How the Chiros Were Defeated in Colorado

Another Great Osteopathic Victory Due to a Whitehouse Organization

Colorado made a record during a ten day campaign last October, that should be and, no doubt, will be of interest to Osteopathic physicians everywhere.

We have been told by many in the profession that the best way to deal with chiros is to use them plenty of rope and let them hang themselves. The fact is, though, that in the very states from which this advice comes, the chiro, like most other bandits, used the rope given them to hang the Osteopaths. In Colorado, like in all other states, the chiro had been telling the public that they have studied osteopathy as well as chiropractic. The public does not know that in order to do this it would be necessary to have 36 months of osteopathic education, 36 months of high school education and 18 months of chiropractic education, or a total of 90 months. How they could get all this in six months they do not attempt to explain.

In Colorado during the initiative campaign, the chiro were telling the public that the osteopaths favored their measure, and that they were getting away with it. You may know the red-headed got when the public was told the truth.

About three months ago the chiropractors secured the number of signatures to an Initiative Petition for a Separate Board to regulate their profession in this state. The statement referred to above helped them get many signatures of osteopathic friends, and would have helped them get many votes, but for the Eleventh Hour Campaign on the part of the Osteopathic Profession.

In order that the reader may thoroughly understand the situation, it may be well to give here some information about the status of chiropractic in this state.

Five years ago a law was passed in Colorado creating a medical board, requiring the same educational requirements as said board. The educational requirements were written into this law, either preliminary or professional. It is possible, therefore, for a chiropractor, no matter how little education he has, to take this examination. Realizing, though, that it would be impossible for them to pass an examination, requiring a test in all the fundamental subjects of medicine, the chiros, in the state at that time, insisted that a different arrangement would have to be made for them. A special provision was, therefore, written into the law, providing that if they would show 18 months of education in a college requiring that much actual attendance, that they would be granted a license without an examination. No preliminary education to be required.

All of the chiropractors who were in the state at the time of the passage of this act were compelled to show only four months of education to receive a license. Most of these now practicing in this state were granted a license under this provision, for very few have since been able to show that they had complied with the 18 months required.

At the time the chiropractic petition was being circulated, the osteopaths paid very little attention to it. However, at the Rocky Mountain Conference last summer the matter was brought up by Dr. D. L. Clark and Dr. G. W. Bumpus, who realized the seriousness of the situation and, therefore, recommended immediate action. However, the convention, after some discussion, voted to take no action against it.

Due to a number of vigorous protests on the part of others, this action was rescinded a few hours later, and it was then voted to appoint a committee to investigate the contents of the proposed measure.

Just five weeks prior to the election in November, Dr. Schoonmaker called a meeting of the trustees and legislative committee in Denver to consider the measure. Everyone present urged that some action be taken but no one seemed to have any well formulated plan. It was suggested by one of those present that every osteopath work individually, doing the best he could. It seemed, though, that without an organized effort that not much would be accomplished, and that the bill would be certain to pass. Also that very few of the profession would work individually and get the best results. However, no one seemed to know just what to do, so the meeting was adjourned without taking any action. Unfortunately, neither Dr. Schoonmaker, Dr. Bumpus nor Dr. Clark were able to attend this meeting.

About ten days later Dr. D. L. Clark secured a copy of the initiative measure and again called it to the attention of Dr. Bumpus. It was evident, upon investigation, that the measure contained many vicious clauses. Dr. Bumpus immediately phoned Dr. Schoonmaker, president of the association, by long distance, calling his attention to the real purpose of the measure, and the fact that no action was being taken against it. A few days later Dr. Schoonmaker and Dr. Bumpus were appointed by a Special Legislative Committee to take immediate action.

Dr. Bumpus selected his committee, called a meeting and work began. This was less than three weeks prior to the election. No time could be lost and no time was lost.

The Initiative Measure was read from beginning to end, and every clause was thoroly scrutinized. It was most vicious clause in the measure was the one that provided that all the chiropractors who had moved to Colorado to live, after having taken a short course or a correspondence course and failed to meet the requirements for a license, would be granted a license, upon the passage of this new measure, WITHOUT EXAMINATION OR PROOF OF QUALIFICATIONS. In other words it meant licensing, in one swoop, all those who had previously failed to secure a license under the existing law. If we were content with a law that would license those who had failed in the meantime, we might as well not have any laws.

It required no Amendment No. 2. An act relating to the practice of chiropractic. Yes—No—X. Maintain the educational standards for those practicing in Colorado School and every Osteopathic School in the United States requires at least 4 years High School, 4 years Professional Education. Total 8 years. The Colorado law requires that all physicians must pass a thorough examination to prove their fitness to treat the sick, before receiving a license. Amendment No. 2 provides that chiropractors shall be granted the rights and privileges of physicians without either examination or qualification.

The following is an exact quotation from amendment No. 2: "No person who has without such profession and qualifications obtained a license, and who is practicing in Colorado or有任何 person without such profession and qualifications obtained a license, and who is practicing in Colorado, shall be granted a license, upon the passage of this new measure, WITHOUT EXAMINATION OR PROOF OF QUALIFICATIONS."

It requires 8 years of study, 4 years high school—4 years professional education to become a Veterinary Physician (Horse Doctor) in this state. Amendment No. 2 provides for the licensing of uncolored chiropractors without examination or proof of qualifications. Do you want a correspondence-chiropractor to have the right to treat your wife and children with less than one-tenth the education that is required of the doctor who treats your cattle? If not, vote "No" on Amendment No. 2.

In addition to the leaflets several letters were prepared by the legislative committee to be mailed to all patients and friends of osteopaths that could not be seen personally. Over 75,000 of these leaflets and over 20,000 letters were printed immediately and distributed to the osteopaths throughout the state for distribution among their patients.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

members of the legislative committee on the same evening in Denver, and avoided the slight preceding, at which time the details of the campaign were completely outlined. This left only ten days for the actual campaign, but the membership at the Colorado association had conducted the profession were kept in touch with the campaign daily by letter.

The entire profession was organized into teams with one captain for every five or six members. The captain was supplied with additional literature and letters, and he in turn supplied and assisted them in every way possible.

One of the most remarkable features about the campaign was that the legislative committee furnished every member of the profession with all of the literature and letters that he could use during the campaign, and that all of the other expenses of the campaign, which necessarily were tremendous due to the high cost of printing and postage, stenographic service and so forth, there was in the treasury of the association at the close of the campaign $445.07 more than when the campaign began. We believe that this record has ever been equalled by any other state during the past quarter of a century.

Not only were the funds in the association treasury increased by almost $500—which is quite a surplus for a state with only 125 osteopaths—but the membership was tremendous due to the high cost of printing and the expenses of postage, stenographic service and so forth, there was in the treasury of the association at the close of the campaign $445.07 more than when the campaign began. We believe that this record has never been equalled anywhere.

This is, however, not all of the story, for in addition to paying dues, 83% of the Denver osteopaths paid an additional $35 or more to meet their dues, for advertising in the daily papers.

The advertising feature of the campaign was a new step for osteopathy, but a most successful one. We were told by leading advertising men in this city that our advertisements were among the best and best political ads published during the entire campaign. The advertisements of the chiros, on the contrary, were perhaps the most bitter and vehement. Advertisements were carried in all four of the Denver daily papers. Two Sunday morning editions and two Monday afternoon editions. The Sunday editions are read in nearly every home in the state of Colorado and, therefore, reached the voters in every section of the state.

This advertisements were carried full page in length and about two-thirds of a page in width.$25 was raised for advertising by the Denver profession in addition to the dues.

A similar advertising campaign was carried on throughout the state by the profession in other cities. On the night of the special meeting in Greeley every osteopath present placed a check for $25 on the table, for advertising. While we all know that the medical profession are not only the representatives of the people, but the people themselves, we do not have to worry about their going in favor of the profession. But is has not always been so. Colorado osteopaths have been the butt of a number of the osteopaths of other states. Most of them were so busy treating patients that they had little time or inclination to look the state up or send out their therapists. One osteopath was being stolen. Two years ago it was almost impossible to get a quorum at a Denver City meeting.

It was not until Dr. Whitehouse came through, with his splendid enthusiasm for the Western Association and the Circuit Clinic, that things began to change. Today, Colorado has an association second to none in the profession.

Fortunately Dr. Whitehouse was in the state at the time the osteopathic menace arose to such an extent that leadership must be given. For the money he has received has now paid for the first meeting held in Colorado, and Whitehouse not only subscribed the entire price of the paper, but carried it to a successful conclusion. As a result of this Dr. Whitehouse has been able to get the leaders of his profession to agree to the osteopathic profession to take any state with an osteopathic license. The state of Colorado, therefore, was able to get out of Association work until he can afford to donate his services. Later he agreed to refund the $1500 he paid him, if the committee would agree to meet certain conditions. These conditions were that the every member of the legislative committee would contribute at least one meeting in his own state of Colorado at his own expense, and would give not less than one hour to the cause. The committee gave him himself, that he would refund the $1500 to him for conducting the campaign.

While the members of the legislative committee spent at least three-fourths of their time treating the public, Dr. Whitehouse gave 12 to 16 hours every day, devoting his time to his patients. He has paid his own living expenses amounting to several hundred dollars and refunded these expenses. For this, he paid his dues to the Colorado Association and contributed this sum to the advertising fund, in spite of the fact that he did not receive a license in this state.

A greater or more unselfish service no one has ever rendered osteopathy. You might call whitehouse to get a license but for his own state of Colorado, and would do for a state in which you did not even hold license?

G. W. Bumpus, Chairman
R. R. Daniels
R. B. Powell

Legislative Committee

Osteopathic Bill in California Legislative Crusade by Medical Steam Roller

From "Team Work"

During the session of the California Legislature which has just closed, a bill was introduced (known as Assembly Bill 1055) which was designed to give the osteopathic profession the same educational status of chiropractic. This bill was designed to carry the same weight and be given the same consideration as if there were no osteopathic representation at all.

Early in the legislative session it became evident that the medics had an elaborate organization and were determined to carry their bill to effect. In addition to their opposition to the osteopathic bill, it introduced some bills of their own which were designed to carry further their objectives. Shortly after the introduction of our bill was made, it was "killed" on the floor of the Assembly. The work hard to carry their bill to effect and the Assembly went to the Senate, and was referred to committee. This committee held a hearing on
The Human Side of Osteopathic Meetings

By the Truth Teller*

Why not be honest once? You know we are not always absolutely so, even with ourselves.

A few weeks before the date for the annual meeting of the AOA, the members of the committee go on a stir within that prompts us to get away from the dull, deadly, nerve-racking, daily grind. Oh, I know that we are in love with our work; that we are doing something for ourselves and as the warm days of June begin to oppress us there isn't an irresistible urge to get as far away as possible from the neurotistically sick folk who persist in telling us about the obscure and obstreperous pain that's been nagging at her since the last treatment? Or, mayhap, it's the old grouch whose rheumatism persists in telling all such, as emphatically as the English lair, and when the vote was taken it 12 noes. Those who reversed their votes on the word-mongers.

To some of us lazy ones it is amusing to kick up our heels. We forget there are any sick folks in the world. If, by prearrangement, we pick up en route a colleague--;an old college associate by our good clothes and general air of prosperity-only to find that many of the old boys have become war profiteers and disingenuously write it all down. They push the blood when we manage to make a chance to form, and no doubt enjoying themselves; so, why should anyone complain?

