your patient well again, and another life has been saved and another victory won for osteopathy, safety and truth.

I am not so much interested in the heart's work as I am in overcoming the obstruction to pulmonary circulation. The heart will take care of itself if you do this. Our results are a challenge to the whole medical profession to come anywhere near such a showing.

The morning and evening treatment is not enough, and your failure redounds to the discredit of osteopathy. The patient's family can then say "osteopathy was tried but failed." It is not fair to the patient, either. Don't take a case you cannot see thru, and don't—and this I want you to get—don't give up and call in a physician because you saw him work fast, but simply call upon all that is left of the latent power of the organ which, when exhausted, has no means of recuperation, sufficiently quick to meet extraordinary demands.

That means you've got to postpone office practice. You have no right to take another case unless you are prepared to give all the time the case requires. To do otherwise is unfair to your patient and discredits osteopathy.

Severe cases of influenza and pneumonia need frequent treatment; so frequent that the osteopath should not miss an hour without giving attention. That means you've got to postpone office work. Our greatest failures are because we do not do this. No osteopath is justified in taking one of these cases until he can give continuous attention.

The morning and evening treatment is not enough, and your failure redounds to the discredit of osteopathy. The patient's family can then say "osteopathy was tried but failed." It is not fair to the patient, either. Don't take a case you cannot see thru, and don't—and this I want you to get—don't give up and call in a physician because you saw him work fast, but simply call upon all that is left of the latent power of the organ which, when exhausted, has no means of recuperation, sufficiently quick to meet extraordinary demands.

If you see a patient with a dry cough, that means you've got to postpone office practice.

The osteoaths have been inspected throughout the state, prepared to take care of emergency supplies at any time. The price is 25 cents a copy, regardless of the quantity.
Treatment of Influenza


The present epidemic has proven to be one of the most gigantic in scope and disastrous in results that has ever visited this world. It has reaped a toll of more lives than this terrible war. If extra precautions and care are not taken, this will be followed by a return of the scourge that has proven more disastrous than the present epidemic.

Osteopathy does not any longer belong to an office practice, between the world and disaster, so must recognize this fact is the osteopath who is going to lose out.

In order to fill our place in the world of the healing art, we must take our stand as family physicians and attend to all calls, since osteopathy does not belong to the osteopath or the profession but to the public and humanity.

I know of many osteopaths who, practically speaking, confine themselves entirely to office practice, and who if called upon to see an acute case will advise calling the family physician who is an M. D., instead of recommending osteopathy in the hands of another osteopath. United we stand, divided we fall. Let us stand together.

I am a better osteopath today than I was six months ago; I have become thoroughly rooted and grounded in the principles of osteopathy that nothing in the healing art could lure me away to any other form of treatment.

After treating over a hundred cases of influenza and about ten cases of pneumonia with 100% to my credit, I have been so stimulated and buoyed up about ten cases of pneumonia with 100% to my credit and have become so thoroughly rooted and grounded in the principles of osteopathy that nothing in the healing art could lure me away to any other form of treatment.

In my experience with influenza I found a very rigid and stiff cervical condition; also a very tense and tender upper dorsal area. In the majority of cases I found the left side greatly contracted, the ribs were all drawn together. I also found this same condition was somewhat relieved in a number of cases, and quite often both sides were involved.

I had a great many cases of the naso-pharyngeal type and usually the patient had a great deal of pain in the eye. I did not have very much trouble with the respiratory tract, but a great deal with the gastro-intestinal tract.

Treatments were given twice a day, paying special attention to the point of attack, until the fever was broken and under control; then once a day until the case was considered to be up.

Diet: Plenty of water, juice of an orange in the morning. If patient wants anything else you can give a little clam or chicken broth, egg drop, milk or ice cream, providing he holds it in his mouth until it is melted and not allowed to enter the stomach cold. If the patient does not want any food, don't give it or suggest it—let him go starve, when the system needs food he will call for it.

Keep the patient in a comfortable room, well ventilated, temperature about 70.

Average of fever: From 102° to 103. Duration of fever: From two to five days. Deaths from pneumonia: None.

I never worry about a fever as I believe it has some function to perform.

McManis Table Now Has International Distribution

The McManis Table Company of Kirkville, Missouri, has gained a distinction that ought to make Dr. McManis feel quite puffed up. The company has just received a cablegram from Dr. L. D. May of Park Lane, London, England, ordering a De Luxe McManis Table and Stool. Dr. May evidently wanted the table and stool so badly that he made the order by cable instead of writing a letter. As Mac says, "The McManis products are known everywhere."
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

After Effects of Aspirin and Whisky Bring Osteopathic Recruits as Chronics in Canada

By Dr. Ernest P. Smith, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

I AM getting new patients right along who are showing the after-effects of the treatment they received, which was largely aspirin and whisky in this part of the world.

The wonderful preventive treatment, vaccine injection, was also worked, at $2 per to those who applied at three certain places.

Out-of-town doctors also made a swell income for a few months with a charge of $1 for each liquor prescription, which was also the charge here by our local doctors, and every one who applied was accommodated, and as this is a prohibition territory you may readily judge how the old soaks thanked their lucky stars and allopasthry for such a blessed epidemic.

I had splendid success in my cases, none getting to pneumonia, on me, so no deaths.

The last few numbers of Osteopathic Health dealing with the "flu" have been good ones, and I trust you may continue to show up the fallacy of the claims made by our friends, the enemy. Yours truly, Ernest P. Smith, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

[For your advantage and ours: Please note that the new April issue of Osteopathic Health (entitled "Preventive Surgery"

Epidemic Converted One Busy Osteopath Into an Enthusiastic Educator

He Is Dr. F. H. Gautschi, Napoleon, Ohio

I HAVE had 183 cases up-to-date—some bad, but no deaths. The pleasure has made me a better D. O. and the community is appreciating osteopathy as never before.

The results have been good advertising—I can't treat 'em all.

I have never used one scratch of advertising since I located here six years ago, right from school, I really didn't need to for practice's sake, but, say, I have had my eyes opened this winter! I am now reformed. There were some folk around who still would be here had they only known what osteopathic treatment would have done for them. I feel it is every D. O.'s religious duty—if you please—to try and inform the public what can be accomplished by our method of treatment. The showing we have made in this pneumonia epidemic should set us on fire. Imagine how you would feel when called to see a patient just ready to die with pneumonia under medical care! Many of these folks would have called us in sooner had they known of our treatments earlier. My first order for field literature begins with the March issue of Osteopathic Health. Better late than never.

