

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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Number 4

The Missing Link

An Address Commemorating the Passage of the Pennsylvania State Osteopathic Law.

E. E. Tucker, D. O., Jersey City, N. J.

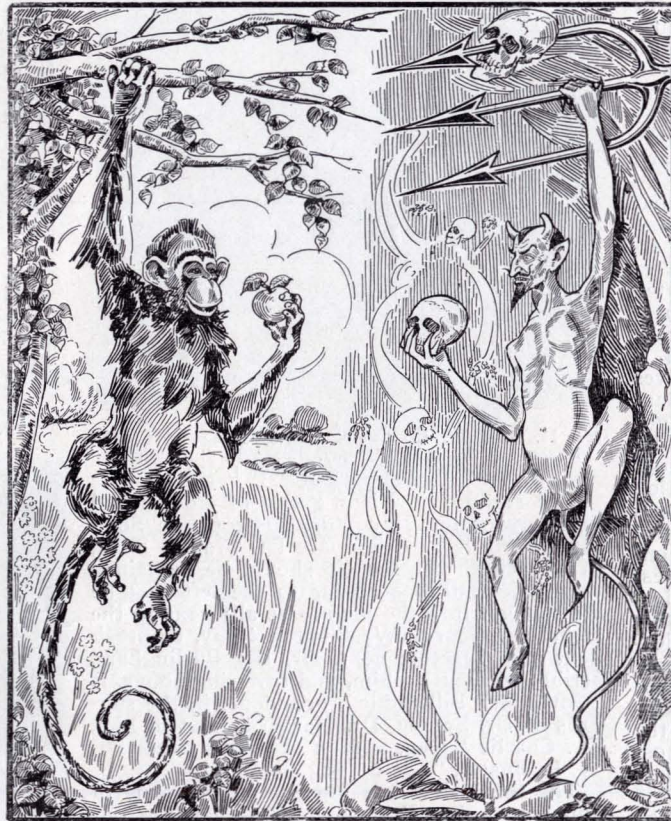
OSTEOPATHS of Pennsylvania, you are to be congratulated. Osteopathy wins, as it always has won, in time, and always will win in time, and in eternity, too, for we have the truth on our side. Your Osteopathic Davids, with their slings, and Sampsons, with their jawbones of asses, have outslung and outjawed the Goliaths and all the whole hosts of the enemy. We are happy in your success, and congratulate you. Not, however, as on a victory over the medical profession. That corpse is not dead yet. That fight has not come yet. When it does come the size of it will be, I think, something interesting, provided we can put up any sort of a fight at all. This victory, and all such victories, are victories over only a certain element in that profession, or certain prejudices thereof; mere skirmishes defining the line of battle. Let us take a calm and practical review of the situation, see where we are "at," and what we must do. Time is not wasted that is spent in looking ahead.

The real battle is not between the two professions, but between the two ideas—the medical idea and the osteopathic idea; yet such is the peculiar kink of the human mind that this becomes in effect a battle between the two professions, the two protagonists of the respective ideas. There should be no confusing of the issue. In order to administer a conspicuous defeat to the medical idea, it is necessary to administer that defeat to our friends and brothers of the medical profession. The real struggle comes when osteopathy, having won a position of influence and affluence through its cures, the medical profession shall try to absorb it, boot and baggage, and make it its own. We who know what osteopathy is, know how surely this must occur. This is where we must defeat them. This is the very thing of all things that we must prevent. For this means to destroy the hope of a clearly defined issue, and there must be no confusing of the issue, the one hope of osteopathy. A confusing of the issue puts every advantage on the side of the old and established practice. A clear defining and a square joining of issues is a tactical necessity for osteopathy.

So that we should thank God for these skirmishes, and should seek still further to augment the distinct drawing of the line between the two issues, not only now, when they seem entirely willing to have it so, but in the future, when they will be perhaps less willing. Logically we have no right nor power to prevent an absorption of the osteopathic diagnosis and treatment. There is no patent right upon scientific knowledge. Both the medical and the osteopathic knowledge is the property of the race now. And there are many, too, who will consider that the medical profession, with its vast machinery, will be able to make available to the whole world in a short time what would take the osteopathic profession years to make

available; that with their very nearly perfect control of the minds of the profession, with means for the disseminating, testing and digesting of information, they could teach the world in a decade what must else wait for the slow growth of the new profession.

Yet for the sake of the world and this very progress this is the last thing to be hoped for, the least to be desired. For whereas it is easy to learn, it is hard to unlearn. It may be easy to teach the osteopathic ideas, but it will be impossible to eradicate the older, easier, more profitable medical ideas, incompatible with osteopathy, refusing to it the chance to prove



First Authentic Picture of the Missing Link.

and improve its capacity. If a mixing is compelled to mix before the conspicuous defeat of the medical system, the progress of the healing art instead of being put forward many years will be postponed perhaps indefinitely, or will make impossible this particular part of the progress of the healing art.

We should therefore work for complete independence, in laws and letters, in schools and boards (for combination boards mean sooner or later combination schools), and above all we should work for the clear joining of issues in the minds of the people, where the real battle ground of the fight will be.

Well, granted that this declaration of independence should be incorporated as a part of the very constitution of the osteopathic profession, the question of ways and means for the maintaining of that independence comes next. What must we do? We need an army—we need recruits, as any army in the field needs recruits. This is, I fear, our greatest need—race suicide or not—we still need recruits. This is a somewhat neglected part of our plans—the first missing link. I see that in the last issue of the Journal Dr. Chiles has a splendid editorial on the subject, waking us up to the need. For a practical suggestion, it should be undertaken by the societies themselves to send the proposed lists of high school graduates to the schools, for it will not be done by the individuals. Let us get it done.

The next link is the training and equipping of this army. It might be—and properly—a part of the code of ethics of the profession that no physician should cease to educate himself. It should be part of his duty to make records of such cases as might be of interest or profit to the profession. And besides taking part in this research to this extent he should aim to make it profitable by buying liberally of such works as commend themselves to him. If we will make research profitable, we will soon have plenty of it.

This will aid somewhat, but in view of the greatness of the stake, and the greatness of the struggle that we are pretty sure to have, we should make of the whole profession one great post-graduate school, with perhaps some sort of a degree or certificate given with the completion of a certain amount of work, one great post-graduate school for collaboration, education and research.

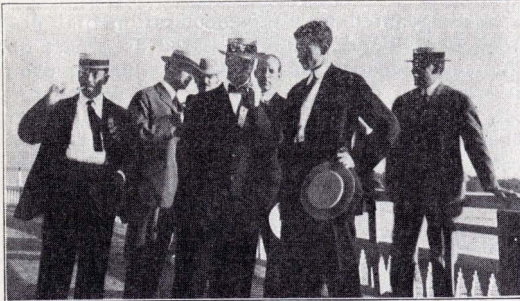
Our collaboration is almost entirely a missing link. I do not know of more than one man who has made a series of as many as ten cases of the same kind, with observations thereon. In our research there are several missing links. For instance, we do not know just what the connection between the lesion and the disease really is, except speculatively. In my anatomical and physiological pictures of diseases I have tried to show what this probably is, to meet half way the actual laboratory workers in the field. This is really the domain of pathology, but it might well be renamed, more in accordance with the true osteopathic spirit, *the natural history of disease*, looking to the elimination of the dangerous concept of pathology as a thing distinct from physiology and anatomy.

Another missing link, and one most strangely missing, is that we have no actual dissections of osteopathic lesions, and do not know therefore just what the conditions are that hold a lesion in *statu quo* as a lesion. Until this need is fulfilled it will be impossible to base the osteopathic technique on those sound bases of fact which alone are agreeable with the true progress of a science. And one more missing link; there is lacking an effective discussion of the purely dynamic side of our work. The specific centers for osteopathic treatment are not necessarily the known anatomical and physiological centers. Functional association is more important than physical connection. In my practice I have verified a few of these specific osteopathic centers, and I do not doubt that a good many of you have done the same. If we could get together on that subject I believe we could compile a

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work that would be of immense value to the profession.

But to return to our army simile—after the army and equipment there is the field of battle—the thing I have come here primarily to discuss. The mind of the public is the field of battle on which the issue already joined between osteopathy and medicine is to be fought



No. I. Drs. Frank Parker, Norman Atty, Charles Hazzard, William Horace Ivie and Frank R. Heine.

out. We thought that medicine was entrenched in this field, but we find, much to our surprise, that the people are largely with us. We find that it is not impossible to possess the field in advance of the fight, and should endeavor to do so. We should interest the people—should resume the original function of the doctor and teach the people. By this I do not mean advertise. The best way to answer the charges of the medical fraternity against osteopathy is to educate the people; but the best way to put ourselves into the hands of our friends the enemy, with plenty of coals of fire to heap on our heads, is to advertise. What I mean is to popularize not osteopathy, but the human body—with the name of osteopathy attached to the effort. There are popular works on birds and beasts, on fishes and flowers and fairies, on the stars and the deep blue sea; but the proper study of mankind is written in a strange and alien tongue, and is surrounded with an atmosphere of mystery most baffling.

Why? Are the people not to be trusted with this information? Will it make them self-conscious, or sex-conscious, or disease conscious, and so hypochondriacs? Will it make them more inclined to trust themselves and less the doctor? Will it give them dangerous draughts from the tree of knowledge? So they thought at one time about the Bible; and yet one of the greatest dates in the progress of liberty was the date of the publication of the Bible in the popular tongue. So it will be when osteopathy undertakes to popularize the study of the human body. It should conspicuously take issue with the medical profession in its policies of education, of medication, and mystification. Wherever the osteopathic profession is known let it be known as believing in education, disbelieving in medication, and removing mystification; be known as popularizing the subject of the human body. Until the coming of osteopathy, it is true the whole subject was shrouded in a mystery most baffling and in complexity most profound. Man was fearfully and wonderfully made, and the fearfulness and wonderfulness were the kind born of ignorance and of fear, and not the kind born of wonder and of awe. And then, too, there was no motive for the study of the body, for it had very little use. Medicine was supposed to do the whole thing, and anatomy and physiology had little value except in diagnosis. But osteopathy brought one of the great simples into the world—one of the greatest simples—those things that change the face of science, and the color of the hope of the world. Newton discovered such a simple when he discovered the law of gravitation; and yet I believe not so great nor so valuable a simple. Galileo was one of the

(Continued on page 9.)

Snap Shots at Snappy Osteopaths

OUR official photographer has been abroad in the land, snapshotting occasional groups of loyal osteopaths where they happened to be gathered together. Dr. Ralph H. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y., the doughty osteopathy member of the New York Board of Health, was skirting the edge of each of these landscapes, but was such an artful dodger that the camera man could not snap him into the assembly.

The first view is a glimpse of the osteopathic celebration on the excursion on Lake Minnetonka at the A. O. A. Convention. Looking from left to right, and listening intently, you can hear Dr. Frank Parker contemplating the "nice party" he is giving. Dr. Norman Atty, the new trustee, is outlining his position. The man next to Atty will have to come forward and identify himself. Is it Dr. Bumpus? Speak up louder! Next in line is Dr. Charlie Hazzard, who looks as if he were smoking a pipe of peace with Dr. Wm. Horace Ivie. We never saw Charlie smoke a pipe before, but guess it was all right on this occasion. Perhaps it was a move to forestall seasickness. Dr. Frank Heine seems wise to the photographer's purpose—his pose is simply perfect—while Ivie is telling Hazzard why Frisco is the only place for 1910. The other man holding up the side of the ship is also asked to come forward and identify himself.



No. II. Drs. W. L. Buster, Charles S. Green, Charles Hazzard, William M. Smiley, James P. Burlingham, George W. Riley and Francis J. Beall.

The second view is a group of officers and directors of the New York Osteopathic Society. From left to right are Dr. Francis Beall, of Syracuse, director (it should be explained that Dr. Beall was so far to the left that he did not get into the picture at all; next to the right, Dr. George Washington Riley, ex-president and director; next, Dr. Jim Burlingham, scribe; adjacent to him, and towering above, is "Governor" Bill Smiley, president; in the suburbs of Dr. Smiley, Dr. Hazzard; next to him, Dr. Charlie Green, and on the right hand, Dr. W. L. Buster, "The Strong Box."

The third view is a moving picture—one of animation. Dr. Francis Beall is handing out hot stuff to the left of the J. Marion Sims, M. D., monument—in fact, Frank has just told a joke—nobody laughed; then Riley followed with another, and you can see Riley laughing at his own story. Smiley, Greene, Hazzard and Buster, you see, are looking bored enough, especially Hazzard. Riley should be ordered to repeat this story at the Frisco convention. The new library building is in the background. In view of these assembled lights of healing, it is suggested to be entirely proper that the statue of Dr. Sims is quite a ways in the background.

We trust that these little glimpses of osteopathic fellowship will help the members of the

profession to feel better acquainted with these well known savants of osteopathic therapy.

Our photographer writes: "Some of these men have a national reputation and others ought to have." We think Riley ought to be compelled to repeat his story at the next A. O. A. Convention.

(To be continued.)

P. S.—Make suggestions for this department to the Picture Editor.

Greater Scientific Attainment the Need of Osteopathy

Jos. S. Amussen, D. O., Chicago.

In the September issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN you publish the following:

"Let us have more and continually more of this kind of material, gentlemen who are in charge of the destinies of the professional organization. That is what our good people want when they cross the country to attend these meetings. Theory is all right. But, hang theory. One can get that by the car load in all our text books and magazines and in every local professional gathering. A man can sit down and spin theories by the yard for himself. It never takes a genius to apply the osteopathic theory to any sort of disease, but it does take a successful practitioner and teacher to apply theory successfully to disease and then give an account of the faith that is in him."

The reason the osteopathic profession is not progressing as rapidly as it should; the reason the worth of osteopathy is not recognized by the medical profession and science, and the reason osteopathy has to fight its way to recognition by the public is because of the untruthfulness and error contained in its theory.

The present practice of osteopathy is the result of clinical instinct and experience. But it is the laws that underlies the practice that must be found and comprehended so that the great boon that is within the reach of those who are afflicted may be widely appreciated.