The more careless, and care-free, among us are usually the ones who begin to worry at a time: when they appear in The Journal. The one best bet, some of us think, is to get the orientalists cornered, one at a time, in a room with a how shall we say—two crones, and have them show just how they do their specialties. By mastering a few good points in this way—and you just can't do it when a man is demonstrating before a large room full—you get the worth of the money spent for the trip. As a matter of fact if you try to cram a whole people group into a few days you go away with weariness of soul and a feeling that your brain pan is very like a battered scrambled egg.

There is ever a small contingent suffering with a congestion of language. The practice of osteopathy is not calculated to give full scope to oratorical powers; it doesn't allow, these botted-up, not being too open-ed up, individuals must defitate—or bust. But we all know these fellows and lest this chronicler be accused of unkindness they won't write no more words on the word-mongers.

Then there's the administration group—always they are the politicians; perhaps they would prefer to be called statesmen. The weight of the universe is upon their shoulders, and, egad, they look it! Before the meeting closes their votes are always in favor of spending more money. They don't only watch, but make the wheels go round. And isn't it amusing when some bungling newt in an administrative capacity throws a monkey wrench or a crow bar into the machinery? The funniest thing, though, is the fact that the machine is usually able to absorb or bear its weight, not being too easily driven off its track; we will call it a duck's back sheds water. The real expansion of soul, however, comes when a group of the old war horses gets together in the lobby or preferably in some one's room, and Charles, or Wash, or Joe, or John, or Mac, or Arthur, or Ban or Bill, or Walt, or Harry, or most anyone else gets his tongue unlimbered and going about its business. It is well worth while to go through the proceedings of the meeting, as free from the bush league towns must needs go out to see a real game. Then we have the park to see a real game. Then we have to visit the big stores to pick up a few souvenirs for the companions left at home, and something to gladden the hearts of the kiddies of the family.

Instead do we not do our best systematically to instill into the mind of each patient the want to instill into the mind of each patient the belief that the meeting could hardly go on without us; and that our professional lives would be blighted if we did not get to that meeting and learn all the latest that is to be known about the treatment of disease? Of course we do; and, in the process, we almost make ourselves believe it, too.

And when at last we proudly nail up the notice on the office door that we are attending the AOA meeting, have our gasp and blue, gong trunks packed, checked and ourselves on the train, do we not shed care and responsibility? Do we feel like kids let out from school, or healthy utes in a pasture? We do. Metaphorically we kick and groan along with the trains, the slow folks in the cabin, the fast folks in the smoking car. We are the pinchers of the world, the world of the sick, the world of the suffering, the world of the sick folk.

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It was barely possible, too, that before the great draught set in, some congenial and convivial souls among us were wont to forage before the cool sequestered portion of the inn for a certain kind of refreshment for the inner man—"do remember Parker?"—but why reawaken memories that can evolve only vain and arid regret? And, anyway, those who thus disport ed themselves were so few as to be practically negligible.

To some of us lazy ones it is amusing to watch, commiseratingly, the knowledge-glutons with their serious, intent faces and omnigenous present notebooks. They rush to the front seats when a paper or address is being given and seemingly write it all down. They push up to the side of the table when a demonstration is in progress and do not enjoy what they are doing. They feel like kids let out from school, or healthy utes in a pasture. We do. Metaphorically we kick and groan along with the trains, the slow folks in the cabin, the fast folks in the smoking car. We are the pinchers of the world, the world of the sick, the world of the suffering, the world of the sick folk.

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back to our offices—back to the neurotensive and the rheumatic to find that, after all, they are human and are really glad to see us—back to our intelligent, loyal and appreciative clientele that makes life worth living and osteopathy worth practicing. With renewed enthusiasm, therefore, we shall continue to do the best we can, that the social features, the change, the relaxation, the mingling with our fellows, the formal and informal exchange of ideas, the rejuvenation that comes with the mingling, are the best things we get, or can hope to get, out of our annual meetings.

And, honestly now, aren't these things supremely and transcendently worth while?

[For Immediate Publication in Your Local Newspaper.]

The National Osteopathic Convention

By R.K.S.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Osteopathic Association will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, the last week in July. About three thousand osteopathic physicians, surgeons, and specialists from the United States and Canada will be present. On the preceding week will occur the annual convention of the osteopathic eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists. This is the convention of the American Osteopathic Society of Michigan, and several hundred specialists will be in attendance. Clinics will be held in all the specialties and for osteopathic and surgical diagnosis during the entire two weeks.

Dr. William E. Waldo of Seattle, Wash., president of the American Osteopathic Association, will preside at the convention.

The operative technique on the program will be in charge of Dr. Evelyn R. Bush and Dr. Carl J. Johnson of Louisville, Ky. Dr. Bush will supervise the exercise technique and muscle training, and Dr. Johnson the operative technique and osteopathic principles.

"Pottering at Forty," is the suggestive title of a paper which will be read by Rowland Haynes, director of the Cleveland Recreational Council. George Davis Bivin, M.A., Ph.D., of Chicago will discuss the newest developments in psycho-analysis. Newer knowledge of the relation of oral infections to inflammations will be presented at the convention. The osteopathic methods of surgery will be demonstrated in the form of motion pictures, presenting the latest dental research, by Weston A. Price, M.D., of Washington, D.C.

The ductless glands and the manner in which their extraordinary influence over the body may be utilized in osteopathic treatment will be discussed by Dr. Arthur M. Fleck, dean of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. How some forms of goitre disappear when the bones in the neck are corrected osteopathically will be told by Dr. Allen Z. Prescott of Syracuse, N. Y. The x-ray reveals tuberculosis in many times when it is not discoverable by other methods, and this will be demonstrated by Dr. Francis A. Finney, a radiologist from Montclair, N. J.

The nephew of the founder of osteopathy, Dr. George A. Still, who is president of the American School of Osteopathy and surgeon-in-chief of the H. H. Hospital, New York, whose practice is limited exclusively to major surgery, will speak on surgical diagnosis.

On Monday evening there will be a reception and ball, and on Wednesday afternoon there will be a boat trip on Lake Erie. The annual banquet will be Thursday evening.

The treatment of acute inflammation of the ear will be discussed by Dr. L. M. Bush of Jersey City, N. J., Dr. Glenn S. Moore of Chicago will read a paper on vertigo. "The Nose as an Important Factor in Physical and Mental Development" is the title of a paper in which Dr. John H. Bailey of Philadelphia claims that many cases of retarded development could be prevented by getting the nose into normal condition.

The gastroenterology section will be in charge of Dr. R. W. Neuhart, of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., who will demonstrate his special technique for palpation of the cecum. Specific abdominal exercises will be demonstrated by Dr. Andrew A. Gear of Chicago.

The surgical section will be presided over by Dr. Dayton B. Holcomb of Pasadena, Calif.

The gynaecological section will be in charge of Dr. Dena Hansen of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and Dr. Royal R. Smilie of Lockport, N. Y. Dr. E. Northup of Moose Jaw, Dr. Nettie H. Hard of Chicago, Dr. Robert D. Emery of Los Angeles, Dr. Harry C. Collins of Chicago, Dr. Ella D. Stiff of Kansas City, Mo., and Dr. H. Woodall of Baltimore, Md., Dr. Frances Graves of Boston, Dr. Grace Simmons of Milan, Mo., and Dr. Cecelia G. Curran of Philadelphia.

The surgical section will be presided over by Dr. J. A. Conley of Kansas City, Mo. Papers will be read by Dr. O. O. Bashline of Grove City, Pa., Dr. W. Curtis Brigham of Los Angeles, Dr. Simon Peter Ross of Philadelphia, Dr. F. J. Trenery of Des Moines, and Dr. Frank H. Wood of Chicago.

The pediatrics section will be in charge of Dr. Harry W. Sutton of Galt, Ontario. Infectious diseases will be discussed by Dr. Effie O. Jones of Evanston, Ill., and mental defects by Dr. Raymond W. Bailey and Dr. Ira W. Drew, both of Philadelphia.

The laboratory diagnosis section will be in charge of Dr. Frank H. Wood of Chicago.

The memorial to the founder of osteopathy will include addresses by Dr. A. L. Evans of Miami, Fla., and Dr. M. F. Huleit of Columbus, Ohio.

Among the other speakers will be Dr. John M. Ogile of Moncton, N.B., Dr. G. V. Webster of Carthage, N. Y., and Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha, Nebraska.

Legislative and Educational Conferences at Cleveland

There will be the usual Convention on Legislation and Education. The time is set for 2:30 Sunday, July 24. Hotel Statler, Cleveland. Dr. C. B. Atzen will act as Chairman of the Legislative Convention, and it will be immediately followed by the Educational Conference presided over by Dr. S. L. Sechtmann.

Members of the Board of Trustees and of the House of Delegates will aid in making the meeting as efficient as possible. If you are not a member of either body your presence is desired as we may get a composite view of what the profession desires for future use.—W. E. Waldo, President, A.O.A.

Don't Get Left for a Room

The week of July 25th is Cleveland's 125th anniversary and it will be a week that people who come to Cleveland, Ohio, will attend the A.O.A. Convention make their reservations as soon as possible.

The National Osteopathic Convention of New York City will extend a most cordial invitation to the American Osteopathic Association to hold the National Convention of 1922 in New York City.—Thomas R. Thorburn, Chairman of Committee on Invitations.

New York Wants It

At the Cleveland Convention the Osteopathic Society of New York City will extend a most cordial invitation to the American Osteopathic Association to hold the National Convention of 1922 in New York City.—Thomas R. Thorburn, Chairman of Committee on Invitations.

To Get Cases Examined at Convention

"Doctors of Osteopathy desiring clinical material examined during convention by chairman of various sections, must send case record of such material to chairman of Clinic Committee at the very earliest moment possible."—E. E. Roscoe, D.D., Chairman, Cleveland, O. 

Dr. Laughlin's College Plans to Open September 1922

Please state in The OP that we will not be equipped and ready to receive students in our new college until September, 1922, as it will take that long to build and equip our building. Some time ago I purchased a very nice piece of ground on which to construct the new building. The architect is now finishing up the plans so that we shall get part of the work done this fall. I have had hundreds of letters from various osteopaths in regard to our new school. The idea seems to be popular especially since we plan to conduct the school wholly for the benefit of the students who attend it and in the interests of osteopathy in general. However, it was not made clear in our first announcements as to when we would be able to receive students. Therefore we ask you to exercise that statement in your paper.


Adenoids

Adenoids when normal are a protective mechanism of the body. Adenitis is a vegetative extension into the posterior nares, obstructing the breathing. This extension is all that should be removed and the exciting influence causing increase of the adenoids should be found and removed.—M. M. Brill, D.D., New York City.
Is Osteopathy an Adjunct or a Complete System of Physiological Therapy?

By H. H. Fryette, D.O., Chicago.