F. H. Gautschi, D. O., Napoleon, Ohio.

One M. D. Did $2,000 in "Serum Squirting"

By Dr. Burrell Russell, New Philadelphia, Ohio

THAT is a bully article by Lane in March Osteopathic Health which you print in advertising our monthly propound, to have the privilege of reprinting parts, or all, of it in our daily paper here, to show up some of our serum squirts. One man here, they say, made $2,000 during the epidemic, just with the "flu" serum. I wish I could show him up. With your permission I will—Burrell Russell, D. O., New Philadelphia, Ohio.

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[Since Dr. Russell is a regular and consistent user of Osteopathic Health, we gladly gave him permission to make the best use of this article that he could. We are usually pleased to extend this kind of aid and cooperation to our customers whose patronage is sufficient to make us feel they are aiding us to produce the good line of stuff we furnish the public. Where a practitioner does not know what is going on, and yet solicit subscriptions for this magazine bearing the article. It would not be fair, of course, for us to originate and supply the educational matter to help some doctor's purposes without compensation, as we were doing for the "flu" serum. So if you are so struck with the value to serve your needs of any certain article in Osteopathic Health that you would like reprint privileges in your local paper, take it up with us and it can doubtless be arranged for your advantage.—Publisher.]

318 Cases of "Flu" and 7 Pneumonias—No Deaths

By Dr. J. A. Nowlin, Farmer City, Ill., March 10

IN reply to your request for flu reports, I have treated 318 cases of well-developed flu and seven (?) cases of pneumonia without a single death. Had five very severe cases of pneumonia, two of them under the care of M. J. Shambaugh, Esq., superintendent and treasurer of Osteopathic Health. An Enthusiastic Educator

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325 Cases—1 Death
By Dr. E. C. Brann, Coffeyville, Kansas
I HAVE had three hundred and twenty-five cases of influenza with one death. Six cases of post-influenza with no deaths. All cases of pneumonia had been under medical treatment before I selected cases to develop pneumonia where the patient received osteopathic treatment from the outset. We still have the flu with us, and am now able to keep up with every case. Osteopathy is surely coming into its own in these parts. Yours truly, E. C. Brann, D. O., Coffeyville, Kansas, March 6.

132 Cases—No Deaths
By Dr. H. E. Sowers, Sharon, Pa.
I HAVE had 132 cases of "flu" and have not lost a case, but have almost lost my own health from over-work—H. E. Sowers, D. O., Sharon, Pennsylvania.

114 Cases—No Deaths
By Dr. C. W. Young, Grand Junction, Colo.
I TAKE pleasure in reporting 114 cases of flu in my charge without a death. So far as I was able to diagnose, I had no case "go into pneumonia" when it was in my charge from the beginning. That case disappeared too soon. He recovered from the pneumonia under the care of another osteopath. One case was six months pregnant. Uneventful recovery. One delivered a child while she had the flu. Both mother and child are doing finely.

Two cases came to me after being under medical care for five or six days. In both of these cases death seemed imminent, but osteopathic manipulation and radical hydrotherapy brought better conditions in a short time. One case, a boy, age 10, came to me two weeks after he came down with the flu. We got him through a severe pneumonia all right. I then sent him to a surgeon to empty an abscess. The operation was a success and the boy is doing finely. I have before me the names and addresses of every case.

The great thing to do to prevent pneumonia is to keep the phlegm coming up from the lungs. Osteopathic treatment, compresses and cold sponging will do wonders. In some cases I go right down after the phlegm with my whole hand and thrust a finger in the windpipe. This windpipe technique I expect to illustrate and describe at a later date. I know I have made a discovery of value—Yours fraternally, C. W. Young, D. O., Grand Junction, Colo., March 12, 1919.

54 Cases—No Deaths
By Drs. G. B. and Mary E. Armstrong, Los Angeles
W E had 54 cases of the "flu" and not a single death—Drs. G. B. & Mary E. Armstrong, Los Angeles, Calif.

190 Cases "Flu"—14 Pneumonia—1 Fatality
By Dr. Charles K. Garring, Orange, Texas
HAVe treated to date 190 cases of "flu". Thirty-four of them with pronounced symptoms which were aborted. No fatalities. Fourteen cases of pneumonia—one fatality—Yours truly, Chas. K. Garring, D. O., Orange, Texas.

152 Cases—1 Death
"Flu" Victims
By Dr. Burrell Russell, New Philadelphia, Ohio
THE epidemic has passed. It took nine weeks of toil in our community and left us with about fifty less population. I treated 152 cases and my very last case I lost. It nearly broke my heart to think I could not come thru with 100% over the top. I mean to say that I lost but one patient where I had my own way. I lost four in all—three others being taken by me after they were ready to die. I had four cases of pneumonia of my own, but all recovered except this one. I cannot see any reason why he died. Just a typical case, but all we did was to no avail. I was with him five days and nights without leaving him and gave him the best attention I knew how but still he got worse and developed a lack of pneumonia on right side that seemed to fill his entire side and failed to resolve. Outside of this particular case everyone is O. K. I hope some of our enemies will read this and see how bad we are doing. Osteopathy is all over—Fraternally yours, Burrell Russell, D. O., New Philadelphia, Ohio.

103 Cases—No Deaths
By Dr. James A. Coozart, Canonsburg, Pa., February 24
KINDLY bring up to date my recent report as to results with influenza cases in this community to read: 29 recent cases; total 103 cases; to date without any deaths, pneumonia cases or any other complications—Yours fraternally, J. A. Coozart, D. O., Canonsburg, Pa.

12 Cases—No Deaths
By Dr. A. D. Finch, Sweet Springs, Mo.
I HAVE had 12 cases of flu, all told, and handled them with perfect success.

It Will Pay You
I suppose you’re getting the Journal of Osteopathy and reading it regularly.
But if not, it will pay you to get on the list.
It will keep you posted on the best methods and the latest discoveries.
It will tell you what others are doing, and the results.
It will report our progress toward the chance we should have in the army and navy.
It is all that you could expect to get for twice the price, and it is only $2.00 a year in U.S., $2.15 in Canada and $2.25 foreign.

Journal of Osteopathy
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

now than ever, having gained in weight about 20 pounds since illness.

