

The Osteopathic Physician

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Number 5.

Is Osteopathy Dying Out-- Have We Passed Our Zenith?

IS OSTEOPATHY dying out? Are the number of its active practitioners actually growing less each year? Are more men and women retiring from practice each year for one or another reason than our schools are actually turning out? Are we osteopaths willing to look the fact square in the face or, like the ostrich, at the hint of danger, must we hide our heads in the brush?

These are thoughts for the men and women of osteopathy to ponder. Be not unduly alarmed, beloved, in the cause of Dr. A. T. Still, but act the part of the serious, sober-minded devotees of science that you are, and consider with other thinkers in the profession that have the best wishes and welfare of the profession at heart, whether or not tendencies are at work which threaten osteopathic extinction.

It is self-evident if, with all the august growth and precedence which the science of osteopathy has obtained professionally, socially, legally, judicially and in the way of general publicity during the past fifteen years, its ranks, notwithstanding, are thinning out, that the doom of our practice of system would probably have been issued. Comprising as we do so small a percentage of the whole profession of medicine, we have but one assurance that we can be able to carry our good work forward and preserve our identity as a separate system of healing and that is the assurance that comes from steadily increasing numbers.

The world has a wholesome respect for material strength. While mankind has natural sympathy for the under-dog and votes strength at times to the stranger that needs it, yet the day comes when both are expected to have profited by this sympathy and grown to the point where they need help no longer. If osteopathy is not able to become steadily stronger in numbers after its Spartan band of early workers have made its name and fame great, then like all other human institutions it will go into decadence. Its identity will be diluted and confounded with systems numerically larger until its separate existence will be lost.

The homeopathic separate identity is lost whether its practitioners realize it or not. They have become absorbed into school of "regular" practice which permits a man to use any kind of treatment he likes, providing he will subscribe to the rubric of the dominant school.

Osteopathy is standing in the same peril. The editor has been preaching the existence of this danger insistently for several years.

Now comes Dr. Wm. Smith—the man who had more to do than any other in helping our beloved founder start to promulgate our system of practice—has written an open letter to the profession this month which was printed in the *Journal of Osteopathy*, at Kirksville, and will doubtless be printed, all or in part, by every other paper in the profession. This wide publicity of Dr. Smith's views is invited by the editor of that paper.

Dr. Smith asked the pertinent question "Is the profession losing in numerical strength each year?"

This is a question that the editor of *The O. P.* has been asking himself studiously for three or four years. At the time of preparing the 1906 Year Book of the profession

for the A. O. A. three years ago, this question first obtruded itself upon his thoughts. It was my belief at that time that the proper sort of work would produce a Year Book of about 5,000 listed osteopaths whose names and addresses were at hand. As the profession will recall instead of having something like 5,000 osteopaths, the roll call of those to be accounted for and located was scarcely 4,000.

Hundreds of osteopaths reported that they had quit practice through marriage, sickness, inability to make a living of practicing, or because of going into business or other professional work; some were taking a rest; and quite a number reported they had gone into the practice of regular medicine or one or another of the specialties of medicine and sur-



Dr. Ralph M. Crane, who has come to the front remarkably quick in New York City.

gery. Of course, there was the customary ratio of deaths also. Those who were "lost"—that is dead to all osteopathic interests—numbered hundreds. The net result was that there were in all a third less active practitioners than the editor of the Year Book expected to find.

However, our schools have been graduating generous classes yearly and it was my belief that the profession would then steadily grow at an average net gain rate of at least 200 a year. That should easily put us well over the 4,000 mark—it has been three years since that compilation—and if my observations are worth anything, *we have even fewer practitioners today in actual practice than we had then!*

Dr. Smith asked me if this were true during the last Kirksville meeting, admitting that it was his opinion and that of other wide-awake osteopaths who have a hand on the pulse of

the profession. I told him I concurred in the diagnosis, but had hesitated to utter such views until it could be founded on comparative statistics.

It is much more important that we ourselves realize the truth of this situation, if these fears are well grounded, and take what steps we can to rectify it than that we lull ourselves to sleep in fancied security while the medical men are making such strong efforts to gobble us up.

Of course, the "regulars" will make use of this discussion from our osteopathic publications, but let them. They would far better do that, if we wake ourselves up to our danger and correct it, than not to have this discussion and stay asleep.

Our profession is reminded of the traditional "waking up," which the Republican party always has about 30 days before national elections. From the eminence of its successes and the feeling of a certain landslide their way, they invariably circulate broadcast the admission of some of their best-known leaders that the cause of the party is all but lost, due to the apathy and fancied security of its members. The result is always electrical. It is followed by a wakening up of the rank and file who get out and save the day, and the way they save it is written in American history.

It is up to us osteopaths to do the same thing and save osteopathy from the pitfalls that beset it. We take pleasure in quoting herewith the views of Dr. Smith on this all-important subject. Let us have a full discussion and get down to bed rock!

What Dr. William Smith Sees with Prophetic Eyes

TO-DAY the spirit of prophecy is upon me, the writing is writ so large upon the wall of the future that he who cannot read it is blind, and realizing that the next few years will determine much for the success or failure of osteopathy, it is my wish to point out some truths, truths which I well know will be seized upon by the enemies of osteopathy and used to its disadvantage, but truths which are so palpably truths that only their publication broadcast to the profession,

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

heed given to the warning and a material change in lines of policy can save our Science.

Sixteen years ago this month to a little gathering in the back portion of the office of Dr. Still I prophesied for the future of osteopathy; I saw for it success far in advance of the thoughts of any there assembled, and all laughed at what they considered a chimera. The success which I foresaw came in less than half the time which I predicted, and to-day my prophecy is based upon surer grounds than those which I then had, founded as it is upon observation of facts.

It has taken osteopathy sixteen years to grow from one man to over 5,000, and those figures in less than twelve years, but during the past three or four years our ranks have simply held their own. We cannot stand where we are, we must either progress or retrograde and from knowledge of the past in various systems of healing, in knowledge of what is to-day transpiring in the ranks of osteopathy, both in the matter of schools and practitioners, I have no hesitation in saying that unless a material change of policy be rapidly inaugurated, in fewer years than it has taken it to grow, osteopathy will be a thing of the past. That is my prophecy, let me give now my grounds for such and then attempt to suggest a remedy. Let that remedy be truly osteopathic, if I can give the cause let us, as true osteopaths remove the cause, then recovery will follow.

In the eye of the law if I see a man about to commit suicide and do not use my utmost endeavor to prevent his doing so I am responsible for his death. I see the entire osteopathic profession following just that course, rushing to certain annihilation, it is my desire to point out to the profession, from its highest authorities to its humblest practitioner the folly of their course. To many this may seem presumptuous and hair-brained talk, but to one who sees things with an unprejudiced eye I would simply say that for years I have striven for the good of osteopathy, for its advancement, and that while things which I now write may hurt, they are truth and that it is only written to further still more the cause to which I sacrificed my professional standing as a physician, believing that I was right. It is hard to enter upon a thing determined to make it a success, to see that thing grow to a certain point, and then through errors on the part of those who entered long after the first hard work had been done, be driven to the wall. That is why I am willing to write this article and face that which I know will follow it, insult and abuse from some of those at whom I am compelled to hit. Let it come.

* * *

Osteopaths, do you know that three years ago there were as many men in practice in this country as there are now? All the schools together last year graduated fewer than 350 men and women. Last year with deaths, those giving up the practice owing to ill health and those starved back to their old profession by those in practice in the towns to which they had gone to locate amounted to fully as many. Our death-rate was greater than our birth-rate. In other words, in three years our profession is numerically not one whit stronger than it was three years ago.

Do you know what that means?

Look at homeopathy to-day, after an existence of over a hundred years where does it stand?

The Eclectic School of Medicine had much to recommend its practice, where it is to-day?

To have success in anything in this world we must have Union, the practitioner must understand that every cure which a fellow practitioner makes helps Him, helps Osteopathy. In England we do not speak of the man who is opposing us in practice as an enemy, he is our "neighbor," we refer to him

with all respect no matter whether we think he knows enough to differentiate piles from headache or not. We osteopaths are a small body, let the practitioners understand that what we have to do is to make osteopathy grow, not to pile up enough money ourselves to retire in five years and go into the money-lending business. We who are older in the practice know this, we were the builders in the first place and bore the brunt of a bitter fight, we had to help our fellows; sixteen could do little in the world, the demand was greater than the supply just as it is to-day; we spread the truth, put men out in every section of the land to make osteopathy, the parent school in doing so cut off nine-tenths of its income from outside sources, people who would have come to Kirksville went to the local practitioner. That meant the crippling of the funds of the school, as it largely depended on its infirmary work. For years in its effort to spread osteopathy, to give the new science life and strength by numbers, their school was operated on a loss, a heavy loss, so that those concerned had in every way to make heavy financial sacrifices.

I say these things to emphasize one point. If you, practitioner, are in a town and another osteopath comes there, help him, don't throw cold water on his efforts, don't try to starve him out. Presume that he is an honest man, that he knows his business, that he will accord you equal courtesy. Don't try to take his patients from him, every case which he handles successfully helps osteopathy, and it is as sure as there is a sun above us that two men doing good work in a town will advertise the treatment and mean an increase in practice for the first man there.

* * *

To-day the medical, the regular, profession is making a determined effort to incorporate osteopathic practice with medicine. This is so clearly to be seen from papers read before the American Medical Association last year by Dr. Ludlum and a paper published in the New York Medical Journal in February last written by Dr. Taylor that there is no disputing the fact. At first it was the principle of the profession to ridicule, later on to prosecute, then to damn with faint praise, now it is to absorb. That which they laughed at a dozen years ago, persecuted before then now they realize as something worth having, they want it, and only in one way can that be prevented.

Legislation is demanded, and that legislation directed to one point and one point only. Osteopathy is a system of treatment which is recognized as successful, as legitimate, in many states. As an independent system of treatment it deserves independent recognition. The medical man has no more right to say who shall not practice osteopathy, than has the osteopath to say who shall practice medicine.

But the osteopath must first realize that he cannot cure everything. No one system can. Provided the osteopath gets the case in its incipient stage he can do as much and far more than a graduate of any other school, but the practitioner will find that just as there were in his physiological studies many modes of nerve-stimulation—chemical, thermal, mechanical and electrical,—so he may meet with a case where the nervous system of his patient has been so trained to depend upon chemical stimuli,—drugs—that his mechanical stimulation does no good. He will meet with cases where mechanical displacement has been so long continued, so continued with associated chronic congestion and formation of adhesions that liberation of the affected area is impossible, that the best for which the patient can hope is some measure of relief by means from within the body via the stomach and nervous system indirectly—medical treatment. Let me be distinctly understood that such cases are the exception, that in the large ma-

jority the osteopath can do good, but he will meet with the case where he must say to the M. D. "you had better finish your job." Let the osteopath be cautious in his prognosis, not promise too much, far better have the patient get more than he expected in the way of relief than less.

* * *

We must have independent Boards of Control in every state. Why should an osteopath be examined in midwifery after a thorough course and then not have extended to him the rights of a common midwife? I do not know about other schools but I do know that in the American School our students gets as thorough a course in Obstetrics as in any medical school, that in Surgery they see as much operative work as skillfully performed as in any medical school, they do not ask for recognition as expert surgeons, but they do ask the right to do the surgery done by the ordinary medical practitioner. And I presume that the other schools do as good work.

* * *

The suicidal policy of osteopathy to-day we find in every section of its ranks, from the successors of the original American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy with its policy of keeping the control of all osteopathic work, whether educational or in practice, within the hands of a close corporation, to the fellow who comes out in a flaring advertisement in a daily paper and advertises himself as the only person who knows anything. Let me illustrate the first case. For years the A. O. A. has been attempting to secure funds for a Post Graduate School, has failed to do anything because it was on a wrong line of action. The right line was suggested years ago by a man who had experience in such work. After delay and dispute his policy is accepted, at the convention this year his policy is announced, not by him or as his but by others who for years opposed it, a magnificent sum is subscribed by the profession—then that man is totally ignored, is given a little "sop to Gerberus" in the way of an appointment which he did not want, will not accept, and—a man who was one of the most valuable men in the profession, a self-sacrificing servant of osteopathy, is now hurt, and rightly so; an injury has been inflicted on the profession which it will yet regret.

* * *

In schools is the same thing to be seen. The teacher in a school who is satisfied with his work or with the success of his department is a fool, he must be ever striving to improve his department, the school and last, but by no means least, himself as a teacher. The authorities of a school who are satisfied with their school as a teaching institution are at fault, their school will deteriorate. Those who go into the school business to use their prestige as "members of the faculty" to boost their practices, are willing to slave at practice for the privilege of talking one or two hours of a week to get that proud title, and spend their hard earned money to maintain such a "school" with its twenty or thirty students, such get a little less than what they pay for and do a vast amount of harm.

We need schools, good schools; and the present time we need three and good schools in the country, one in the East, one in the West and one right where the American School stands. We need these because we need practitioners; many a man or woman who lives in the far East cannot come to Kirksville, neither will the students near Kirksville go West or East, the same in the matter of the West, are these people to be shut out from the study of osteopathy? I do not for one second claim that the American School is perfect, it is far from it, my own department therein will be better equipped in many ways next year than it is this; but the establishment of a school for

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The Faculty of the Philadelphia College is made up of Osteopaths known throughout the profession for their resourcefulness in treating patients. Every member is active in class-room and clinic, imparting to the student the individual methods he finds successful in practice.