I see that Dr. Millard has resurrected the old question of adjuncts and pure osteopathy. From fifteen to twenty years ago adjuncts were the favorite topic at our conventions, or wherever osteopaths met, and were a favored subject for those who felt called upon to write. I remember I wrote quite a lengthy article on that subject myself one time after hearing Dr. Hildreth condemn adjuncts and those who used them, but I never sent the article in and I guess the profession never suffered from its non-appeal. We have heard a lot about Simon pure osteopaths, and about ten-fingered osteopaths, too. I do not know much history, so I do not know who Simon was. I suppose that most osteopaths have ten fingers, but you are going to number them as they were numbered when I used to study music. As I say, I have heard much of adjunctless osteopaths, much of Simon pure osteopaths, and much of the ten-fingered variety. I have not heard these fellows define themselves minutely, but I suppose that they never, under any circumstances, practice anything in any way except what they do with their hands. If I thought that was the whole of osteopathy, I would take the word off my door tomorrow.

It's All in the Definition

The whole question must be settled by the definition of osteopathy. If osteopathy is a system of manual adjustment, and nothing else, then it is an adjunct to medicine, not a complete system of therapy. If osteopathy is a complete system of physiological therapy, the principal part of which is adjustment, then it can have no adjunct, because it is governed by a principle and any and all physiological agencies are a part of it. Why limit ourselves as ten-fingered manipulators, and when we want to use an adjunct, try to crawl out from under by calling it a home remedy? Are we going to adopt all home remedies, of which there are more fool ones than there are unnecessary drugs in a pharmacopeia, or are we going to measure our various agencies by their physiological value and use what is indicated without any apology?

The Big Idea is the Biologic Concept

I would hate to belittle the name of the founder of osteopathy by trying to make it appear that what he added to therapy could be practiced with ten fingers. That was part of it to be sure, but the big idea was that the body was self-sufficient; that it manufactured its own remedies when given the proper adjustment, proper surroundings and elements to do it with; that the body must be helped to perform its functions in its own way, but could use be forced to perform them in our way. I wonder sometimes if the medical world, outside of osteopathy, is not getting this idea faster than we are.

Where is the D.O. with Nothing but Hands

Where is there an osteopath who does not practice suggestion, who does not study diet, who does not recognize the value of proper posture, of proper exercise, the value of hygiene, of sanitation, the necessity of antiseptics, antidotes for poison and surgery? If there is such a man he does not conform to my definition of osteopathy at all, and is therefore not an osteopath, because he does not practice according to the principles laid down by the founder of the science, but he is something on the order of a masseur or a chiro.

Nutrition Is the Fundamental

The fundamental principles of osteopathy are based upon NUTRITION (spelled in capitals). Perfect nutrition of every part means perfect health; perverted nutrition spells disease. Perfect posture, perfect adjustment aids nutrition, but does not insure it. It is possible to eat quantities of food and still starve to death. Much work is being done of late by the biochemists. The most important elements of the body are being discovered and condensed, the vitamins have been discovered, and there will be many more discoveries along these lines in the near future. Maybe these vital elements will be put up in bottles, and administered with a spoon!

Not Minimizing the Bony Lesion

In emphasizing the above features of osteopathy, I do not want it understood that I
Yes, My Brother, the Osteopathic Lesion
Is a Reality

By Frank C. Farmer, A.B., M.D., D.O., Los Angeles, California

I am in the following letter, the content of which I feel strongly to forcibly that I am passing it on to all professional osteopaths, for which many others there are of our members who may feel likewise is of the utmost importance.

The importance of the paragraphs of this letter and I happen to know that this osteopath has been striving to attain that which he attended an osteopathic school for and which it seemed was denied him. Let him speak:

"During the time that I attended the...school from 1912 to 1915 we had three instructors in osteopathic technique. The particular one who instructed my section spent about five minutes every morning in trying to break a lumbar or crack the neck and the only thing I can remember that he really taught was that the muscles at the base of the occiput were almost always tender and that was one sure lesion we could always depend upon to find in new patients. Possibly I was a bone head or a slacker, but at any rate, I learned very little adjustment.

"I have been in practice since 1915 and if I have our adjusting lesion it was an accident. At state meetings and during conversation with other osteopaths I have made it a point to ask "Have you ever really adjusted a bone lesion? The answer varies, some evading and some admitting they never had. A few give such positive and emphatic answers that I doubt their sincerity. The oldest osteopath in this part of the country in point of service uses a vibrator, in each treating room and spends his time talking the particular hobby he is riding at the time, manipulating the abdomen and using the vibrator.

"I have been moderately successful but atributing it to the adjustments I have not delivered. My income is considerably above the average but I know, even if no one else does, that I have not delivered the goods, osteopathically.

"You quote Dr. Still's "Find it, fix it, and leave it alone", and a placard in my office tells me the same thing every day, but how read and studied every thing I could find on the subject and still can't find it although I can find it without any trouble.

"I am still wondering if it can be fixed after it is found and hope to find an osteopath some day who can readily show me how to FIX IT."

This unsolicited letter has come to me. After every reader having osteopathy at heart has drawn in a good breath let us think over the situation, for I have the same remarks in various parts of the country and if such a state is at all prevalent, we need look no farther for the reason of many of our shortcomings as a profession.

In the fall of 1917, in company with numbers of devout osteopaths, I paid my last respects to all that Dr. Still stood for. I felt the same sadness the thought occurred to me: "Daddy Still, have we carried on as we would have had us?" I recalled his intensity of purpose, in striving to attain his high ideals. We came from all parts of the world to him and he gave us unstintedly—never without an effort for patients, confidential for private tutoring, out back of the barn! He gave us his ideals, his science, his philosophy and when his time came to lay down the work, he bade us carry on with humanity's benefit as our goal.

The above letter is the statement or only one of many and is a sad commentary on how we have carried on. The greater part of the task of promulgating osteopathy devolves upon the schools. Close the schools and osteopathy dies with the present generation. Filling the schools must be done, primarily, by the prospective student being attracted to osteopathy by some one "delivering the goods". Can you imagine the author of the above letter referring to any one of whom he is fond to an osteopathic school? He has not "sold" osteopathy to himself—it would be a struggle to convince any one else under those circumstances. Prospective student is extremely sensitive to a little adjustment the most when they have witnessed what it can do to afflicted mankind. Each osteopath in the field is a billboard for osteopathy and how we succeed in advertising our wares is in direct proportion to how we deliver the goods, osteopathically. Barring some local and minor rejections, attendance in our schools is a barometer showing how well the osteopathic billboards impress the public.

Osteopath schools that tolerate instructors on their faculty of the stripe above mentioned should have the postal authorities on their backs! Osteopathy would have died "a bornin" if it was not for Dr. Still. Those practices may all be a thing of the past—let us hope they are, but testimony from the field such as the above is evidence that we are reaping the results of loose teaching.

I have known osteopaths to jump from the graduating platform to the faculty table, from the patient's bed to that of the instructor without the most cursory knowledge of anything. The practice of osteopathy is explicit, everyone who has practiced in this fashion. The little wonder that osteopaths succumb to the wiles of salesmen dispensing all kinds of panaceas! Failure to succeed by "cracking the neck" indiscriminately, naturally leads to utilizing other methods. I do not blame the osteopath who has made an honest effort to learn and apply osteopathy and has failed because it was not given to him; but the schools have a responsibility that possibly few of them appreciate.

There is only one way to teach osteopathy, and that is to put it across in an osteopathic school—put it across with a punch, not a parting, technologically. I believe the osteopath is a crusader and not with a grouch or apology for bodily ill, the physician must have acquired a baptism of technique.—J. E. McManis, D.O., Galena, Ill.

AOA Wants Due Credit

I am requested by the A.O.A. officials to call your attention to the fact that on your editorial page you give to Dr. Philip Spence the credit for the amendments to the Pena-Capper Bill ignoring the fact that the A.O.A. had two official representatives at the hearing in Washington, Dr. Conklin and myself, and that the amendments were as requested by us in the name of the A.O.A.

It must not be understood that this letter to you casts any reflections whatsoever upon Dr. Spence or minimizes in any degree the fine, big campaign he has so successfully carried out.—Yours truly, R. Kendrick Smith.

Baptism of Technique

One simply can't say too much about the need for osteopathic techniques. The letter I am about to read to you casts any reflections whatsoever upon Dr. Spence or minimizes in any degree the fine, big campaign he has so successfully carried out.—Yours truly, R. Kendrick Smith.
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_Yours very truly,_
_F. & F. KOENIGKRAMER,_
_By Carl J. Fillhardt."

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Medics Closing Hospital to Osteopaths Opens Private Home

As the Sangamon County Medical Society objected officially to the use of the local hospital by the Illinois Osteopathic Association at the time of the 22nd annual meeting at Springfield, May 12th to 14th the hospital's doors were closed to our interesting clinics. However, the Federation of Osteopathy rushed to the rescue and Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Blackstock opened their beautiful home to the osteopaths for holding clinics during the convention. The convention adopted these Canada Woodsian resolutions of gratitude to their medical brethren:

The thanks of this association are extended to the Sangamon County Medical Society for the purely fraternal public spirit which was shown by its action in objecting to the use of St. John's Hospital for clinics. Such action on the part of the medical fraternity is a priceless asset to us as it always serves to further embolden our friends and the public concerning the historic and friendly attitude of the old school of medicine toward new school of practitioners.

In all respects it was a most successful meeting and, considering all factors, the attendance was excellent. The Association was urged to recommend for a number of progressive measures. The Association also adopted a new plan concerning dues. We have fixed the dues of the I.O.A. at $4.00 a year and the Association will pay A.O.A. dues of its members and appropriate $5.00 for each member for the districts in which the members live. There are eight districts in the State and it is our hope that this method will assist in building up effective local organizations throughout the State.

The Association has conducted a large amount of legal work in the last year, having defended six cases in the courts, and winning all of them except the one still pending. The expense of this has been over $4,000. The legislative fight which is still unsettled, has cost the Association about $2,000 to date. With only 500 practitioners in the State it can readily be seen that it was necessary to increase the amount of our dues.

The Association is on record in favor of the organization of a circuit clinic to embrace the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. It is our hope that we can obtain cooperation of these states and possibly several more in the organization of such a clinic. We believe this will help build up our district organizations and help the individual practitioners very greatly.

Sincerely yours,
Walter E. Elfrink.

To the Editor:
The above is a short sketch of the most important things done at our convention. The program as given was carried out as written with the exception that Dr. Fannie Carpenter gave the response to the address of welcome, and the mayor was represented by the Assistant State Attorney. We enclose copy of the resolutions adopted and wish to call your particular attention to the one thanking the Sangamon County Medical Society. We also enclose a list of the officers for next year and the registration. Of course I know you cannot use all of this, but use as much as you wish.

Newly Elected Officers for 1921-1922
President, Dr. C. E. Kaib, Springfield.
President-Elect, J. F. Peck, Kankakee.
Vice-President, Dr. Fannie E. Carpenter, Chicago.
Vice-President-Elect, Dr. Velma L. Clark, Galesburg.
Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Walter E. Elfrink, Chicago.
Secretary-Treasurer-Elect, Dr. O. C. Foreman, Chicago.

Trustees
(Date indicates expiration of term.)
First District, Dr. S. V. Robuck, Chicago
Second District, Dr. Hugh T. Wise, Rockford.
Third District, Dr. Fred B. DeGroot, Rock Island.
Fourth District, Dr. A. C. Daugherthy, Democrats, (1920).
Fifth District, Dr. Anna Mary Mills, Champaign.
Sixth District, Dr. L. Alyce Offen, Virginia.
Seventh District, J. M. Fraser, Evanston.
Eighth District, Dr. H. D. Norris, Marion.