My second case was a woman who nursed a nephew through a very severe attack of flu, which developed into pneumonia, of which she died. She said she was aware of his sickness she stood over him day and night. She says she both coughed and expectorated into her face. She had a high fever, and that she could not attend his funeral. The M. D. in attendance on the nephew told her she was full of germs and that she should go home and go to bed. Instead of going home, she motored to my office for treatment. The lower lobe of her left lung was then considerably affected. Early next morning he died at home, 5 ½ miles in the country. That day and the next I saw her three times each day. My treatment was osteopathy plus hot fomentations, followed by hot epsom salts, packs over lungs and bronchi. The packs were kept moist all the time. The fever was 46.4 degrees for about four days, then improved steadily. I kept her in bed two weeks. The pneumonia was knocked out.

I was next called to attend the most poverty-stricken family I had ever seen, I think. It consisted of the parents and six children, the latter ranging in ages from 5 to 9 years. After four of the children were in bed, the mother was taken down. In two days, by the aid of vigorous osteopathy, she forced herself out of bed to look after the family. Then the father was taken down. Over for two weeks I was the only person outside of members of the family, except a young negro man who was inside the house for about two minutes. I gave 82 treatments to that family, and thanks to osteopathy, all of them are well today.

My eleventh and twelfth cases were mothers of families down with flu. Each had medical treatment. With the first osteopathic treatment improvement was noted in each case, and each made a complete recovery. — Respectfully,

A. D. Finch, D. O., Sweet Springs, Mo., March 6

How the "Flu" Acts

[From The Drug Trade Weekly, March 15th]

D, R. THOMAS F. REILLY, writing in the Chicago World-Telegram, has the following comments to make about the influenza-pneumonia plague, which is by no means a thing of the past.

In general, the mortality was: Below five years of age, about 15 per cent; from five to fifteen years, about 5 per cent; from twenty to thirty-six years, about 1.2 per cent.

In children under one year it was approximately 50 per cent, and yet there were comparatively few deaths, because pneumonia was not so common in children as it was in adults. It was not so common or so fatal in the aged as it has been in the past. Women had almost double the mortality of men. If the disease was contracted from a patient already suffering from influenza pneumonia the outlook was worse than otherwise. If the first symptom of the pneumonia the second was likely also to die.

Cyanosis (a bluish coloration) occurring early was almost invariably fatal; if marked and occurring before the eighth or ninth day it was generally fatal; it was perhaps the most terrible symptom of all.

Extreme prostration occurring early usually betokened death; even when it occurred late recovery was recommended.

A "don't-care" attitude was of ominous import.

The pulse was of very little value in arriving at a prognosis. As a rule, the pulse was quite slow and good until twenty-four or forty-eight hours before the end. When the pulse did begin to fall it was generally too late. I continued to do so for more than twenty-four hours, the patient usually died.
or sailor anywhere in the country, during the next year, can get free surgical, orthopedic or osteopathic treatment there, but in case any such person will have to be quartered in the hospital he will have to pay for room and board. This service will be free to all members of Company C, who went out from Adair or adjoining counties, and of course, to all students and graduates of the school. This offer holds good for the years 1919 and 1920.

This is meant to become an important department of the school and hospital, and men specially trained for this work will be employed in addition to the regular force. Dr. L. E. Browne, a four-year graduate, and an ex-interne, who spent a year at the base hospital at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., has been secured particularly for laboratory diagnosis. X-ray and general treatment. Dr. T. A. Rieger, a four-year graduate and an ex-interne, will also be connected with the department. Two other men still in the service will be connected with the institution within the next three months. One of them is an instructor in the army laboratory school in Washington, D. C. The other has charge of all plaster work in the Walter Reed General Hospital at Washington, D. C.

Dr. H. A. Gorrell, who has been in the base hospital at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, and has had special training in the care of wounds, has been released to take up his duties at the ASO Hospital next week. He will have charge of all pus cases.


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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Osteopaths—Get Right with your own Therapy not only Use It and Get Results But Understand what you are Doing—Do you?

No agency on earth will help you as much as Professor Lane’s book “A. T. Still, Founder of Osteopathy.” Perhaps you misunderstand the scope and contents of this work from its title. It is not a book of biography in the usual sense of a chronological sketch, but a scientist’s interpretation of the Theory and Practice of Osteopathy. Of course you need it—that is, if you want really to understand what you are about in your work and intend to know all that pure science can teach you to this hour in the education of your therapy. One thousand dollars would be a cheap price for this little book were it impossible for a doctor of the osteopathic school to get it on any other terms. It costs you but $2.00 by return of post.

The Osteopathic Publishing Co.
9 South Clinton St., Chicago

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Open a 60 Bed General Hospital Under Osteopathic Control

[From the St. Joseph Gazette, Feb. 23]

The St. Joseph Osteopathic Association is now working energetically on the establishment of a 60 bed general hospital in St. Joseph. The latest data can be obtained from Dr. E. E. Holme, president, and Dr. W. W. Grow, secretary-treasurer. There are twenty osteopathic physicians and surgeons in St. Joseph, Dr. M. L. Hartwell of this city is president of the Missouri Osteopathic Association and Dr. Millicent Ross, also of St. Joseph, is the secretary of the state organization.

At a meeting of the members of the association held yesterday afternoon further plans were discussed. A finance committee composed of Dr. W. W. Grow, Sr., F. P. Walker and Dr. M. L. Hartwell was named. These will prepare a prospectus and a plan of the hospital. Dr. Holme will head a committee to confer with Dr. T. O. Pierce and Dr. O. G. Weed to outline the articles of incorporation to be drawn up.

A number of the osteopaths explained why they especially rejoiced that the hospital would be established.

“The hospital situation in our city as reflected during the late epidemic” said Dr. Grow, “was truly remarkable. The public, the corporative and the individual, have taken stock in the corporation which will form the controlling body of the hospital. It is planned to incorporate the company with a capital stock of $60,000. Articles of incorporation are being drawn up and will be filed shortly. The purchase of the building was made through Dr. T. O. Pierce.

Not Confined to Osteopaths

The hospital, although established by the osteopaths, will not in any sense be restricted to this profession. The policy of the hospital will be to admit any patient of any physician or surgeon. No patient will receive osteopathic treatment or care unless the patient so desires. The hospital will be open to all. The osteopathic surgeons expected to do the treatment in the operating rooms will be open to all surgeons.

It is planned to establish a nurses’ training school in connection with the hospital, which will be conducted on the same plan as such schools are conducted in other osteopathic hospitals. It has been conceded that better treatment when under the care of the osteopathic profession in a hospital which is adapted to this treatment, can be performed. The results accomplished under such conditions have been found to be better, according to the osteopaths in cities where such hospitals are located.