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which there is no excuse whatever, which exists only to "boost" the practices of a few men, who may give, and probably do give an education along osteopathic lines, but its straining for existence, striving as it does while imperfectly equipped with funds, teachers—everything—to get an existence, and to get that existence, insults osteopathy,—is not such a policy suicidal to the success of the very cause which we are fighting to build. Let us have schools, let us have, as I previously suggested three good schools, then let those schools act as they ought to do, not fight and quarrel among themselves, let them work under certain ethical rules and work not each for himself but for osteopathy, then we will see our scholastic element succeed. If the Eastern schools will combine, the Western schools do the same and drop the personal element altogether we will see three schools in existence which will be a credit. What the student sees in the school he carries into his practice when a graduate. He has seen two or three schools striving to get him as a student, now when he gets in practice in a town he looks upon every man in the same line of practice as his enemy, he strives to get every patient in that town.

* * *

To sum up, if osteopathy is to live we must do two or three things.

Those who claim to be the creme de la creme of the profession, the A. O. A., must realize that osteopathy is bigger than they are. Because a man taught school for a dozen years in some town, then attended an osteopathic school for a couple of years does not make him competent to say what does or does not constitute a proper medical education. Because a man treated the wife of Senator So-and-So does not make him a whit bigger man in an osteopathic manner than Dr. Jones of Jayville who did the same thing for the wife of the village blacksmith. And because

a man has been in the inside ring for half a dozen years does not equip him the better to dominate the entire doings of the osteopathic profession.

I am not a member of the A. O. A. I will not be a member until its entire policy is changed. Had I joined it this year at the time of the convention it would have cost me ten dollars, having once been a member, to do what?—say "Yes" when the names of "proposed" officers was submitted, the "proposed" officers having been elected in the private caucus. Ridiculous!

Every school must get down to business, cease its silly squabbling, if it cannot live without scrapping all the time with its fellows, fighting for students like a bunch of rival undertakers chasing after a corpse, let it get down and out. Let its teachers quit teaching and stick to practice, then they will be successful in practice and help osteopathy. Let practitioners in every town realize that every other practitioner is doing his best for osteopathy, that every cure made, whether Nature has been directed in the right course by him or his neighbor (and remember it is Nature who cures in every case) is helping the very cause for which he is working.

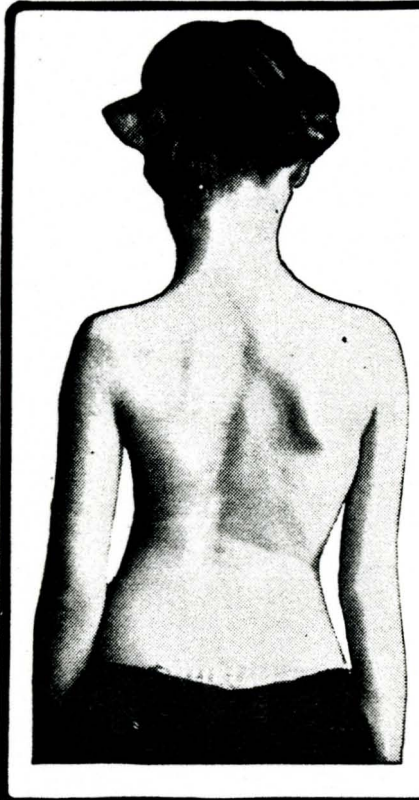
I know full well that much that I have said treads on the corns of many, I care not. I have worked for years for your success. "Osteopathy is right, if the osteopath is right," was said years since by some writer whose name I forget at this moment and osteopathy will live if its practitioner, its schools, and its principal organization do their work. Let the message which I give be taken in the spirit in which I write, the spirit of desire to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." Osteopathy is bigger than your or I, its success means success to you and me, let us, one and all, sink self, forget self-aggrandisement and work for the good of osteopathy—then success, nay,

continuance of life with ultimate success must come to it, otherwise my prophecy will be fulfilled and in less than a dozen years it will be looked upon as one of the dead fads,—and the truth will be that it has gone where so much that is good has gone, where the truths of homeopathy such as they were, the great and strong truths of electric medicine have gone, into the insatiable maw of the Regular school, to be assimilated in its practice and the very name of the discoverer will be forgotten.

Machine Rule Should Depart from the A. O. A. Councils

Following up the several criticisms which Dr. Smith places, there is one that I have repeated time and time again and that is the A. O. A. leaders make the mistake of continuing its government as a close corporation. It is idle and everybody in the profession knows it. The history of every election proves it over and over. A little coterie of officers get in power and run the profession. They perpetuate themselves from year to year. They do not seem to know they do it, for they deny it vigorously when the thing is discussed with them, and I have no doubt they are sincere in thinking it is absolutely necessary for the good of the profession to run things their way and for them to do it just as they do, but the lamentable truth is they are mistaken and they risk running the profession into the ground by their well-meant, earnest efforts.

I can put my finger on the main lesion in an instant. It is the alleged unwritten law which our office holders in the A. O. A. have created for themselves that no one can be elected to the presidency who has not come



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out of their own ranks. There is no law on the statute books of the national organization to say that a man may not be elected to the presidency of the organization, despite any amount of value he might hold for that position or despite any amount of service he may have rendered to his profession in other ways, without first having served three years as a trustee of that organization. This is a precedent created by the trustees for their own benefit and not for the good of the organization.

It should be abolished even by a resolution before the A. O. A. to say it is not a precedent if necessary.

The result is now that every man who once becomes a trustee may now reasonably expect to be elected to the presidency if he will wait for his turn, and it is only a question of time if he will be patient. Meanwhile, no man in the organization—no matter what his value, ever need have any hope of being elected president by the rank and file of the membership until he has first been approved by the machine and made to do service as a trustee which makes him part of the little ring that rules. As Dr. Smith points out, the officers have a slate made up and the slate is always voted in.

Now this is a woeful piece of state's craft on the part of our leaders. I have said this before 21 years gone by; and have believed at successive conventions that the criticism was accepted gracefully and that the ring rule would be abandoned; but the ring rule is just as strong today as it ever was and the rotation of officers goes on just the same as it has done from the beginning; and it will continue to do so, I suppose, until some strong leader rises up in the ranks of the A. O. A. to lead a revolt and throw off the yoke of the self-constituted hierarchy. Our officers ought to be elected by the thousand members each year.

These words may wound the feelings of many of my good and intimate friends with whom I worked shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of the association in the past ten years and am still working with. I recognize that they are sincere and that they think they are unselfish in their work, but the fact and argument are against them, and of course, if a man is making the mistake of a wrong

course politically, it is expecting an impossibility to have him realize his error. If that were easy he would not make mistakes in the first place.

I have no doubt that the work of the advancement of the A. O. A. has been immeasurably retarded in the last three years by a policy that prevents the proper infusion of new ideas and new ability into our organization. I think it is largely responsible for keeping scientific papers out of our programs and substituting the sorts of talks that would satisfy.

I make these remarks annually and let it go at that. I am not going to invade the realm of politics in the A. O. A. and lead any crusade to establish a new order of things, but as a journalist feel that I have fulfilled my duty when I hold a mirror up to the organization and show these in power and those out of power just what the situation is.

My strong recommendation is that the trustees themselves delay not the day of wrath and of evening up accounts with the 95 per cent of the membership of the association who are outside of office by abolishing this stupid rule which perpetuates ring rule and elects officers every year by a slate proposed by the ring who keep themselves in power.

I commend a lot of the good sense that Dr. Smith has shown in his thoughtful article and would like to have the members of the junior students mainly—purely elementary consideration—of the profession express their views on this subjects pro and con.

A Tribute From Still College.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 21, 1908.

Dear Doctor Bunting: I want to express my appreciation of the work you have done for osteopathy and the need of just such work as you are doing. Osteopathy needs to be advertised in the right way. Some people think not, but I am certain that it does. It has its battles yet ahead of it that must be fought and won. While it has a good standing now before the public, it does not have a standing that will warrant sitting down and taking things easy. Congratulating you on the great work you have done for osteopathy, I am, sincerely yours.—*W. E. D. Rummel, Sec.-Manager Still College of Osteopathy.*

New York State Society Adds \$6,160 to A. T. Still Research Fund.

THE New York Osteopathic Society held its tenth annual convention at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, October 28th. Some excellent preliminary work was done by the ex-president, Dr. Geo. W. Riley, and the secretary, Dr. Jas. P. Burlingham, and a good attendance was scored.

A fund of \$6,160 was raised, the interest on which will go to swell the yearly available cash resources of the A. T. Still Research Institute.

Bully for New York!

Their recent splendid legal victory evidently made them all enthusiastic, as it should. Dr. Jas. P. Burlingham, of Canandaigua, was re-elected secretary and furnishes a complete report:

Dr. Burlingham's Report.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by the president, Dr. G. W. Riley.

Dr. Riley read his report, which dealt with the legal status of the profession in the state and commented in particular upon the permanent and far-reaching benefits which will accrue to the profession, not alone in this state, but throughout the land, through the recent decision rendered by the Court of Appeals in our contest with the New York City Board of Health. He also made an earnest appeal upon the duty, obligations and attitude of all osteopaths in relation to educational advancement and urged those present to support in spirit and subscriptions the A. T. Still Research Institute. The list of subscribers and the amounts contributed by each is the most telling argument of the success of Dr. Riley's efforts.

List of Contributors to Research Fund.

Helmer, J. N., New York.....	\$500.00
Bandel, C. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	500.00
Williams, R. H., Rochester, N. Y.....	500.00
Steele, W. W., Buffalo, N. Y.....	500.00
Ferguson, Jos., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	100.00
Herring, E. N., New York.....	200.00
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Thompson, E. W., Schenectady, N. Y.....	100.00
Rogers, Cecil, New York.....	100.00
Smiley, Wm. M., Albany, N. Y.....	100.00
Buster, W. L., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	100.00
Hart, Mae V., Albany, N. Y. (memory S. W. Hart)	100.00
Hjardemaal, H. E., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	250.00
Frink, Elizabeth, Troy, N. Y.....	100.00
Green, W. E., Troy, N. Y.....	200.00
Wallace, Ralph, Brockport, N. Y.....	100.00
Clark, A. B., New York.....	100.00
Breed, A. M., Corning, N. Y.....	100.00
Green, Chas., New York.....	200.00
Beall, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.....	500.00
Hjardemaal, H. J., Mrs.....	100.00
Breitenstein, Rose, E. Rochester, N. Y.....	50.00
Mitchell, M. A. and L. K., Hudson, N.Y.....	50.00
French, A. G., Syracuse, N. Y.....	100.00
Phillips, Grant, Schenectady, N. Y.....	150.00
Fisher, A. E., Syracuse, N. Y.....	500.00
Berry, C. D., Rochester, N. Y.....	200.00
Lincoln, F. C., and Mrs.....	50.00
Benson, L. R., New Rochelle, N. Y.....	50.00
Starr, G. R., New York.....	50.00
Davis, A. H., Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	50.00
Miller, F. W., Wellsville, N. Y.....	50.00
Weegar, P. R., Buffalo, N. Y.....	50.00
Hadley, Anna, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	50.00
Madison, N. D., New York.....	100.00
Patient of E. M. Herring.....	10.00

\$6,160.00

Without attempting to detract credit I wish to respectfully call attention to the fact that with an attendance of about eighty there was subscribed \$6,160.00, an amount almost equal

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to one-seventh of that subscribed at the A. O. A. convention in Kirksville this summer.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: Dr. Wm. M. Smiley, Albany, president; Dr. R. C. Wallace, Brockport, vice president; Dr. T. P. Burlingham, Canandaigua, re-elected secretary; Dr. W. L. Buster, Mt. Vernon, re-elected treasurer; Dr. G. W. Riley of New York, Dr. F. J. Beall of Syracuse and Dr. Chas. Green of New York, were elected to serve on the board of directors; Dr. Chas. Hazzard was retained as chairman of the advisory committee.

The afternoon session was devoted to three very excellent papers: "The Adequacy of Osteopathy," Dr. E. R. Booth of Cincinnati, O.; "An Osteopathic Consideration of Serum Therapy," Dr. W. Banks Meacham, Asheville, N. C. and "Notes on the Colon," Dr. C. C. Teall, Middletown, N. Y. These papers, especially the former two, explored realms where many of the profession have been and now are blindly groping for relics of decaying theories, forgetting that they undoubtedly have the most effective instrument with which to combat smallpox, diphtheria, rabies, et cetera, which time, and I believe our Research Institute, will prove. The ability and standing of the speakers vouch for the high intellectuality of their respective subjects. Notwithstanding the fact that Drs. Booth and Meacham encroached, somewhat, upon each other's domain, yet the earnestness and sincerity with which they hurled their respective thunderbolts, sizzling hot, into the camps of bacteriology, antitoxine, vaccine and allied hocus-pocus fancies of the healing art, left an impression for the better on those who were fortunate to be present. These fetishes seem to cling like barnacles to our lusty infant and it is high time that they were dissected clear to the core. Dr. Teall always furnishes manna for thought and his paper "Notes on the Colon" brought out many valuable reasons why we some times fail to get the upper hand in protracted constipation.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session an incident of historical import took place. Some time ago Dr. Riley wrote to Dr. A. T. Still asking for a piece of wood which was in some way connected with the early history of osteopathy as he wished to turn it into a gavel to be presented to the New York Osteopathic Society. In due time, instead of the piece of wood, a full fledged gavel adorned with a silver band and bearing the following appropriate inscription was received by Dr. Riley:

"Presented by Maj. Abbott in 1855 to A. T. Still. He presented it to Dr. G. W. Riley and he to the New York Osteopathic Society in 1908."