Knowledge is power. Knowledge is based upon truth and we should be untiring in our efforts to find truth; not only for the greater power it gives us in the treatment of disease, but also that we may give those who are ignorant of these things a knowledge of what is within their reach.

The sentiment expressed in the quoted paragraph should not be "Hang theory," but "Search diligently for truth." Any "man can sit down and spin theories by the yard by himself," but not even a genius can make truth.



No. III. Again Drs. Riley, Smiley, Green, Hazzard and Buster.

Truth has always existed; and men have grown gray in the search for it.

Stagnation and retrogression are the result of an attitude that advocates the physical ap-

plication of truth to the exclusion of the understanding of the laws which make such an application possible. Knowledge is power and the former is as necessary to the latter as function is to structure.

It is through increased knowledge that osteopathy will progress. It is through the understanding, and demonstrations of the laws underlying the art of osteopathy that will make possible its existence as a science. It is largely through the explanation of these laws that osteopathy will be recognized by science and the public. Finally it is through the comprehension of these truths that the future policies of osteopathy will be governed.

In proportion to the errors in the theory will the practice of osteopathy be ridiculed by the scientific world. In like degree will there be many conflicting policies advocated by the members of the profession.

The imperative and all-important need for the welfare of osteopathy is the discovery and understanding of the laws which make possible the existence of the practice. Any statements that tend to minimize the importance of such an understanding can not be too strongly condemned.

The position of osteopathy is not secure. There are forces at work of which you are not aware, and the future welfare of osteopathy is at stake. The membership is small and the scientific equipment and ability is not great, while the welfare of osteopathy depends upon the scientific ability of the members of the profession. The greatest good it is possible to do for osteopathy is to help it reach the secure position where it will be placed upon a true and scientific basis. THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN can do no greater good at the present time than advocate with all its power the importance of reaching such a position.

There is imminent danger in conditions as they exist at present. The members, colleges, and publications should make every possible effort to place osteopathy upon its true and scientific basis; not only that progression may result, but also for reasons of safety.

A New Work on Electro-Vital Force

Another osteopathic physician is out with a book, Dr. Isaac James Hartford, of Paxton, Ill., who has put out a book of 250 pages, which is an original treatise on Electro-Vital Force. The scope and nature of this book can best be understood by quoting the title page:

"Giving the source of vital force and its action upon both the animal and vegetable kingdoms; its action in producing the various seasons of the year and in giving perpetual movement to the heavenly solar systems and their respective satellites.

"Giving the manner of producing light and heat and the causes that produce both winter and summer upon the face of the earth and other planets as well; the reason why rainfall follows the progress of civilization upon the arid lands of our western country and how to increase the moisture and precipitation of rainfall over arid districts."

Surely that is a wide enough reach of subjects to keep the author pretty busy in tabulating his observations and forming his theories. The book is illustrated with diagrams. Unquestionably, Dr. Hartford's book is full of what the world will call peculiar ideas. Whether he can make them stick or not remains for the historian to see and not a prophet.

As a publisher, I cannot but criticize one thing the author has done—namely, putting in a sheet of printed paper, containing about fifty corrections which he says should be made with ink in his book. The pages are given and the lines designated, followed with a substitution of words or symbols that should be printed in lieu of others. There is absolutely no excuse for an author turn-

ing out a book in this condition. If the daily newspapers which are printed overnight are reasonably correct in their English, there is no reason why a book which a man gets out in a lifetime, of the problems of the universe, should be gotten out until every detail is absolutely correct according to his ideas. I trust this will help Dr. Hartford in his second edition.

The editor admits that he has not had time to read a single chapter of this book to see how the author handles the subject, but he will try and find time to do so later.

Dr. Hartford wrote the editor the following letter:

"I am not afraid that my principles will fail under unbiased and, unreasoning minds, neither do I fear for the future of what I hold, as I have the phenomena of nature to bear out my claims and I find nature to be the true foundation stone upon which all our deductions may be safely made out without fear of successful contradiction or refutation by those who are more like parrots than reasoners."

Success to Dr. Hartford is winning new laurels in this mystical field.



Honorable Charles W. Miller, of Waverly, Iowa.

State Representative from Bremer county. Born in Buchanan county, Iowa, December 11, 1861, of German parentage. He has been editor of the Waverly Democrat for the past twenty-two years. He became a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1904 and was re-elected in 1906. Besides his newspaper business he is interested in various successful enterprises in his city. He was elected State Representative in 1906 and re-elected in 1908. In the last legislature he was the Democratic nominee for Speaker and led a successful fight for the breaking down of senseless quarantine regulations existing in the state having previously written into the Democratic State platform the following plank: We also ask the legislature to define more precisely the powers of local boards of health to the end that there be no needless oppression of the people by reckless autocratic orders and unnecessarily heavy quarantine expense. We favor reasonable effort and diligence towards protecting the public health, but believe that all regulations and restrictions to that end should be prescribed by the legislature rather than to be left to the state board of health. Also we deplore the manner in which insignificant epidemics have been used to lay great burdens of taxation against the various counties of this state. Under the law repealed it is said many counties were nearly impoverished through fake epidemics. Mr. Miller's interest in the "Doctor's Trust" was excited during his first term as a legislator, when all kinds of schemes were being urged by the M. D.'s apparently for their own enrichment. The following summer the doctors of his own county reorganized their society and boosted fees tremendously. He then started the campaign in his newspaper that attracted so much attention and popular approval. The concluding number of his series of articles on "The Doctor's Trust" appeared in the August National Magazine.

Entangling Alliances Osteopaths' Greatest Danger

J. Franklin Coon, D. O., Walla Walla, Wash.

YOUR reminder, entitled "Indifference," is at hand and I will respond at once by sending check for the years' subscription as suggested by it. I had not fully realized that I did not have the paper as I had been so busy.

That osteopathy's greatest battles are yet to come I do not for a moment doubt, and to my mind its greatest dangers lie in the perfidy of its representatives.

To me it seems that the only thing that will make for success, is to stand firmly and valiantly for the pure principals of the science, without catering in any sense to the medical profession.

So far as I am concerned, an unhampered fight in the open field, without any legal recognition, is much to be preferred to a combination with the medical fraternity and legal recognition.

There is no affinity between the two systems, and certainly none between the representatives of the systems, so far at least as the representatives of the medical system is concerned.

The only reason why they are willing to recognize us at all is, because by that means they hope to control the young giant that stands so threateningly across their paths, and he who is willing for any reason to assist them in their unholy scheming is a traitor to himself and to the science he represents.

This, to my mind, is where we are in this state, for I am told by some of the senators that we could have had a straight osteopathic bill just as well as not, for there were thirty-one senators who were pledged to support the bill, and he said it would have passed the house without any trouble.

They had worked hard on this bill and when everything was ready to have put it through, all of a sudden there came out the compromise bill, without ever giving the osteopathic bill a trial to see what could be done.

Some seem to think that it is a proper thing to try to borrow a little thunder from the medical profession, but so far as I am concerned I do not want it.

I am infatuated with this science and I think that when an intelligent osteopathic physician has exhausted all the resources at his command, which in my opinion includes the free use of water, if he fails there is no use of calling in a pill doctor, except to get rid of the patient a little quicker than he would otherwise go.

All we need is independence and intelligent application to business, and the time will come that we will not care to borrow glory from any other system of healing.

Beg your pardon for this outburst but it relieves the pent-up condition of my mind. I wish you and every other loyal representative the brilliant success that this most beneficent science is sure to yield to all who are true to principle.

A. S. O. Matriculation.

The new fall class at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, numbers 157 members. There are also twenty-six new students in the upper classes, making a total fall matriculation of 183 students. This is highly satisfactory showing and presages another prosperous and progressive year for the A. S. O.

Wisdom of the Wise.

Doctor—"What you need is something to give you strength. You should eat a bowl of oatmeal and milk and a couple of soft-boiled eggs every morning."
Patient—"I do, doctor."
Doctor—"Well, then don't."

To The Physician Interested In His Work

THERE comes something new every day. In the course of a general practice the mind hardly grasps the fact that in the United States alone over 30 per cent of the men, women and children are afflicted with some form of spinal troubles, curvatures or deformities. Under proper treatment 60 per cent of these afflicted ones can be cured and the suffering of the others alleviated and their condition improved.

"The Sheldon Method of Curing Curvature of the Spine"

tells how. OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE, which is constructed on scientific principles and on practical lines, with the treatment advised and the exercises recommended, will give speedy relief and a permanent and painless CURE in nearly every ordinary case under 35 years of age. When the case, from age or condition, has passed the curable stage, it gives such alleviation of the troubles and improvement in the condition as to warrant recommending it.

A full account of the No. 1 Appliance, its construction, adaptability and effectiveness, will be found in the above mentioned book. We shall be pleased to send you a descriptive, illustrated copy. Then, if we gain your interest, will explain our plan of co-operating with you in reducing the great total of spinal suffering.

OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE is made to order from individual measurements only, and is never on sale anywhere. We are manufacturing specialists, not merchants.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 141 10th Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



Will Drug Theory and Osteopathic Truths Mix?

W. R. Archer, A. S. O. Student, Kirksville, Mo.

IT would be hard to find a better example of the disorder wrought by such an attempt, than that portrayed in the article of W. E. Elfrink, M. D., D. O., which appears in the August O. P. He undertakes to tell the osteopathic profession that in order to be successful, they must get it out of their heads that mechanical adjustment is the whole thing in assisting nature to bring about a cure of disease, and that they must adopt and use the very thing that medical science has been trying to solve for centuries which has spelt failure to their every effort, except that we find him laboring under the aborted impression that drugs when called "medicine" is all wrong, but when the same thing is introduced as "food" it is the thing and constitutes the finishing touch to make "Pap Still," brand of osteopathy perfect.

I would not be surprised to hear a pure dyed-in-the-wool M. D. delivering himself of some of Dr. Elfrink's assertions, but it is surprising that an M. D. who has had an opportunity to drink at the fountain of osteopathic truth, should be found climbing into the trough with all four feet and roiling up the flow with medical theory until he cannot see the bottom.

He says: "We are used to hearing some of the old time osteopaths talk about the simon-pure brand of osteopathy as though we of the younger classes were in some way lacking in the true faith. To read some of their emanations or to hear some of them talk, you would think that they never failed to cure a case, and that for that reason there is no need for any further research or for investigation and study of other methods of treatment aside from those of *mechanical adjustment*." "Why," says he, "claim that mechanical adjustment is all sufficient, when we do not believe it and do not practice it?"

Where in the name of common sense did Dr. Elfrink get his osteopathy from? Sounds like "correspondence school," as I have never heard of any other osteopath who was so narrow-gauged as to make such a claim or to ignore the therapeutic value of surgery when indicated,

or hygiene, sanitation, ventilation, water, compresses, dietetics and any number of other methods too numerous to mention, all of which are as natural to the theory and practice of osteopathy as is osteopathic adjustment.

The doctor points to the apparent change in the attitude of the public toward osteopathy. He says: "The public has become more exacting and takes into account failures as well as successes, and to see some which even the osteopaths and their loyal adherents would not see—that there are limitations to the possibilities of mechanical adjustment." One can easily imagine the necessity for such a suspicion in the zone of the doctor's operations if he puts into practice that which he preaches, but we want to assure him that the condition is local and not general.

The old doctor has often made the statement that the chemists can tell us the chemistry of the blood, but they have yet to produce a single drop by chemical means. Yet we here have an osteopath wading in theory several fathoms over his head, telling the profession that they must have such a comprehension of the "food" value of dope that they can look at a patient and tell just what chemical elements his body lacks to make him a complete man, and to be able to supply him from the drug store any or all in just such quantities sufficient for physiological foods, and still be under the allopath's pathological drug and over the homeopath's dose of "suggestion." And to prove his point, he flounders through the fields of advertising, customs, ethics, agriculture, book advertisements, geology, fertilizers and even feeds the baby a little dirt in order to show that the true and necessary foods to keep us "right" must come from the shelf of the drug store because of the fact that the few food elements that nature is able to assemble in the form of a vast variety of sun-kissed fruits and nuts, the luscious porterhouse, smoked ham, eggs, milk, cheese, bread, potatoes, the succulent and mature vegetables from both above and below ground without end are all destroyed by "modern preparation," and if any should escape the miller, the canner or the packer it is finished by the "cook," leaving starving humanity's only recourse—the drug store.

Wouldn't it be sad if it were true?

Will the doctor, for the good of the cause

tell us, when he calls on one of the cases which he cites as not needing "mechanical adjustment," but does find out the patient is suffering of starvation, say you find that he lack one-half enough arsenic, one-fourth iron and you found no copper at all, but the rest of his chemistry had the proper metallic ring of health, by what procedure would you arrive at your conclusion of what quantity of "feed" was needed? You no doubt can tell how you do do it, but the average osteopathy whom you are admonishing to also do, is up against the same condition in which Dr. Bostwick, the author of the history of medicine, found himself, when he exclaimed, "Every dose of medicine given is a blind experiment on the vitality of the patient." Except the osteopath would say, "Every dose of feed is a blind experiment on the hunger of the patient." In years to come we may expect to hear the famous Dr. James Johnson's celebrated declaration contorted into something like this by some osteopath, "I declare as my conscientious conviction founded on long experience and mature reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, chemist, apothecary, feedist (druggist) nor feed (drug) on the face of the earth there would be less hunger (sickness) and less mortality than now prevail."

Dr. Jos. G. Richardson says in the preface of "Mediocology" that medical science has made greater strides for effective work in dealing with all general diseases during the past five years than during all the centuries before. How? By adopting simple, sane methods and without dosing with medicine, the selfsame simple, sane methods, together with mechanical adjustments by which osteopathy first opened the eyes of the world and the eyes of medical science, too (if it would admit it), and made osteopathy what it is today. Picture to yourself, if you will, where it would now stand had it been yoked up with Dr. Elfrink's theory in the start. No, my dear doctor, if osteopathy of the simon-pure brand had been as slow, uncertain, unsatisfactory and as indefinite in the results of its work as either medicine or drug food it would today have no friends, no enemies and no imitators, but it has them all, millions of the first, thousands of the second and hundreds of the latter, and why? It does not require a mathematician to figure it out.