The Sanitarium

The St. Joseph Osteopathic hospital will not be a sanitarium in any sense. Patients who need hospital treatment alone will be treated. Mentally troubled or nervous patients will not find a haven in this hospital. The largest osteopathic sanitarium in the United States is located at Macon, Mo., where such patients are treated with remarkable results. No such treatment will be attempted here, the osteopaths say.

One of the special features of the hospital will be the treatment of returned soldiers who desire osteopathic care. Two or three rooms will be set aside for them. According to the osteopaths, soldiers were denied the privilege of osteopathic treatment in the army, and although many of the soldiers were patients of osteopaths they have not been permitted such care. Many of these men will return with injuries which, it is said, can be treated most successfully by the osteopaths, and for this reason the rooms will be open free to those who apply for such care.

The osteopaths also expect to hold clinics at the hospital. This will be free to any patient who wishes to take advantage of the treatment. From time to time these clinics will be held not only by osteopaths of St. Joseph, but leading osteopaths from other cities and states will be invited here to demonstrate treatment for special cases.

Twenty Osteopaths in City

The St. Joseph Osteopathic Association is composed of twenty osteopathic physicians and surgeons in St. Joseph. Dr. M. L. Hartwell of this city is president of the Missouri Osteopathic Association and Dr. Millicent Ross, also of St. Joseph, is the secretary of the state organization.

While the St. Joseph Osteopathic Association is the chief promoter of the new hospital for the city, many business men and friends of osteopathy in the state will also as osteopathic surgeons from near by towns, have taken stock in the corporation which will form the controlling body of the organization. It is planned to incorporate the company with a capital stock of $60,000. Articles of incorporation are being drawn up and will be filed shortly. The purchase of the building was made through Dr. T. O. Pierce.

Not Antagonistic to Others

“It has never been the policy of the osteopathic profession to antagonize or cause antagonistic feelings to exist between members of our profession. The osteopaths in St. Joseph and the medical profession, Dr. Hartwell said, Dr. Grow, “are working energetically on the hospital movement on behalf of the osteopaths. That this hospital will be a great help and a success is to successful conclusion is evidence of the interest and need of such an institution.”

“A very interesting position in any hospital is that of the head intern who is the house physician,” said Dr. F. P. Walker, a member of the finance committee. “In the ordinary hospital the interne holds only an M.D. degree and has no osteopathic training and therefore he is unable to administer such treatments when directed. An osteopathic intern in the ordinary hospital has his training and as soon as he is qualified he is ready taken up and charged with the establishment of our hospital, with this if we have for a long period of time we have received or that has been administered to our patients at the hospitals in the city, we are especially elated over the prospects of a hospital which will be conducted under our own methods.”

“The record that the osteopathic profession of the United States has made during the recent influenza and pneumonic epidemic is significant. Out of the thousands of cases cared for by osteopathic physicians a mortality of less than 1 per cent was shown,” said Dr. Hartwell. “I am truly glad that St. Joseph will have an institution established by the osteopathic profession and their friends, an institution which no doubt records such as the above will reflect credit, not only on the profession, but on the city as well.”

Invites Osteopaths to Aid Solders Free

“As for the treatment of returned soldiers, I do not think we can emphasize that point too strongly. We all should be mighty glad to have a place for these men to go for treatment, and I
First Call for Chicago—The Biggest and Best Convention, July 1-2-3

The clarion is being sounded by the Chicago bunch as the first call to the convention next July 1-3. Begin to make your plans now, and at the same time stick a five dollar bill away each week to cover the freight. Of course, the Chicago bunch cannot pay your expenses and so that part is left to you. Bring the family with you for a vacation in America's summer resort. There are many family hotels on the north side near Lincoln Park and many on the south side near Jackson Park where you and the entire family may live at a reasonable rate. What a treat it would be for the wife and children, who have not been able to have you all to themselves for a week or two. The Zoo of Lincoln Park will afford amusement and study for days. The conservatory in each park will afford a most beneficial recreation in the study of plant life. With the family well taken care of, you can put in three solid days of hard study at the convention.

The Convention

Dr. Hugh Cokkin of Battle Creek is hard at work on the best program ever presented to the profession. You owe it to your patients to take a vacation of at least a few days to learn what is new in osteopathy. Come and learn and how to treat just a little bit better than you ever did before and when you go back note how pleased your patients are over the fact that you thought so much of them that you spent your good money to treat just a little bit better than you ever did before. The effect is marvelous.

New Features

The main program will be in the morning and the sectional programs will be in the afternoon. This gives you the hard work when you are fresh in the morning, and you can go to the ball game in the afternoon if none of the section programs appeal to your fancy.

"Peace Convention"

This convention may well be called the "Peace Convention" since it follows so closely the end of the war. It opens great possibilities for our profession and those things will be discussed and plans for the future made.

So:

Dig out your old straw bonnet, With the convention ribbons on it, And I'll bring up memories right away Of Still, Hildreth, and Clark, Frankie's famous from worn-silk rags. Gosh! What a grand convention—say!

Oh! You Banquet at Chicago— Everything From Soup to Printer's Name

Did you ever hear this historic incident? Pat and Mike were attending a banquet one evening and, as is natural, they carefully scrutinized the menu card beginning with soup. "Pat," says Mike, "faith an' what is that— demi-tasse?" "Oh!" says Pat, "that—why, that is the print-o-ters notice!"

The public has demanded another hospital in St. Joseph and we are supplying it," said Dr. Pierce, "and we have pushed the movement for the past year. "The new hospital will not be a specialty institution," Dr. Pierce continued, "but will admit all cases, demanding general hospital care, including surgical, maternity and sickness (except infectious diseases). When complete it will contain about 100 beds. We are glad indeed to be able to give to the people of this city and vicinity which that is so much needed."

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

No. 22

Facts and Fallacies Regarding Osteopathy

We're There

The coming banquet at the annual convention is going to be held on Wednesday evening, July 2nd, and it is going to be "some" banquet.

Bring your "glad rags" with you, but don't let non-possession of or aversion to a spike-tail or a low-cut dress deter you from attending the banquet. Bust a brace or two this year and eat with the gang.

Big Speakers

The speakers at this banquet will be men of note. It was refreshing to sit and listen to the men who addressed the banquet at Boston. But we will excel that banquet with better speakers, and when you leave the room you will feel as refreshed as a daisy in the morning dew. Some men of national note are being invited, but at this moment we cannot tell you just who will be on the program. The Immortal J. N. and General Coozie will not be invited this year, nor Billy Sunday.