With well chosen remarks, immediately on the opening session, Dr. Riley presented this token of Old Pap's esteem to the newly elected president, Dr. Wm. M. Smiley. The occasion seemed a fitting climax to the many successes which has come to this society.

Resolutions were passed on the death of two of our members, namely Dr. R. F. Graham and Dr. F. H. Griffis. Fraternally yours—
P. Burlingham, D. O., Secretary.

More Light on the Reciprocity Situation

WE HAVE received some interesting correspondence commenting on our article in the October *O. P.* on "Reciprocity Among the Licensing Boards of the Various States." It appears that the summary does not accurately represent conditions existing insofar as osteopaths are concerned. We published the summary for what it was worth, stating our source of information, which was the *State Board Journal of America*. It seems that we gave the medical boards credit for more liberality than they deserved as some states having osteopathic laws refuse osteopaths the privileges granted allopaths. Dr.

OSTEOPATHY AND ITS HISTORY

One hour of practical, sensible explanation of Osteopathy and its principles; then one hour of pictorial history.

I am now prepared to book engagements to lecture on above subject on each Saturday evening during the school year, exclusive of those which occur in vacations, my time for those being already engaged. My lectures are fully illustrated by a selection from over 300 slides. To all osteopaths in practice at points which it is possible for me to reach by six o'clock on Saturday, leaving Kirksville at 11:14 a. m., Friday, I extend an invitation to write to me for explanatory literature, press and other opinions. Early application will be necessary, as in the school year I have only about twenty-five available dates.

Wm. Smith, M. D., D. O.,

Kirksville, Missouri

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We are in a position to serve the profession to its satisfaction. Next Freshmen class enters January 25, 1909. Students who desire to do so, can earn their living expenses. The most thoroughly inspected osteopathic college. The largest osteopathic clinic in the world. Send for catalogue.

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Sec.-Manager

C. E. THOMPSON, A. M., D.O.
President

Frederick H. Williams, of Lansing, Mich., wrote:

I am interested in an article entitled, "Reciprocity Among the Licensing Boards of Various States," in which broad statements are made, it seems to me, without reference to the facts. I wish reciprocity arrangements between the States had developed as extensively as the article indicates, but the provisions of the various State laws, must form the basis of all reciprocity agreements. For instance, Michigan requires preliminary training of high school, academy, college or university education, and graduation from a reputable school of Osteopathy, after completing a three years' course of nine months each. The State from which the applicant wishes to remove, must have a law equal in standard to that in which he wishes to register, and also each State must grant the same privileges that it asks for the other.

Michigan Working for Reciprocal Relations.

The Michigan Osteopathic Board is anxious to see reciprocal relations entered into between States and with that object in view, has corresponded extensively with other State Boards operating under laws of the same standard. Your article indicates that we now reciprocate with Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Many of these States we have been unable to get information from. Some of them have laws with objectionable, or weak features in them, and some have no Osteopathic laws at all; for instance, Illinois has a law allowing any one who calls himself an Osteopath, to take the examination. Maine and New Jersey have no Osteopathic laws at all. Ohio, Indiana and New York, although having reciprocity clauses in their laws, will not consider reciprocity except

on a purely medical basis. If we were to continue to analyze the conditions in the various States, it would be seen that we are far from universal reciprocity. Strictly Osteopathic boards will always have difficulty in getting full concessions from the combination boards.

After giving the subject much study, I am convinced that the quickest and surest way out of chaos, is for State Osteopathic boards having reciprocity clauses in their laws, to sign a general agreement something like the one herewith. Such an arrangement would provide for full credentials and examination by a qualified board and save the applicant much trouble and expense.

The resolutions have not been adopted by any State board. In drawing up the document I have tried to serve all States alike. At our last meeting the resolutions were accepted as an outline for another effort at reciprocity.

Resolutions for Admission of Licentiates of Other States.

Resolved: That a license issued by a State Board of Registration or Osteopathic Examining Board, based upon an examination in anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, pathology, bacteriology, histology, neurology, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynecology, minor surgery, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of osteopathy, with a general average of at least 75 per cent, and proof of graduation from a reputable school of osteopathy, after completing three courses of nine months each, besides proof of preliminary training of at least high school or academy graduation, shall be accepted at the discretion of this board, in lieu of an examination as provided under Section 2 of Act 162, Public Act of the State of Michigan, 1903, provided that said applicant shall file a certified copy and recommendation from the secretary of the State Board of Registration from which said applicant applies, together with the affidavit of two reputable osteopaths of said state as proof of his reputation. Said applicant must show proof of having been in actual practice in said state at least one year immediately preceding application.

Be it further Resolved, That this resolution shall not be construed as binding either State

Board, unless the other State Board grants like privileges and the secretary of each State Board shall issue a certificate in the usual way upon the filing of proof, payment of the required fee, and the concurrence of the majority of the board.

In writing of his experience with Virginia, Dr. G. E. Thompson, of Elmwood, Ill., says:

No Reciprocity to Osteopaths in Virginia.

"I wrote to Virginia some time ago for information as to that State, stating in my letter that I hold certificates from Illinois and Missouri. In return I received just a printed circular of information, with the statement typewritten upon it, 'No reciprocity with Osteopathic boards.' Whether this means that there is reciprocity for Osteopaths having certificates granted by medical boards I do not know."

The situation in Virginia is further substantiated by Dr. William Dawson Willard, Norfolk, Va., who writes:

"Virginia grants no reciprocity to Osteopaths. This was tested recently by a D. O. who had passed the examinations of—and had licenses from the examining boards of two of the States with which Virginia grants medical reciprocity, but Osteopathic reciprocity was refused him and he was compelled to take the State board examination before locating. It would avoid much disappointment if those contemplating locating in Virginia will come prepared to take the examination. The State board is composed of M. D.'s—we have no representation on the board.

How About Nebraska?

Drs. Loper & Loeffler, of Kansas City, are interested especially in Nebraska, but apparently there is no reciprocity arrangement possible under present conditions:

"In the October O. P. we noticed that Nebraska has reciprocity with Kansas. Is it true then, that, if one holds a Kansas license to

(Continued on page 14.)

Attention! Non Members of the A. O. A.!

CAN a man of ability afford to stay out of the councils of his profession? He will of necessity, either give of his strength and grow stronger, or be selfish and deteriorate.

Can an individual who feels a lack of confidence, or enthusiasm, do justice to himself, his patrons, or his profession, if he refuses to rub shoulders with his co-laborers?

Whether great or small, old or young, we need the reviving influence of personal contact with those of like faith.

Our minds, our personalities, and our environments, are so different, that it is practically impossible for us to convene and discuss the different phases of our science, without benefit to each individual.

Are you out because it is not run according to your ideas of right and justice? Will you please join and help get rid of the objectionable points?

Is it because you feel that you can not spare the money to attend the meetings? Try it for a while and you will find that the members of the profession will become familiar with your good qualities. There are people in every quarter of the globe who have friends and relatives in your environs. They ask their physician who to refer their friends to, and they are referred to you. If we do our part the money question will care for itself.

Are there persons or cliques, that are too much in control. Come in and let the association have your services in ousting them. If your ideas and rules for conducting affairs are better than those in use, the profession will burden you with honors.

There is no one, no matter how humble his station, that does not possess some truths, that the greatest and the wisest would do well to know. As we work together in our conventions there are many nuggets of truth unearthed.

A. O. A. was organized for the advancement of osteopathy, but those who work to advance a good thing are elevated along with it.

"Is membership worth anything if I don't attend the meetings?" Yes! the journal is easily worth what we pay for membership. The name in the directory of members, as an advertisement, is worth as much as a card in a journal, which would cost from one to two dollars per month. Your name in directory costs nothing, if you are a member. The journal is worth \$5 a year and the directory \$18, but placing valuation at \$3 and \$12 we get three for one on our investment.

Even if you can not realize, that membership is valuable to you in dollars and cents, would it not be a laudable thing to make some sacrifice to such a good cause. But if you join with the sacrificial spirit, you will get a surprise, for it will throw more money back than you sacrifice.

It is hardly possible for us to realize what a power our A. O. A. would be if it contained all of the good material that we have in the field.

Will you kindly join us in our endeavors to put osteopathy at the top of the ladder? It is going there whether you drag or pull, but there will be great honor for those who pull.

The present is the best time, so please use the following blank. Send it with fee to Dr. H. L. Chiles, 118 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y. Yours for osteopathy,

THOS. L. RAY, D. O., Pres.

A Unique Daily Record.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Some of your readers of The O. P. may like to know a very simple and inexpensive record for daily business, as some of the "systems" are so cumbersome. Purchase an ordinary "monthly time book" for 25c, such as is used by any factory timekeeper. Each page

will accommodate about twenty-five names. The horizontal ruling is carried across two opposite pages, and names are to be inserted on the left. The perpendicular ruling makes thirty-one columns or one for each day of the month, with the day of the month printed at the head of each column. Names are re-written each month. For a large practice use more than one page. By using two lines for each name, the address, phone number, hour for treatment, rate, etc., can be inserted. Any notation will do. Here is the one I use: Jno. Jones. Examined March 7 (X in seventh column). Treated March 10 (dot in tenth col-

umn). Paid \$12.50 on March 21 (\$12.50 in twenty-first column). If payment and treatment were on the same day, there is room for both the dot and figures. A month's treatment can be enclosed in a bracket. If the month began on the 15th of one month, the bracket would be completed on the 15th on the next page, where the name had been re-written for the following calendar month. There are also columns on the right for totals. The book is bound in board and finished in sheep, and can be carried in the pocket. Fraternally, F. W. HANNA, D. O. Indianapolis, Ind.

Cut out this blank, fill in and mail to Secretary APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE A. O. A.

DR. H. L. CHILES, Secretary A. O. A., 118 Metcalf Building, Auburn, N. Y.:

Please present my name to the Trustees as an applicant for membership in the American Osteopathic Association.

I enclose Five Dollars (\$5.00), the membership fee, with the understanding that it is to be returned in case my application is rejected.

In case I am elected to membership in the A. O. A. I promise to comply with the requirements of the constitution and to deport myself in accordance with the principles embodied in the code of ethics.

Immediately prior to beginning the study of osteopathy I was a resident of (town or city).....(state).....

where I was engaged in (business, vocation or profession)..... :at (street and No.).....

I attended..... College of Osteopathy during my first semester, date..... I attended.....

..... College of Osteopathy during my second semester, date..... I attended..... College

of Osteopathy during my third semester, I graduated from..... College of Osteopathy, date.....

I began the practice of osteopathy at..... I have since practiced in the following places:.....

..... I am now practicing at (street No., or office building and No.)..... (town or city):..... (state).....

Signature (as I wish my name to appear in the A. O. A. directory).....

NOTE.—No application will be acted upon by the Trustees unless it is accompanied by the membership fee, such fee to be dues for the current year.

Each applicant for admission to membership must be vouched for in writing by two members of the A. O. A., who are residents of the same state as the applicant.

The above applicant is recommended by:

1. 2.

Approved by the Trustees.....

Date.....

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

Published on the 15th of every month by The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 603, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., D. O., M. D. President and Manager.

RALPH ARNOLD, Assistant Manager.

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Entered as second-class matter April 7, 1903, at the Post-office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XIV. NOVEMBER, 1908. No. 5.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

MASSACHUSETTS WANTS NEW LAW.

Osteopaths of Massachusetts are preparing to make another vigorous fight for the passage of a compulsory examination law. Under the present law an osteopath has the right to take examination but it is not compulsory and as a result many who are not properly qualified still style themselves "osteopaths" and attempt to practice, to the danger of the public and detriment of the profession. The Massachusetts Society of Osteopathy contains plenty of hard workers and aggressive and persistent fighters, and if they all pull together they should get the kind of law they want this time.

THE McCORMACK LECTURE.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Kentucky, official representative of the American Medical Association, is making an extensive lecture tour the primary purpose of which is, ostensibly, to awaken a wider and more intelligent interest among the laity in the matter of public health. In the main the lecture is a very excellent exposition of vital truths concerning right living, hygiene sanitation, etc., effecting the health of the individual and the public as a whole.

Dr. McCormack speaks of the necessity of confidence in the integrity of the medical profession and the importance, to this end, of harmony in the profession itself; which is true.

But Osteopaths question the honesty of Dr. McCormack's utterances when they remember that as executive of the state board of health and medical examiners of Kentucky he has put every possible obstacle in the way of the advancement and recognition of osteopathy and has, to quote one correspondent, "sworn to move heaven and hell to rid Kentucky of osteopathy."

The usefulness of the lectures is impaired by the knowledge that it is a part of the medicopolitical propaganda of the A. M. A. clique which has for its avowed purpose the election of allopaths to the legislatures and to congress and the passing of laws that will place all systems of healing under the domination and control of doctors of the allopathic system. With such a movement on foot it behooves us to be all eyes and ears for evidence of its baneful influence, and no matter how skillfully disguised, its purpose must be made clear. Osteopaths welcome every broad, non-partizan scientific discussion of or investigation into the fundamental principles effecting our national health but we differentiate between that and

the efforts of a faction to work the public for selfish ends.

Who Was Father of Our Research Movement?