Doctor, you are being engulfed in the quicksands of medical theory under a brand new name. Come out of the muck and mire, and get your feet firmly on osteopathic ground of reasoning; you will make better progress and be of eminently more service to your fellow man and more credit to your profession.

Let Your Lights Shine

THE following letter was mailed to a list of M. D.'s by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, proprietor of the Battle Creek Sanatorium, Battle Creek, Mich.:

DEAR DOCTOR: I have met a number of patients who claim to have been considerably helped in neuralgic and other troubles by replacement of displaced atlas. These claims raise some very interesting anatomical and physiologic questions. I am writing you this note to enquire:

1. Do you believe displacement or dislocation of the atlas to be a common occurrence, and the cause of neuralgia and other maladies which may be relieved by restoration of the atlas to normal position by manual manipulations?

2. Can the displacement be corrected in such a way as to afford permanent relief?

3. Are all persons liable to this displacement of the atlas, or only persons who have a special anatomical predisposition to it?

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy of a reply, I remain, dear Doctor,
J. H. KELLOGG.

We suggest that all D. O.'s who are interested in this subject write a personal letter to Dr. Kellogg on their professional letter head.

This is an opportunity for osteopaths to give an influential M. D. of enquiring mind some enlightenment, and to tell him of the troubles their experience has shown to be caused by an atlas lesion, and that the correction of such lesion does indeed afford permanent relief.

Osteopathy Versus Allopathy in a Case of Tetanus

J. P. Burlingham, D. O., Canandigua, N. Y.

ON July 12th, Dr. C. D. Camp, Power's block, Rochester, was called by phone to see a patient at 481 Joseph avenue, Rochester. Arriving there late in the afternoon he found the patient face down on the floor in a small, poorly lighted room, and immediately gave instructions to remove him to a bed in an adjoining room. He then observed that the patient was bleeding from the mouth, jaws were set, the sardonic smile was present and respiration was reduced to about six per minute. Inquiry into the history of the case revealed that nine days prior the patient had stepped on a rusty nail, and on the third day thereafter Dr. Tucker, the family physician, was called. The patient died before Dr. Camp left the house, and in the meantime Dr. Tucker was called, and upon his arrival gave it as his opinion that the treatment administered by Dr. Camp hastened the man's death. On the morning of the day that Dr. Camp was called, Dr. Tucker administered tetanus antitoxine. Dr. Tucker refused to sign the death certificate and consequently the coroner was notified, and no doubt reporters were soon on the scene, and I dare say questioned Dr. Tucker, who, no doubt, reiterated his former opinion, namely, that the treatment administered by Dr. Camp hastened the man's death.

Soon after the *Union and Advertiser*, a local evening paper, came out in large headlines proclaiming that Dr. C. D. Camp, an osteopath, had, while treating, broken a man's neck. Naturally the members of the profession in Rochester were very much agitated, and I am pleased to say, alive to the interests of their profession, and after getting the facts first hand from Dr. Camp, deemed it best that the *Union and Advertiser* be informed that it would be held responsible for their libelous utterance, and forthwith the edition was suppressed, as is evidenced by the fact that we were not able, nor have we since been able to secure a copy.

Eminent old school authorities agree that the tetanus antitoxine has not reduced the mortality, and that if it has any virtues at all it is as a prophylactic rather than a therapeutic agent. In this case it was administered on the morning of the ninth day, and as a therapeutic measure, and therefore not in accordance with the tenets laid down by unquestioned authorities of the tetanic serum. In connection with the early treatment as administered by Dr. Tucker in this case it is still a question whether the wound was carefully incised and thorough asepsis secured. In view of the line of treatment practiced prior to Dr. Camp's arrival, and in view of the conditions which were present in the patient, with trismus, risus sardonius, the muscles of mastication and respiration set, and asphyxia rapidly approaching, he should have refused to treat the patient. However, he did treat the man, but as stated at the inquest, as an emergency case. Nevertheless, the fact that he treated the patient made possible a loophole for Dr. Tucker, and forthwith he took advantage of the situation and made Dr. Camp a dumping ground for his (Dr. Tucker's) errors and failures. Dr. Tucker persistently held to it that the treatment, as administered by Dr. Camp, caused the man's death, and it is alleged that he it was who primed the reporter of the *Union and Advertiser* on the "broken neck." Dr. Tucker was present at the autopsy performed in the evening, and no doubt was somewhat chagrined to learn that the man's neck was not broken, and I dare say that the verdict of the coroner's physician, "death due to tetanus," was a sad blow to him. In the meantime the coroner, through the press, made some very unfavorable statements relative to the incompetency of the osteopath, condemned wholesale the law which allows them to practice and treat such cases, and most severely censured Dr. Camp. His ignorance of the law and our

qualifications was appalling, and the first session of the inquest unfortunately did not bring him any light.


At the inquest held on July 17th, Dr. Camp, who is retiring in manner and expresses himself with difficulty, found himself in the hands of the Philistine, who subjected him to a severe grilling which caused him to lose his poise, with the result that the coroner's opinions were not changed. The morning papers came out with big headlines, "Coroner thinks manipulations of the neck hastened the man's death, and that it is a poor law that allows osteopaths to practice." However, the coroner was unable to reach a decision and postponed the inquest so that Dr. Camp could get some witnesses from his school, and to give time for old school physicians to be notified to be present. The inquest was reopened on July 21st with Drs. Ralph H. Williams, C. C. Teall and the writer for Dr. Camp, and Drs. E. Mott Moore and George W. Goler, of Rochester, for the other side. Dr. Moore is one of the leading physicians and Dr. Goler is health officer of the city of Rochester. The result of this hearing was particularly enlightening to the coroner and the assistant district attorney. Dr. Moore did not see how in any way manipulation of the neck would hasten the man's death. Dr. Goler, although displaying a touch of bitterness for our school, reluctantly supported Dr. Moore's views. Dr. Williams was called, and when he had finished the coroner and the assistant district attorney were wiser men. He told them a few things about the purpose and intent of the law, our schools and our qualifications, the board of medical examiners, and its modus operandi, and sealed the whole by a comparison of the technical training of osteopaths and old-school physicians who were in any way connected with this case. It was astonishing to note the psychological effect that Dr. Williams' testimony had upon the faces of those who only a few minutes before were loaded with the conviction that all osteopaths were ignoramuses, and that our colleges were largely a myth. Dr. Teall was the next witness and, needless to say, made a very good impression on the coroner and assistant district attorney. He gave it as his opinion that the treatment as given by Dr. Camp was in harmony with the tenets of our school, and explained the therapeutic effect of such a treatment. The coroner was, or at least seemed, pleased to meet the author of one of our text-books. The writer was the next witness and presented quotations from standard text-books written by such eminent men as De Costa, Osler, Fowler, Forcheimer, Struppell, Church & Peterson, Sajous, Caille, Wyeth, Delafield & Prudden, Ziegler, Zapffe and Encyclopædia Americana, to show the great diversity of opinion on the efficacy of antitoxine and the general treatment of tetanus. McConnell & Teall and Young were quoted in full on the treatment of tetanus.

All authors agree, our own included, that all peripheral irritation should be avoided in the treatment of tetanus. It was largely on this point that the assistant district attorney hammered, contending that manipulation in this case was a peripheral irritation. Among the things recommended by the above authors are massage, ice to the spine, galvanic current and stretching of the nerves. It is hardly necessary to state that these quotations, together with a differentiation of manipulation and peripheral irritation satisfied the coroner and assistant district attorney that skillful manipulation by an osteopath was entirely proper in the treatment of tetanus.

The following incident will serve to illustrate how the attitude of the coroner was changed, and in a way show that while he felt that he could not publicly censure Dr. Tucker, yet he apparently did not consider his testimony of great weight.

In answer to the question "Tell how you found the patient when first you were called," Dr. Tucker replied: "When I was first called I found the patient suffering from a contused wound of

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the foot caused by a rusty nail, and on examination I found that the nail had pierced the *palmar fascia*." The cue was passed on to Mr. Webster, Dr. Camp's attorney, and when the witness was turned over to him for cross-examination he requested him (Dr. Tucker) to repeat in detail the condition of the patient's foot at the time he was first called. He reiterated that "the nail had pierced the *palmar fascia*," and Mr. Webster then asked him if the *palmar fascia* was not in the hand, whereupon the coroner facetiously replied, "Perhaps the nail was a long one and extended up through the body and into the hand." Dr. Camp was exonerated and the coroner gave it as his verdict that Dr. Camp had a perfect right to treat the case as he saw fit in accordance with the tenets of his school.

"P. G." Work at Pacific College

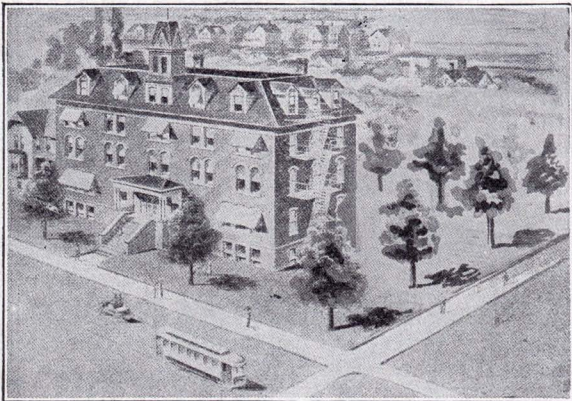
AT a meeting of the faculty of The Pacific College of Osteopathy held on September 22d, it was formerly decided to offer a number of short post graduate courses of study some time during the summer of 1910. These courses will be given either just after or just before the San Francisco convention, and they will be offered free to all members of the A. O. A. Just how many courses will be offered it is impossible to say at the present time; but they will cover a wide range of subjects and will be extremely practical in their nature.

The only expense will be the cost of material used in the laboratories.

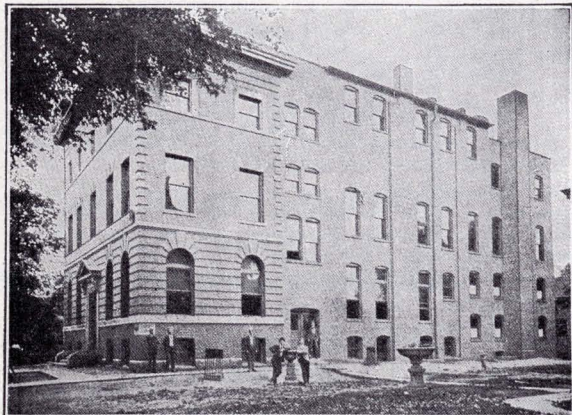
Announcements will be made at an early date in regard to exact work to be given. All correspondence relating to these courses addressed to The Pacific College of Osteopathy will receive immediate attention.—C. A. Whiting, D. O., Chairman of the Faculty.

New A. S. O. Alumni Association Officers.

The American School of Osteopathy Alumni Association at the Minneapolis convention elected the following officers for the new year: Dr. Hugh Russell, president; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Crow, vice-president; Dr. Henry S. Bunting, secretary; and Dr. J. F. Spaunhurst, treasurer.



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Attitude of Insurance Companies Hurtful to Osteopathy, United Action Needed

THE National Protective Legion, an Ohio insurance company, has just refused to pay a disability claim because the attending physician was an osteopath.

This kind of bigoted discrimination hurts osteopathy by making possible patients afraid, and confusing its standing in the minds of the uninformed. The way to fight such uncalled-for action is to turn on the limelight of publicity. In the case referred to, it looks like a mere quibble to avoid payment of a just claim. It should be shown up as such. Let the public see and understand the kind of a game that is being played by some of these concerns. When the situation is understood public opinion will demand the recognition of the osteopath and the insurance companies which refuse to comply will suffer a loss of patronage that will soon bring them to time.

In fraternal organizations the medical director often refuses to recognize an osteopath in direct opposition to the wishes of local lodges or councils. The case of Dr. Merl J. Carson, of Rocky Mount, N. C., and the Woodmen of the World is an instance of this kind. Simply high-handed favoritism on the part of Sovereign Physician Ira W. Porter. It may be taken as a foregone conclusion that the drug doctors of the insurance companies will continue their unfair discriminations until called down by their boards of trustees or governing bodies.

In fraternal societies we must carry the fight first to the local lodges, then to state meeting, and finally up to the national convention and grand lodge meeting.

The people are with us, it is the little hide-bound official who makes the fuss, and he must

be made to "shut up" or get out.

With the "old line" companies we must keep agitating and consistently refuse to insure until osteopaths are recognized as examiners. Use your influence against such companies as discriminate and let the local agent know it. United action in this way will have its effect, slowly perhaps, but sure in the end.

The "old line" companies are very sensitive to loss of business. We can reach them there. We can make concerted osteopathic disfavor such a "sore spot" to them that they will be glad to take osteopathic treatment for relief.

We cannot afford to let insurance companies belittle our science. We *must* demand our full rights and keep insisting until we get them.

Send in your data on companies so that our record may be complete.

Old-Line Company Entitled to Support.

The Missouri State Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, is a company entitled to the support of D. O.'s everywhere. It is an old-line company carrying full legal reserve deposited with the State Treasury. Mr. Edmund P. Melson, president, is a personal friend of Dr. Warren Hamilton, of Kirksville, and has the most cordial feeling toward our practitioners, and they are accepted as examiners without question.

Woodmen of the World Not Consistent.

In the August "O. P." I notice the Woodmen of the World are listed among the insurance companies accepting osteopathic examiners. Some time ago I was unanimously elected camp physician by the local camp of this city and my application was duly forwarded to the sovereign physician, Dr. Ira W. Porter, who promptly refused the commission for the following reason, which I quote from his letter: " * * * we can not commission osteopaths as they are not graduates of medicine in the meaning of our law or under the state in which we are incorporated." After investigating I found Drs. Wolf and Gibson of Kansas are examining for the W. O. W. At the request of the camp here the matter was reopened with Dr. Porter and his reply was that there were enough M. D.'s here that would like to have the place and that he could not consider the application of an osteopath. This following the unanimous election by the local camp seems to be the rankest sort of discrimination against osteopaths. If he could have found anything

wrong with my ability or character I would have let it pass. Several applicants were examined by me and they were all accepted without comment.—Merl J. Carson, D. O., Rocky Mount, N. C., August 24.