Delagates to the 1921 Convention of the A.O.A.
E. J. Drinkall, Chicago; Canada Wendell, Peoria; C. E. Medaris, Rockford; Fred Blackoff, Chicago. Alternates: F. A. Parker, Champaign; Anna Mary Mills, Champaign; A. S. Loving, Rockford; C. E. Tilley, Lincoln.

Trustees Chicago College of Osteopathy
(Elected by the I.O.A.)
C. P. McConnell, Chicago, (1925); C. E. Medaris, Rockford, (1924); Hal Shain, Champaign, (1923); J. M. Fraser, Evanston, (1922); J. F. Peck, Kankakee, (1922).

Delegate to Education Conference A.O.A.
Walter E. Elfrink, Chicago.
Delegate to Legislative Conference A.O.A.
Emery Ennis, Springfield.

Place of next Convention: Champaign.

Postoffice Department Rescinds Boycott of Osteopaths
ORDER NO. 5889
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
Washington, May 31, 1921

In connection with the granting of sick leaves with pay to the employees of the Postal Service, in accordance with the reclassification act of June 5, 1920, postmasters and other officials are directed to accept certificates of illness only from practitioners regularly licensed practicing in the State or District where such certificate is issued.

The order of May 18th, 1921, which was published in the daily Postal Bulletin, of May 18th, is rescinded.

WILL H. HAYS,
Postmaster General.

All Licensed Practitioners Recognized

In answer to questions of the 29th ultimo, relative to whether the certificates of osteopaths are to be accepted in the State of Indiana, I have to state that the instructions in regard to certificates of illness published in the Postal Bulletin of May 18, 1921, have been amended and certificates of illness may be accepted from practitioners regularly licensed and legally practicing in the State or District where such certificates were issued.

HERBERT W. R.
First Assistant Postmaster

The above information was forwarded to us by Dr. John F. Spannhurst, of Indianapolis, so we presume that he, with others, was instrumental in having order of May 16th rescinded.

Section 1 - Certificates of Illness

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 16, 1921.

In connection with the granting of sick leaves with pay to the employees of the Postal Service, in accordance with the reclassification act of June 5, 1920, postmasters and other officials are directed to accept certificates of illness only from regularly licensed medical practitioners, including licensed dentists. The certificates of osteopaths, chiropractors, mental healers, etc., will not be accepted unless treatment by such is prescribed by a medical officer.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

EFFICIENCY IN PRACTICE MANAGEMENT

The Efficient Osteopath
By Dr. C. C. Reid, Denver, Colo.

Expenses Not Usually Considered or The High Cost of Inefficiency

Let us make an estimate. Just for illustration, we will suppose that an osteopath is practicing in a good town of 25,000. If he be thoroughly efficient in all lines, he should be collecting an average of $2,000 a month. After many years of studying osteopathic physicians from the standpoint of efficiency covering the various lines and points that can be worked out to advantage, I feel that I am overrating in the above estimate what the efficient osteopath should be doing.

I am rating this in dollars and cents in order to arrive at some concrete basis. Earning in character, in pep, in services rendered, simply should be carefully considered in regard to personality, in vision, in progress, influence of good.

Heck, Do You Back Location.

Many doctors voluntarily and practice what he is supposed to be and heat in inadequate signal stems. Every office should be carefully studied as to its arrangements.

Fourth, dirty, dusty and unutility. The office that is dirty, dusty and untidy has no excuse for being so. If I were advising a doctor who should work. One who visits around the country and inspects various offices will be surprised, amazed, and almost horrified sometimes to see the conditions that exist right around and under the feet of a professional man whose business it is to advocate neatness and sanitary conditions. The loss of income that is suffered by many doctors on account of these conditions would many times over balance the services of any good janitor or office assistant to keep away the dirt and tidy up the office.

Fifth, inadequate signal system.' An osteopath who expects to take care of numbers of people must have a signal system of some kind by which the patients can be brought in and out of the office promptly. Much time is wasted by physicians who do not have a method of getting their patients in and out of the treatment and dressing rooms. Also, a signal system makes it possible to quietly side-step agents and unthoughtful visitors. No doctor can afford to sit around and entertain visitors or waste his time on agents during his office hours. A buzzer or bell in his room which can be rung at intervals by his office secretary, will give warning to any undesirable caller that time is fleeting, that the doctor is busy, and that people are waiting.

Sixth, lack of proper water supply. A thing that is not handy is seldom used. Water is a thing that must be used by an osteopath almost continuously. He must not only keep his clean, his instruments and apparatus in good shape, but he must have clean hands. This requires water in abundance, and it must be close at hand. Office and home conditions which will make it handy and easy to use, both hot and cold.

Seventh, light and heat insufficient. Patients who have to change their clothes and are but thinly clad while taking a treatment should be anything but Boosters for such a doctor. Light is essential to the cheerfulness of any office. Every room, then, so far as possible should be an outside room where plenty of daylight is obtainable. If this is not possible, all inside rooms should have plenty of electric lighting so that the room will be practically as cheerful as daylight could make it.

Eighth, lack of good ventilation. All doctors, of course, advocate fresh air, and one who does not keep the air fresh in his own office and practice what he is supposed to preach, cannot help but make a poor impression on the people. Good ventilation is essential to his own well being as well as that of his help and his patients. It also adds to his reputation as one who makes conditions around himself as he would have obtain with his own patrons.

Ninth, bad telephone service. The condition of the telephone system in the city they are responsible to some extent for a bad telephone service. Many times it is due to the conditions that prevail in the office. The doctor or his help may be visiting at various times through the day and in a protracted way over social affairs or some kind of unnecessary things that should not be mixed up with business hour. This cuts off his telephone from the use of patients. Emergency calls and people who are on the fence as to just whom they should call, if they find the telephone busy, most frequently call some other physician, and they naturally should under conditions of that kind.

Teeth, generally unattractive. The general conditions about the office may be unattractive. Arrangements might be slovenly and inefficient. The general tone and make-up of an office has much to do with the way people feel in the office and about the doctor. All these points should be carefully considered in regard to any office.

Let us all study our offices with a view to correcting everything that is not 100%, even if it costs something in time and money. I am sure what we spend in this way will be largely overbalanced by the increase in income, not to speak of the satisfaction along other lines.

(The be continued.)

Carl In the Limelight

From Chicago Tribune

Sir: While receiving treatment the other day from Dr. MacDonald, osteopathic, of Washington St., I inquired of him if he approved of taking some medicine there. He replied: "I do not approve of taking any kind of salts, as they are habit-forming and bad."--Line of Type.

All my life I have ever been ready to buy a better thing. A. T. Still.

Hank Perkins He Sez: "By Heck, Do You Know--" THAT THERE OSTEOPATH CURED NED SLACKPUPPER OF SAINT VITUS DANCE AN NOW HE'S LARNIN THE TODDLE

THANKS TO Dr. Louise Dackman

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO
Building and Holding a Successful Practice

By H. H. Fryette, D.O., Chicago

It is not my belief that any one can tell anybody else exactly the way to build up and hold a successful practice. Many different methods are to be cultivated by many different methods. A method that is natural and becoming to one person may not fit or aid another who may succeed by a policy entirely opposite. I think there is no one way to do it, and so I will attempt no formula which is put forth as a certain bringer of success to any other person.

Still, I know the policies and methods that have helped us in our office, and may be our experience will offer suggestions to the thoughtful student of practice building who is studying over these things and experimenting with them in his own way. What I shall say will be offered rather to aid new graduates who are about to pick locations than be addressed to those who have been a-field long enough to accumulate their own stock of observation and philosophy.

Picking a Field

1. The first great problem is picking a field. What Dr. Still said in his homely way, "If you want to ride a horse get up on his back" seems obvious enough, doesn't it? The application is here: If you want to live and practice in a certain place or a certain kind of a place go there and begin to practice. Don't go somewhere else first and try to make some money to help you to get started in the final field where you want to get started. Don't waste time getting rooted in the place where you don't want to grow up, and don't waste effort and experience trying to do other things than the ultimate thing you mean to do. Go direct to your mark and do the very best you can to improve and grow in your work, and if you put the right kind of pep and interest in it you will succeed whether the field seems to invite success or not.

I remember twenty years ago when my father was making up his mind to go to Madison, Wisconsin, he enunciated this sort of philosophy. They told him it was a bad field, and he could hardly hope to make a living there, because six osteopaths had all been there by turns and none of them could make a living and each had quit the town. The people were too conservative to be "sold" osteopathy, it was said. Father replied: Well, there is a university there, and a state capital, and there must be a pretty intelligent community there, and there must be enough people who need osteopathy to keep one doctor busy, and so I'm going to live in Madison. He meant not only to go there but to spend his life there—to live there and do his real work there. I believe that almost any field the osteopath may select will yield satisfying rewards if taken possession of in this spirit. Under such circumstances one will give the whole energy and enthusiasm to his cases, and that breeds success and no one can stop it. Pick the place and the sort of practice that you like best of all and will be happiest in, and then go to it with no thought of altering your decision or being vanquished.

One other fact is too prone to try to estimate what a field will yield by what they may be able to take out of it. The real measure of what a field will yield is how much of himself the doctor can and will put into it. The thing that determines the yield for the most part is the kind of service he gives, rather than the objective features of the potential yield itself.

Importance of a Good Office

2. The first and most important thing of importance is building up a practice is to get the very best office available to you. This does not mean necessarily to spend the most money possible for furnishings and rent. But it does mean to put the right kind of pep and interest to it that determines the yield for the most part is the kind of service given, rather than the objective features of the potential yield itself.

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and plenty of light and air. These things generally cost more than the want of them saves. They are worth all they cost to you and are well worth going in debt to acquire.

Bear in mind that the patient and prospective patient ordinarily sees your office before he sees you. You and your professional worth are judged by your office. If your grade of service is worth it, any reasonable investment you make to acquire a superior office always comes back to you.

I recall my father's experience twenty years ago in going to Madison where they said six osteopaths had preceded him. He carefully picked the very nicest office obtainable in Madison as his introduction. I have no doubt the six failures who preceded him had avoided that sort of expense. He had little or no money and went in debt to furnish his office.

But his office helped to give him the right introduction and as a result his income jumped rapidly from the first month so that soon he was well financed out of his practice income. Having the right kind of office is no small part of making a good beginning in practice.

Practical Talks on Professional Success

By an Osteopathic Layman

Tremont, Pa., May 27th, 1921

Editor, The Osteopathic Physician:

For some time thoughts have stirred within me upon reading what others have had to say in osteopathic journals about how best to advance the cause of osteopathy. The results of my musing is a series of four articles on subjects that appeal to me as being timely and of vital importance to the osteopathic profession. I am sending you herewith these articles hoping you will give them publication.

My son, Dr. Guy L. Barr, located here, is an osteopath. Not only for that reason, but because of the benefit personally received thru osteopathic treatment, I have interest in the advancement of the profession in every way possible.