Reserve Now

We are expecting about two thousand at that banquet so it might be well to address Dr. Alex Walker, 57 E. Monroe St., chairman of the banquet committee, and have him reserve you a place for your family and yourself. The price—well, no one cares what the price will be, we are all going, anyway, for it comes but once a year.

Bathing

No we don't mean that you are to go bathing in the finger bowls, for you might run the water over the edge, but we are just changing the subject.

If you like bathing be sure you put your bathing suit in with the other traps. Our censor is real liberal so bring any old thing. A dip in the waters of Lake Michigan is great. The municipal beaches are free to the public, and your whole family and yourself can enjoy a dip or two every day. It is the greatest sport for the children to romp and play in the sand. At Lincoln Park they have a beach especially for the kiddies where the water is very shallow. Splash! Splash! Splash!

Don't Forget

Remember the dates for the convention are from June 30th to and through July 3rd. The place is Chicago. Oh! You Banquet.

Michigan State Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association, after being twice postponed, was held at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, February 21st and 22d.

On Friday, February 21st, Dr. A. A. Gour of Chicago lectured on "Gymnastic Adjuncts in Osteopathy." His lecture was very practical. Dr. W. B. Smith of Milwaukee, Michigan, read a paper on "Obstetrics," which was thoroughly discussed by Dr. Garrett and Dr. Stevens; Dr. L. Van Horn, head of the department of "Osteopathic Causes in Mental Diseases"; Dr. C. V. Kerr of Cleveland discussed "Cervical Lesions and Technique for Their Correction."
The Saturday session opened with a talk by Dr. Josephine L. Pierce of Lima, Ohio, on the "Dorsal and Rib Technique." Dr. Gerdine followed up his lecture of Friday with the "Osteopathic Results in Nervous and Mental Diseases," and told of the methods used and results obtained at the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium; Dr. Byron La Rue of Lancaster, Ohio, gave a very comprehensive and practical paper on "Osteopathic Treatment and Management of Pneumonia." The meeting closed with the subject "Diseases of the Colon and Their Relation to Other Diseases," by Dr. C. E. Ames of Toronto, which contained much food for thought and pointed out what might be a reason for osteopathic failure in many cases.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Dr. E. A. Ward of Saginaw, president; Dr. Frank T. Hale of Pontiac, vice-president; Dr. C. B. Root of Greenville, secretary-treasurer; Dr. G. B. F. Clark of Detroit, statistician; Dr. A. J. Garlinghouse, Dr. C. A. William and Dr. J. M. Voorhes, trustees.

Osteopaths Issue Startling Figures on Combat of Disease in New York

[From the Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 25]

FIGURES compiled by the osteopaths throughout the country show that out of 49,000 cases of "flu" treated, of which between three and four thousand developed pneumonia, only 472 died—a mortality of less than 1 per cent. As nearly as can be estimated, the total mortality from "flu" throughout the country has ranged from 5 to 15 per cent. If these figures are correct, here is food for thought for doctor and layman alike. The medical profession, for the sake of its reputation, if not for sake of the human lives involved, will do well to give serious consideration to this matter.

Certainly every broadminded physician will welcome the news that there is a more successful method of treating the "flu" than the one he has been using. In fact, many old school physicians have already discarded exploded theories and adopted the most up-to-date methods of fighting disease.

The above figures, however, indicate that there are many doctors whose ideas concerning the cause and cure of disease are derived entirely from their college textbooks. The medical profession, for the sake of its reputation, if not for sake of the human lives involved, will do well to give serious consideration to this matter. It is an even more vital subject for the layman, since it is his life that is at stake. A man who contracts the "flu" wants treatment and advice that will help him to recover, and not hasten him to his grave.

The loss of life from the "flu" so far has been variously estimated at from half a million to more than two million. Suppose a million persons have died from the disease, and suppose that they all received the same treatment that the 49,000 cases mentioned above received and had responded with the same percentage of recoveries. This would mean that only 10,000 would have died, and that 990,000 of the 1,000,000 would probably be alive today.

Next to life itself, health is man's greatest possession. If there are methods in use today of treating the "flu" and pneumonia, the most dangerous of all diseases, that can hold the mortality down to less than 1 per cent, the people ought to know about it, and the government ought to investigate the matter. If the claims of the "drugless" doctors are false, they can easily be disproved, and if they are true, the medical profession should adopt the method of treatment which proves most successful in practice.

Certainly death caused by malpractice, whether thru ignorance or prejudice, should be prevented.

Results Claimed in Treating 'Flu' Raise Issue on Methods

Reports of Success Made by Physicians Who Follow Drugless System of Healing and Statistics Cited; Others Assert Statements of Cures Are Too Sweeping

[From the Rocky Mountain News, Feb. 16th]

Physicians who heal by drugless methods are calling attention to their efficiency in treating the recent epidemic of Spanish influenza, as demonstrated by statistics compiled by their associations throughout the country. An editorial in Physical Culture, a health magazine, edited by Bernarr McFadden of New York, comments on the claim made by the New York osteopaths that throughout the entire influenza epidemic they lost not one patient and asks, "Is this an idle boast or is it the truth?"

This question was put to physicians of various schools of medicine in Denver. In general the regular physicians characterized the claims as "too sweeping," while osteopaths supported the claims of their fellow practitioners and gave statistics to bear out their statements.

While the regular physicians neither affirm nor deny the accuracy of the osteopaths' claims, they declare that they treated a far larger number of cases, which fact they say would alter the significance of the figures obtained by the osteopaths. They further point out that they were frequently called on after other methods had failed and after the patient had passed beyond the stage where assistance could be given. The regular physicians deny that the osteopath has any method of treating which is not known to the regular physician and assert that no physician of any school can claim much credit for success in handling an influenza case.

Statistics Are Offered

On the other hand the osteopaths rely upon statistics to prove that they were eminently more successful than the regular physician in treating influenza and pneumonia during the epidemic.

According to records obtained by Dr. R. R. Daniels, chairman of a committee of local osteopaths instructed to gather statistics for Denver, the licensed osteopathic practitioners treated 1,304 cases of influenza and lost twelve. Only osteopaths who have passed the state medical examinations and practice on equal footing with allopath physicians are included in the report.

Of the 1,304 cases treated, 112 developed pneumonia. Five of the patients who died had been under the care of a regular physician before coming to the attention of the osteopath. Of the seven patients treated solely by osteopaths who ultimately died, three were suffering from serious
dromic diseases. The osteopaths therefore claim that only four normally healthy persons out of 1,294 died of influenza under their care.