Fraternal Brotherhood Not Friendly.

In our May issue we printed an item stating that the Fraternal Brotherhood of Los Angeles had amended its constitution and would hereafter recognize osteopaths as examiners. In our June issue Dr. R. D. Headley, of Salinas, Cal., questioned the accuracy of this report, but it was not verified one way or the other. We are just in receipt of a letter from Dr. Alfred J. Tarr, of Ennis, Texas, which proves conclusively that The Fraternal Brotherhood is in the unfriendly class at least so far as its officials are concerned. Osteopaths everywhere should refuse to insure with this society or recommend it in any way.

Dr. A. J. Tarr, Ennis, Texas.

Dear Doctor: Your application for appointment as examining physician for Ennis Lodge, No. 668, just received. Owing to the fact that we are not commissioning osteopaths as examiners for our order, it will be impossible for us to issue you a commission.—C. W. Pierce, Supreme Medical Director, August 23.

Kansas City Life "O. K."

The Kansas City Life Insurance Company, of Kansas City, Mo., is another old-line company, with full legal reserve, which accepts osteopaths as examiners. The president, J. B. Reynolds, is a personal friend of Dr. Warren Hamilton, and osteopaths are assured of courteous treatment from the company and its agents. There is no reason on earth why osteopaths should take out insurance with companies that ignore our science or are unfriendly to it, when good solid companies of first class reputation are ready to accept our people as examiners and thus recognize our full equality with physicians of other schools. Use your influence to help these companies that help us.

Another Company Comes Across.

I am this morning in receipt of a communication from the national secretary of the National Protective Legion, of Waverly, N. Y., as follows:

"Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester, N. Y.—Dear Sir and Brother: Replying to your communication of recent date, I am taking advantage of my first opportunity to answer same, having returned from Wilkesbarre yesterday. For your information, I am pleased to advise that an amendment to our constitution was effected whereby, after October 1, regularly licensed osteopaths will be permitted to make examinations for our organi-

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zation, and their statements will be accepted by our national medical examiner, the same as any other physician practicing in the state. I assure you that I am very glad that such an amendment has been passed, believing it to be for the best interests of our organization, and only fair to osteopaths.—Henry C. Lockwood, National Secretary."

This is a victory for the osteopaths in this state, and I personally feel more than satisfied, as this once more teaches us that if we will simply "hang on" and keep constantly after such organizations, we will win out.—Clinton D. Berry, D. O., Rochester, N. Y., September 28.

D. O.'s Will Be Commissioned.

The Atlas Insurance Company, of St. Louis, a large life insurance company, recently organized on the old-line basis has signified its intention to recognize osteopaths and commission them as examiners. Help them along if you have opportunity.

Fooled Once, But "Never Again."

I had intended to report before this the fact that the Wisconsin Mutual Life Insurance Company, with head offices at Oshkosh, Wis., is among the companies that refuse to recognize osteopathy. It is a new company which started last year, and when their agent approached me to buy insurance I immediately asked him if the company would recognize osteopathic examinations, and he assured me that they would and that he was sure he could get me appointed as one of the examiners in my town. Well, I was easy and took out insurance with his company, expecting all that had been promised and did not take the trouble to write to the head office for corroboration of the statements made by the agent. Later on, when it looked as though they were forgetting the matter, I began to inquire into it more carefully and after being strung along for several months I got them to make a definite statement, which was that the company could not appoint osteopaths as examiners; so put them on the unfriendly list.—E. M. Olds, D. O., Green Bay, Wis., October 1.

Insurance Companies Accepting Osteopathic Examinations.

American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York City. Reported by Dr. Louis A. Lyon, Wellsboro, Pa.

Bankers' Life Insurance Co. of Illinois. Reported by Dr. W. P. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Independent Order of Puritans of _____ Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Royal Highlanders of Lincoln, Neb. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

National Accident Society of New York City. Reported by Dr. John M. Treble, Warsaw, N. Y.

Royal Court of Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. Jessie A. Russell, Los Angeles.

United States Casualty Co. of New York City. Reported by Dr. H. F. Morse, Coulee City, Wash., and Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Fraternal Brotherhood, Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. Lawrence M. Hart, Seattle, Wash.

Modern Brotherhood of America of Mason City, Iowa. Reported by Dr. I. E. Hancock of Independence, Kans.

Fraternal Bankers Reserve of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Reported by Dr. I. E. Hancock of Independence, Kans.

Travelers' Accident Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Foresters of America of _____ In New York state. Reported by Dr. Norman C. Hawes, Gouverneur, N. Y.

National Reserve of Charles City, Iowa. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Missouri State Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.

Kansas City Life Insurance Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.

Atlas Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Reported by Dr. Warren Hamilton, Kirksville, Mo.

Insurance Companies Refusing Osteopathic Examinations.

Homesteaders' Insurance Society of Des Moines, Iowa. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo., and Dr. E. J. Martin, Coffeyville, Kans.

Fraternal Aid Society of Lawrence, Kans. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo., and Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Phoenix Mutual of _____ Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Cal.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Co. of Los Angeles, Cal. Reported by Dr. W. S. Maddux, Brush, Colo.

Royal Neighbors of _____ Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Occidental Society of Salina, Kans. Reported by Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.

Massachusetts Mutual of _____ Reported by Dr. Maude B. Holcomb, Jackson, Mich.

Maccabees of _____ Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Rochester, N. Y.

National Protective Legion, of Waverly, N. Y. Reported by Dr. Clinton D. Berry, of Rochester, N. Y.

If you have no present arrangement for field literature we would like to supply you with ours. If you don't know the best plan to follow in circulating it write us and we will advise you. The O. P. Co., 171 Washington street, Chicago.

European Advantages for Post-Graduate Work.

Frederick H. Williams, D. O., Lansing, Mich.

WHILE in Europe this year I had the pleasure of visiting the principal clinics of Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London. There are great opportunities for the American physician who wishes to do post-graduate work in any of these cities. Each city has its strong points and there is an abundance of material everywhere. One of the reasons why Europe excels in teaching facilities is that the material is so flexible. Almost any system may be instituted as far as the patient is concerned, the first consideration being the knowledge gained in the case. At first such a practice might seem to argue for the patients' unsafety, but I did not find any evidence to justify such a thought. It is true that in a relentless search for causes of disease, some valuable time is lost before treatment is begun, but to offset this disadvantage something is gained from more thorough diagnosis and from such complete co-operation on the part of the patient.

American osteopaths can find all the work they wish in European clinics. We found the door wide open to those who brought their pocket-books. Where university courses are wanted, it is necessary that the student enter freshmen unless he is a graduate in medicine; in which case he may do post-graduate work. Many of the university professors and their assistants have good private clinics. Then there are any number of excellent men who are leaders, yet not upon the university faculty.

In summing up the advantages of European study it is only fair to draw attention to the many valuable contributions to science which have come from "Across the Pond." While Sweden ranks as a leader in mechanical therapeutics, I believe the best results are obtained in this direction in the clinics of Germany and Austria. I repeatedly saw excellent osteopathic work given in the stomach and orthopedic clinics in these countries.

Americans who consider these advantages without practical value must be hard to convince, for everyone I met who had spent any considerable time in medical study abroad, was anxious to go again.

Record of Cases in Which Osteopaths Have Testified as Experts.

Aculee vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., Chickasha, Okla. District Court, June, 1909. Judge Frank M. Baily. Verdict for plaintiff \$1,100.00. Dr. W. S. Corbin, expert witness for plaintiff.

Macon Ry. & Light Co. vs. Mason, 123 Ga. 778, H. N. 5. Dr. Frank F. Jones, Macon, Ga. The Georgia Court of Appeals held that "One who is a graduate of a college where anatomy and physiology are taught, and who is engaged in the practice of osteopathy and has gained experience in the treatment of nervous disorders, may be examined as an expert witness, upon these facts being made to appear, notwithstanding he is not a licensed physician and does not administer drugs to his patients."

Stone vs. M., K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Texas. Fifty-seventh district court. March, 1909. Verdict for plaintiff \$7,500. Dr. A. G. Church, Lockhart, and Dr. R. L. Stephens, San Antonio, expert witnesses for plaintiff.

Wurzel vs. Pennsylvania Ry., Lisbon, Ohio. Common pleas court. March, 1909. Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, expert witness for prosecution.

Millsbaugh vs. Erie Railroad. Scranton, Pa. U. S. court. March, 1909. Dr. John T. Downing, Scranton, expert witness for plaintiff.

Haase vs. Morton & Morton, Eldora, Iowa. District court. March, 1906. Judge Evans. Verdict for plaintiff. Carried to Supreme Court; verdict of lower court sustained. Dr. C. L. Parsons, now of Roswell, New Mex., expert witness for plaintiff.

Birchell vs. Central Colorado Coal and Mining Co., Canon City, Colo. Judge Lee Champion, district court. May, 1909. Dr. E. Wm. Cadwell, Canon City, expert witness for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Lady—"I've been expecting a packet of medicine by post for a week and I haven't received it yet." P. O. Clerk—"Yes, madam. Kindly fill in this form and state the nature of your complaint." Lady—"Well, if you must know, it's biliousness!"

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Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

PENNSYLVANIA LAW PRESENTS OPPORTUNITY.

As is now well known, the old Keystone state has one of the best, if not the best, osteopathic laws yet enacted. There is one feature that should interest a good many in the profession, and one that the profession ought to be especially familiar with. We refer to that provision in Section 7, which reads:

"Provided further, That anyone who has been in continuous practice of osteopathy for ten years in some other state, and who graduated from a legally incorporated and reputable college of osteopathy as provided for in this act, may be granted a license without further examination, after complying with all the other conditions provided for in the licensing of osteopaths in practice in this state at the time of the approval of this act."

This in brief means that the applicant must furnish evidence as to moral character, and of the fact of graduation from a college providing a course of at least four terms of five months each.

It is within the range of possibility that a "One Board Bill" will be enacted into law at the next session of the Pennsylvania legislature. In such an event, it is hardly probable that such a generous provision for out of the state practitioners will be made. We believe it worth while therefore to emphasize this opportunity of gaining a Pennsylvania license and suggest that it be utilized to the fullest extent possible. It is especially important to such as contemplate moving into the state at some future time.

FOR A 2,000 A. O. A. MEMBERSHIP

The Membership committee of the American Osteopathic Association, Dr. C. A. Upton, New York Life building, St. Paul, Chairman; Dr. C. E. Peck, Orange, N. J.; Dr. J. F. Bumpus, Steubenville, Ohio, is making a splendid campaign to double the membership of the Association. The committee is taking up the work by states and thoroughly organizing each Association, with an appeal to all of the live wires in the state for assistance. A printed enclosure is being sent out in these letters, giving a few reasons why every osteopath should belong to the association, and the argument is invincible. It is pointed out that the M. D.'s consider the osteopathic problem an important enough matter to maintain a paid organizer in the field to help overcome the osteopaths. The point is drawn that it should be equally important for us to organize to

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

meet this opposition. Blanks are enclosed to hand to non-members.

Surely this good work is entitled to its reward, and we expect confidently to see the Association put on 500 new members between now and the San Francisco meeting.

The proper way to organize is in sections. Units built up make a great whole. If the Membership Committee can get a few working osteopaths busy in each state in addition to the State Society work, there is no reason why the A. O. A. cannot be increased to a membership of 2,000.

Especially should activity on the Pacific Slope be marked with success in this campaign. Inasmuch as the A. O. A. is going to California next year, our loyal osteopathic men and women on the Pacific Slope should show their appreciation by getting in line and uniting with the National Association. They should do this now, not at the time of the next meeting, giving the benefit of their work and support to the ample preparations that are being made to render the next meeting a monumental success. Indeed, it was predicted that several hundred new Pacific members would join the Association if the A. O. A. paid them the compliment of going to the far western coast, and we hope that this is to be realized.

MORE MEDICAL WISDOM.

The wonders of medical "wisdom" give no promise of ever growing less. All intelligent people have been interested in Professor Metchnikoff's interesting theory about warding off old age by the proper regulation of diet, his theory being that the large intestine is the breeding place for a large majority of harmful germs of the human body. Dr. Metchnikoff believes the removal of the large intestine would prolong life.

Now comes forward Dr. Distaso, of London, who has been investigating this matter, and who believes that Dr. Metchnikoff is right—so right that every child ought to have its large intestine and appendix removed when two or three years old!

Ye Gods!

Isn't it funny that people cannot take a sane view of sensible things without going insane? Dr. Distaso confirms that almost every chronic disease can be traced to the action of intestinal germs, among others being heart disease, arterial sclerosis and most kinds of headaches. He says, what we all know to be true, that if people want to live long, they ought to eat comparatively little meat—once daily being plenty, with plenty of green vegetables, and only vegetable diet at other meals. Water should be drunk abundantly throughout the day. Dr. Distaso objects to tea, coffee or spirits, although he says a little diluted wine could be allowed with meals. Doubtless, mostly good sense, so far.

Then comes another smash at the face of common sense.

"Eggs are dangerous poison. They decompose within the intestines exactly as they do outside, and afford an excellent breeding place for disease germs."

What simple nonsense—not to say rot! The digestion of albumen is one of the quickest and most perfect illustrations of good assimilation. Unquestionably, if an excess diet of eggs is eaten and the powers of digestion are taxed beyond endurance, all that Dr. Distaso points out actually happens. But that is no reason why eggs, one of nature's best, simplest and most nourishing foods, should be interdicted. Bread and meat and potatoes might just as well be put on the boycotted list because some people get sick from eating too much of either.

What we need is good common sense as the saving grace of medicine. Too many people who really have interesting and helpful theories make them ridiculous by going to extremes.