With best wishes, I am cordially,

N. A. Barr.

Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth thru the columns of your excellent publication, certain hints, suggestions, admonitions and expert counsel as to how best to maintain the line and at all points, the lofty position already attained for osteopathy in the world of human thought, and how most effectively to advance its interest in the future, it seemed good to me to do likewise, having obtained some personal knowledge of its superior merit. So I write of the things which are most surely believed among us as friends and supporters of the method of dealing with human bodily ailments first discovered and announced to the world by Dr. A. T. Still. Although not a physician and therefore not able to speak on the subject of osteopathy with the authority of the trained expert, I have for the past several years been closely associated with osteopaths. I am the father of an osteopath and have also seen numerous demonstrations of its surpassing worth as a healing art. If I have your permission, then, I would like to submit to the readers of The Osteopathic Physician a few thoughts that have been smouldering in my brain for some time. I am writing from the viewpoint of a layman.

How To Succeed

Emerson, the great American essayist and poet, says, "One thing is forever good; that one thing is success," and Beaconfield, the noted British statesman says, "Success is the child of audacity." There is not an up-to-date, wide-awake, progressive competent osteopathic physician that cannot succeed anywhere on God's earth where there are sick people, if he wisely makes use of right means, and if he tactfully pursues tried and proven methods. The writer of these lines thoroughly believes this to be so because the well-equipped osteopath has something on the other fellow in the

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osteopathic physician

healing art. If knowing it, and knowing how, determines and fixes the value of a person's service in any calling, then surely the high-grade front-line osteopathic physician need not take a back seat among healers of bodily diseases.

The osteopath who builds around himself a Chinese wall of exclusiveness, cutting himself off and holding entirely aloof from his osteopathic brethren, thinking there is no room for any other osteopath within the circle of his own activity—such an osteopath may perchance in a densely populated community, now and then, succeed in building up a lucrative practice for himself; but, as a rule, he fails even in that and as far as helping the profession is concerned, he is an out and out failure. If all osteopaths were like that, and pursued that method, the world at large would know absolutely nothing of osteopathy.

The writer now recalls an osteopath who had practiced his profession in his community for fifteen years, and in that time, it is said, had built up a practice kept him busy, and yet people living several miles from his place knew little or nothing of him. A police officer in his neighborhood, upon inquiry, said that all he knew of him was that he was a skillful performer on a violin, but he knew nothing of him as an osteopath! For the good of osteopathy the fewer there are of such osteopaths, the better it is.

To achieve lasting success an osteopath should never advertise and boost himself, but in season and out of season, everlastingly he should advertise and boost osteopathy, and let his own work advertise and boost him. The afflicted ones which the front-rank osteopath relieves, or cures, and those which another osteopath in his neighborhood relieves, or cures, coupled with tactful heart-to-heart, confidential talks with patients in the treating room, and a judicious distribution of well-selected osteopathic reading matter—of which there is a rich abundance to be secured at small expense—will bring him all the advertising and all the boosting he can possibly wish to have, just as of the first case of an up-with-the-time well-equipped osteopath, who adroitly pursued such a course, and failed to win success.

A few years ago the writer thought that such a thing as building up an osteopathic practice worth $10,000, or even more, a year in anything short of a lifetime, was an impossible dream. It would have been difficult for him to credit the report of such an accomplishment. But now, by actual demonstration, he knows that such results are possible, and that in the course of less than two years, and that withal, in a sparsely settled and widely scattered community. N. A. Barr, Tremont, Pa.

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And 37 Pages of Live Advertising.

Advanced Technique Used on the McManis Table

By J. V. McManis, D. O., Kirksville, Mo.

In this article we wish to point out some of the labor-saving qualities of the McManis table and show that even though less labor or exertion is required by the operator, still the treatments are more effective and beneficial to the patient.

First, the patient who is being treated on the McManis table is in a good state of relaxation. During a treatment in which the operator carries considerable of the patient's weight, the patient invariably tries to help the operator or else is on slight tension from fear of being dropped. With the McManis, the table carries the entire weight of the patient, no matter what position he is in or what technique is being used. For this reason he relaxes better. With perfect relaxation, treatments are more effective because the movement between the vertebrae is greater and the treatment more comfortable because we are not working through contracted or tightened tissues.

Second, the resiliently sustained swinging action of the table permits the operator to carry joints of the spine through their complete normal range of movement without having to support any of the patient's weight. All of this is done when the patient is in a perfectly relaxed condition, or as near relaxed as existing pathology will permit. This all saves labor, is comfortable to the patient, and with the powerful and exacting leverage at hand, makes your treatments more specific and effective.

Third, the raising and lowering of the table, a feature which is not appreciated until tried out, protects the operator's back and places the patient at the proper height for any particular technique employed. Continuous treating on a table with only one height throws the strain on a certain part of your spine at all times, resulting in one set of muscles being overworked, while the others are not used. With a variation in table height all muscles, and sets of muscles can do their share of work which results in proper equilibrium of muscle tonicity.

How Big Shall an Association Be?

Having just completed a legislative campaign followed by the launching of an initiative campaign I am of the opinion that an association that has 100% membership has something wrong with it. I would suggest $120 annual dues for the local, state and national organizations. This will guarantee 100% of interested, active cooperation in all the endeavors these organizations undertake. 100% of motion is worth while; 100% membership always means 50% of motion, or less. —Chas. H. Spencer, D.O., Los Angeles, Cal.
IF

experience means anything in the training of
the successful osteopath

THEN

the "Los Angeles College" should appeal

To the prospective student of Osteopathy,
To the practicing osteopath who is seeking an institution in
which to take post-graduate work.

During April the students of the
two upper classes of this College

TREATED in the busy college clinic 2609 cases;
WERE PRESENT at the examination of 350 clinic patients;
ASSISTED in the care of 34 cases in the City of Los Angeles Obstetrical service.
RENDERED first aid in 300 cases in connection with the
City Emergency Hospital;
OBSERVED operations at 40 major surgical cases at the County Hospital.

Such experience coupled with the course of instruction
offered by this institution is sure to go a long way towards
the making of a successful osteopath. Address——

The

College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons
4th and Main Streets, Los Angeles, California
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

BOND ISSUE OVER-SUBSCRIBED

We're proud to say it—our bond issue has been over-subscribed. All late subscription money has been returned.

We are very glad and encouraged by the generous measure of support they gave us and we ought to make them feel proud to realize that we are now settled and secure for the cause in our new steel and cement arsenal.

Those who come to visit us at Waukegan and see our plant at work will realize the solidity of their investment.

We have our printing and binding machinery yet to unfold to them and we hope to complete this job during the summer.

The latch-string is set on the outside, friends, and we want to see you.

We want our bond holders, one and all, to realize that we have an abiding interest in them, and that when we can be of help to them, we shall do everything in our power to serve them. One good bond deserves another. Don't forget it. We shall not, you may depend on it.

We Recommend Your Supporting that Saturday Evening Post Campaign

Among the various groups of workers who have addressed themselves to the performance of specific work for the science and profession we feel that none are more courageous or deserving of better support than that of the Scothorn group in and out of Texas who are raising $50,000 to put osteopathy before the public.

It is quite sure that institutional osteopathy will derive great and lasting benefit from such an expenditure in the Saturday Evening Post.

We pointed out a year ago that it is the right kind of copy that will have the approval of the American people, the sort that would have endorsed and advertised the national advertising campaign.
The osteopathic physician more harm than good. Of course this is true, and the physician must have full and satisfactory assurances from Dr. Walker and Dr. Scobourn that they are alert to this fact and that the space to be bought in the Post will be used only for the right sort of copy. This satisfies us that no mistake will be made on that score.

Lastly, the proposition of last year seemed to me an instance of trying to accomplish in the attitude of proposing to accomplish what specially advertising had failed to do. Specially advertising—the profession’s pamphlet and folder literature—was a failure and remains so. It had preceded in bringing the profession as far as its might in that direction. We sought in a good cause for osteopathy and its co-working media of specializing. If, then, the advertising campaign of the Post affords is calculated to stir up interest and inquiry in a broad way which nothing will do, it is of no necessity what field literature in order to take a gamble on it. If a savings bank has its field literature, we are happy to be able to say that the bank’s enterprise is not without reserve, feeling confident that the men associated with them who are giving their money to us are the very highest class of clientele, and that every investment of your support will be made for the profession’s fixed policies of promotion.

We have much hope that when this first fifty thousand dollars has been spent in the Post that the good results to be felt from it may encourage the profession to subscribe another fifty or may be one hundred thousand, and that using of general publicity along with specialized advertising may come to be one of the profession’s fixed policies of promotion. These Texas boys and all the others associated with them who are giving their money and energy are not out of touch with the needs of osteopathy. They are working for your good and the salvation of osteopathy as an institution.

We hope, friends, that at Cleveland you will give honest service for value received and to give your hundred now to the Society for the Advancement of Osteopathy and we feel confident you will not be any the poorer for it.

As I passed out into the street again, the sun seemed uncommonly bright but my thoughts were still morbid. I could not think of but one occasion on which I would care to call this gloomy practitioner. That would be late, very late in a fatal illness. He would make such a fine undertaker.

Havening been born with a certain natural lack of dignity, that professional quality has ever had for me the appeal of the unattainable. A particular friend of mine naively admits that his success is largely due to a premature graspiness of his hair and a quiet dignity of manner inherited from his mother’s side of the house.

Be all as it may, I am still glad I can smile, even if at the expense of a success-begetting dignity. Not long ago I became acquainted with a confrere who had so enwrapped himself with the cold fogs of dignified reticence, that the interviewing being over, he was glad to get out on the street once more and find that the sun was still shining.

This man happened to be domiciled in one of those stone-faced city dwellings prefaced with a tiny area inclosed with an iron-latticed fence. Within the fence were a few well-manicured specimens of ordinary grass, apparently growing in spite of the surrounding stone and metal.

An attractive little door-maid led me in to the thought-and-satisfaction of what was above. Probably he was estimating in his mind the people who were a few well-manicured specimens of ordinary grass, apparently growing in spite of the surrounding stone and metal.

Some Doctors’ Offices VI

Gloomy Gus

John Barr, D.O.

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Some Doctors’ Offices VI

Gloomy Gus

John Barr, D.O.
The text is a page from a book or article discussing the experiences of a woman osteopath in Caribou, Maine. The text is rich with personal anecdotes and medical observations, providing a glimpse into the practice of osteopathy during the early 20th century. The author, Dr. Jane B. W. Hall, describes her experiences treating patients with a variety of conditions, from heart trouble and goiters to general maladies.

The text also delves into the use of blood transfusions, discussing the early uses and limitations of transfusions in medicine. It highlights the skepticism and resistance to new medical practices, such as blood transfusions, and the importance of perseverance in the face of challenges.

In addition to the medical content, the text touches on the personal side of the author's life, such as the birth of her child and the demand for her services increasing over time. The text is a rich source of historical and medical information, offering insights into the early days of osteopathy and the evolution of medical practices.
The Hermits Are Back—On Main Street

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

If the Hermit Club ever chisels a motto over its big front sign it will be a capital one that will be expressive of the spirit of optimism for which the club stands, it may be this:

Never Mind; It'll Be All Right That Night

For that expression has been the byword and the shibboleth of the club members at the rehearsals for the shows for fifteen years.

Roger C. Enwright might get his wig on wrong at rehearsal, Horatio N. Herriman might mangle his lines, the entire chorus might get off on the wrong key—the cast found consolation in the thought, "Oh, it will be all right THAT night," by which was meant the opening night of the show.