DR. EVANS in the October issue of the *A. O. A. Journal* assigns the fatherhood of osteopathic research to our lamented brother, Dr. Guy D. Hulett, who during the period of his osteopathic labors was unquestionably one of the most ardent supporters of osteopathic research and doubtless one of the earlier supporters. It seems scarcely true, however, that Dr. Hulett was the originator of this movement for osteopathic research for, while he and the editor were classmates at Kirksville, I well remember that Dr. Herman Goetz had the scientific bee in his bonnet and was talking about the great need of it continually among his friends.

The fact is that Dr. Goetz tried to get Dr. Charlie Still to establish a laboratory for research at the A. S. O. as early as 1900, and he asked Dr. Charlie to let him and Dr. J. M. Littlejohn go to Chicago to select apparatus for original osteopathic research. The plan he outlined was not effected but, probably as the result of this suggestion, Dr. Littlejohn soon afterwards had a considerable quantity of apparatus ordered which arrived while I was still in school but most of which was never adjusted during the time that I remained in Kirksville.

Then again in June of 1903 Dr. Herman Goetz delivered the alumni address at the A. S. O. in which he pointed out clearly again the need of establishing laboratories for proper research work to prove our theories. He then said, quoting from the *Journal of Osteopathy* of October of that year which gives the text of his address in full:

"Five years of osteopathic literature are open to us; five years of osteopathic developments along all lines, and after careful perusal of our contributions to science, we can be well satisfied with results so far. While it can be truthfully said 'Well done,' yet one great fact issues therefrom and demands our earnest thought and action: namely, the demonstration of osteopathic claims is based almost entirely upon theories, wholly so, if we except clinical evidence.

"The osteopath is a theorizer; conditions confront him, he theorizes. Grant that he overcomes conditions by practical application of principles as in treating, yet clinical evidence is perniciously empirical.

"What we need now as a profession, are physiological laboratories where we can prove or disprove the theories of osteopathy; a more profound study of bacteriology and pathology in their applications to osteopathy; a greater prominence given to the study and application of dietetics and hygiene; and finally a more common sense view of the extraneous causes of disease."

I think these citations will establish the fact that Dr. Herman F. Goetz was the original osteopath spellbinder who began to point out the need of scientific research and who tried to lead the profession in that direction. Certainly no one would wish to detract in the least from the good influence our lamented brother, Guy Hulett, exerted to further this important development of osteopathic science. We all delight to do honor to all of the earnest osteopaths who have sought to advance the cause of osteopathic research and make it an institution for the perpetuation and proper development of our science. But if we are to have a roll call to see who first began to point out the need of this course and urged its adoption from what knowledge I possess it appears that Dr. Herman F. Goetz was the author of this movement.

Illinois Will Stand for an Independent Board

AFTER taking counsel all around and giving careful thought to a proposition which expects to place one osteopath on the State Medical Board, the Illinois Osteopathic Association has finally concluded to make a fight for a straight out independent osteopathic board. That decision was reached at a special meeting of the association called at Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 7th. The meeting was held in conjunction with the regular meeting of District No. 4. The decision was reached by an overwhelming vote.

A short time before the call of this meeting it looked as if there might be either a very serious breach in the council of the profession and antagonistic legislative programs issued as of yore, or else, that the divergent views and interests of the profession might unite on a bill that had been proposed upon the advice of Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn which sought only to place an osteopath on the State Medical Board. The legislative committee, comprising Drs. Gage, Cunningham and Sullivan, after numerous conferences with the Drs. Littlejohn and graduates of other schools who hold to their view about the special sort of legislation that was likely to be obtained, came to the conclusion that the recommendation of Dr. Littlejohn would be most likely to be made effective. This bill was a peculiar one in many respects being offered as an amendment to the medical bill seeking to place an osteopath on the State Medical Board and seeking to recognize two kinds of osteopaths, three-year graduates and four-year graduates on different terms. At first reading this bill seemed to be devoted more to upsetting the arrangements of the medical men than to provide for osteopaths and called forth much criticism wherever it was discussed among osteopaths by appearing to give more attention to licensing four-year osteopaths who were trained in medicine and surgery than the exclusive osteopathic practitioners.

At a full discussion of this bill before the Chicago Osteopathic Association about a month ago, Drs. J. Martin Littlejohn and H. H. Fryette, and others explained these points in detail after which it became apparent that some of these objections were more fancied than real and that the bill was not what it appeared to be and did not accomplish what most osteopaths thought it would on casual reading. However, after these explanations were made and much of the opposition to the bill was overcome in Chicago there was still a feeling in the minds of most of the other osteopaths who had advocated a straight-out bill that an independent bill would be preferable and that they would rather make a fight and stand or fall on that basis. However, the spirit of mutual concession was strong and they desired to do everything possible that was consistent to make a united party of the profession and not have conflicting sets and antagonize legislative programs in the recognized legislature as has been the case so many times in the past decade.

Dr. Gage, as chairman of the Legislative Committee took the attitude that he would support the bill although it was not what he had preferred and advocated in the first place and that he thought it wiser to concede this much in deference to the wishes of the Drs. Littlejohn and their views as to the feasibility of getting that or nothing instead of making a fight for an independent bill and either sacrificing their support of it or incurring their legislative opposition. Dr. Sullivan, on thinking over the proposed promised bill, did not like it and believed a fight would be more success-

(Continued on page 11.)

Our Pioneer Gallery

Dr. Ralph M. Crane's Phenomenal Rise in New York City

FOUR years ago there was at the Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, a thoughtful, serious-minded student who believed that a man can accomplish about what he wills to do. He graduated with honors at the age of 23 and immediately proceeded to New York City, where he was a stranger and totally unknown. In a little over three years he has built up a large practice, retains two assistants and maintains a suite of offices occupying an entire floor of a handsome new building at 381 Fifth avenue.

Dr. Ralph Myron Crane, the man who has made this brilliant success, attributes his achievements to hard work and keeping a single objective point in view—his professional duty. Add to these qualities natural ability, an investigative mind, a love of his work and a progressive educational campaign for spreading the light of osteopathy, and the formula of his success is complete.

Dr. Crane is now 27 years of age. He was born in Cleveland, but was reared in Canton, Ohio. He went through high school and then attended Hiram College. His father wanted him to take up a business career but his own ambition was to study medicine. Instead of taking up the "old school" course his inquisitive nature led him to investigate osteopathy and his unprejudiced mind at once recognized its merit and a decision in its favor was soon made. He entered the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, and gave an excellent account of himself there, graduating with high honors and being regarded by the faculty as one of their most promising men, a feeling that subsequent events have fully justified.

Upon graduating Dr. Crane at once located in New York City. In addition to the difficulties that always beset a young and unknown practitioner in a large city, he soon encountered additional troubles that might have put a less vigorous and determined man to failure. His little boy was taken down with cholera infantum and nephritis. After giving him three days of constant attention until out of danger, the doctor himself went down with typhoid fever. He had noticed his fever but in the stress of the time attributed it to overwork. The next day Mrs. Crane gave birth to a girl baby! Dr. Crane was unable to gain admission into any hospital as he refused to permit any treatment except by osteopaths, so the home became a veritable emergency hospital. Was a doctor ever confronted with more obstacles all at once?

The following year while touring in his automobile Dr. Crane had a serious accident that nearly caused him to cross the Jordan, but his strong constitution served him in good stead and in a month's time he was able to get back into harness.

While at Still College, Dr. Crane met and married Miss Caroline Reissner, a young lady well known by the students and very popular. They now reside at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and have two children, a boy and a girl. Dr. Crane is a member of the Iota Tau Sigma Fraternity and a Mason. He has always taken a great interest in athletics, baseball being his favorite game, in which he played second base at college.

Dr. Crane believes that the real value of osteopathy is only now becoming known and appreciated by the public. He sees success for every osteopath who realizes this and is willing to work and persevere and conduct him-

self and his practice as befits the great future in view. He further believes that every osteopath should establish and maintain a rate for treatment worthy of the service rendered. Although only a few years in practice, Dr. Crane has treated some of the best known people in the country, and his intimate friends say that his practice to-day runs well into the five figures.

In Dr. Crane's handsome new offices there are twelve rooms, all finished in white enamel and furnished in harmony; each room having running water and latest accessories. The private office, secretary's office and reception rooms are finished in mahogany.

Dr. Crane is to be congratulated upon doing so much "to put osteopathy right before the people." He has always done his full part, and more, to aid in osteopathic educational propaganda. At one time he tried the experiment of publishing field literature of his own, and what he put out was about the best of its class, that is, of the literature put out by individual practitioners. Throughout this experiment, however, he was a liberal and steady user of *Osteopathic Health*. After comparing the two plans for a year or two, that of trying to issue his own pamphlets and that of employing expert service, he decided to adopt *Osteopathic Health* exclusively and ceased to publish his own paper.

Practitioners who find it hard to make up their minds to set aside \$5 or \$10 a month as a solemn duty they owe the cause for spreading the light of osteopathy before mankind ought to read a lesson in the career of Dr. Crane. He is a type of the conscientious osteopath who first qualifies himself to make good in the treatment room and then conducts such a high class, thorough and dignified educational campaign that he veritably compels success to come to him. Success like that of Doctor Crane ought to be an inspiration to many a struggling osteopath of ability who is casting about for a method of achieving success. His career latterly has been built upon intelligent promotion. He was not afraid to incur the expense of using as much good field literature as he felt his opportunity wanted and while most progressive practitioners use field magazines in units of hundreds Dr. Crane's units have always been thousands. And he says as a dollar and cents proposition—apart from the vast good it has done osteopathy in disseminating the truth overcoming misunderstandings and prejudice and making new converts for our practitioners everywhere—it has paid him individually very, very well. His practice has been made by it. From the position of an unknown stranger he has made himself one of our best known practitioners of New York City within three years! And in building himself up thus by conducting a generous educational propaganda Dr. Crane has the satisfaction of knowing that he has helped all his fellow osteopaths make new friends and patients, not alone in New York City, but as well outside, quite as much as himself. This might strike smaller minds as one of the disadvantages of spending money for an educational campaign—that others who were not sowing should also reap—but not so with Dr. Crane. He is built on broader and more generous lines. So long as he gets what he is entitled to, he says he is very glad that his efforts should prove helpful to all other osteopaths. That is the correct view of things. Yet we have known osteopaths who refused to circulate high class field literature because they believed it would help send a patient to a competitor! Happily this spirit is scarce in osteopathy.

Some idea of the good work Dr. Crane is doing for his profession, as well as himself, in this connection, is shown by the fact that in instances he has had The Osteopathic Publishing Company prepare special editions of our literature for his own use reaching as high as 20,000 copies. And yet some osteo-

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paths regard it as a hardship, rather than an opportunity and privilege, to circulate 100 magazines a month! And many osteopaths filled by that spirit throughout their practice wonder why they can't get well established in practice and enjoy some of the financial fruits of success.

May the spirits like Dr. Crane in our profession multiply as well as prosper.

Dr. Bartholomew's Book Emphasizing Psychic Consideration

WE ARE in receipt of Dr. E. F. Bartholomew's promised book "Man, Woman—Know Thyself." The finished product makes good on the predictions we made for it several months ago. The book is unique in every particular and should be in every osteopathic library. While in many instances Dr. Bartholomew is writing on subjects that most osteopaths will feel they are pretty thoroughly familiar with, yet each is handled from the Doctor's own viewpoint and are based upon the line of reasoning and experience and collateral reading that make them truly valuable.

Dr. Bartholomew has been in hard practice for eight years. In that time he has come to have a very wholesome appreciation of the influence of the mind in causing disease. He has become a strong exponent in our profession of the whole class of mental lesions—covered by the phrases "mind leak," "mental irritation," etc. He has treated scores and hundreds of cases by osteopathic manipulation in conjunction with a very careful diagnosis of mental aberrations and a due regard for the benefit of the psychic study.

Dr. Bartholomew's success as a practitioner has demonstrated to him that this practice is highly successful and he says clearly that any osteopath who overlooks the psychic is standing on one leg only, treating a dual organization with regard to only one of its constituent parts. If man is mind and body also it is not always sufficient to treat the body only

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for physical and mental ills as mental ills are often caused by physical lesions: so it is also beyond the denial of any one that physical ills are caused by mental lesions.

He has produced a thoughtful book covering these views and done it up in a very attractive way. He calls his book "an illustrated treatise on practical psychology for both the medical profession and the laity." So it is simply put. He also calls it "a practical scientific explanation of the effect of thought—the mysterious force which determines one's condition in the present as well as the future life."

There is much about this book that is very elementary but that will not offend our practitioners because coupled with it are many fundamental facts and principles relating to psycho-therapy which cannot be stated too simply or repeated too often for the good of every practitioner. Real thought by no means lingers in the limbo of the profound and the obscure.

At the latter end of the book, Dr. Bartholomew gives several treatises on disturbances of vision and their treatment from the standpoint of osteopathic oculus. Dr. Bartholomew's advertisement for this book appears in another column and we recommend all of our practitioners to send for this book.

Do You Believe Physiology is Blind?

A VERITABLE phantasmagoria of facts and fancies, thoughts and feelings, and reaches into the realms of the unknown are to be found in the book called "Vital Versus Chemical Laws" which has been just issued by The Rational Cult Co., Freeport, Ill. This book goes counter to all accredited physiological theories. After dipping into it one might be led to think that the author thinks that Schafer, Landois, Foster, Gerdine, J. M. Littlejohn and a few other men deeply concerned in physiological ideas are all nutty. He says he proves that there are three classes of mind and that he offers positive and rational proof of the occult—which is rather a large assignment to undertake. He says that Moses and the Prophets were dead wrong, and he promises to show a new scientific system of cure. Surely these are big enough assignments to entitle any man to ask \$2.00 for one book.