It will be interesting to follow the further work of Dr. Distaso, who recently went to Paris, tak-

ing with him two Londoners whose large intestines had been removed, upon whom he will make further observation at the Pasteur Institute. If both of these people should live to be 140 years old, it might be regarded as more than a special coincidence and would be a substantial proof of the Metchnikoff-Distaso theory.

Meanwhile, since we possess colons let's use them without reproaching the author of the universe for not having had better sense when he made us. The Lord ought to have had Dr. Distaso on hand to supervise his job on the early morning of January 1st of the good year One.

RAILROAD HIRES OSTEOPATH BY THE YEAR

Dr. Herbert Bernard, of Detroit has set a new pace in osteopathic work by holding the position of Corporation Physician and Surgeon to the Ann Arbor & Toledo Railway, which runs from Toledo to Detroit. Dr. Bernard's salary is paid by the year and he draws it whether there are treatments to give or not. His services have been in much demand by the railroad in passing upon personal injury cases which give the railroad so much annoyance in the way of damage suits.

Dr. Bernard's past experience shows that most persons injured by railroad mishaps would rather be cured than paid a sum of money even amounting to several thousand dollars. Experience has demonstrated to the Ann Arbor & Toledo Railway that osteopathic treatments cure most of these cases, particularly those who get shaken up and develop spinal and similar nervous maladies. It proves to be much cheaper in the long run to pay an osteopathic physician by the year to patch up these relics of wrecks and restore health than to pay money over the counter in the way of settlements or verdicts in damage suits.

The Ann Arbor & Toledo Railway is said to be highly pleased with the proposition, which can no longer be called an experiment, as Dr. Bernard has served in this capacity for a half-dozen years. The plan the railroads usually acts on is to cure the case osteopathically and make the patient a payment of some money, but nothing like the amount that would have to be paid if the injury to the body and health were not repaired promptly.

This is a good suggestion for the profession, and there is no reason why our osteopathic doctors should not go out and angle for jobs as official doctors for the electric and steam railways.

On (Or Off) to San Francisco—An Idle Idyl

E. M. Downing, D. O., York, Pa.

Breathes there an osteopath with soul so dead
He hasn't to his patients said:
"If I'm alive and out of bed
Next summer, you will see me head
For San Francisco?" There, we've read,
There's neither heat nor cold to dread,
Nor quake beneath, nor storm o'erhead,
Nor dust to swallow, nor mud to tread.
And Ivie told us, as he plead
For next year's meeting, that instead
Of plain, prosaic daily bread,
He'll guarantee that we'll be fed
On nectar sweet. Now plan ahead
And be there sure. For we are led
To think the coast folk, western bred,
Will paint the Golden Gate deep red
To give us welcome. Enough said.
Meet you in Frisco.—Uncle Ed.

Makes Fine Showing for Osteopathy.

In the recent examination before the California State Board of Medical Examiners, Dr. L. Ludlow Haight, of Los Angeles, led the D. O.'s in average and came very near heading the list of 141 applicants, there being only two ahead of him. This was an excellent showing and a credit to the A. S. O.

What Popular Literature Has Done for Osteopathy

Remarks of Dr. Herbert E. Bernard Before the American Osteopathic Association's Convention at Minneapolis, on Friday Afternoon, August 20, 1909.

"MR. PRESIDENT, I want to say something about this osteopathic field literature business. I do not endorse a sentiment that I heard uttered here this morning. I think the doctor who criticised our field magazines has been misinformed or else looks at this question of osteopathic propaganda from a wrong point of view. It may be, as he put it, that it is in purely a selfish cause, when a young osteopath locates in a town and tries to get a good start and is not willing to wait to be discovered, sitting idly in his office chair, while people are permitted to find out just what they can about what osteopathy is—probably getting their main impressions from the M. D.'s. I presume it is selfish. Well, let it be. But it is reasonable and it is good sense both, and experience has taught the osteopathic physician in the past ten years that in such a case office and field literature of the right sort is very much of an aid and encouragement to new practitioners. It is, in fact, all but indispensable to the beginner in practice.

"Osteopathic field literature has helped me in several places where I have been in practice—all the way from Clinton, Mo., to Detroit, Mich.—and I never yet regretted using it. I regard it as about the best investment that I ever made in practice, not excepting such expenses as rent and laundry.

"Our popular literature has done remarkably well to educate the people to the theory of osteopathy, and especially lately since they have given us abler, cleaner, more conservative publications and are presenting them in better form than when I graduated back in 1897.

"I do not want the idea to go out from this meeting that our representative osteopathic literature 'prostitutes' the science, as was intimated by one speaker, that it is harmful to us as a profession. In fact, such a claim is absolutely untrue and such criticism is unfair.

"Instead, our popular literature has been one of the most helpful agencies for building up the osteopathic profession. It has filled a place in our history in bringing our practitioners in touch with the people that no other instrumentality could supply. This much is history, and the progress the profession has made under this system of propaganda, backing up the good work being done by our practitioners and colleges, is ample answer to any allegation to the contrary.

When history has been written successfully, it is futile and foolish to point out one of the prominent elements of attaining that success and say that it has been a detriment and handicap to the science. We practitioners who have used plenty of good literature know that the magazines we have distributed have been of untold benefit to the science and to ourselves, and it continues to hold the same benefit today as in the beginning. The great majority of people as yet have no real understanding of our science.

"May the good work of circulating our field literature go on uninterruptedly for many years to come. We need a continuance and an increase in all these helpful agencies that promote the interests of osteopathy, rather than to discourage or curtail them.

"I am talking about my actual experience and not speaking theoretically. At one time for six months I used 1,000 *Osteopathic Healths* straight. This was after I had been in practice some years, but I thought the people needed a little stirring up and used 1,000. In the five or six months they nearly ran me off my feet. A few days before I left Detroit for the South, I had thirty-one new people come in to consult me.

"Now, if some argue that it hurts the science to send out osteopathic literature of this sort. I know better. As one who has given the matter repeated tests, I say emphatically, I know better.

Good field literature never yet hurt our profession and never will. On the other hand, it has helped the science and profession mightily.

"I do not like to see these boys that have worked faithfully and ably in the interest of osteopathy, editing and publishing its admirable field literature, get a black eye like this insinuation that they hurt the cause. I do not believe the members of this association desire it. I know that when new osteopaths go out into the field for practice, they need field literature. We who have been in practice several years may not always want it, but I know by actual experience that it is just as helpful to us also. I believe that we owe a debt to the profession to circulate this



Dr. Herbert S. Bernard, of Detroit, Mich.

sort of educational matter, even if we don't do it from such a selfish motive as needing more practice.

"I want to say a word for Harry Bunting in this connection. He is a reformer in osteopathic popular literature. He is the pioneer of that propaganda movement. It was he who created the ideals and standards that other publishers have moved up to and which has resulted in giving the profession a dignified and thoroughly creditable group of field magazines. I would like to see the association at this time give Bunting a vote of thanks for what he has accomplished for our profession. I move that we give Harry Bunting and all other publishers of osteopathic popular literature a vote of thanks for what they have done for our profession and for the successful and creditable manner in which they have brought the science of osteopathy before the public."

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Why Shall Not Osteopathy Have a National Organizer?

IT has been suggested earnestly that what the American Osteopathic Association and the profession at large most need is an organizer who would give his entire time to building up the state societies, and through them, the national institution.

This is surely a practical and valuable suggestion. If ways and means can be found to carry it out, we ought to put it into effect.

I believe that Dr. Edwin M. Downing, of York, Pa., one of our valuable workers in the state and national organization, was the author of this suggestion, and that the officers and trustees are now giving it serious consideration. "The O. P."

believes that Dr. Downing's plan ought to be adopted.

In this connection "The O. P." does not hesitate to say that no better man in the profession could be found to take the position of national organizer than Dr. Downing himself, if he can be induced to give up his good practice and devote himself to this work.

Dr. Downing has made a record for unselfish devotion to the cause by his ceaseless effort, marked literary ability and the faculty of accomplishing what he sets out to do. He is a good "mixer." Back of his peculiar abilities, there is a latent modesty that will compel his associates to hunt him out everytime they want him to undertake any work of a public sort. In the case of Dr. Downing, the man never seeks the job, but it is just such men that the job seeks. We hope that the "Downing idea" will be put into effect for the advancement of the profession's interest, and that Dr. Downing himself might be induced by the profession to apply that idea and work it out on lines of practical success.

The Missing Link

An Address Commemorating the Passage of the Pennsylvania State Osteopathic Law.

(Continued from page 2.)

great ones and Columbus another. Darwin, with his Origin of Species, ranks high. The great simples they taught profoundly affected the mind and history of the world. And yet we who have seen from the inside—how will these discoveries compare with the great simple that has been given to our keeping and that we are using in our practice?

The conception of the body in osteopathy begins with simplicity, instead of complexity, and triumphs with that simplicity all the way through. Thus osteopathy first makes it capable of being popularized, and first supplies the motive therefor.

I said that the study of the body was essentially simple. Let us show that it is. Let us take, for instance, first, the alimentary tract, the tract that at first was simply the inner surface of the body. The forms of food floating in the sea at that time were themselves essentially simple; they required only to be ingested, broken up and absorbed. This tube was the length of the body, but as the body grew in three dimensions and the tube could grow in only one, it had therefore to grow to the square of the one; so that now we have a body six feet long and an alimentary tube six times six or thirty-six feet long, approximately. But the first body was little more than jelly, with very little motion and energy to it. It increased much more in energy than in size, and in the tube there had to be preparation to supply that need. After the manner of a radiator, therefore, the inner wall of the tube developed the valvulae and villae, the folds and protuberances that vastly increase its surface. So, too, the food that was eaten was more complex, and preparation had to be made to seize it, crush and reduce it to the same simples as at the beginning. Thus we have the mouth and teeth, and the juices in the stomach and glands. The teeth seize and the mouth holds while they crush and soften. When it is swallowed, it must make no pause in the chest, where the heart and lungs and great vessels require all the room there is, so we have the almost instantaneous oesophagus, whose quick acting gives us the hiccough. It makes its first stop just below the chest, and we have therefore the stomach, a great dilated portion, provided with strong muscles and strong acids and digestive juices for dissolving the bone and fibrous envelope of the meat cells, and the cellulose capsules of the vegetable cells; strong acids and alkalies to neutralize whichever is swallowed with the food, and sensitive nerves for the throwing out of meals that are found not fit for the body. Here it must be held until it is all dissolved,

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so that we have at the end thereof, the sensitive muscle of the pylorus. We should rename this muscle the sergeant-at-arms muscle, or the flaming sword muscle, not only on account of the stabs of pain that it gives us, but because it guards that gateway against things unfit to enter until they have given the password.

Just beyond this, the food that passed first came into contact with the intestine proper; therefore here the secreting glands were most developed. As the intestine kept adding foot after foot to its length, these glands kept adding ounce after ounce to their size; until they grew to be the great and noisy liver, and the silent pancreas—the scylla and charybdis of all gourmands.

All of this you may read in a discussion thereof in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. And, by the way, let me here state that these articles try above all to show what amazing simplicity is really to be found underlying the vast and complicated mazes of the symptomatology as they were handed down to us—that Pons Asinorum of the student—the symptomatology of disease. Knowledge may progress all it pleases, but if it progress not in simplicity at the same time, its progress is wasted, for there is a limit to the capacity of the human mind. Anything that diminishes the labor necessary to acquire and remember these facts has increased by that much the effectiveness of the profession and the possibilities of its advance. All sciences should be organized on the basis of the greatest possible psychological simplicity. But you see the point—how easily the subject lends itself to be popularized.

What great profit there would be in thus popularizing it to our profession and to the people. For Osteopathy to make itself the center of such a movement would be to make itself the center of a scientific awakening of untold value and of unparalleled interest, and would give it a hold on the popular mind that nothing in the world could shake. And if you want high authority for this, I think you will find that Mr. Herbert Spencer has said the same thing in better words before. In my opinion, it is a duty that we owe to ourselves, to the future, to the public, and to the great cause entrusted to our hands.

Beyond the opening of these glands stretches the coil upon coil of the intestine proper. Now I want to show you how interesting at times the subject of disease can become. I had a patient recently who complained of pain in the calf of the leg. I saw that the leather under the toe of the boot was worn away more than at other places. I thereupon questioned to find if there were any symptoms of intestinal trouble—you remember that in cholera morbus there is almost constantly pain in the calf of the leg. I could get no positive evidence of any trouble of that character, so carried the questioning further. Now it is a far cry from the sole of the boot to the top of the head, but nevertheless I asked the patient if she dreamed a great deal.

"Not until recently," she said.

"Did you dream last night?"

"Yes."

"What did you dream of, snakes?"

"Yes, how did you know?"

I then explained about cholera morbus and the calf of the leg, and about delirium tremens and the writhing of the intestines, assuring her that I did not suspect her at all of drinking. The dreams of snakes brings us a little nearer to the missing link; but we are not quite ready for that yet.

Does this need clearer explanation? If so, an open letter asking for it will bring it.

Suppose we take the fearful anatomy of the brain. Is that simple, too? Perhaps it is more simple than it looks at first glance. The earlier forms of the nervous system were tubes, too; tubes composed of nerve fibers with

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the nerve cells occupying the center, like the wood and lead of my leadpencil. The muscles, however, did not increase so much in number as in variety of movements; so that the nerve centers increased vastly, the fibers very little; the tube, therefore, had swellings on it. So with the eye and the ear; and the co-ordinations of the muscles with the eye and the ear began to be important, hence, more development of cells rather than fibers, so that finally the tube broke open, and we have a window, or ventricle. Near the front end, where the body comes first into contact with the world, there is a very vast development. First, it simply breaks open; then it begins to break out; then it grows out, and assumes the shape of a cauliflower. It does not stop there, but soon boils over like a pot of coffee, all down the sides. But finally it not only boils all over, turning inside out in the process, but fills in underneath as well; so that the little organ that originally was on the end, for testing the purity of sea water (which we now call pituitary body) is now quite the very center of the whole brain. The original central canal which ran down the center of the tube as in the stylographic pen, is now a wide and twined space, with room for all sorts of troubles—makes the hollow sound when you thump it.