"And the funny part of it was that it always was all right that night," said Dr. C. V. Kerr, Hermit Club playwright.

And now the Hermits are about to go and it all again. "The Hermits on Main Street" will be produced as the first Hermit Club show since 1914.

The Hermit Club was organized in 1904. The first show, in 1905, was "The Hermits in Hol-lidays." The 1906 show was "The Hermits in Spain." These were the shows for the years 1907, '08 and '09: "The Hermits in California," "The Hermits in Dixie," "The Hermits in Africa." After the 1910 show, doubling in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and saw the latter bending over to retrieve something that had rolled under it. The temptation was not to be resisted; the doctor raised his hand and wiped the tears from his eyes. "It is a nice old man and we all liked him. He subsisted in an attic somewhere on dry crusts, but once a year we got up a show, directed by him, giving the receipts to him. That kept him going. I acted all sorts of roles in Darton's shows, doubling in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'East Lynne.'"

OSTEOPATHS in the Limelight

Dr. Asa Willard Has Narrow Escape

From the Daily Missoulian

Dr. Asa Willard shudders every time he thinks of it. He was coming back from Helena, Montana, and had been on the platform with a young boy who wore a khaki suit. The youngster had a flat piece of wood and this he dropped when he went into the car. The doctor looked and saw the boy bending over to retrieve something that had rolled under it. The temptation was not to be resisted; the doctor raised his hand and wiped the tears from his eyes. "It is a nice old man and we all liked him. He subsisted in an attic somewhere on dry crusts, but once a year we got up a show, directed by him, giving the receipts to him. That kept him going. I acted all sorts of roles in Darton's shows, doubling in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'East Lynne.'"

OSTEOPATHS in the Limelight

Dr. Fraser's Cases Keep Him In the Limelight

From the Evanston News-Index

Dr. J. Fraser's Cases Keep Him In the Limelight

Dr. J. Fraser, Davis street osteopath, is a bushy man and it was only by accident that a reporter for The News-Index learned this morning that he had been employed this week as resident physician for Helen Keller, deaf, dumb and blind wonder, who is now performing in a vaudeville show.

Miss Keller was suffering from a cold early in the week and Dr. Fraser was immediately summoned to attend her and his services are to continue during her engagement in Chicago, which has been completed.

The reporter had already heard of Dr. Fraser's treatment to Mr. G. F. Kauffman, 1957 Roseo street, Chicago, whom he has taught to talk and for whom he has restored the sensation of touch after a lapse of eight years. As has already been stated, Dr. Fraser is a bushy man and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to give even the meager information thus forced from him. He said he had suffered through what appeared to be a complete paralysis of the tongue, including the loss of taste, sensation of motion and the power of deglutition. Since the result of a cat operation a number of years ago. After a few treatments Dr. Fraser has, by osteopathic stimulation of the pain centers restored the sense of taste and so far completed a cure in which he found the patient that he is now beginning to talk and has experienced a new sense of motion and of taste to his tongue.

Dr. J. V. McManis In the Los Angeles College Faculty

Dr. and Mrs. J. V. McManis of Kirkville are now at Los Angeles in the interests of technique and the McManis table. Dr. McManis has been given a place in the faculty of the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons to teach technique, both of his own table and straight-table technique. His work is being mighty well received by students and practitioners alike of Southern California.

Los Angeles Clinical Group Acquires a Hospital

I had been wanting to send you information in regard to the hospital here in Los Angeles which has been purchased by the Doctors in the Los Angeles Clinical Group, including Dr. Merrill, Dr. Curtis Brigham, Dr. Edward Goodfellow, Dr. Jones Wise and myself. This is a small hospital which has been in operation for the last twelve or fifteen years at 1035 West Seventh Street, right in the heart of the new shopping district of Los Angeles. It is high, and sitely and is valuable to us, not so much because of its pretentious appearance and good facilities, as because of its location and because of the hospital permit running in that location. The permit allows sixteen patients which takes care very nicely of our work and some other work besides. It has singles, two and three-bed rooms and has been fall to overflowing practically ever since we have got it. February first of this year. Extensive additions are being planned at the present time. Because of the hospital situation here in Los Angeles, as well as over the country, we feel that this hospital may become a life-saver, not only for ourselves but for others of the profession—Walter V. Goodfellow, D.O., Los Angeles, Cal.

One Federal Board

A National Osteopathic Board will save time, trouble and money fighting state legislation. Let's have one adjustment instead of 48.—W. M. Kingman, D.O., West Somerville, Mass.
The Osteopathic Post Graduate Efficiency Course

Given by

The DENVER POLyclINIC

and

POST GRADUATE COLLEGE

This course, which has become so well known to the profession, will be given again beginning Monday, August 1st, and will last four weeks.

One who takes a post graduate course and gets two or three good pointers which will help him to do his work better, easier and quicker will find it is well worth the time and money spent to get it. In the Efficiency Course you get about fifty hours of actual efficiency work covering problems on every phase of the business side of practice and personal efficiency.

REVIEW

A review over many of the most important subjects will be given with the aid of some of the best men and women in the osteopathic profession. Subjects such as, Osteopathic Technique: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat for the general practitioner; General Diagnosis; Refraction; Dietetics; Gynecology; Obstetrical Surgery; Medical Gymnastics, etc., will be given.

Many who have taken this course have greatly increased their practice within the first year, and have more than made up for the time spent by getting their work done with greater satisfaction as well as increased income.

Last summer the number desiring to take the course was more than could be accommodated. Those interested should register early in order to be sure of a reservation. For further information, address

DR. C. C. REID, Pres.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist

501 Interstate Trust Bldg.

Denver, Colorado

Dr. C. W. Draper

Dr. J. E. Ramsey

Trustee

D. O.

Endometritis

Pruritus

Eroded Cervix

Post Abortion

Post Injury Partum

Balanitis

Catarrhal Secretion

Micaiah's Wafers

Slow Healing Venereal Sores

Ulcer of Cervix

Hemorrhage

Leucorrhoea

Cystitis

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Micaiah's Wafers

Slow Healing Venereal Sores

Ulcer of Cervix

Hemorrhage

Leucorrhoea

Cystitis

Send samples and literature to

D. O.

"SOMETHING WRONG"

This clear little educational book with illustrations that emphasize the text is helping hundreds of laymen to get the viewpoint that gives them confidence in osteopathy. One Cleveland osteopath has used three hundred copies this past year.

Order them by the hundred. Give one to each patient. Use them for Christmas illustrations that emphasize the holiday spirit.

Price List:

Copies

Cloth Only

100............ $50.00

50............ 30.00

25............ 16.25

10............ 7.50

1............ .75

TERMS—Check or draft to accompany the order or post-dated checks received with the order accepted on all orders amounting to more than Ten Dollars.

Ten Dollars with the order and the balance in 30-day post-dated checks for $10.00 each or less if the balance is less than $10.00.

G. V. WEBSTER, D. O.

Carrigale, N. Y.
McManis Treatment Tables and Stools will be installed in all the treatment rooms of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy by September 1st, 1921.

McManis Table Technique will be made a required part of the curriculum.

Dr. D. E. Pearl, Technician for the McManis Table Company, will be instructor at the College in this branch of the work.

McManis Table Company offices will be established in Des Moines, September 1st, with Dr. Pearl in charge.

Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy is progressive. Its students are to be benefited accordingly by having the very best of equipment installed for them.

The greater percent of the Osteopathic Graduates will use McManis Tables in their work. For that reason they should become acquainted with the tables while in College. Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy offers her students that opportunity.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

Wonderful Year for the Laughlin Hospital, Kirksville

Our first year reveals a very proud record for this new institution. Over 900 surgical cases were handled, just as they came, with a mortality of but three in that number. Receipts for the year were over $105,000 — practically all of it Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin's work.

Our institution is entirely out of debt and paid for from the receipts of our practice. It is one of the best equipped small hospitals in the state. We maintain a fine home adjoining for nurses. We are prepared to handle successfully all classes of surgical cases and invite the co-operation of osteopaths.


For further information address Dr. George M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.
Little Stories of the Clinic
By C. W. Young, D.O.,
Grand Junction, Colo.

STORY NO. 28

This is a story told by Dr. W. Curtis Brigham, of Los Angeles, while on the Western Osteopathic Circuit. The story is repeated from memory, and while there may be little inaccuracies of detail, the important ideas I think I can vouch for. Some time ago Dr. Brigham was called in consultation to see a baby about a year old who had been poisoned by spoiled condensed milk. He had been sick over a week, and was very dropstral. His ears were like wax. There was almost a complete suppression of urine. Both medical and osteopathic experts had done what they could, and yet the life of the child seemed ebbing away. Dr. Brigham said that it was very evident that it was necessary to do something different than anything done by the experts in charge. If the life of the child was to be saved, and his "instinct as a physician" led him to take 5 cc of blood from the brachial vein of the child's father, by the use of a large sized hypodermic needle, and then immediately thereafter with that same needle inject that same blood under a pectoral muscle of the baby. Later, other transmissions of blood were made in the baby in like amounts, and in like manner. Not long thereafter the baby had copious discharges from the bladder, and he made full recovery.

Comment No. 1. Dr. Brigham states that this treatment has since been given to numerous cases of dropsy, anemia, extreme prostration, shock, and suppression of urine, with remarkably successful results. In several cases life was saved.

Comment No. 2. The doctor says this treatment seems to work, wherever transfusion of blood has been of benefit, with the advantages that only a very small amount of blood need be taken from the donor, the character of the blood of a healthy donor does not need to be tested, and the transmitting of the blood is a very simple matter. In some cases the amount injected is as small as 1 cc.

Comment No. 3. Dr. Brigham evidently has made a very valuable discovery, and yet he has made no announcement in our journals. Scores and scores of other splendid workers in our profession have also made discoveries that would add many laurels to our crown, but lack of time or condemnable modesty prevents prompt announcement of these discoveries.

Finger Surgery
I am now arranging for a trip to Europe to give Finger Surgery to our practitioners over there. Have been invited by doctors in London and to hold clinics this summer. This I shall do immediately following the Cleveland Convention. Hence the private class as advertised in the Osteopath; I hope to make enough out of it to pay my expenses abroad. You know, I was born and raised in Cardiff, South Wales, Great Britain, and three of my uncles are prominent English surgeons. I am invited by them to meet the Royal College of Surgeons and explain osteopathic Finger Surgery. Only last month I was asked by a leading New York Medical journal to write a series of ten articles on Finger Surgery. This, of course, I refused to do, but the idea suggested the series of fifteen now running in the Osteopath, which will be followed by a text book.

Our medical friends are now using Finger Surgery in their eye, ear, nose and throat work. Both of our big universities are teaching it to their senior classes. Ballenger's 1914 edition, pages 684-87, gives the discovery of Finger Surgery to Drs. Thos. H. Brunk and W. S. Bryant, but yours truly gave it to the St. Louis Osteopathic Society in the fall of 1911. I am unable to find anything in osteopathic literature relative to the dilatation of the eustachian orifice, nasal cavity, external canal, orbital cavity, and the treatment of the soft palate and deep laryngeal tissues by Finger Surgery until I gave it to the profession. Several of our specialists are attempting to claim priority. It is not a question as to who discovered it, but what is best for osteopathy. If you fail to use the term "Finger Surgery" in your manuscript, you are omitting the big punch and best publicity medium osteopathy has ever had.