Just like everything else that is at all original, the author unquestionably must have some truth in his proposition; and his statement that vital laws are omnipotent as compared with chemic laws is a view that many of us hold, to a degree at least, without being able to explain just how and why. Probably no man ever loses his money, however, who reads the thoughts of an extreme thinker—no matter how far into the "crank" column he has marched. The ad of "Vital Versus Chemical Laws" appears in another column of this journal.

Through Stress and Struggle to Success in North Carolina

By Dr. H. W. Glasscock, of Raleigh.

I HAVE done the biggest year's work this year of any since I have been in the field. You know Osteopathy is only about five years old in this State, and the progress that has been made I think has been most remarkable. Raleigh has been the hot-bed in this State and I have had some very interesting things to happen here. The Raleigh "medics" seem to hate an osteopath worse than any set that I have ever seen. You see we had the big legislative fight here, and Drs. A. R. Tucker, A. H. Zealy and myself licked the whole

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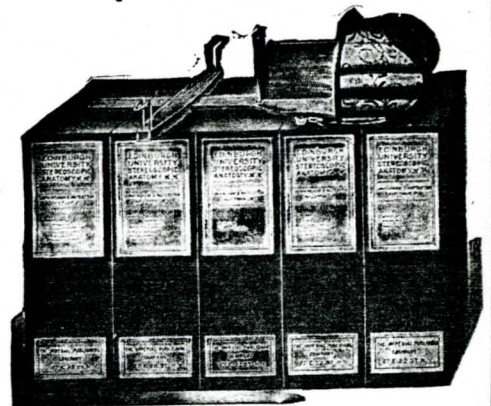
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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

combined outfit so bad that they did not know their name. That was a great fight Doctor, and but very little has ever been known about it. No one knew that there was a fight going on here until we wired the A. S. O. that we had a law. It only took three to do the business and it was done about the slickest of any legislation I ever heard of. Of course the "medics" jumped on me then for I took the major portion of the fight upon myself. Since then it has been one continual uproar.

The first thing they did was to try to use their influence with the people here to prevent them from employing an osteopath. The clash came when a patient of mine wanted to call in some M. D. to consult with me. They all refused, and the people told them to go to h—. They saw then that they could not turn the people down in that way so they finally met me on a level.

The next out-burst was at the Baptist University for Women. I was getting a good share of the work from that institution, when the president was notified to the effect that if I continued to practice there the medical attendant would resign, and the University would find it impossible to secure the services of any M. D. That resulted in another fight between the "medics" and myself. They stood together, and coerced the trustees with the threat that they could never get another physician. The result was the faculty and the students were forbidden to have an osteopath on the B. U. W. grounds. The students were forbidden osteopathic treatment, but the faculty were allowed to come to my office if they wished treatment. This action caused quite a stir. Some of the faculty resigned, some moved off the campus, and some did as they pleased, regardless.

There are two physicians on the Board of Trustees of St. Mary's school here, which is also a large institution, and they had their board pass a resolution prohibiting any one who takes osteopathic treatment from attending the school.

The latest thing is that the hospital refuses to admit patients of mine. This has not been settled yet, *but I am going into that hospital.* I am a duly qualified D. O., according to law, and I have as much right there as any one.

We have no trouble here with death certificates. I was so glad to see New York win out on that proposition. I do minor surgical work right along and have a room fixed up specially for that kind of work. I have several cases that I would like to tell you about where the "medics" and I have had to work together, which are exceedingly interesting. In one case I had all I could do to keep the husband from suing the "medics" for mal-practice and butchery.

Illinois Will Stand for An Independent Board.

(Continued from page 8.)

ful for a straight-out independent bill pertaining to our own business without regard to existing medical laws, but he would act with the will of the majority. Dr. Cunningham, however, said he did not believe in a compromise measure and could not conscientiously support it and he called on the profession of the state to rally to the standard of an independent osteopathic board or nothing. The result was the Bloomington meeting with the action taken.

Drs. Littlejohn say they will not oppose the bill for an independent straight-out osteopathic board and on the other hand can and will even give it their sanction and help, providing it does not conflict with their own personal interests at Springfield, which is to get a four-year osteopathic bill enacted which would prove a great help to their college which is seeking to qualify its graduates for practice on equality with the M. D., giving both a three-year and a four-year course. Dr. Littlejohn also suggests that it is in harmony

with the policy of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

So there the matter is and who will be prophetic enough to tell the outcome.

Personally I believe and have repeatedly stated, after all opinions have been heard and weighed that we stand a better chance to fight for an independent board and to get it than to make any compromise.

The profession will now get busy to secure a straight-out independent osteopathic law in Illinois. The only element of danger that I fear is the introduction by Drs. Littlejohn, or their friends either authorized or unauthorized, one or more conflicting bills seeking to put osteopathy on a four-year basis or to put a single osteopath in the State Medical Board or do something else entirely at variance with the program of the Illinois Osteopathic Association—and if that should be it will very likely amount to the same thing as in former years when the programs of the rest of the profession have not accomplished anything at all. It is to be ardently hoped that no such misguided policy will be adopted. Should it come about it would unquestionably result in making an irretrievable split in the ranks of the profession for all time in the state of Illinois. The Illinois Osteopathic Association is now not in any mood to be check-mated by a minority view and program after having adopted a fixed policy following a whole year of earnest discussion and consideration of all policies and programs. I would very greatly deplore such a situation and I think everybody in the state would also. Surely the interests of the American College of Osteopathy, Medicine and Surgery and of its graduates in practice are indissolubly linked with that of the rest of the profession and any individual program advanced in the interests of the school which might work to defeat the profession's program for an independent bill would work more injury to the school and its graduates in Illinois than anything else that might happen. There can be no denying that the same injury would in a large measure fall upon the rest of the profession as all would be hurt by such a division. I, therefore, point out this danger in advance and appeal to the Drs. Littlejohn to march in the column of the Illinois Osteopathic Association as I understood they have indicated their entire willingness to do and after we have got an independent board in the state then such amendments from time to time as would help the interests of their school would no doubt be readily championed by the entire profession. I don't believe that either the champions of an independent board or of a coalition with the Medical Board can accomplish anything without the help of the other, so there is every selfish interest as well as every loyal patriotic interest why osteopaths of all views and preferences should stand together for the enactment of the law proposed this year by the Illinois Osteopathic Association.

In D. O. Land

Dr. Forbes Will Tour East During Holidays.

Dr. Harry W. Forbes, of Los Angeles, has accepted the arrangements made by several state associations and societies for a progressive lecture tour during the holiday season.

Illinois Fourth District Meeting.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Illinois Fourth District Osteopathic Association was held at Bloomington November 7th. Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis was the guest of honor and principal speaker.

Will Locate in Far West.

Dr. Frances A. Howe, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., has been traveling in Minnesota and South Dakota. She expects to locate in the far West, but will probably visit in New York state until after the holidays.

Dr. Smith Makes Quick Recovery.

Dr. William Smith of Kirksville has enjoyed a rapid recovery from the operation for appendicitis which was performed by Dr. George Still October 25th. Latest reports say he is on the high road to complete recovery.

Active Legislative Work in Pennsylvania.

Under the auspices of Dr. O. J. Snyder, president of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, a vigorous campaign of education is being waged throughout the state in order to insure the passage of a bill in the coming legislature providing for a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

Pay Visit of Inspection to Mayo Hospital.

D. Mary Walters, formerly superintendent of the Nurses' Training School and house physician at the A. S. O. hospital, Kirksville, has been inspecting the Mayo hospital in Rochester, Minn. She was joined at Kirksville by Dr. Frances A. Howe of New York and Annie Adam of Missouri, who also studied the Mayo methods.

Eastern Iowa O. A. Meets at Cedar Rapids.

The Eastern Iowa osteopathic Association held a successful meeting at Cedar Rapids October 22d. Dr. Carl P. McConnell of Chicago read a paper on "Stomach Disorders" and also gave demonstrations. Other papers were "Ascites—Heart Lesions," Dr. C. C. Hitchcock, Vinton; "Specific Treatment in Acute Diseases," Dr. E. H. Beaven, Cedar Rapids.

Oregon Examiners.

The next meeting of the State Medical Board of Examiners of Oregon will be held in Portland the first Tuesday in January, 1909, and continue for three days. Applications, accompanied by photo, must be made to Dr. R. C. Coffey, secretary, Corbett building, Portland, two weeks in advance.—F. E. Moore, D. O., La Grande, Ore., Osteopathic Member of Board.

Drs. Webster Still in New York.

Some time ago an item appeared in "The Osteopathic Physician" stating that Drs. F. A. Webster and C. C. Webster of New York City had removed to Wolfsboro, N. H. This was an error. Drs. Frederick A. Webster and Carrie Cleveland Webster still have their office at 245 W. 104th street, New York City. They simply paid a visit to Wolfsboro during the summer.

Good Attendance at Los Angeles College.

We had ninety-four matriculations of new students for the term opening, making fully three hundred students in attendance during the present college year. Our correspondence assures us of all the students for the February term opening that we can possibly accommodate. Everybody happy and working hard to keep up with their classes.—A. B. Shaw, D. O., Sec'y-Treas.

Greater New York Has Successful Meeting.

The Greater New York Osteopathic Society held a most successful meeting October 17th. During the business session there was a spirited discussion on the ethics of advertising. The program included an address, "Osteopathic Landmarks and Technique of the Interscapular Region," by Dr. Myron H. Bigsby of Philadelphia, and a demonstration, "Operative Technique," by Dr. Charles Hazzard.

Osteopath on Oklahoma State Board.

Dr. H. C. Montague, of Muskogee, has been appointed to the new State Board of Medical Examiners of Oklahoma, with Dr. J. E. Price of Guthrie, as alternate. The full board is made up of four allopaths, two homeopaths, one osteopath, one eclectic and one psycho-medico. The new law under which this board was appointed provides for a mixed board of nine members, no school to have a majority. The "Chiros" made a hard fight for recognition and are still opposing the present law which, if enforced, will prevent their practicing legally.

Pennsylvania O. P.'s Discuss Legislation.

The Osteopathic physicians of Western Pennsylvania at a joint meeting of the Osteopathic Society of Allegheny County and the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, held at the Arrott building, Pittsburg, September 26th went over the legislative situation in detail. Dr. Vernon W. Peck made an address on the situation and a general discussion followed. Another bill will be presented to the general assembly at its session next winter, and many pledges of support have been received. It is hoped that the practice of osteopathy will be regulated like that of other physicians, and that none will be allowed to practice unless they have a state certificate or a diploma from some recognized school of osteopathy. About 100 physicians were present at the meeting, and aside from the discussion of the legislative question addresses were made by Dr. Harry M. Goehring on the "Practice of Osteopathy," and

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Dr. William H. Grubb on "Osteopathy and Nervous Diseases."—Pittsburg (Pa.) Times.

Denver Osteopathic Association Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the Denver Osteopathic Association was held on the evening of November 7th at the Brown Palace Hotel. A paper on the "Eye and Ear" was read by Dr. Laura F. Bartlett and there was a short discussion on legislative matters. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. T. Bass; first vice-president, Dr. C. G. Parmalee; second vice-president, Dr. Julia V. Faey; secretary, Dr. J. Alvin Stewart; treasurer, Dr. M. W. Bailey.

Dr. Favell Corrects Error.

Editor Superior (Wis.) Telegram: There recently appeared in the columns of your paper two or three reports of court decisions in the case of Dr. Till, the famous "plaster on the back" man, stating that "Dr. Till has a license to practice osteopathy." Knowing this to be improbable, I wrote to the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners as to the truth of this statement. The reply to my inquiry read: "Dr. Till has no osteopathic license."—E. J. Favell, D. O., October 26th.

A Prejudiced Buffalo Oculist.

It appears that Dr. A. A. Hubbell, an oculist of Buffalo, N. Y., knows very little about osteopathy, but has taken a violent prejudice against osteopaths, just the same. He took occasion recently to tell a D. O., who visited him for treatment, that "Osteopaths were the biggest lot of frauds he knew anything about." Such an experience is unpleasant, to say the least, and osteopaths in Buffalo needing the services of an oculist should not employ or recommend Dr. Hubbell.

Central Kentucky Assn. Meets at Paris.

The Central Kentucky Osteopathic Association held its regular meeting in Paris, November 10th in the offices of Drs. Longan and Petree. The program included: "The Osteopathic Lesion," Dr. Silas W. Longan, Paris; "Technique, Cervical Region," Dr. O. C. Robertson, Cynthia; "Technique, Dorsal Region," Dr. E. O. Vance, Lexington; "Technique, Lumbar Region," Dr. O. L. Buckmaster, Lexington; "Technique, Sacral Region," Dr. Josephine H. Hoggins, Frankfort.

Michigan October Osteopathic Examination.

Written and oral examinations were held October 1 before the Michigan State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination, in the Senate chamber, Lansing, Mich. The number of subjects examined in were 15, general average required to pass, 75 per cent. Colleges represented and grades of the applicants were: Still College of Osteopathy, 91.4 per cent; American School of Osteopathy, 90.8 per cent; American School of Osteopathy, 87.8 per cent; S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, 77.1 per cent.—Frederick H. Williams, D. O., Secretary.

Differ on Diagonis—Divorce Results.