This brings us much closer to the missing link, for this is the territory in which my search was conducted. But we might examine first the domain in which the previous searchers have worked, and fruitlessly, the bony framework. Is that too constructed with the same simplicity?

The simplicity of the bones is greater than any, as they are less differentiated than any. For if we will compress again the five vertebrae of the skull, expanded and made rigid to accommodate the brain that we have just described; and will let grow again to uniform size the ribs that belong thereto—of which the jaw bone is the first one, the styloid process apparently the second, the hyoid bone the third—and perhaps the cartilages of the larynx are the present form of the original manubrium or breast bone belonging to some of these ribs; if we will similarly let grow again the ribs that are still attached, but are no bigger than—well, than tea leaves—in the neck; will reduce somewhat those of the enlarged chest; and lengthen those that are no larger than my fingers, in the waist, we shall have—well, perhaps many of you will not relish the comparison, but I believe the Bible is the authority for comparing man with a worm of the dust—we shall not have a worm, but the same simplicity of form—that is seen in the worm.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, the real missing link. Until the discovery of this missing link, man was as Ishmael, unrelated to any of the rest of God's creation, except the dust of the ground; just so the osteopathic profession—until the filling in of its missing links—will find itself without proper relation to its work. I am about to introduce him to you—for I think you will grant that he already knows you; he is an old friend of the family, knows us all well. Personally, I have only a very limited acquaintance with him; he is no friend of mine. I have never even seen him; but have discovered him nevertheless; know that he is there, always, though invisible.

"Do I believe that man is descended from monkeys?" I hear some one ask. No, I do not believe that man was descended from monkeys—nor descended from trees, but ascended from monkeys—nor otherwise derived from the gibbering simians. I do not believe it, even though there are indisputable facts that plainly point that way. Why, the very enjoyment that we take in swinging in hammocks which we share with no other animal but the monkey, and perhaps the sloth, is due to that fact. The tree-climbing instincts of children, girls and boys alike, come from that—and their wonderful agility in doing so. Perhaps you know

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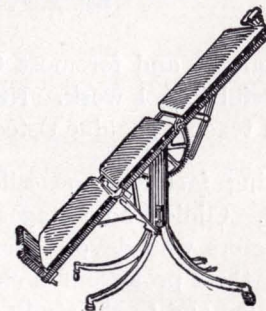
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that newly born babies are able to support their weight for some seconds, or even minutes, hanging with their hands from your fingers, and what is more, they have the undeniable instinct to do so. What is this but evidence of the tree-cradles in which the pre-trogladite babies swung? Perhaps some of you have seen babies, when frightened, throw their hands right up into the air, and toddle along aimlessly, frightened to death, with their hands in that position? Perhaps you have seen mothers or nurses dragging the infants along by the arm, when you wondered why the little arm did not come right off or at least the baby make some outcry? Whence did they get these instincts and that strength of hand and arm and shoulder?

Nevertheless, and even though it is by tracing back in this way through the brain and nervous system that I have discovered the missing link—nevertheless, I do not believe that man was descended from monkey; any more than I believe that the great modern mogul locomotives and Lusitanias, and Dreadnoughts were descended from Stevenson's original Rocket, and Fulton's original Cleremont. These were merely the earlier and now discarded forms of the modern products. They were both of them descended from the brain of man, and not one from another. So the monkey may have been the earliest, not however discarded, form of man; but they are both of them descended from the heart of God. In any case it could be but the form of man that was so descended—but the dead man that is descended from monkeys.

However, the scientific world is much exercised, and the rest of the world much interested to find the missing link; and if there be any missing link, I am sure that I have discovered him. Others have searched in Borneo and Timbuctoo, and the archipelagos of the sea, not to mention a possible outcome of a certain South African expedition, to find him or his bones. So far they have failed. I have searched in the opposite direction, in the very innermost parts of man, where he has always been, and have found him there. That

is why I called it a "still" hunt. Dr. Still hunted inside of man for the cause and cure of disease, and found it. I did likewise, and was equally successful. And it was on this wise.

Tissue when it is diseased degenerates. It always degenerates along the lines through which it has evolved, taking lower and lower stages. We can thus trace the histogenesis of some of the tissue of the body, as I hope to show you some day in connection with tumors.

The same thing is true of the mind. In cases of moral and physical degeneration it sinks back into earlier and earlier stages of its evolution, until in some cases it arrives at the stage that I speak of—the missing link. Now, in diseases of the brain, tissue is destroyed, and we can not recover the conscious picture of those stages. But in purely moral degeneration we can.

In such states there is one peculiarly horrible apparition that resurrects itself, of which we have records, for it haunted—naturally—earlier stages of the race's evolution more than at present. It is thus described: It seems to have cloven hoofs—corresponding with the big toe or thumb toe separated from the rest of the toes as in the monkey foot. It is colored red, corresponding with the reddish brown color of the simian tribes. It has a tail represented as having an arrow in the end; the significance of the arrow I am at a loss to trace; but the tail itself you will readily place. It seems to have horns on its head, the horns corresponding in position with the great hairless ears such as you may see on monkeys in the museum of natural history in New York; the cranium being smaller, these would take a position near the top of the head. Lastly, it carries a raised pitchfork in its hand—this being the way that the fevered imagination interprets the branched limb from which this missing link hung in the days when its image was branded upon our prehistoric brain cells.

I do not know how many of you—gentlemen—will recognize from the description your old and childhood friend—no friend of mine,

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as I say—so you are welcome to him.

Thus, as almost always in such matters one hunting for one thing finds another thing of vastly more importance. We have found not only the missing link, but that there is a real devil, what he is, and where he is, and how to go to him—how moral degeneration leads straight toward him—and we must go either forward or backward.

And thus another of the great anthropomorphisms that have lain in the way of our mental liberty and progress is given its small and proper place.

In D. O. Land

Our Preparation on Par With Best.

Dr. L. Ludlow Haight, of Los Angeles, Cal., reports an interesting experience in his quiz class while at the Post Graduate College in San Francisco. There were ten in the class, eight M. D.'s and two D. O.'s. Dr. Powers, a professor, asked for information in regard to practical work in colleges, not for a comparison in work of different schools, but so the P. G. work could be made most useful. He wanted to know how many cases of labor and exanthemata we had attended during school work. Only one had attended more labor cases than Dr. Haight, and he was a Denver graduate. The majority had never seen either in actual school work, but had conducted them after graduation. As to surgery, Dr. Haight inquired of nearly all after class and he found that he had seen and done more surgery at the A. S. O. than any of them had, previous to the examination. One of the quiz class who has been practicing for a few years told Dr. Haight that his intention was to take up the study of osteopathy in a year or so. Several asked me why I did not study medicine instead of osteopathy, and then I could practice medicine, osteopathy and major surgery, while now I am not allowed to practice medicine or major surgery, but personally I have no desire to practice medicine.—*L. Ludlow Haight, D. O.*

Short-Time Graduates Must Hurry.

W. P. Bell, attorney general, holds in an opinion given to Dr. J. Clinton McFadden of Seattle, that osteopaths who file applications and diplomas from schools that have a twenty months' course are entitled to take the

January examination. After that date, however, the applicant must file diploma from a regular college of osteopathy that has a three years' course of nine months each, and whose course of study includes the study of subjects included in the examination.—*Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle.*

Osteopath Wanted in Nevada.

Dr. C. W. Eells, recently of Goldfield, Nev., called upon the editor the other day on his way East, having decided to locate at Trenton, N. J. Dr. Eells points out the splendid opportunity that there is for a live osteopath to locate at Goldfield, Nev. He says that Nevada is in great need of several good practitioners, representative of the science and profession. Some fight would be put up on osteopaths locating there by the M. D.'s, but not any more than we experience in other states. Dr. Eells says that any of our practitioners who would enter the state now, with a view of locating permanently, would obtain the customary advertising from any efforts to interfere with their practice. To a good, live D. O., who is willing to stick, Dr. Eells says that Goldfield, Nev., is a fine and inviting location.

Philadelphia Osteopaths Elect New Officers.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society was held last night at the society's rooms, 1414 Arch street. A new constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Walter L. Beitel; vice-president, Dr. Anthony J. McNeils; secretary, Dr. Cecilia G. Curran; treasurer, Dr. Frederick W. Woodhull; sergeant-at-arms, Dr. S. P. Ross; executive committee, Dr. Thomas W. Ellis, Dr. George T. Hayman and Dr. William S. Nicholl.

Dr. Beitel, who succeeds himself as president, made an address on the benefits of organization. The society now has eighty-seven members and expects one hundred before the end of the year.

Minneapolis State Convention.

Considering that the annual meeting of the Minnesota osteopaths was held away from the osteopathic center this year, it was very well attended and was a great success. The osteopaths in Duluth spared no effort to make the visitors happy. They gave us a delightful automobile ride about the city—probably I should say up and down the city, for Duluth has but one dimension, and that is length. They also provided a very excellent entertainment in the evening at the banquet in the Spaulding Hotel, which terminated the day's program. Dr. F. A. Turfler, of Indiana, gave some practical demonstrations in osteopath technique. Dr. Turfler is a lesion osteopath, and he goes after the lesion until he gets it fixed—Nature does the rest. Diagnosis—physical diagnosis is the essential thing for an osteopath to be up in. The more an osteopath practices osteopathy,

the more he looks for the lesions. Dr. Pickler in his annual address was real optimistic about the future of osteopathy. After citing some of the wonderful things accomplished in the past, he predicted still more marvelous things may be expected in the future. He spoke for loyalty to the cause of the national association and summed up his final charge in the two words, "Be diligent."

Dr. Clara T. Gerrish's paper on "Infantile Paralysis" was especially interesting, since that disease has been quite prevalent in Minnesota. In Dr. Wm. H. Eckley's paper on "Epilepsy," he cited a number of case reports, in all of which he found lesions in the cervical and upper dorsal regions. An article on "Mental Influence," by Dr. Jas. R. Bailey, of Ashland, Wis., was a timely reminder that the body was not all bones. Dr. J. W. Hawkinson conducted the open parliament. Dr. Leslie S. Keyes was unanimously endorsed by the association for reappointment on the state board of osteopathic examiners. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, Minneapolis; vice-president, Dr. Wm. A. McClaran, Duluth; vice-president, Dr. J. S. Rydell, Minneapolis; vice-president, Dr. W. D. Engelke, Lake City; secretary, Dr. F. E. Jorris, Minneapolis; treasurer, Dr. A. G. Willits, Minneapolis.—*F. E. Jorris, D. O., Secretary.*

Ninth Annual Montana Meeting.

The Montana Osteopathic Association met in Odd Fellows hall, Bozeman, September 14 and 15. The program included: Address of welcome, Hon. A. G. Berthot, mayor of Bozeman; president's address, "Are the Medical Doctors Attempting to Absorb Osteopathy?" Dr. H. T. Ashlock, Butte; "Valvular Insufficiency and Ascites," Dr. R. J. Northern, Big Timber; "Some Frequently Overlooked Causes of Diseases of Children," Dr. Carrie A. Cramb, Butte; "Moral Responsibilities and Duties of the Physician," Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman; "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," Dr. M. C. Hardin, Chouteau; open parliament, conducted by Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula; public address, "Osteopathy: Its Philosophy, History, Scope and Relation to Other Methods of Healing," Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula; "Chronic Articular Rheumatism," demonstration and clinic, Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman; "Osteopathic Legislation and Public Health," discussion. The newspapers of the state were very generous in their reports of the meeting. The addresses of Dr. Ashlock and Dr. Willard being printed in full, besides other notices. A feature of the program not heretofore attempted was a public meeting. This was held Tuesday evening, the address being given by Dr. Willard of Missoula. The lecture was illustrated with charts and drawings and was listened to with interest throughout its delivery, which occupied about an hour. The newspapers of the state published the address in full. Officers elected were: President, Dr.

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W. C. Dawes, Bozeman; vice-president, Dr. C. E. Dove, Glendive; secretary, Dr. R. J. Northern, Big Timber; treasurer, Dr. Wellington Dawes, Dillon; delegate to A. O. A. convention, Dr. L. K. Cramb, Butte; alternate, Dr. E. M. Carey, Laurel; delegate to National legislative convention, Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula; alternate, Dr. C. E. Dove, Glendive. The social features included a banquet and a trip over the line of the Gallatin Valley Electric Railway. Billings was selected as the place for the next meeting, the date to be fixed by the trustees.—*W. H. Heagney, D. O.*

Important Notice to Southern D. O.'s.

The Gulf States Osteopathic Society will hold its third annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., at the time of the great automobile races, November 12 and 13. Reduced rates will be given on all railroads and the Georgia osteopaths are planning to give their guests the time of their lives.—*Frank F. Jones, D. O., Secretary.*

Result of Examinations in Pennsylvania.

Our first state board examinations were held at Harrisburg on August 3 to 6. We had twenty candidates for examination, of whom seventeen passed, three having failed to make the required grade of 75 per cent. One lesson I learn from this experience of state board work, which I think you might profitably call the attention of the whole profession to, or at least the various schools, and that is this, that these candidates, twenty in number, from the various osteopathic colleges, made a general average of only 78 per cent in anatomy. Now, we as osteopaths for years have talked anatomy first and anatomy last, and the practice of osteopathy being based so fundamentally on the subject of anatomy, it seems to me that the schools lack something in the teaching of the subject when the candidates show up so poorly as this. General averages of the twenty candidates in the various subjects was as follows: Anatomy 78, physiology 76, principle and practice of osteopathy 88, minor surgery 84, obstetrics 79, chemistry 73, diagnosis 79, pathology 69, hygiene 82, gynecology 71.—*John T. Downing, D. O.*

Satisfactory Class Showing at Philadelphia.