"In science the credit goes to the man who convinces the world, not the man to whom the idea first occurs. In other words the doctrine of laches holds in science as well as in law. Whoever fails to exercise his rights loses them in law. So in science the claim of priority falls if the claimant is guilty of laches in failing to impress his conception on later scientists. Knowledge is useless unless disseminated, hence the importance of the scientific and technical press in every field, for it is through this medium that new truths may be more widely disseminated." - J. D. Edwards, D.O., M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

Be a part of, not apart from your organization meeting. — New York Osteopathic Society Bulletin.
A Toast to Mr. Gray
Here's to Philip H. Gray. What a wonderful vision the man possesses! I envy him his satisfaction as much as I honor him for his benevolence. I doubt if it would be possible for one to get more real pleasure and satisfaction out of any other investment than will be Mr. Gray's portion from his generosity to humanity through the Detroit Osteopathic Hospital—Harry W. Gamble, D.O., Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Let's Go!

ASHEVILLE
OSTEOPATHIC SANATORIUM
Asheville, North Carolina

Best Climate in America
Best Water in America
Best Scenery in America

Here your patients may have osteopathic care and a pleasant stay in the mountains during the hot months.

Elizabeth E. Smith, D. O.

HOW I TREATED MY OWN CHILD

(Name to doctors on request)

Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 5th, 1920

The Dionol Company,
Detroit, Michigan.

My 4-year-old boy, Frederick, pulled the cord of our electric heater and tipped a pan of boiling hot water on his arm and hand. My wife used the best dressings she had but the poor boy found no relief. She could no longer endure to see him suffer so frantically with the pain, and phoned for me. I applied Dionol and in about ten minutes the pain stopped, and there has not been any pain since.

This burn was very deep, and of course we thought it would leave a big scar, but do you know there will not be a sign of one? It is all healed up and one would never know that he had been burned at all. We obtained all these results in less than three weeks. I never saw such results in all my practice. Me for Dionol every time. I am surely grateful that such a remedy is on the market.

Dr. .

Another Case

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8th, 1921

The Dionol Company:
Within the past week I have had an opportunity to test Dionol in an aggravated x-ray burn case which was referred to me by a brother physician who had stopped his treatments owing to skin sensitivity. I wish to compliment you on your splendid preparation. I have the burns under control and am now continuing treatment without fear of further inconvenience to the patient.

Dr. .

DOCTOR: Don't forget that Dionol gives equally positive results in local infections, wounds, leg ulcers and ulceration generally, and wherever local pyrexia is present. Try Dionol also for tampon treatments, piles, etc. It is exceptionally effective.

THE DIONOL COMPANY, (Dept. 12) Garfield Bldg., Detroit, Michigan
**DOCTOR—HERE IS A HELPING HAND!**

WHY NOT USE Bran-O-Lax?

Gibert's Bran-O-Lax is used extensively by Osteopathic physicians and hospitals in treating patients for constipation, indigestion and internal disorders. Bran-O-Lax combines the merits of all other wheat bran preparations. It is in the only logical form—that of a condensed tablet, sanitary and convenient. They will keep indefinitely.

Bran-O-Lax contains one granulating tablespoon of plain nutritious wheat bran. In eating four or five tablets, you will have taken into the stomach more wheat bran than if you had eaten one half loaf Graham or Whole wheat bread. 1 Box 25¢ Post Paid U. S. or Canada.

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had the above student gain for 1920-1921. Nearly tripled its enrollment and now starting for a more remarkable record for 1921-1922.

*It's "The Aggressive College"*

2105 Independence Avenue  
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**Wayne-Leonard Osteopathic Sanitarium**

130 So. Maryland Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Doctor: We invite your attention to the fact that we are giving special attention to milk diet cases.

We employ the Porter Milk Diet Method exclusively.

All milk used in milk diet cases is supplied by the Walker-Gordon Company. It is a certified raw Holstein milk. There is none better.

For particulars regarding milk diet and other cases, address—

**Dr. L. H. English**  
ATLANTIC CITY  
N. J.

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**Are You an Aphid?**

Every one seems to be telling you what they think of themselves and their profession. So here is mine. Just short and sweet. Just about half of the osteopathic profession are a bunch of rank "pikers." By that I mean simply this: They are sticking to the old plant and sucking her dry like a bunch of aphides on a melon vine. They are doing nothing and care nothing for the future generations in osteopathy. Here in my own state of Connecticut there are about three of us who are trying to spread osteopathy by every means; we have used Drinkall's film, have given away hundreds of Woodall's book, have sent hundreds and thousands of the AOA booklets broadcast, have stuffed the new full wherever a chance offered. Three, I say, have done it. The rest think they are going strong if they buy three or four books to give to a library or two and talk of going broke when someone talks of $10 to support a moving picture program for osteopathy. And, mind you, some of these fellows are pulling down a five figure income. They are sucking out all they can get but they won't tell the uneducated masses what osteopathy stands for and never send a student to the schools for fear they will come home to compete with them. Mayo says the osteopathic profession is surely doomed and he is right unless we can cut loose from our aphid piker attitude and educate the people and do it fast.—A. B. Sturgis, F.S., D.O., Wallingford, Conn.

Getting Into That Shrine Hospital

Acting upon the advice of Dr. Kendrick Smith of Boston, Mass., I am today writing all the osteopathic journals in regard to osteopaths practicing in the new Shrine temple which will be located in St. Louis.

Each member of the Shrine is taxed $2.00 annually to build and maintain this hospital, which will be a wonderful monument and representation of the order. This hospital will be specially devoted to the treatment of crippled children and while we have had the assurance of several members of the committee that the osteopaths would be dealt with fairly in regard to practicing in this hospital, I believe that we should get a Shrine member in each town and city where a Shrine temple is located, to petition the different members of that order to allow osteopaths to practice in the Shrine hospital, and this upon an even basis with any other profession. I do not believe that there is anything unfair in this proposition and if the osteopathic profession wants representation in this hospital, they will have to show that the interest of members of the order so wish it.

I am asking that each magazine print a notice to this effect, asking the osteopaths in the different cities where Shrine temples are located, to get in touch with me as soon as possible.—F. H. Healy, D.O., St. Louis, Mo.

Substance vs. Shadow

The thinking public know how to distinguish the "Simon Pure" ten-fingered from the camouflaged type; the former assuring the representative thereof of success, both physically and financially.—C. W. Rothfuss, D.0., Detroit, Michigan.
The Osteopathic Specialist
in Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye
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POST-REMOVAL
CLEAN-UP SALE
Big Value Package for $5.50

We have been straightening out our stock business since we arrived at our Waukegan plant. We find we have some odd items which we desire to dispose of quickly. We have laid aside a number of packages of brochures numbering 1,000 brochures and containing at least some of each of the following:


While they last, or for a period limited to not longer than 30 days, we will sell these items at $5.50 per package, "as is." You can have one, two or three packages, but the rate per package is the same. If it is requested, we will imprint professional card without charge.

If you want to do some campaigning to a new list of names, here is your chance to get the list for a low cost. You can send us your list if you wish and we will do the addressing and mailing for you. The extra charge is 50 cents per hundred for addressing and $1.00 per hundred for printing. There are about 50 of these packages. They will "move away" quickly, you are sure, or two of them let us have your name and remittance promptly.

The Bunting Publications, Inc. Waukegan, Illinois

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Kansas Does Not Recognize Mixing Schools

At the February, 1918, meeting of the Kansas State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration, this resolution was passed: "Resolved that the Kansas State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration does not recognize any school of osteopathy which confers both the degree of "D.O. and M.D. This to apply to all graduates after July 1st, 1918." At the February meeting this year, 1921, we had two applicants from such a school, and we refused to issue certificates to said applicants on the ground that we did not consider that they graduated from a school of good repute. We took the matter up with our Attorney General and got a sustaining decision. The sooner this mixing business is stopped the better it will be for osteopathy.—F. M. Godfrey, D.O., Topeka, Kansas.

Connecticut Wants Osteopaths

The state of Connecticut wants more osteopaths. We need them badly. I write not from the standpoint of your professional men in the state but as a plain business man who finds a great demand with few to fill it.

Here are a list of fine old towns in Connecticut which have no osteopathic physician and not even one osteopathic place where a good man (not a piker or cheap one) can get a good general practice.

Area 17642, Branford 4047, Bristol 20620, Colchester 2140, Cromwell 2155, Derby 11534, East Hampton 2900, Enfield 11708, Guilford 4009, Killingly 8173, Litchfield 4900, Manchester 1-370, Naugatuck 15061, New Britain 59316, New Milford 5070, Plainfield 6719, Plymouth 5021, Rockville 7980, Seymour 4760, Southington 5065, S. Manchester 5976, Stafford 5928, Stonington 9154, Stafford 5712, Vernon 9085, Waterbury 13059, Willimantic 12530, Winchester Center 8679.

Here are a few large cities with only one or two osteopaths apiece where there is room for five or six.

New Haven 130,865, with 3 osteopaths; Waterbury 91,490, with 2 osteopaths; Bridgeport, 149,152, with 5 osteopaths.

Send your good young osteopaths but send good ones.—A. L. Preston, New Haven, Conn.

A Just College Aim

The unity of the osteopathic colleges for a purpose—to qualify a student to go anywhere, and not work for any selfish motives.—Moncure D. Rieger, D.O., Muskogee, Oklahoma.

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., Garfield Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

The Delaware Springs Sanitarium

Emphasizes Diagnosis, believing that a condition accurately diagnosed is half cured.

All modern facilities for diagnosis, as well as treatment, are found in our equipment. Our institution has been inspected and endorsed by many of the best men in our profession.

THE DELAWARE SPRINGS SANITARIUM

Delaware, Ohio

Don't Complain of Unfair Competition

Unless you are doing your part to smoke the imitators out. You can use "Chiropractic Kleptomania" in hundred lots at 1½ cents apiece. It pays.
California's Steam Roller

The osteopathic bill introduced at the recent session of the California Legislature met the most tremendous opposition ever employed against an osteopathic bill in this state. Even so, it would have passed, had it not been for the terrific political pressure from the governor's office brought to bear on a few Senators who were ready and willing to vote for the bill. The story from "TEAM WORK" gives further details about the fight. — C. F. Roul-

Pus, Pressure and Poison

If it is true, as Ruddy says, that disease is caused by the three Ps—pus, pressure and poison, osteopathy occupies a sounder position in treating disease than any other school of healing just because we recognize all three as causes. Our old friends, the enemy, admit but two, pus and poison. Our newer rivals, if orthodox, have but one, viz. pressure. Business firms today strive constantly to expand and to improve their "service." Doesn't the physician at least do the same? When does the practitioner ask of others that they shall judge out theory and statistics we close his school, he will have to put into it less publicity in our public attitude on these

Is General Treatment All "Bull"?