According to the newspapers, Dr. Charles N. Maxey of Seattle, Wash., is seeking divorce from his wife, Dr. Oattie Morgan Maxey, who is in practice at Springfield, Ill. According to the doctor's petition, even before his wife studied osteopathy, she interrupted while he was attending patients and criticised his diagnoses. After his wife took her degree at Kirksville and returned to Springfield the disagreements became more violent, until Dr. Maxey pulled out, he says, and left practice, house and home to his wife. He says his wife's income from the Springfield practice is larger than his in Seattle.

Michigan O. A. Annual Election.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association was held in the parlors of Hotel Dresden, Flint, October 17th. Interesting features of the program were: Address, Dr. John Church, Detroit, former president; lecture, "Osteopathic Diagnosis," Dr. Edythe F. Ashmore, Detroit; clinical demonstration and demonstration of technique, Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago. Officers elected were: President, Dr. B. A. Bullock, Hastings; vice-president, Dr. F. J. Harlan, Flint; secretary, Dr. Betsey B. Hicks, Battle Creek; and treasurer, Dr. Elmer Charles, Pontiac.—Betsey B. Hicks, D. O., Sec'y.

Secretary Rummel Advises Higher Standards.

Still College opened a very good year and we are doing exceptionally well. This will be our banner year so far. I am inclined to feel that now is a pretty good time for osteopaths to begin to think about raising standards. As I see it, we must come to a four year course with a four year high school course for admission. This is the only thing that will give the osteopaths the proper standing before the world. While osteopathy has its merit, it can never show its best merit until it requires of its graduates at least a high school preparation; I mean an accredited high school preparation of four years. Of course it might be better for the schools at the present time to not insist

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upon such high standards, but I believe in the end it will be better. For one I do not care to work and struggle along for anything that does not carry with it the best standards and I am anxious to see everything done that will give the profession of osteopathy the best standing before the world.—W. E. D. Rummel, Sec'y-mgr., Still College of Osteopathy.

Vermont State Meeting.

The Vermont State Osteopathic Association held its ninth annual meeting at Montpelier, October 20th. The program included several clinical demonstrations by Drs. Anna L. Kelton, W. W. Brock and Samuel M. Knauss of Montpelier and Dr. Lewis D. Martin of Barre. Legislative matters were discussed informally. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Samuel M. Knauss, Montpelier; vice-president, Dr. Hermon K. Sherburne, Rutland; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Harry M. Loudon, Burlington; executive committee, Dr. W. W. Brock, Montpelier, chairman; Dr. H. K. Sherburne, Rutland, and Dr. Anna L. Kelton, Montpelier.

South Dakota Law Violators to Be Prosecuted.

At the annual meeting of the South Dakota Osteopathic Association, held at Sioux Falls October 22d-23rd, the subject of violations of the state osteopathic law was fully discussed and the sentiment prevailed that an attorney should be retained and immediate action started against chiropractors, mechano-therapeutics, magnetic healers and all others who infringe upon the law. Papers read were: "Energy," Dr. Charles C. Bradbury, Brookings; "The Theory of Electro Vital Energy," Dr. Mary Ellen Noyes Farr, Pierre. Dr. C. E. Schoolcraft, Watertown, led a discussion on "Methods of Bookkeeping, Fees and Advertising." Drs. Alva M. Glasgow and Catherine J. Kelley of Sioux Falls and C. E. Schoolcraft of Watertown were appointed a committee to compile a uniform fee bill for the osteopaths of the state and secure its adoption. Dr. G. C. Redfield, Parker, led the discussion on "Legislation and Law Enforcement." Officers elected were: Dr. J. P. Eneboe, president; Dr. S. W. Heath, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Catherine J. Kelley, member board of trustees, all of Sioux Falls.

Indiana Adopts New Constitution.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Society was held at Indianapolis October 28th. A revised constitution, including a provision for creating a standing legislative committee, was adopted. Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, was present and delivered an interesting address on "Legislation." He congratulated the society on its establishment of a precedent among states, being the first to create a legislative board, along the lines of the A. O. A. Dr. Hildreth also conducted a clinic and in the evening there was a general relation of experiences at the office of Dr. Clark. Officers elected were: President, Dr. O. E. Smith, Indianapolis; vice-president, Emma B. Nugent; secretary, Thomas P. Huffman, Lafayette; assistant secretary, Chas. A. Rector, Indianapolis; treasurer, Dr. F. A. Turfler, Rensselaer; trustees, Dr. Bert D. Coon, South Bend, Dr. D. Ella McNicoll, Indianapolis; standing committee on legislation, Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis, Dr. H. M. Dawson, New Castle, Dr. Geo. Tull, Indianapolis, Dr. J. B. Kinsinger, Rushville, Dr. Edward C. Crow, Elkhart.—Thos. P. Huffman, D. O., Sec'y.

New Jersey Osteopaths Enthusiastic.

The eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey Osteopathic Society was held at Newark October 31. All the old officers were re-elected: President, Dr. D. Webb Granberry, Orange; vice president, Dr. Nell Sigler Wilcox, Plainfield; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Milbourne Munroe, East Orange; executive committee, Dr. Charles E. Fleck, Orange; Forest P. Smith, Montclair; Ernest M. Herring, Asbury Park. At 7 o'clock p. m. forty-four enthusiastic osteopaths sat down to a delightful dinner, at which Dr. Hardy W. Carlise, of Paterson, directed the "flow of soul." It was entirely informal and everybody had a fine time. The program of the regular meeting included: "Thought on Psycho-Therapeutics," Dr. Jose C. Howell, of Philadelphia. Discussion by Drs. E. E. Tucker, E. M. Herring, John B. Buehler, Dr. Webb Granberry, Laura L. Munroe and Joseph Ferguson. "Massage: Exposition and Demonstration," Dr. F. M. Plummer, Orange; "Basic and First Principles," Dr. E. E. Tucker, Jersey City; "Diet," Dr. A. P. Firth, Newark; "Photography in Diagnosis," illustrated, Dr. Charles E. Fleck, Orange. Clinic, "Exophthalmic Goitre," Dr. F. H. Warren, Newark.

Dr. Franklin Fisk Speaks at Minnesota Meeting.

The Minnesota State Osteopathic Association held the best annual meeting in its history, at the old capital building in St. Paul, October 24th. It was a grand preparatory rally for the coming of the A. O. A. to the "Twin Cities" next year. The program included: Address by president, Dr. E. C. Pickler, Minneapolis; "Gall Stones," Dr. G. M. Stern, St. Paul; "Wounds and Sprains," Dr. C. W. Riches, Anoka; "Gynecology," Dr. Leona A. Harper,

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A practical, scientific explanation of thought, its origin and effects. An illustrated Treatise on Practical Psychology for both the medical profession and the laity—explains origin and development of the mind—its relation to the body—how the force of mind (thought) propels the body—how the outer man is only an expression of his thoughts—how man determines his success or failures in life by what he thinks and does—how the mind directs affairs to a successful issue—how the mind can be developed and directed—tells (with illustrations) all about your body-function of different organs of the body—how blood circulates and its office—how food is digested, transported and assimilated—how to eat and breathe—the interdependence of mind and body—how thought is produced—how thought, nerve force or energy is transmitted by the mind through the nervous system to the muscles of the body resulting in speech or action—how your present condition in life, whether in health or disease, is largely the result of your thoughts—how your future condition in this life and the future life will be the result of your thoughts—how health is maintained—how to recover health when lost—how possible for mothers to give birth to a criminal, genius or saint—how all diseases (including nervous) are caused and cured—how to determine at a glance whether or not there are abnormal conditions or malformation of the eye, and if the patient wears glasses whether or not they are "mis-fits"—how students and practitioners of all therapies can diagnose correctly and treat successfully—a ready-reference book containing 32 chart pictures and illustrations with which to make clear to patients the two causes of disease (mental and mechanical) and their removal—the pictures alone are worth many times the price of the book, for when explaining to patients the causes and cure of disease the patient will retain the mental images or pictures and associate with them the explanations.

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Minneapolis; "Obstetrics," Dr. John S. Rydell, Minneapolis; "Technique of Spinal Lesions," Dr. Franklin Fisk of Kirksville, Mo. Dr. Fisk handled his subject so well that a special vote of thanks was extended to him for his "practical and masterly exposition." Greetings were sent to Dr. Still at Kirksville and to Drs. Moellering at Berlin, Germany. All the old officers were re-elected: President, Dr. E. C. Pickler, Minneapolis; vice-presidents, Dr. Wm. O. Flory, Minneapolis; Dr. G. M. Stern, St. Paul; Dr. Arthur Taylor, Northfield; treasurer, Dr. A. G. Willits, Minneapolis; secretary, Dr. F. E. Jorris, Minneapolis; trustees, Dr. H. C. Camp, St. Paul; Dr. John S. Rydell, Minneapolis; Dr. J. A. Herron, Minneapolis; Dr. Flora M. Davey, Minneapolis; Dr. Victoria Anderson, St. Paul. The next annual meeting will be held at Duluth.

Fifth District, Illinois, Meeting.

The quarterly meeting of the fifth district Illinois Osteopathic Association was held September 26th, at Decatur, in the St. Nicholas hotel. There was a good attendance. The sessions were largely devoted to clinics, conducted by Dr. George Still, of Kirksville. Many doctors brought patients with them and the cases presented covered a wide range of diseases. After a banquet at 6:30 the clinic demonstrations were resumed, Dr. George Still giving a number of short talks on the care and treatment of many of the diseases represented. Dr. E. M. Browne, of Dixon, president of the state association, was present and gave a very interesting address. Among those present were: Drs. Catheryn Gallivan, Ivesdale; Ethel Louise Burner, Bloomington; Josephine Hartwig, Decatur; Elmer Martin, Decatur; J. E. Francis, Charleston; J. A. Overton, Tuscola; F. A. Parker, Champaign; A. L. Galbreath, Oakland; F. E. Barnes, Charleston; Dudley Shaw, Decatur; J. C. Walker, Mattoon; G. R. Boyer, Peoria; J. D. Cunningham, Bloomington; J. W. Nowlin, Farmer City; A. M. Browne, Dixon; C. O. Cline, Monticello; George Still, of Kirksville, Mo.; Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Pleak, of Tulsa, Okla.

Homestead Society Favorable To Us.

Dr. E. J. Martin of Coffeyville, Kans., has a letter from C. B. Paul, supreme medical director of The Homesteaders Society, located at Des Moines, Iowa, stating that that insurance organization would be glad to recognize osteopaths as examiners if it did not violate the law of local states as construed by the attorney-generals. Writing from the state of Iowa this gentleman said, "I can only say that there is no society in this state that can permit osteopaths to make examinations unless the auditor of the state gives his consent, and according to the way I understand it, any society that does so is jeopardizing its authority to do business in this state."

Mr. Paul says that The Homesteaders are trying to break down this trust bug-a-boo, and they feel that they are entitled to the support of the osteopaths in this effort. He closes his letter with:

"Whenever you osteopaths get ready to make a fight before the legislative body or the Insurance Commissioner, Hon. B. F. Carrel, you will find this Department and The Homesteaders, endorsing your efforts with all the force we can command."

That kind of co-operation is worth accepting and our osteopaths are urged to co-operate with The Homesteaders.

Insurance Co. Appoint D. O.'s Examiners.

Drs. Louis A. and Helen Ives Lyon of Wellsboro, Pa., have been appointed regular examiners for the American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York City. The doctors write us this is an old line company of twenty years' standing and of a very good business reputation. The appointment was received without any solicitation, and speaks well for the good work that Drs. Lyon are doing in their community. The insurance company makes a very favorable rate to total abstainers, and as they have recognized osteopathy by appointing members of the profession as examiners, we think D. O.'s would do well to reciprocate where possible by saying a good word for the company. Their home address is 253 Broadway, New York.

Accident Society Recognizes D. O.'s.

Joseph I. Barnum, general manager of the National Accident Society of New York city, in correspondence concerning the acceptance of a "Riders" policy for Dr. John M. Treble, of Perry and Warsaw, N. Y., says: "I believe according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this state that the certificates of osteopathic physicians must be recognized. Our company for a long time past has acknowledged claims made out by osteopaths."

Reports of D. O.'s Accepted.

W. L. Gahagan, M. D., medical director of the U. S. Casualty Co., of New York city, in writing to Dr. H. F. Morse, of Coulee City, Wash., says: "This company is willing to accept reports from osteopathic physicians who are graduates of a recognized school and who are legally qualified to practice."

**Louisiana D. O.'s
Safe Under Own Law**

OSTEOPATHS of Louisiana who qualify before the State Board of Osteopathy are fully protected in the practice of their profession independent of registration by the medical board or the health board of the state, according to the opinion of Benj. T. Waldo, attorney for the Louisiana State Board of Health.

Discussions have been appearing in New Orleans papers following the announcement of the State Board of Health that it would not accept for filing the certificates of osteopaths. Under the law creating the Board it appeared that it could not do so for the reason that "dentists and osteopaths" were expressly excepted. It was claimed by some that this prejudiced the position of osteopaths and would prevent them from signing birth and death certificates. Osteopaths were not troubled as they felt secure under the provisions of the Claiborne act. Their contention is fully sustained by Attorney Benj. T. Waldo in an opinion on the situation furnished at the request of the board of health. He holds that, under the several sections of the law on the subject, the State Health Board can not record certificates of osteopaths, but that osteopaths must qualify before the osteopathic board and that upon receipt of a certificate from it he can practice and certify to both birth and death certificates and can further register his certificate with the clerk of the District Court. In short, osteopaths are legally recognized in every way but are entirely independent of the medical board and the health board being only under the control of their own Osteopathic Board.