Our fall class now numbers sixty-four, with about fifteen others who have formally matriculated yet to be heard from. The class does not exceed in number the class of last year, but more than fifty per cent of them have matriculated for the four-year course, and practically all have the four-year high school preliminary education. With this showing it must be clear to all that high standards and longer courses do not reduce matriculations, but actually increase them and give the school better raw materials from which to mould better practitioners.—*Chas. J. Muttart, D. O., Dean of Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.*

Ontario Medical Council Busy Again.

The Ontario Medical Council has inaugurated another attempt to chase out osteopaths. After employing two detectives to call on Dr. Robert B. Henderson, Toronto, and take treatments for various alleged complaints, the Council had Dr. Henderson arrested charged with violating the Medical Act. The testimony of the two detectives was introduced, but showed nothing derogatory to Dr. Henderson. They admitted that no medicine was given them or prescribed, and confessed that they felt better for the treatments received. No decision was reached, a postponement being agreed upon, but Magistrate Denison expressed the opinion "there should be a conviction."

Georgia Osteopathic Board Organizes.

The newly appointed state board of osteopaths met October 2 in the office of Dr. M. C. Hardin in the Lowndes building and organized. Dr. M. C. Hardin of Atlanta was elected president; Dr. S. D. Richards of Savannah vice-president, and Dr. J. R. Barge of Atlanta secretary and treasurer.

About fifty applications were favorably acted on and licenses granted.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.*

Eastern Washington Meeting Interesting.

The members of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association enjoyed an interesting and instructive session at their first quarterly meeting September 25, in the office of Drs. Nichols and Ramsey. A clinic was presented to Dr. Abegglen of Ritzville. Several applications for membership were received and acted upon.—*Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle.*

Kansas D. O.'s Meet at Wichita.

The Kansas Osteopathic Association held a two-day meeting September 24 and 25 at Wichita. The attendance was good. Dr. C. E. Willis gave a paper on "Goitre," Dr. S. T. Lyne spoke on "Digestive Disorders," and Dr. Julia Morton gave a resume of case reports on insanity. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Julia Morton; vice-president, Dr. C. E. Willis; secretary-treasurer, Dr. George Shoemaker, all of Wichita. The visitors were entertained at a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce by the D. O.'s of Wichita.

New Officers for Central Kentucky.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Central Kentucky Osteopathic Association was held at Lexington, September 22. Officers elected were: President, Dr. I. S. Oldham, of Carlisle; vice-president, Dr. Josephine Hoggins, of Frankfort; secretary, Dr. Virginia Lee Amos, of Georgetown; treasurer, Dr. Martha Petree, of Paris; trustees, Drs. S. W. Longan of Paris, E. O. Vance of Lexington, Ella Y. Hicks of Maysville and O. C. Robertson of Cynthiana. The next meeting will be at Carlisle, November 9.

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One Tenant can be deprived of water [life] by a pressure upon the pipe [nerve] through which he receives his supply. All the Tenants can be deprived of water [life] by a Leak in the Water-Tank.

Man is Diseased in Like Manner (in Two ways): Pressure upon a nerve [see picture] Will Disease the Organ or Part which it supplies with nerve-force [energy]. A "Leakage" of nerve-force [brain-fluid] from the "Human Tank" (the brain), due to "Mental-Weeds" (such as hurry, worry, envy, anger, hatred, resentment, over-indulgences, etc.) Will Disease The Entire Body.

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Keep the book one week—if then you do not feel that you can be greatly benefited by its teachings return the book and receive your money back. Price \$2.00 post-paid. Illustrated circular free. Address the author

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New Association in Colorado.

The osteopathic physicians of northern Colorado met at St. Collins on September 29 and organized the Northern Colorado Osteopathic Association, with Dr. D. L. Clark, of St. Collins, president; Dr. A. N. Hamilton, of Greeley, vice-president; and Dr. M. A. Morrison, of Greeley, secretary. It is planned to hold meetings in the spring and fall, so that with the state meetings they can get together about every three months. Dr. Jenette Hubbard Bolles, of Denver, gave a report on some of the interesting features of the meeting of the A. O. A. at Minneapolis, and Dr. C. S. Harper, of Greeley, gave a short talk on "Clinical Experiences with Pelvic Abscesses." The presence of Drs. Bass, Jenette H. Bolles, Geo. W. Perrin, C. C. Reid, Anna Powell and Mabel Payne of Denver, added much to the enthusiasm of the organization. Ft. Collins was "At Home" for Lamb Day and barbecued lambs, races, and a fine parade furnished entertainment, while the Ft. Collins osteopaths did their part most generously.—*Mariha A. Morrison, D. O., Secretary-Treasurer.*

No Osteopath in Town of 40,000.

I recently spent two weeks on the Pacific coast, visiting the Yukon-Alaska fair and looking after land interests in Washington state. Returning via Victoria, B. C., I was much surprised to find the place without an osteopath. Dr. C. Clinton Merrel was here formerly, but he left about two months ago. I made some inquiries and was informed there was a good opening for an osteopath. It is a town of 40,000 people, and it seems a shame that osteopathy is not represented.—*M. E. Church, D. O., Calgary, Can.*

Still College Summer Class Graduates.

During the summer Still College offered a trimester's work to those who were entitled to take either the first half of the first year or the last half of the last year. A class of nine did the last half of one year's work and received their doctor's degree. Those awarded diplomas were: G. A. Aupperle, of Sheldon, Iowa; E. T. Long, of Bloom City, Wis.; Carrie Harvison, of Des Moines, Iowa; J. H. Bennett, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; C. C. Longnir, of Adel, Iowa; S. P. Taylor, of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Thomas C. MacSherry, of Edinburgh, Scotland; J. W. Macklin, of Anita, Iowa; and C. J. Chrestenson, of Riverton, Iowa. The attendance at Still College is forty per cent greater than it was last year at this time. We have taken charge of our new hospital and will soon be ready to open it to the profession.—*W. E. D. Rummel, Secretary-Manager Still College of Osteopathy.*

Kirksville Boys to Play Football.

For the first time in many years the A. S. O. football team will play Barnes University, St. Louis, on Saturday, October 16. Rah! for Osteopathy.

Dr. Riley Defends Osteopathy.

Dr. George W. Riley, of New York City, has a comprehensive article in the *Brooklyn Eagle* of October 4 in which he answers in detail an extremely unfair editorial in the same paper under date of September 26. Dr. Riley was given over a column of space and in a very able manner refuted the misrepresentations contained in the editorial and showed up the writer as either grossly prejudiced or lamentably ignorant of the subject he attempted to discuss.

M. D.'s May Have to Pay.

Dr. C. F. Lathrop, an osteopathic physician of Seattle, has a good cause of action in his libel suit for \$75,000 damages against old line physicians of that city, says the supreme court of the state in a vigorous decision handed down October 4.

Dr. Lathrop had offices in the Eitel building, Seattle, and a number of other tenants, headed by John C. Sundberg, representing themselves as reputable physicians and dentists, addressed a letter to the owner of the building, protesting against offices being rented to "osteopaths, criminal practitioners, quacks, charlatans and other fraudulent concerns." This petition was also given publication in Seattle newspapers. Dr. Lathrop, asserting that he was a reputable professional man, a graduate osteopath, brought suit, demanding \$75,000 for the libel of classing him with quacks and charlatans.

The King county court dismissed the case, holding there was no cause of action. The supreme court holds that the language of the communication is libel in itself, and therefore actionable and holds further that it can not be classed as privileged inasmuch as it was given publication in the press.

A trial is ordered in accordance with this opinion in the King county superior court and under the ruling all that will be necessary for the plaintiff to prove is the issuance of the communication to enable him to recover judgment for all of the \$75,000 or so much thereof as the jury may see fit to award him.—*Spokane (Wash.) Review.*

Just, But Not Generous.

The barefoot boy had carefully broken his fishing pole across his knee and tossed it into the stream. "What's the trouble?" asked the passing stranger. "Been fishin' all afternoon. Didn't get a bite. If I could have brought home a mess o' fish I might have squared it for shakin' that hoss an' plow." "But why did you break the fishing pole?" "I'm willin' to take what's comin' to me, mister, but I don't see why I should save dad the trouble of cuttin' his own switch."—*Washington Star.*

**The Proof of the Pudding—
Patients Enjoy "O. H."—It Also
Convinces Skeptics.**

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is all O. K. I think I will increase my order in the early fall.—L. B. Smith, D. O., Portland, Ore.

"The June 'O. H.' is certainly a good one. My patients have enjoyed reading it."—C. E. Abegglen, D. O., Ritzville, Wash., June 24.

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH certainly gets the patients, and if they continue to come I won't cut out Osteopathic Health but will add more treatment rooms.—J. J. Malone, D. O., Victoria, Texas.

"The July 'O. H.' is the best for many a day."—Dr. C. A. Rector, Indianapolis, Ind., June 26.

"July 'O. H.' received. It is the best you have published. The tone is fitting our profession. Nothing cheap or claptrap."—Dr. Geo. E. Moore, Des Moines, Iowa, June 25.

Have just received the advance copy of the September Osteopathic Health. It is a business-getter. Can't wait for an order blank. Send along 100 copies at once.—Dr. F. N. Grimsley, Decatur, Ill.

Express me 100 copies of the September Osteopathic Health. It looks like a good one to me.—Dr. E. L. Schmid, Frederick, Md.

I like Osteopathic Health very much, especially in the new cover and size. Many people would be interested in what Elbert Hubbard says in the September issue and every osteopath should send out at least a hundred copies.—Dr. Clara Hardy, Beatrice, Neb.

Your September Osteopathic Health is a good one.—Dr. W. L. Gardiner, Corning, Iowa.

I have just read the September "O. H." It is splendid. I really think it is without exception the best piece of field literature I ever read. Elbert Hubbard is without a peer as a writer in the English language. No less valuable, however, is the article, "The Meaning of Osteopathy in the Healing Art."—Dr. E. M. Sasvil, Montgomery, Ala.

Kindly send me 50 copies of the September "O. H." I consider this number a winner.—Dr. L. R. Bensen, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Here goes for another year's service of "O. H." Osteopathic Health is up to date. It puts osteopathic ideas in a style to my liking and common people can grasp its truths. Don't let me miss this September number. I must have it.—Dr. J. A. Price, Guthrie, Okla.

Send me 300 copies of the September Osteopathic Health. This Elbert Hubbard number is certainly fine.—Dr. H. A. Rehfeld, Fairmont, Minn.

This September Osteopathic Health is surely a great number. I believe every osteopath should use at least 200 copies. There is no doubt of its winning the eyes of prospective patients and the profession will undoubtedly appreciate this high-classed material.—Dr. Glyde W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Your Osteopathic Health service has created so much business that I have not even had time to make out a remittance.—C. A. Wolf, D. O., Chillicothe, Mo., September 28.

Just received regular shipment of October Osteopathic Health. Enclosed find check for same. Send me 300 extra copies, imprinted with card.—Dr. E. J. Gray, 557 Talbot street, St. Thomas, Ont., Canada, October 6.

I like your October Osteopathic Health because it doesn't claim such quick cures as some of the numbers do. We cannot always live up to the few-treatment cures.—Dr. A. B. Cramb, September 29.

Osteopathic Health is all right and my patients like to read them. I have a good practice and am getting results from my treatments and my patients bring me new practice, but I need to educate them so that they can talk intelligently in regard to the treatment.—Dr. Dale H. Craig, Harrisonville, Mo., September 25.

The October Osteopathic Health is certainly a winner.—Dr. L. P. Bartlett, Philadelphia, Pa., October 2.

Herewith renewal of contract for "O. H." for another year. Your journals are trade winners and I cannot afford to be without them.—Frank J. Barr, D. O., Portland, Ore., August 3.

Owing to the increase in practice at Hinsdale, Dr. will devote all her time to her Hinsdale patients. Kathryn Van Velzer has been compelled to give up her city office in the Trude building, Chicago. Hereafter she

Dr. Elizabeth Willcox of Oakland, Cal., spent several days in Chicago this month. Dr. Willcox came East to attend the convention at Minneapolis, afterwards going on to Detroit, Mich., to visit her sister, Mrs. T. K. Tyson. Before returning to Oakland she will visit relatives in Kansas City and Los Angeles.

Attention, "O. P." Subscribers!

OUR friends of THE O. P. family are requested to remit promptly on their subscriptions when they receive notice that they are in arrears. Under the postoffice law a subscription to any paper has to be paid in advance. We are not allowed, as of old, to let a subscriber defer payment to the end of his year. Therefore a subscriber is in arrears in postoffice parlance just as soon as his paid term is up.

This works a little hardship on both of us, for it compels us to take your name off our subscription list if you don't heed our summons—even when we well know you want to stay there and it may deprive you of the paper for a time if you are careless. Yet, in another way, it helps us both to be businesslike, and it's true that the new law makes it easier for us to collect our subscriptions. There is no other way to stay on a publisher's subscription list but to put up the money! Yes, there's another way—for the publisher to violate the law, and we never do that if we know it.

So please make our subscription troubles light, friends of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN family, and remit as soon as notified "it's coming to us."

Thank you heartily.

We know you will.

Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan on "Osteopathic Field Literature" Before the A. .O A. Convention

MUCH discussion pro and con has been indulged in as to the use of literature by those in practice. There can be no successful contradiction of the fact that much of the marvellous growth of osteopathy has been due to the campaign of educational literature having been circulated broadcast—not "cure-all" circulars, but the publication of the truth of osteopathy.

The rule holds good today. We are living in an advertising era and have the right to avail ourselves of its advantages in a sensible manner.

November "Osteopathic Health" Deals With Winter's Common Ills

YOU will find the November issue of Osteopathic Health a valuable aid to your practice at this season. It is a summary of some of the commoner diseases of winter. Standing as we are at the threshold of winter, the attention of every person and every household will be focused on "colds," coughs, la grippe, pneumonia, rheumatism and such ills. What household will be lucky enough to go unscathed of these diseases?

You will profit financially—and at the same time be a good deal of a philanthropist—if you circulate this magazine generously in your field

PRICE FOR SERVICE.