Go away back and sit down while thinking of all the so-called "cures" you have made, for you never made one. The best place you ever were allowed in the program of nature's efforts and you get into your head that you have an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to Dr. Nature. We offer our students, and the sooner you get into your head that you are an assistant the sooner you will be of some real use to

Diabetic Information

Every osteopath should buy "A Diabetic Manual," by Dr. Joslin of Harvard University. This small book outlines very clearly, the latest treatment, fasting and diet for mutual use of patient and doctor.—E. C. Deming, M.D., D.O., Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

The Right Allotment

Use hours for diagnosis. Minutes for treatment.—E. H. Henry, D.O., Kirksville, Mo.

Do We Need Another College of Osteopathy?

I have read the "Osteopathic Physician" and Dr. Laughlin's proposition of an A. T. Still College, an institution run purely without profit, and, if I presume at Kirksville, although he does not say so.

Let us consider what the result of such a school would be. It might be well first to consider what kind of a college Dr. Laughlin has in mind. It cannot be questioned by any one in any way—building a monument to the beloved founder, devoting half his individual earnings of the school to save out of the general running expense of the school itself we believe they would answer no. We have to put into the school to educate one individual, or the students collectively, more money than their tuition costs them.

If we were to ask these same men, "Do we need another college of the type and nature located at Kirksville that Dr. Laughlin speak of?" we believe they would answer, "No." If Dr. Laughlin wishes to found a school as a memorial to Dr. Still it would not be well to take over one of the schools already working? Of course nothing in the world would suggest that it be the Chicago College. We would say to the Board of Trustees, the profession of the States of Illinois and Indiana and Central States, "Tell George to come up to Chicago, the greatest commercial and educational center in the United States, with all the chances to build to the founder the largest memorial that could be built in any spot in the world, and we will help him to found the school. We will give him years of work, and sacrifice, buildings, and equipment and we will co-operate with him by giving our money, our time and our experience to develop a school, dedicated to our illustrious founder, Dr. A. T. Still."

There would then be no question regarding the future life of the science of Osteopathy.—Ernest E. Proctor, D.O., Chicago.

To Remove Adhesive Plaster

I was just reading about how to remove adhesive plaster from burns and burns. I thought it might be well to tell others how to do it. I generally use straight ether poured under the edge. First, start at a small position at the edge, then drop your ether drop by drop. Do not attempt to patient. Some men I know use equal parts of ether, chloroform and alcohol. This is new and doubtless many know it.—Dr. C. G. Atkinson, D.O., Fremont, Neb.
A brief report of the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital's first year's work may be of interest to those of our profession who are contemplating starting such an institution. Our association was very fortunate to secure a hospital already re-built for that purpose; so, buying the building and installing new equipment meant an outlay of $29,000, all provided for except $7,000 which I might say is in good hands.

The Osteopaths raised $12,000 and laymen have helped to the extent of $16,000. We are planning a campaign to canvas the laity on the basis that we are an eleemosynary institution, that other institutions of the city do not admit osteopaths, should they need hospital attention they could not receive osteopathic treatment. All cases are to have post-operative treatment, etc.

The year's report shows nearly 500 cases of all classes admitted with less than 1/8 percent death rate. Receipts for the year from patients $19,975. The hospital operated for the twelve months ending April 30th, at a loss of $90.53. The average cost of meals were 20 cents each. The number of beds in hospital 25.

A large measure of success in this venture is due to our surgeon and general manager, Dr. W. L. Holcomb.
That Great “Osteopathic Specialism” BROCHURE

Something new in osteopathic field literature is our excellent brochure, now available as the July installment of Osteopathic Health, called

“The Osteopathic Specialist
in Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye”

We are proud to put this out and feel that it will do you a really valuable service if you use it extensively in your field.

The main body of this brochure was written by Dr. J. Deason. Dr. T. J. Ruddy collaborated and wrote a fractional part of it. HSB did the carpenter’s and joiner’s work. Besides a dozen other of our well known specialists and practitioners have read it critically and assisted us giving it the high degree of polish and finish that it exhibits.

All agree that it will do wonders for osteopathy, both in general and special practice, to give this kind of writing wide acquaintance among the people.

To be ready soon. Price $2.50. For sale by the

JOURNAL PRINTING CO.
Kirkville, Mo.

The Osteopathic Specialist in Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye

Dr. James D. Edwards
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and Surgeon

Originator of FINGER SURGERY
in Hay Fever, Catarhal Deafness, Glaucoma, Cataract, Tonsil and Voice Impairment. Practice Limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases.

Over Five Thousand cases treated, 90 per cent of the patients responding to this new method of treatment.

Referred cases given special attention, and returned to home osteopath for follow-up treatments. Hospital Accommodations.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

For Sale at Sacrifice!

High Grade Practice (Now running $9,000 per annum and growing each month) and Splendid Complete Equipment.

Owner retiring from practice. Possession September 1st. Town of 30,000 in center of best sugar, rice and cotton country of South. Ten small towns within in a radius of 20 miles. No other D.O. Equipment includes 2 McManis De Luxe Tables; 1 De Luxe Stool; Complete Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist's Outfit; Sorenson Compressed Air Cabinet; McIntosh Battery; Violet Ray Outfit; Microscope; Instruments of all kinds; Library of 150 volumes. Also office furniture in upholstered ivory wickerwork. Office occupies one entire floor especially arranged. Special practice room finished in white enamel. Living rooms in connection can be had if desired. Long lease at a reasonable rent. A wonderful opportunity for the right man to step into splendid practice and assure income. Price for practice, equipment, inventory and building $2,720. Part cash, balance secured notes. If you are qualified for a high grade general and specialty practice it will pay you to investigate this unusual opportunity.

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THE TAYLOR CLINIC

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For The Osteopathic Physician

Brookville, Pa., Hospital Boycotts

The medical doctors of Brookville, Pennsylvania, have adopted a policy of boycott against osteopaths using the Brookville Hospital Association. This was aimed as a hardship on Dr. Doris J. Bowby, our osteopathic representative in that place, formerly a resident of Palo Alto, Texas. Dr. Bowby had four patients operated on in one day by an out of town surgeon whom she brought to that city to look after her cases. These operations took place at the patients' own homes, as hospital facilities had been denied them. The matter made a great rumpus in the town. Dr. Bowby, a member of the Brookville American Hospital. She began to look after her cases. At the last report the M.D.'s were making their boycott stick, and it seems a pity that there are not some other operators here to help Dr. Bowby in her fight. The Bunting Publicity Service is entitled "The Osteopathic Specialist in the Inflammatory Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye."

"Osteopathy in the Inflammatory Diseases" is entitled "The Osteopathic Specialist in the Inflammatory Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye."

"Most Medical Measures and Capper, formerly known as the Fess-Capper Bill, has been amended in a manner satisfactory to the A.O.A. The new Towner-Sterling Bill is entitled "The Osteopathic Specialist in the Inflammatory Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye."


"The Osteopathic Specialist in the Inflammatory Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye."


"The Osteopathic Specialist in the Inflammatory Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye."


"HARVEST LEAFLETS"

to Reach the Multitude and Arouse the Disinterested

Our new line of introductory and supplementary printed leaflets are designed to enable osteopaths to do wider and more systematic campaigning at unprecedentedly low rates per thousand (or per hundred) of names covered. These informal messages make easy and economical the undertaking of broadcast distributions and engineering systematic rapid-fire follow-ups where the cost of using a magazine would be felt as a deterrent factor. You can economically and speedily cover entire lists of any size by this medium and thus secure to your attention. The harvest will be proportional to the sowing. Let us tell you how to plan and conduct such campaigns. Here is the splendid assortment of subjects offered you:

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Imprinting your professional card is FREE on all orders bought in thousand lots. On any number (or assortment) from 100 to 900 it costs $1.00 extra. These folders are sized to go in an ordinary letter envelope.

These osteopathic "Harvest Leaflets" do not take the place of campaigning by Osteopathic Health, but supplement it. They are scaled for easy, economical, wide distribution in units of thousands instead of hundreds, and are adequate to supply your want of something effective that will stir up quickly numerous inquiries about osteopathy. You should use them as "attention-getters". As each new inquirer is heard from you should automatically put him on your mailing list to receive Osteopathic Health, the magazine, monthly for a year's period. That is campaigning as scientific propagandists of any worthy cause would do it. We have only begun to fight for Osteopathy!

The BUNTING PUBLICATIONS, Inc. - Waukegan, Ill.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

instructor in the A.B.O. and formerly associated with the School of Osteopathy of Kansas City. In 1927, Dr. Edward L. Edsall, formerly United States Naval Medical School and Hospital at Washington, D.C., has been appointed as Chief of Clinical Laboratories and will have charge of Basal Metabolism, Blood Chemistry and Special Urine Chemistry.

Central Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society
March Meeting
The Central Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society held its monthly meeting at Harrisburg March 24th in the offices of Dr. Geo. Krohn. The program included: 1. A report by Dr. Samuel C. Williams on "Pituitary Gland and its Malignancy," and 2. Dr. Theo. Thompson, Pennsylvania State Board of Chiropractic, returned from a visit to Dr. Josephine Pierce of Boston to lecture on "The Eastern Osteopathic Association." Legislative matters both State and National were earnestly discussed. Claims reported on with Wil- lams in full swing.—H. H. Walpole, D.O., President.

Dr. Francis A. Cave of Boston Suffers
Dr. Francis A. Cave, of Boston, Mass, has been forced to retire temporarily from active practice owing to a severe cerebral embolus. Dr. W. A. Purnell returned from a visit to Dr. Josephine Pierce of Boston to report on "The Western Osteopathic Association." Legislative matters both State and National were earnestly discussed. Claims reported on with Williams in full swing.—H. H. Walpole, D.O., President.

Dr. McElwee, President, held the annual meeting of the City of New York, held during the same hearing local chiropractors with representatives of the osteopathic associations were agreed.

Abandoned Teeth Caused Death of an Osteopath
Dr. W. Banks Meacham gave a talk on "Osteopathic Treatment of Nervous Breakdown" and "The Chemical Co. (Antiphlogistine). The Superior Specialty Chemical Co. (Antiphlogistine).

Southwestern Osteopathic Sanitarium
Our work during the past year has been progressive and encouraging. The reputation of the institution (nine years ago) has shown a good and substantial growth in the last few years. It has been gratifying to see how the institution is developing in different states of the Union and have included practically all the states in the Union, with a few notable exceptions. The Training School for students in osteopathy is also becoming well known, and the school is in full swing.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Virginia Osteopathic Society
The semi-annual meeting of the Virginia Osteopathic Society was held at Murphy's Hotel, Richmond, April 29th to May 3rd, 1928. The meeting was well attended and the officers reported their work as satisfactory. The school is accredited by the State Nursing Board of Virginia, and the number of students enrolled is growing rapidly. A new building is being erected, and the school is progressing rapidly.

O. S. C. New York News
Osteopathic Health for July

THE STEOPTOPATHIC SPECIALIST

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

This brochure gives its readers a new and enlarged conception of the position of osteopathy in the therapeutic world. It shows that the range of service obtainable through osteopathic offices is much greater than most people suppose. It creates greater confidence in osteopathic practice, and deeper respect for the osteopathic profession. Every patient should be presented with a copy. How many will you require?

Osteopathic Health—For June

Mechanical Causes of Woman's Ills and How Osteopathic Adjustment Cures Them

Dr. La Rue Miller of Evanston, to Miss Charlotte Buehler, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Wednesday, June 8th. They will reside in Evanston.

[Address information]

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