**Sawyer Released.
Be on Your
Guard, D. O.'s**

W. E. Sawyer, who was recently arrested on the charge of passing a forged check for \$125 on Dr. O. W. LaPlount, Portage, Wis., has been released after paying a fine of \$10 and costs imposed by Judge Stroud for obtaining money under false pretenses. He was held on the forgery charge under \$500 bond, but when he appeared before Judge Stroud, he pleaded guilty to the minor charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and paid the small fine and costs which amounted altogether to \$69.36. He left Portage for parts unknown and as he appears to make a specialty of appealing to the sympathies of osteopaths the profession should be on their guard against him.

**More Light on the
Reciprocity Situation.**

(Continued from page 5.)

practice Osteopathy that it will be accepted by the Nebraska State board without question?

"We are interested on the subject and were talking to a D. O. from Nebraska and she said that she did not think it could be true, as Nebraska had no reciprocity clause in their law and they had a medical board and no Osteopathic representative on it.

"We will appreciate any authentic information on the subject."

Iowa Does Not Reciprocate.

Dr. Adam Baker, of Dubuque, comments on Iowa conditions as follows:

"Your article in October number of 'The O. P.' regarding 'Reciprocity Among Licensing Boards of Various States' is alright as far as the M. D.'s are concerned, but *it will* not hold true for D. O.'s. At one time I wrote Ohio for reciprocity and at another time I wrote Illinois for reciprocity and was informed both times that there was no reciprocity and that I

would have to take the *examinations*. I have the degrees of B. S., LL. B. and D. O. and a license from Minnesota and Iowa and took the EXAMINATIONS and passed the respective boards at the first attempt. So you see my licenses were not given me by virtue of having been there before any law was passed.

"Furthermore, when we took the exam. at Des Moines, Ia., Dr. Kennedy, who was then Secy. of the Iowa board, made the announcement of the different States that Iowa would reciprocate with for all M. D.'s *and* also announced that Iowa *DID NOT* reciprocate with ANY STATE for D. O.'s."

Dr. Geo. F. Wagoner, of Creston, also contributes his experience:

"I have a letter from the secretary of the Iowa board over four years ago saying there was no reciprocity for osteopaths in Iowa and the only way to get a certificate was by successful examination. However, if, since that time they have decided to reciprocate, I would be glad to know it."

We hope others of our readers who can supply information will let us hear from them, so that we may have a thorough canvas of the situation that will enable Osteopaths to know how to act in the future.

**Users of "Osteopathic
Health"—Your
Attention!**

THE friends of "Osteopathic Health," both our regular contractors and our single order patrons are invited by the editor to give him their confidence in regard to improving "Osteopathic Health" for the year 1909. The editor would like to hear from everybody who uses "Osteopathic Health" as to just how they think it would be possible to improve the paper both editorially and mechanically for the year ahead. Already an interesting exchange of views have been made between the editor, and few score of our foremost practitioners as to improvements which could possibly be made and some of these suggestions are really very good and have already been adopted. The net result of this symposium will be shown in our January issue. We promise some radical and interesting changes in our January number and ask our friends to watch eagerly for it. Meanwhile, we would like to hear

from every friend we have in the field with any suggestions or criticisms that he has to offer. We are not seeking bouquets but criticisms, Doctor. Tell us what you think. We want to hear from you. If you know of any way in which you think the magazine could be made more valuable to you, tell us of it. If it is possible to accommodate you, we will take pleasure in giving you our co-operation. "Osteopathic Health" is a mutual proposition and is edited in the interests of those who use it. It is, therefore, only fair and right that the editor and publisher should take its friends into confidence at this time to see how the educational campaign of the profession may be improved and strengthened for the coming year.

**Winters Ills Well
Covered in
December "O.H."**

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH comes to its field in this December issue which has just been mailed with a splendid array of winter diseases, simply written. The issue is prepared in such a way that it will be of daily use to the practitioner in interesting the public and answering questions of his patients from now on until late in the spring time. An introductory sketch on Osteopathy "Nearest to Nature" explains the difference between manipulative, drug, electrical and other stimulations to produce physiological action. It gives a very dignified impression, therefore, of what osteopathic practice is and then follows a definition of osteopathy.

In turn there is then discussed in a simple and lucid way the following subjects: Colds, Pneumonia, Quinsy, Croup, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Hay Fever and other considerations.

This will prove a very strong one for every practitioner who uses it. Now is the time to educate one's patients and the general public that osteopathy is for all the ills of winter, including such severe ills as pneumonia and to persuade the average family to rely upon osteopathy in combating pneumonia it is necessary to begin before some one in the family is stricken with it. It is too late to begin missionary work then to show how osteopathy is superior. That work must be done *now* and this issue will help you to do it now.

Place your order at once as this issue will

Dec. Issue of "Osteopathic Health" Contains

OSTEOPATHY NEAREST TO NATURE

What Stimulation is Preferable? ☒ Do You Prefer Drug or Mechanical Stimulation? ☒ Osteopathy is Applied Physiology ☒ Health Practically a Matter of Circulation

OSTEOPATHY DEFINED

"COLDS"

PNEUMONIA CURABLE BY ADJUSTMENT

QUINSY CAN BE PREVENTED

CROUP—A WORD OF WARNING

PLEURISY MAY COME FROM A SLIPPED RIB

DIPHTHERIA

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND CHRONIC DYSENTERY

RHEUMATISM DUE TO BODY POISONING

Waste in the System

INJURY THE BEGINNING

KNOWING WHAT ONE SAYS

HAY FEVER

WHY OSTEOPATHY IS ECONOMICAL

probably be exhausted before the end of the month.

A Big Educational Campaign Opportunity.

WE would like to correspond with osteopaths who want to do a generous campaigning with an assortment of our excellent stock numbers. We have supplied several osteopaths with orders from one thousand to ten thousand copies of these stock numbers recently with splendid results and any osteopath who wants to undertake his educational campaign on a really serious and successful basis would do well to correspond with us.

M. O. A. to Revise Constitution.

At the recent annual meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association at Kirksville, Drs. Arthur Still Craig, Marysville, and W. J. Connor, Kansas City, were elected a committee and empowered to appoint two others to serve with them to revise the constitution and by-laws of the association, and present a report for action at the next meeting. The state was also divided into four districts, North, South, West and East, with centers at Kirksville, Springfield, Kansas City and St. Louis respectively. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Frank P. Walker, St. Joseph; first vice-president, Dr. Emma S. Cooper, Kansas City; second vice-president, Dr. G. L. Noland, Springfield; secretary, Dr. Bertha A. Buddecke, St. Louis; treasurer, Dr. Edwin D. Holbert, Sedalia; trustees, Drs. A. Still Craig, Marysville; Florence Notestine, St. Louis; Minnie Potter, Memphis; J. W. Hofsess, Kansas City; George M. Laughlin, Kirksville. The meeting next year will be held at Kirksville in May.

Wants a Mississippi Osteopathic Association.

Dr. Reuben T. Clark, of Natchez, Miss., is still working hard for the formation of a Mississippi osteopathic association. His enthusiasm and labor should certainly secure co-operation. November 9th he sent the practitioners of the state this letter:

"This is my second letter to most of you, the osteopaths of Mississippi, calling upon you for some kind of an expression relative to the formation of the Mississippi Osteopathic Association. I suggested that we meet here in Natchez on the 18th and 19th of December as a kind of a call meeting for the organization of this proposed association. The value of becoming organized is self evident, especially when it calls for so little in the way of time and expense on our part. What I said in my previous letters as to place of meeting and the time of same are simply suggestions put forth only after mature thought on my part. The time of meeting is of little importance. As to the place, I would naturally try to land it for my own town, but Natchez moreover is doubtless the most attractive city in the state, beautifully located with many features of historic value. Should we decide to meet here, I will in extending this invitation do all that I can within my limited means to make your visit worth while. Mr. Davis, the secretary of the Natchez Chamber of Commerce, joins me in this cordial invitation. Above all things, show me the courtesy of a reply embracing a suggestion or two from which can be shaped together a program."

Wisconsin Association Changes Time of Meeting.

The Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association will meet at Eau Claire Wednesday and Thursday, December 30th and 31st. Our customary time is in February, but in order to avail of the opportunity of having as our guest Dr. Harry W. Forbes, of Los Angeles, the officers have determined on the above date. Dr. Forbes is to make a tour during the holiday season and other state associations and societies will doubtless secure his lectures. Ours is one of the first meetings and we will be served with "red hot liners" straight from the "bat." Dr. Forbes will be in Eau Claire both days of our meeting and will serve us in any capacity.

In previous years our association meetings have been recognized as "post graduate instruction," and this eleventh annual meeting will be second to none which has gone before. The officers urge every osteopath in the state to lay down his or her local professional duties for these couple of days, go to Eau Claire and obtain some rich advances in research along the line of "Diagnosis and Technique of Cervical and Innominate Lesions." Some may feel that during the holidays it is hard to get away, but usually practice is not particularly brisk about that time and unless we are planning a visit to the "old home" and family gatherings, let us make an especial effort to get together by a large majority.

We are going to have a grand meeting and a grander one with you all there. Plan for this meeting—it's less than two months away and

we'll "ring out the old and ring in the new," with best wishes and long life to osteopathy.—E. J. Elton, D. O., Chairman Press and Publication Committee.

Stricter Measures in Michigan.

According to a statement given out September 28th, by Dr. Samuel R. Landes, of Grand Rapids, Mich., president of the State Board of Registration and Examination in Osteopathy, measures are likely to be taken at the next session of the legislature which will make it rather hard sliding for those who are not qualified to practice.

The doctor claims that there are only a few in the city who are qualified under the state law to practice osteopathy, and that there are some practicing who have not conformed with its requirements. The law requires, he says, that those who desire to practice must appear before the Osteopathic State Board and show that they have studied three full years in a school of osteopathy and have been graduated from that school. The applicant must pass an examination before the board and must then receive a certificate to practice, which in turn must be filed with the county clerk. So many violations of the law are being reported to the state board, according to the doctor, that it is incumbent upon that body to see to it that more strict measures are adopted to protect the public from unqualified practitioners.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Mabel F. Morgan of Keosauqua, Ia., has located in Prophetstown, Ill.

Dr. Ida Ellis Bush of Denver, Colo., has located for practice at Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Sarah L. Dilley of Carthage, Mo., is taking a post graduate course at Kirksville, Mo.

Dr. Chas. D. Ray of Le Mars, Ia., has opened a branch office in Sheldon and will visit that town once a week.

Dr. Mary E. Morgan of Los Gatos, Calif., has opened another office at Saratoga, about four miles distant.

Dr. George H. Neff, S. C. '03, is enjoying a growing practice in his new location, Helmer, Calif., near Los Angeles.

Dr. Eugene Tiberghien of Agra, Kans., has offices in Downs and Osborne, Kans., and spends some time in those places every week.

Dr. W. S. Mills of Ann Arbor, Mich., attended the ninth annual meeting of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association October 16th.

Dr. B. O. Burton of Shenandoah, Iowa, has sold his practice and for the benefit of his health will locate in California, temporarily at least.

Dr. A. S. Heggen, formerly of Ames, Ia., is now at Tarkio, Mo., taking care of the practice of Dr. Theodore Paul, who is taking P. G. work.

Dr. Charles H. Jennings of Grand Rapids, Mich., had to undergo an operation for appendicitis October 30th. He is reported recovering nicely.

Dr. Lida M. Betts, of Huron, S. Dak., addressed the ladies of Huron College, October 29th, on "The Proper Methods of Dress, Exercise and Diet."

Dr. J. I. Kaufman of Grafton, W. Va., is contemplating giving up his practice on account of ill health. He expects to locate in some higher altitude.

Dr. Clara Macfarlane of Portland, Ore., has opened up a branch office at Oregon City and will practice there Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week.

Dr. Eva L. Woods of Seneca, Kans., is thinking of locating in Sabetha. At the present time, however, she will make visits on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

Beginning November 16th, Dr. James P. Burlingham of Canandaigua, N. Y., will spend Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 143-4-5 Cutler building, Rochester.

Dr. R. H. Beets of Bethany, Mo., has moved into new and larger offices. He now has a suite of three fine rooms, fitted with modern professional conveniences.

Dr. A. E. McGilliard of Granite City, Ill., has opened an office at Edwardsville, Ill., and will devote his time between the two places, which are only a few miles apart.

Dr. Arthur R. Turner and his wife, Dr. Lucena E. Turner, have opened offices in their

new location, St. Petersburg, Fla. They were formerly located in Los Angeles.

Dr. P. R. Kamp, who has maintained offices in Lock Haven and Altoona, Pa., has sold his practice in Altoona to Dr. H. L. Davenport.

Dr. C. S. Betts, of Huron, S. Dak., is having considerable work fixing up the football team of Huron College, an institution that has an attendance of about 350 students.

Dr. S. I. Wyland of Chariton, Iowa, who has been taking a P. G. course at the Still College, Des Moines, has completed his studies and resumed his practice at Chariton.

Dr. A. B. Hobson of Detroit, Mich., was a recent caller at The Osteopathic Physician. He had just returned from Seattle, Wash., where he was visiting his mother, who has been sick.

Dr. Margaret E. Schramm, Chicago, has discontinued her office in the Masonic Temple, but will maintain her office in the Merrick building, 453 West 63d street, corner Stewart avenue.