Dr. Daniels Makes Statement

The records of the city health department show four death certificates due to influenza as the cause of death, signed by physicians who are known to be osteopaths.

"The record in New York is that local osteopaths is characteristic of osteopathic practice elsewhere," said Dr. Daniels. "According to the incomplete statistics of the American Osteopathic Association, 3,000 cases are known to have been treated by osteopaths, with the loss of only 410 patients. During the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which was the peak of the influenza epidemic, the mortality rate was 0.5% per 1,000 cases, according to Dr. Daniels."

The Ontario Government is said to be drafting a bill dealing with this unsolved question of the status in Ontario of osteopaths and the practitioners of other drugless systems of healing. The department promised an investigation of the whole matter of medical education, with special reference to these new methods. A committee, which received a commission in September, 1915, to conduct the inquiry, issued a report in 1917 which is an elaborate survey of the field, but if its recommendations were adopted the door would be closed against the osteopaths, whom it describes as the only non-regular body of practitioners with any standing in the United States. He would permit those who have had five years' experience in Ontario and are certified by recognized osteopathic colleges in the United States to remain in practice, but would admit no others unless licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. In effect, anyone desirous of beginning the practice of osteopathy in the Province would have to conform to the standards set by the examining body of the regular medical profession, and would, therefore, have to take the same course of education and pass the same tests as the regular medical student, in addition to his osteopathic knowledge. In other words, of course, prevent any increase in the number of osteopathic practitioners in the Province, unless applicants were willing to qualify both in medicine and osteopathy.

The legislative body has not become involved in the controversy between medicine and osteopathy as rival systems of therapeutics. Its duty is to protect the public against fraud and imposture, and to guard against men and women who are prepared to study for four years to become osteopaths, a period as long as was exacted of candidates for the regular medical profession. There are not many years ago, cannot be suspected of quackery or fakirism. People should be free to seek this kind of treatment so long as they have the assurance that a practitioner of osteopathy is what he professes to be, and has been adequately trained in his particular art, such as it is. People are permitted to forego any kind of medical or surgical attention in favor of Christian science or other forms of mental healing. On what grounds of fair play can they be denied the services of osteopaths who have studied their special science for years?

The alternative proposal of a chair of osteopathy in the University of Toronto would have the same result as giving the control of osteopathy to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Under such a plan, osteopathy and allopathy are two different things, and they cannot both be taught in the same academic atmosphere, under the same roof. The issue is the right to criticism and the freedom of any recognized osteopathic physicians to examine candidates for licenses to practice, until the osteopaths are in a position to establish a college of their own. If there is no merit in their system it will not long survive. Men will not spend four years in studying for a discredited occupation when another year would admit them to the practice of medicine.

Believes Claims "Too Strong"

Dr. George W. Perrin, an osteopath who has practiced in Denver for fifteen years, said he believed the claims of the New York osteopaths were too strong, but he stated that complete statistics would show a smaller proportion of fatalities among the influenza patients of the osteopaths than among the patients of the regular physicians. He declared that the osteopaths "do not believe in decrying the methods of the regular physician. Of course he is right in many things. They maintain that drugless methods of treatment are the only rational way of removing the cause of disease, and the regular physician few per cent, while the osteopaths lost only 4.10 per cent. Mr. M. G. Bumpus, osteopath, was more emphatic in his support of the osteopathic claims, saying, "I do not know what the statistics for New York are, but I do know that in Denver the regular physicians had a mortality rate from influenza of 10 per cent, while the osteopaths lost less than 1 per cent. In other parts of the country the regular physicians lost as high as 25 and 30 per cent as compared with between 1 and 2 per cent for the osteopaths."

No Controversy Desired

The physicians of the regular school of medicine showed no disposition to enter into a controversy with the osteopaths. Dr. R. W. Arndt declared that the osteopaths were claiming too much.

"The fact is," said Dr. Arndt, "influenza ran its course without much regard for what the physicians could do, and no physician can claim much credit if his patient got well. We do not make much of a system of healing. That is why we resent the name allopath, which the osteopaths apply to us. We use any and all methods which proved effective to be of value. We use every method that the osteopath uses in certain cases, but we will not deny the efficiency of drugless methods when and where they have proved to be of value. There is no agreement as to what caused the influenza epidemic. We were handicapped with lack of knowledge and we relied on the inherent power of the patient to throw it off. We tried to aid by giving good nursing, but we do not dignify nursing by calling it drugless healing, as the osteopath does."

Serum Treatment Big Step

"The only rational treatment that developed out of the epidemic was the blood serum treatment. We didn't know what caused the disease but we did know that a man who got well must have built up resisting anti-bodies in his blood. We took a serum from the blood of such a convalescent and used it with success in treating new cases."

Dr. Robert S. Irwin declared that no one had a right to criticize another practitioner's methods which are based on science. He said:

The patients treated by the regular physicians for tuberculosis, nervousness, neuritis, many maladies are called in as a last resort after other methods had failed.

The Toronto Globe Recommends That Canada Osteopaths Have an Independent Board

[Editorial in Its Issue of February 14th]

Medical and Osteopathy

The Ontario Government is said to be drafting a bill dealing with this unsolved question of the status in Ontario of osteopaths and the practitioners of other drugless systems of healing. The department promised an investigation of the whole matter of medical education, with special reference to these new methods. A committee, which received a commission in September, 1915, to conduct the inquiry, issued a report in 1917 which is an elaborate survey of the field, but if its recommendations were adopted the door would be closed against the osteopaths, whom it describes as the only non-regular body of practitioners with any standing in the United States. He would permit those who have had five years' experience in Ontario and are certified by recognized osteopathic colleges in the United States to remain in practice, but would admit no others unless licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. In effect, anyone desirous of beginning the practice of osteopathy in the Province would have to conform to the standards set by the examining body of the regular medical profession, and would, therefore, have to take the same course of education and pass the same tests as the regular medical student, in addition to his osteopathic knowledge. In other words, of course, prevent any increase in the number of osteopathic practitioners in the Province, unless applicants were willing to qualify both in medicine and osteopathy.

The legislation has not become involved in the controversy between medicine and osteopathy as rival systems of therapeutics. Its duty is to protect the public against fraud and imposture, and to guard against men and women who are prepared to study for four years to become osteopaths, a period as long as was exacted of candidates for the regular medical profession. There are not many years ago, cannot be suspected of quackery or fakirism. People should be free to seek this kind of treatment so long as they have the assurance that a practitioner of osteopathy is what he professes to be, and has been adequately trained in his particular art, such as it is. People are permitted to forego any kind of medical or surgical attention in favor of Christian science or other forms of mental healing. On what grounds of fair play can they be denied the services of osteopaths who have studied their special science for years?