One hundred copies of *Osteopathic Health* a month on annual contract is \$3.00, including envelopes; expressage or postage extra. We will address envelopes on the typewriter to your list of names and mail out your magazines from this office, thus saving you that trouble, for 25 cents per hundred. This plan will practically save you express bill monthly, and we recommend it to patrons in the far west and south—in all places in fact where higher express rates obtain.

If you want your professional card on your edition it will cost you 25 cents for the hundred copies if we have your electroplate in our keeping and 15 cents for additional hundreds of that same edition, if your order is for more than 100.

One-time or occasional orders come at \$3.50 for the hundred copies. Thus patrons who use *Osteopathic Health* systematically twelve months a year save 50 cents a month in price, besides getting the advantage of cumulative benefits from their educational campaign.

It would give us great satisfaction to be favored with your contract order for your office and field literature for the year ahead.

DOUBLE EXTRA!!

Your Opportunity in Winter Diseases

DO YOU think with the fear of pneumonia in his heart the average business man will fail to read whatever he can get his hands on that will tell him how he can escape this dreaded visitation?

No, it isn't likely.

Very well, then, the November issue of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH tells him about pneumonia.

Who likes to have a bad "cold"? Wouldn't the average man and woman do anything, or take any sort of treatment that seemed pretty sure to nip a "cold" in the bud?

This same number tells how to stop or break up a "cold" by osteopathy in two or three treatments.

How many speakers and singers suffering from weak and susceptible throats and hoarseness would give half their incomes to overcome this handicap!

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH for November tells these folks how to get good throats.

Will anybody suffer from La Grippe in your town this winter—suffer worse than he would if he had osteopathic attention? And will you let him suffer and court death for want of information?

This same issue of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH will throw a new light on La Grippe and make patients for osteopaths wherever it is widely circulated this winter.

Is bronchitis a popular visitor in your community?

The November issue tells the people how to get rid of it.

Contents of November Osteopathic Health

A New Light on La Grippe.....	1
Weak Throats Can be Built Up.....	4
Chronic Bronchitis—The Cough That Racks.....	6
First makes a visit, them comes to stay <input type="checkbox"/> How to stop "coughing up".	
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Rheumatism, the Dreadful.....	12
Many ills are misnamed rheumatism <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment good alike for "colds" and strains.	
America's Best Known Journalist on Osteopathy.....	15

Of course those who suffer from rheumatism experience worse times in winter than other seasons. Are you willing to do your part to guide these sufferers where they can get relief?

November "O. H." suggests a way of escape. Now, here is the point:

We have the information about what osteopathy will do for the sick this winter; it is carefully, simply and persuasively written and well printed.

Your fellow townspeople have the winter diseases.

You have the system of treatment that will relieve them.

What is necessary to make your service in demand by those who need you and who yet lack the necessary information to make them realize it, is *information*.

Will you buy our magazines and circulate them, that those who ought to know of osteopathic treatment may get informed?

You will help the sick, help yourself and help us by so doing. It's a good proposition in business where each party concerned shares in the benefits. This is just such a proposition.

Will you send us a good order for the November issue of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH and spread the light of truth in your community? While beginning it is desirable to send us your annual contract and let us send you a hundred copies regularly every month.

Systematic effort in promotion counts just as it does in taking treatment. You should educate your community into a proper understanding and valuation of osteopathy by circulating OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH twelve months a year. Be sure that those who misrepresent osteopathy, those who belittle it, those who say its practitioners are ignoramuses and fakirs keep busy fifty-two weeks in the year.

You rather like your practice to keep up a steady gait twelve months in the year. Why not do your educational work on a system that will favor that situation?

We will promise you eleven more issues just as good as this November issue—yes, some of them better—if you will use our service. May we have the pleasure of enrolling you as a new customer?

Fraternally yours,
THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.,
HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, D. O.,
Managing Editor.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. R. Moseley will be back at his practice in the "Ancient City," St. Augustine, Fla., about November 1. He says he spent a delightful summer assisting Dr. O. E. Lynn, at Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Warren A. Rodman, Boston, is the president of the American Institute of Psychotherapy, "organized for the practice of the healing art by osteopathic and mental methods, and the teaching of psychotherapy." The work of the institute will embrace: (1) Thorough physical examinations; (2) osteopathic treatments; (3) careful inquiry into the mental attainments, needs, and desires of the applicant; (4) mental treatment; (5) courses of instruction in psychotherapy covering (a) the history, (b) the philosophy, (c) the religion, (d) the science (practical psychology), (e) the practice.

Dr. W. A. Preston, '09 graduate Los Angeles College, has located at Aledo, Ill.

Dr. Martha M. Foss is now located at Skidmore, Mo.

Dr. Georgia Carter, of Springfield, Ill., sustained a severe accident September 16. She was seated in her buggy when a grocery wagon ran into it, pulling off a wheel and throwing Dr. Carter out. She was badly wrenched and bruised.

After being out of practice about two years, Dr. Sylvester A. Kennedy has returned to his old location in Butte, Mont., and has opened offices in the Owsley block.

Willington K. Jacobs, student at the A. S. O., has charge of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, vice Dr. Franklin Fiske, resigned.

Dr. A. F. Haag is now located at Evansville, Wis. He says he considers it a fine field and expects to enjoy a large practice.

Dr. Edw. E. Edmondson, recently connected with the Dr. Bush Sanitarium at Louisville, Ky., has resigned from that institution and has opened an office at 409 Phoenix street, South Haven, Mich. Dr. Juniata L. Edmondson is associated with him.

Dr. T. C. Morris, of Spokane, Wash., has moved into offices in the Paulson building, considered the nicest office building in the city. It's a modern, eleven-story structure, and conveniently located.

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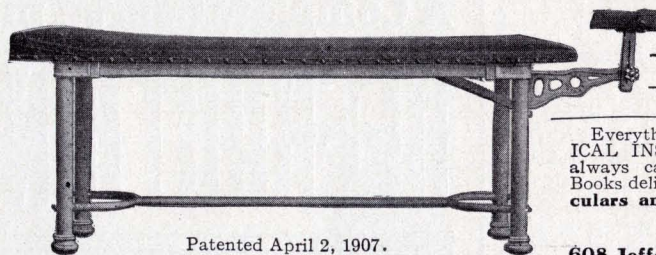
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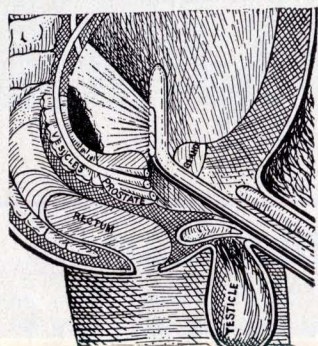


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Dr. Sour of Virginia, Minn., says: "Dr. Overall's book should be read by every up-to-date practitioner, for he will have conditions of the prostate that can only be treated in a sensible way by having a thorough knowledge of this book. Dr. Overall has worked out a system that is original, plain, practical and gives results that no other treatment or method can. He has drawn the curtain aside and there is no excuse for us not now curing these cases or knowing where to send them to be cured."

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Dr. Clinton E. Achorn having retired from practice, Dr. Kendall L. Achorn and Dr. Ada A. Achorn announce that they will have charge of his office and will continue the practice at the same address, 687 Boylston street, Boston.
Dr. W. G. Classen and his wife, Dr. Carrie C. Classen,

have sold their practice in South Haven, Mich., to Drs. E. E. and J. L. Edmondson. Drs. Classen were compelled to give up the practice on account of the nervous breakdown of Dr. W. G. Classen. He expects to spend the winter in the Isle of Pines, where he has a plantation. Dr. C. C. Classen has been offered a very nice professional connection in Chicago, but she may decide also to go South at least for the winter.

Dr. F. W. Hanna, of Anderson, Ind., reports that practice is in excellent condition and a growing appreciation of osteopathy quite evident.

Dr. F. W. Hanna, of Anderson, Ind., lectured before the Health and Happiness Club of that city on the evening of September 30th, his subject being "General Health Culture." The lecture was much appreciated and the local papers gave liberal space to reviews.

Dr. Mary Lyles-Sims, of Columbia, S. C., has returned to her office after a seven weeks' travel in the West, taking in the Yellowstone National Park, Seattle, and other points of interest.

Dr. M. E. Church, of Calgary, Can., has been visiting old friends in Washington state. He says it seemed good to be back among the "old boys."

Dr. J. J. Kaufman, formerly of Parkersburg, W. Va., has opened an office at Cumberland, Md., where he hopes to make his permanent location. He is just recovering from a six months' siege of sickness that compelled him to retire from practice.

Dr. J. P. Burlingham, of Canandaigua, N. Y., was operated on for chronic appendicitis at the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital on September 11th.

Dr. George Wenig and Dr. Addie H. Wenig, of Hamilton, Ont., Can., have been spending holidays on the Pacific coast. They visited Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, points of interest through the Canadian Rockies. They were away about two months and had a most delightful time. They were accompanied by their son, J. Holland Wenig, and their daughter, A. Belva Wenig.

Dr. F. L. Harden, of Dowagiac, Mich., has just returned from a vacation trip to the Seattle fair, Yellowstone Park, and points in California. On his return trip he was called at the office of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

According to the Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch of October 7, Dr. Harry M. Goehring, of that city, will probably be a candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator in opposition to Senator Joseph A. Langfitt.

Dr. C. W. Young of St. Paul, who holds a position of leadership in the Law Enforcement League, has been giving the town a merry campaign this summer and autumn closing saloons on Sundays. The police would not close the "Blind Tigers" until the osteopath vowed he would get after the scalps, and it is said the Lexow Commission and Teddy Roosevelt as excise commissioner never did a better job of closing bars in accordance with statutes.

REMOVALS.

Dr. Frank Ayres, from McPherson, to Hutchinson, Kan.

Dr. I. N. Beall, from Barnesville, to Bellaire, Ohio.

Dr. Laura DeLong, from Reading, Pa., to 96 Engle street, Englewood, N. J.

Dr. W. B. Edwards, from Pattonburg, Mo., to Concordia, Kans.

Dr. Lester I. Knapp, from 63 West 36th St., to Hotel Regent, New York City.

Dr. Delia G. Knight, from 315 West 79th St., to 239 West 99th St., New York City.

Dr. J. H. Leiter, from 39 West 26th St., New York City, to Lancaster, Ohio.

Dr. Lila Lumley, from Dawson to 925 Prudential Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. C. V. McNeal, from 504 Butler Hotel Annex, to 303 Peoples' Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Andrew McCauley, from Sutherland, to Algona, Ia.

Dr. W. E. Matson, from Shreveport, La., to Hannibal, Mo.

Dr. George S. Skeen, from Jacksonville, Ill., to Long Beach, Calif.

Dr. M. Janet Stockton, from Colorado Springs, Colo., to 527 Laramie St., Manhattan, Kans.

Dr. Charlotte Strum, from San Antonio, Texas, to Rock Port, Texas.

Dr. Esther Whittaker, from Perry, Ill., to Gooding, Idaho.

Dr. Clarissa Tufts Jenks, from The Wyoming, to 3020 Macomb St., Washington, D. C.

Dr. A. S. Piper, from Anna, Ill., to 430 West 9th St. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. J. R. Moseley, from Stamford, Conn., to St. Augustine, Fla.

Dr. Frank LeRoy Purdy, from Boston, Mass., to Hornell, N. Y.

Dr. George C. Taplin, from 1069 Boylston St., to 359 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Dr. Dale E. Brown, from 1069 Boylston St., to 359 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Dr. Katharyn G. Tallant, from 755 Boylston St., to 359 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Dr. E. Heath Clark, from 755 Boylston St., to 359 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

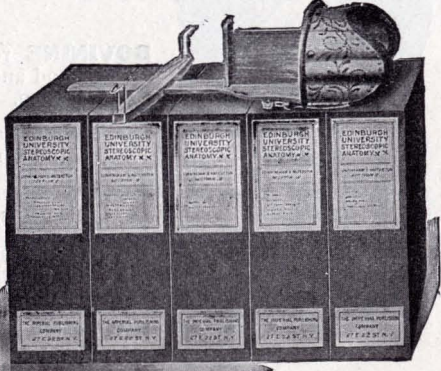
Dr. John A. McDonald, from 39 Huntington Ave., to 160 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

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Dr. C. W. Eells, from Goldfield, Nev., to The Elmore Bldg., Trenton, N. J.

Dr. Alice Patterson Shibley, from The Ontario, to 1854 Mintwood Pl., Washington, D. C.

Dr. George S. Smallwood, from 40 East 26th St., to 18 West 34th St., New York City.

Dr. T. C. Morris, from 412 Nichols Blk., to 421-22 Paulsen Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

Dr. W. L. Thompson, from Sheboygan, Wis., to 313 Matthews Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. William W. Eford, from Chicago, Ill., to Sheboygan, Wis.

Dr. A. F. Haag, from Cadott, Wis., to Baker Blk., Evansville, Wis.

Dr. F. W. Hamilton, from Carrollton, Ill., to Robinson, Ill.

Dr. Ida M. Wright, from Chicago View Bldg., to 1315 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Drs. E. E. & Juanita L. Edmonson, from Louisville, Ky., to 409 Phoenix St., South Haven, Mich.

Dr. Roy T. Quick, from Zanesville, Ohio, to Fredrick, Okla.

Dr. Lucy V. Henderson, from the John Salter residence, to Mary St., Stronghurst, Ill.

Dr. Arthur H. Tuttle, from Winnetka, Ill., to 202 Trude Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Ella Edwards, from 169 Clifton Ave., Louisville, Ky., to 611 West Scott St., Kirksville, Mo.

Dr. Benjamin L. Cole, from 2612 Lafayette St., to 4938 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Antes of Ridgway, Pa., September 21, a daughter.

LOCATION.

Dr. Raymond C. Ghostly, at Harrington, Wash.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Dr. John W. McNeill and Dr. M. Janet Stockton of Colorado Springs, Colo., the latter having removed to 527 Laramie St., Manhattan, Kans.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

Dr. L. Ludlow Haight and Dr. Elsie V. Fletcher-Haight, at 402-404 Hamburger Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

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