Dr. George J. Helmer of New York City, who is now in New Brunswick, Canada, hunting moose, states that he expects to bring back a record head, as the weather is ideal and the prospects for game fine.

Dr. G. Katherine Arnold has returned to California, after a delightful three months' vacation, spent with relatives in Michigan. After a brief visit with Los Angeles friends, she will locate in Porterville, Calif.

Dr. E. W. Bush, who has been assisting Drs. Classen of South Haven, Mich., for the last few months, has returned to his home in Washington, D. C. Dr. Bush made many friends while in South Haven.

Dr. Edward H. Jones, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., is now located at Bridgeport, Wash. He has been out of practice lately and traveling, with a view to obtaining a full recovery from an operation he underwent last summer for mastoiditis.

Dr. William F. Wurth of Fairbury, Nebr., has moved into the new Cropsey building and occupies a suit of eleven rooms. Part of the space is used as a private sanitorium for special cases, being fitted with fine large baths and cooling rooms.

Dr. Mary K. Hoge of Waynesburg, Pa., read a paper before the Mothers' Club of that town last month, which, by special request, was reproduced in full in the local papers, two or three columns being given to it. This is good educational and publicity work.

Dr. Julia L. Morton has returned to her practice at Kiowa, Kans., after a six weeks' vacation, spent with her sister, Dr. Laura B. Betz, of Los Angeles, most of the time being spent at Venice Beach. Dr. Morton's mother and a patient accompanied her.

Dr. Frank Baker of Spokane has bought the Waterville, Wash., practice of Drs. Church and Morse. After a visit to look after property at Calgary, Can., Dr. Church will go to the L. A. C. O. for P. G. work. Dr. Morse retains the branch offices with headquarters at Coulee City, Wash.

Dr. Ralph M. Crane of New York City has leased the entire fourth floor of a new building at 381 Fifth avenue, near 35th street. There are twelve rooms, all finished in white enamel, nine of which are treatment rooms, every one having running water and newly furnished with suitable fixtures.

Dr. Wm. Efford, who practiced for about a year at Lacon, and who was obliged to give up his professional work on account of illness, is reported improving rapidly at his home in Canada. At one time it was feared he would lose his sight, but it is now predicted that he will be able to resume practice about the first of the year.

REMOVALS.

Dr. Della K. Stevens, from Biloxi to Port Gibson, Miss.

Dr. D. F. Miller, from Robinson, Ill., to Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Dr. Frank Baker, from Spokane to Waterville, Wash.

Dr. J. A. Freudenberg, from Chicago, Ill., to De Kalb, Ill.

Dr. K. W. Shipman, from Manawa, Wis., to Neenah, Wis.

Dr. Geo. P. Pierson, from Sabetha, Kans., to Emporia, Kans.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland, from Albert Lea to Mankato, Minn.

Dr. Mary J. Bawden, from Sioux City, Ia., to Lake City, Ia.

Dr. Marie N. Adsit, from Franklin, Ky., to Shelbyville, Tenn.

Dr. Richard Wanless, from 10 Schnirel build-

ing. Geneva, N. Y., to 105 E. 15th street, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Marguerite Coleman, from Freeport, Ill., to Montrose, Colo.

Dr. Lucena E. Turner, from Los Angeles to St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dr. W. A. Smith, from 313 to 309 Haddon avenue, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Mabel F. Morgan, from Keosauqua, Ia., to Prophetstown, Ill.

Dr. Arthur R. Turner, from Los Angeles to St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dr. Benjamin S. Adsit, from Franklin, Ky., to Shelbyville, Tenn.

Dr. A. S. Yewell, from Hartford, Ky., to Hess building, Owensboro, Ky.

Dr. May Marts, from San Diego to 147 Forsyth block, Fresno, Calif.

Dr. C. H. Lyke, from 433 Haddon avenue to 700 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

Dr. P. R. Kamp, from Altoona, Pa., to 110 Main street, Lock Haven, Pa.

Dr. C. E. McCormick, from Watsonville, Calif., to 402 Pearl street, Napa, Calif.

Dr. D. H. Clouse, from Calhoun building to Borthoff building, Loveland, Colo.

Dr. R. H. Armond, from Vaughn block to 8 Conrad block, Great Falls, Mont.

Dr. H. H. Fryette, from Auditorium building to 506-7 Trude building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Nellie W. Nelson, from Sheldon, Ia., to 2268 Knapp street, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Frank J. McGuire, from 3 Jay street to 26 Fayette street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Irmine Z. Gunsaul, from Chambersburg to 29 North 2d street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dr. Sarah L. Dilley, from Carthage, Mo., to 715 N. Franklin street, Kirksville, Mo.

Dr. Ida Ellis Bush, from Denver, Colo., to 32 W. Monroe street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Martha M. Foss, from Buffalo, N. Y., to 4217 Chambers street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. F. G. Carlow, from Jonesville, Mich., to Suite 9, Ordell building, Medford, Ore.

Dr. F. C. Davis, from Moravia, Ia., to Rooms 1-2-3-4 Bruster building, Crescent, Okla.

Dr. Frank C. Martin, from Waterloo, N. Y., to 10-13 Schnirel building, Geneva, N. Y.

Dr. Jessie B. Johnson, from Lisbon to Dollar Savings Bank building, Youngstown, Ohio.

Dr. C. A. Arand, from 1017 Osborne street to 22-23 Kingsbury block, Sandusky, Ohio.

Dr. Mary N. White, from 51 McDonough street to 473 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. O. F. Welch, from 3210 Powelton avenue to 834 Corinthian avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Frederick H. Martin, from Los Angeles to 230 North Gary avenue, Pomona, Calif.

Dr. Nellie M. Fisher, from Youngstown, Ohio, to 239 Wauwatosa avenue, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Dr. Emma Wing Thompson, from 836 State street to 905 State street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. Alice Houghton, from 37 E. North Temple to 35 Mercantile block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Drs. E. A. and Myrtle Carlson, from Madison, Ind., to 132 W. 19th street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. F. Muir Turner, from 10 Jones street, to 205-6 National Bank building, Savannah, Ga.

Dr. E. A. Seelye, from Hillsdale, Mich., to 300 and 303 Prudden building, Lansing, Mich.

Dr. E. J. Gray, from Britton, Ont., Canada, to 557 Talbot street, St. Thomas, Ont., Canada.

Dr. Eva I. Mains Carlow, from Jonesville, Mich., to Suite 9, Ordell building, Medford, Ore.

Dr. Leonard P. Bartlett, from New Brunswick, N. J., to 3611 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. S. H. Bright, from King building, Johnson City, Tenn., to Greenwood building, Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Edward Mattocks, from 3-4 Tetley block, Riverside, to 509 Scripps building, San Diego, Calif.

Dr. Charles E. Fleck, from 462 Main street, Orange, N. J., to 247 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Charles J. Muttart, from Mint Arcade building to 302-3 Flanders building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Drs. S. D. and Lula Pemberton, from 616 Nostrand avenue to 1106 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. George W. Martin, from 57 West Pennington street to 104 North Stone avenue, Tucson, Ariz.

Dr. G. S. Smallwood, from Jefferson Arms building, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 108 13th street, Hoboken, N. J.

Dr. Harriet F. Cornell, from Jefferson Arms building, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 108 13th street, Hoboken, N. J.

Dr. Amy J. Rowse, from 331 First National Bank building to City National Bank building, Long Beach, Calif.

Dr. Ella E. Harris, from Lake Bluff and 629 Washington building, Chicago, to 50 McVicker's Theatre building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Frances Leon Antes, from Kane, Pa., to Ridgeway, Pa. Dr. Antes will retain her office at Kane, making trips twice a week.

Dr. Lucius A. Bumstead, from 104 W. Central avenue, to Suite "A," New York Cash Store block, 16 E. Winter street, Delaware, Ohio.

Dr. T. D. Lockwood, from 390 Central Park, West, to 201 W. 107th street, N. Y. He has also removed his Newark office to 124 S. Orange ave, South Orange, N. J.

Dr. Mary L. Sims, from Union, S. C., to 1615 Main street, Columbia, S. C. Dr. Sims will

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LOCATIONS.

Dr. R. H. Coke, at Kerrville, Tex.
 Dr. E. R. Smith, at Lyons, Kans.
 Dr. George H. Neff, at Hemet, Calif.
 Dr. Lorena Cagay, at Richwood, Ohio.
 Dr. Edward H. Jones, at Bridgeport, Wash.
 Dr. G. Katherine Arnold, at Porterville, Calif.
 Dr. Melville Spafford, at Rock Rapids, Iowa.
 Dr. J. A. Malone, at 116 N. Main Street, Victoria, Tex.
 Dr. Ida E. Barto, at Bonnie Brier Hotel, Hollywood, Calif.
 Dr. Margaret Hawk, at No. 2 Argyle Flats, Davenport, Ia.
 Dr. L. H. Walker, at Davidson building, Ellenburg, Wash.
 Dr. Jerome Knowles, at 306 West Avenue, Newport News, Va.
 Dr. C. J. Gaddis, at First National Bank building, Oakland, Calif.
 Dr. O. M. Walker and Dr. Caroline Spangenberg, at Silver City, N. M.
 Dr. Thos. H. Spence, at 35 Mount Morris Park, West, New York City

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Dr. H. Earl Reed and Dr. Wm. J. Peter, in the Security building, 5th and Spring streets, Los Angeles.

Drs. M. E. Church and H. F. Morse, of Watterville and Coulee City, Wash. Dr. Church goes to Los Angeles for P. G. work. Dr. Morse retains practice at Coulee City.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

Drs. W. D. Millard and S. H. Bright, at the Greenwood building, Norfolk, Va.
 Dr. S. H. Bright, formerly of Johnson City, Tenn., and Dr. W. D. Willard, at Norfolk, Va.

MARRIED.

Dr. Eldora A. Rife to Dr. Arthur L. Sherwood, October 12th, 1908, in Los Angeles; both L. A. C. O. graduates.

Dr. William Madison Furnish and Miss Jean Minto Swartzlander, of Tipton, Iowa, October 29th. Dr. and Mrs. Furnish will be at home after December 1st at Tipton, Iowa.

Dr. Orien Lee Butcher and Miss Margaret Elizabeth Springer, of Leon, Iowa, October 28th. Dr. and Mrs. Butcher will be at home after December 10th temporarily at 1013 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dr. Chester O. Jewell to Miss Grace Gertina De Vries at the bride's home, Hepler, Kansas, September 3d, 1908. They are nicely domiciled in their new home, Snohomish, Wash., where Dr. Jewell is practicing.

Dr. Daniel Neil Morrison and Miss Ethel Harriet Avent, in Cortland, N. Y., September 26th. Dr. and Mrs. Morrison will be at home until January 1st at 150 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J., after which time they expect to take a trip to London, England.

BORN.

To Dr. P. S. and Lottie M. Anderson, September 13, a nine-pound boy.

To Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Clouse, of Loveland, Colo., October 20th, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. W. Curtis Brigham, of Los Angeles, Cal., on August 2d, 1908, a daughter, Leada Margaret.

DIED.

The father of Dr. Carrie P. Parenteau, Chicago, at Burlington, Ia., October 29th.

Father of Dr. P. S. Anderson of Cedar Rapids, Neb., at St. Joseph's Hospital, Sioux City, Ia., September 12th. Was buried at his late home in Vermillion, S. D.

Dr. Richard F. Graham, of Le Roy and Batavia, N. Y., after illness of about four months. He had a large practice and was widely known professionally and socially. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Virginia White Graham, his parents, a sister and his brother, Dr. Robert H. Graham, of Le Roy, N. Y. Dr. Virginia Graham will continue practice, associated with Dr. Robert H. Graham.

WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT LOCATION and good practice cheap, in southern city of 70,000. Ideal climate. Tourist center. Beautifully fitted offices all for about the price of office fixtures, etc. Reason for selling, poor health. This location is worth investigating and must be disposed of. Address Poor Health, care O. P.

FOR SALE—GERMAN LITERATURE EX-planatory of Osteopathy. Dr. T. L. Herroder, 232 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—OVER \$3,000 year practice in southern Iowa town. \$200 if taken before Jan. 1st. Osteopathy well received. Address Y., care Secretary Iowa Osteopathic Association, Anita, Iowa.

FOR SALE—TO RIGHT PARTY, MY PRAC-tice, which is one of the best in the state of Illinois and located in a thriving business city of 20,000. No competition. Has been established eight years. Have good reasons for selling; must sell by the first of year. Address 405, care O. P.

FOR SALE—GOOD PRACTICE IN COLORADO town. Reasons for selling made known to prospective buyer. Address A. B. C., care Osteopathic Physician.

FOR SALE—TO RIGHT PARTY OUR PRAC-tice in a thriving Oregon town of nearly 3,000 population. No competition. Been established 4 years. Good reasons for selling. A growing practice. Will sell within a month. Address 406, care O. P.

FOR SALE—MODERN, TWELVE-ROOMED, down town residence with offices. Good barn. Practice included. Located four years. North-east Kansas. A bargain. Address 407, care O. P.

PRACTICE FOR SALE—LOCATED IN A NEW England manufacturing city of about 70,000 inhabitants, and a thickly settled portion of this state; only D. O. in city; practice averaged \$2,000 for the past five years; failing health; price \$1,000, including lease, office furnishings and good will. Office rent only \$18 per month in the best office building in city. This opportunity will bear the closest investigation. Address New England, care O. P.

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