The alternative proposal of a chair of osteopathy in the University of Toronto would have the same result as giving the control of osteopathy to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Under such a plan, osteopathy and allopathy are two different things, and they cannot both be taught in the same academic atmosphere, under the same roof. The issue is the right to criticism and the freedom of any recognized osteopathic physicians to examine candidates for licenses to practice, until the osteopaths are in a position to establish a college of their own. If there is no merit in their system it will not long survive. Men will not spend four years in studying for a discredited occupation when another year would admit them to the practice of medicine.

The Greatest Thing in the World to Cure the Sequelae of Influenza

We feel that we have a very notable message for the world in our April issue of Osteopathic Health and we are counting on you to put it before them. There are already crowed with work, then, of course, it is very easy for you to make a good distribution of this message—you can well afford to. Have no prosperous osteopath should give this message of hope the widest circulation because he can afford to do it. The normal practitioner can do so, too, because it will help him to get more practice.

Here are the common sequelae of flu from which untold thousands are now suffering: Heart weakness, poor circulation, tuberculosis, paralysis, neuritis, melancholia, intense fear, nervousness and persistent debility. This April issue will direct many victims of these hang-over maladies into osteopathic hands.

It is the sixth and last of our epidemic installations. It was the last, at least, in which flu-pneumonia considerations are the sole, or, main, topic of discussion. It is the cap-sheaf, therefore, of all the preceding issues.

Drug treatment is indicated as entitled to some share of blame for these sequelae.

The most convincing feature which proves by the testimony of leading medical authorities that drugs, serums and vaccines do not cure either influenza or pneumonia.

Statistics of osteopathy's work in handling influenza cases prove that it does actually cure this infection and prevent its ordinary complications and sequelae. A brief but complete analysis of osteopathy's record is given which keeps up the fine showing made in earlier issues on a lesser number of epidemic cases. This statistical showing of comparative results between "regular" medicine and osteopathy puts allopathy on the defensive of its aggressive action. There are not many years ago, cannot be suspected of quackery or fakirism. People should be free to seek this kind of treatment so long as they have the assurance that a practitioner of osteopathy is what he professes to be, and has been adequately trained in his particular art, such as it is. People are permitted to forego any kind of medical or surgical attention in favor of Christian science or other forms of mental healing. On what grounds of fair play can they be denied the services of osteopaths who have studied their special science for years?

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Faithfully yours,

Samuel Bunting, Editor.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Exhibitors are requested to correspond with the secretary for reservation of exhibit space.—J. Swartz, D. O., Secretary, C. S. O., 450 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

Kay County Society Meetings

The monthly meeting of the Kay County Osteopathic Society was held at the home of Dr. W. Reid, Woonsocket, R. I., on January 10th. The following officers were elected during the evening: president, Dr. A. W. Chaplin of Albany, Georgia; vice-president, Dr. A. T. Still of Kansas City, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, Frank Holmes, Spokane, K. B. Nefeler, Everett. The first examination will be held in Tacoma beginning August 5th, 1919.

New Jersey Society Meetings

The monthly meeting of the New Jersey Osteopathic Society was held on Saturday evening, March 9th, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Still in New Jersey. The following officers were elected: president, Dr. W. Reid, Newark, New Jersey; vice-president, Dr. A. B. Thompson, Perth Amboy, N. J.; secretary-treasurer, Joseph M. McNeill, 1st South African Infantry, 9th Flying Division, Warburg, Lieutentant R. W. Walton, Salem, Oregon. Osteopathic Treatment of Brachial Neuritis by Dr. R. M. Colburn of Newark, N. J.

Colorado Association Meetings

The seventy-second annual meeting of the Colorado Osteopathic Association was held at the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colorado, on January 23, 24, and 25. A reception and banquet were held on the evening of January 22nd. By the election of Dr. W. Reid, Denver, Colorado, to the presidency of the Association, the medical profession would be forced to abandon theories of the truth and replace dangerous and out-of-date practices with more modern and successful methods.

There was rejoicing in the home of the Dr. and Mrs. Leon. Brown of Denver, where he was operated on at the hospital. The operation proved successful.

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Dr. Robert R. Kleiningham, secretary of the Maryland State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, filed a petition for a summons in the Superior Court, February 20. Dr. Kleiningham alleged that in 14 instances, filed thru Emamadi M. Sam and Phillip L. Sykes, his attorneys, that he is a practicing osteopathic physician, and that several days ago he applied to Dr. Blake, health commissioner, to register his name and occupation as a legally qualified physician he is free and deputized certificates but that the right to register was denied him. Dr. Kleiningham states that he is going to carry the matter up thru the courts until something is done.

Dr. Hugh Beaton, recently honorably discharged from service in the United States army and who, previous to entering the service, practiced in Indiana, has located at Chillicothe, Illinois, with offices in the First National Bank building. His suite is on the fourth floor and consists of a treatment room, two dressing rooms and a small room with wash room, hot and cold water. The woodwork is of oak finish and the suite is furnished in oak furniture with the exception of the reception room, which has wicker furniture. We congratulate Dr. Beaton in establishing such attractive offices in one of the best buildings in Chillicothe and wish him all success.

LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS

Dr. Charles M. Sigler, from 27 Chambers street to 260 West fourteenth street, Trenton, New Jersey.

Dr. J. F. Dueck, from 306 Bascom block to 500 South building, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dr. Kilgore & statistical, from Clarkson N. Olmsted, New German American Bank building, York, Nebraska.

Dr. C. M. Levy, from first floor, 311 East Market street building, Springfield, Oklahoma.

Dr. W. H. Luke, from Los Angeles, California, to 312 First National Bank building, The Dalles, Oregon.

Dr. Manchester Carlson Vejvog, from New Mexico to 141 Bradford street, Dover, Delaware.

Dr. B. C. Roberts, from Atlanta to Delehon block, Lima, Illinois.

Dr. George A. Bradfute, from Wood building to Exchange building, Carthageville, Missouri.

Dr. R. E. Thorneley, from Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, to 550 Sixth street, Westminister, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Lowe Lowe, from Park to 203 to Laeh building, Batavia, Illinois.

Dr. C. E. Smith, from Estherville, Iowa, to 1221 Stearns building, Chicago.

Dr. Norman D. Wilson, from Manchester, Iowa, to 507 Doctor National Bank building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. A. B. Bullock, from 603 Stevens building to 511 Seven building, Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. M. L. Hartwell, from 2913 St. Joseph avenue to Laeh building, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dr. C. J. Anderson, from Thief River Falls, Minne­sota to Mamarth, North Dakota.

Dr. O. D. Baxter, from High Point to Masonic Temple, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dr. R. A. Deeter, from Harrisburg to Rose Valley Sanitarium, Media, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Kaufman, from Mountain Lake, Minnesota, to 710 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

J. M. Mornan, from 507 Fifth avenue to Hotel Commo­nwealth, New York City, New York.


C. A. Sanfor, from Cheyenne to Wood building, Cas­per, Wyoming.

To Dr. and Mrs. Leonard R. Parkey of Portland, Kansas, December 14, a daughter, Barbara Aline.

Dr. James A. Stewart died in Los Angeles, California of lung cancer on January 24.

Dr. Nellie Morelock of Rifle, Colorado, on October 24.

Dr. Eugenia L. Summers of Colorado Springs, as result of influenza.

Dr. Bertha Hilton of Denver, Colorado, on February 20, as result of being burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Dr. M. E. Cannon of Leitchfield, Kentucky, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

Dr. J. Mark Kilgore of York, Nebraska, of a complica­tion of influenza and pneumonia.

WANTED—At once, a good A. T. Still osteopathic physician as assistant or partner in large first class practice in California. I am overworked and must have help. With the right man I intend to make a great, salar­ial, commission or half interest partnership. When writing, have copy of votre certificate. Address No. 22, The OP, 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

WANTED—Practice for a few summers months in north. Sixteen years’ experience, acute and chronic. Address Lawrence Jones, D. O., Daytona Beach, Florida.

WANTED—To buy practice in Missouri, full particular­ities desired. Address care No. 102, The OP, 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

WANTED—A few shares of stock of the American National Assurance Company. C. L. Corkwell, Attorney, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Practice established ten years in suburb of Chicago. Reason for selling, poor health. Address No. 113, The OP, 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Practice and equipment in Central Kansas. Right party can take in $2,500 per year. Address No. 143, care The OP, 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Practice in Michigan town of 20,000. Collected cash in 1918, $2,500, spent $2,500 in advertising. Should he able to do obstetrics and acute work. Sunny day fare as well as business. Address No. 142, care The OP, 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Practice in Michigan town of 20,000. Collected cash in 1918, $2,500, spent $2,500 in advertising. Should he able to do obstetrics and acute work. Sunny day fare as well as business. Address No. 142, care The OP, 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position as assistant, graduated from A. S. O. last June. Practiced in Moosiong, Missouri. Last summer interned for Dr. George Laughton of Kirk­ville; this winter and am now with the Cesterer General Hospital at Centerville, Iowa, till April. Am thirty­eight years of age, six feet tall, weighing 180 and of unusual strength and single. No. 149, care The Osteo­pathic Physician, 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Practice in Michigan town of 20,000. Collected cash in 1918, $2,500, spent $2,500 in advertising. Should he able to do obstetrics and acute work. Sunny day fare as well as business. Address No. 142, care The OP, 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

W E HAVE on hand a limited supply of the December, 1917, issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN which was the big A. T. Still Memorial number and contained nearly 30 characteristic pictures of the "Old Doctor." Also tributes by many of the leading members of the profession. You ought to have two or three copies of this issue to keep for the years to come. Place your order now. The price is 25¢ a copy.

THE OP CO., 9 So. Clinton St., CHICAGO

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Osteopathy and Minor Surgery
601 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

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18 E. 41st Street, New York City
Specialist—Catarhhal Deafness and Hay Fever

Dr. W. Bruce Lynd
Osteopathic Specialist
Practice Limited to Ear, Nose and Throat
514 Ridge Arcade, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. J. Deason, Osteopathic Physician
Specializing in Ear, Nose and Throat
27 East Monroe St., Chicago

Wm. Otis Galbreath, D. O.
301-2 Legal Bldg., Asheville, North Carolina
Consultation and Surgery

Chaucyne Lawrence, A. B. D., D. O.
Osteopathic Physician
1410 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Riley D. Moore, L.L.B., Oph. D., D. O.
Osteopathic Physician
504 Fine Arts Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Charles MacFadden, D. O.
Temple Bldg., Bad Axe, Michigan

Dr. Frank J. Stewart
Osteopathy, Orbital and Venereal Diseases
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

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It pays to advertise the truth, if you do it properly
Osteopathic Health will increase your practice. It will keep your name and profession fresh in the mind of a cured patient or prospective patient.

Osteopathic Health makes satisfied patients. A patient who knows why osteopathy is successful is a real booster for you. A booster means new patients.

No. 19

Three Hundred Cases of Pneumonia Without One Fatality!
The Story of a Lost Voice

Osteopathy After Confinement
Facial Neuralgia Lame Knee
Nervousness Liver Diseases
Gastralgia Children's Ills
Inflammatory Rheumatism

Osteopathic Health saves your office time. Instead of explaining every detail to the patient by mouth, hand him a copy of OH and let that do much of the work for you.

No. 29

The Day of Therapeutic Reckoning

An Indictment Must Now be Drawn against "Regular" Medicine for its Responsibility for an Increased Death Rate in the "Flu" Pneumonia Pandemic

Osteopathy Reduces Allopathic Influenza Mortality 99% and its Pneumonia Mortality 66.2%!

This Allopathic "State Medicine" Has a Stronghold Alke on People and Government in the United States and Canada

Osteopathic Health educates your patients. It makes the patient have more confidence in osteopathy by explaining its therapy.

No. 30

Osteopathy Had But 472 Deaths Among 48,911 Influenza and Pneumonia Patients Treated!

Less Than One in Every Hundred Patients Died from Both Diseases Combined

Research Scientists Discredit Drugs, Vaccines and Serums in Influenza and Pneumonia

"Shot-Gun" Vaccines are Pure Charlatanry

The Doctor of Osteopathy

Preventing the Common After-Effects of Influenza

1. Heart-Weakness After "Flu" is Great Peril
2. Other Evil After-Effects are: Tuberculosis, Paralysis, Neuritis, Melancholia, Earache, Debility, Digestive Troubles, Nervousness, Insomnia, Persuasive Debility
3. After-Effects in Part the Result of Drug Treatment
4. Osteopathy Successful in Counteracting all Such Conditions Following Influenza
5. Foremost "Regular" Authorities Admit that Drugs Do Not Cure Influenza and Pneumonia