

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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Number 4

DR. A. T. STILL
HAS WRITTEN AND
PUBLISHED A NEW BOOK

The Most Notable of His
Literary Legacies to Mankind

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING
A. B., M. D., D. O.

OSTEOPATHY, RESEARCH AND PRACTICE. Andrew T. Still, Limp Leather, \$8.00; Cloth, \$6.00. This, the latest work from the pen of Dr. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, recognized head of a standard and great profession, represents no doubt the ideas that he wishes to impress upon and leave with that profession; and a fitting triumph it is to crown a most useful life.

It was many a year before Dr. Still himself realized the great things that his studies had revealed to him, even after he had made many of the discoveries in the great series of discoveries that constitute the science of osteopathy; and even after he had used them for many years in the healing of those who came to him. And it was years yet before these discoveries developed into the great idea of Osteopathy.

It was nearly forty years after he began to practice these new doctrines before any effective recognition came to him; and even then it was on account of the works he did rather than to the ideas he taught that the recognition came. It was many years yet before the ideas themselves began to be appreciated, even among those who had seen and profited by or who had themselves made use of his methods in the treating of disease. The facts that he had discovered are the foundation of the profession, but the principles behind the facts are the foundation of the science.

And between his lip and the cup of full recognition throughout the world will be no doubt many a year, many a fight, many a misconception and misrepresentation, many an attempt at theft of his glory.

But the real truth of osteopathy is in the great idea at the basis of it; and the real idea, the real credit for the discovery, the real spirit that is behind the greatest revelation, is still enshrined where the belittling efforts of small minds will be unable to grasp it and injure it—in the inimitable writings of Dr. Still.

For Dr. Still is preaching a new point of view with regard to the body. Nothing less than this is osteopathy, and nothing less than this will finally make it the recognized foundation of therapeutics. His patient insistence on the principle, the theory, the point of view, as the greater part

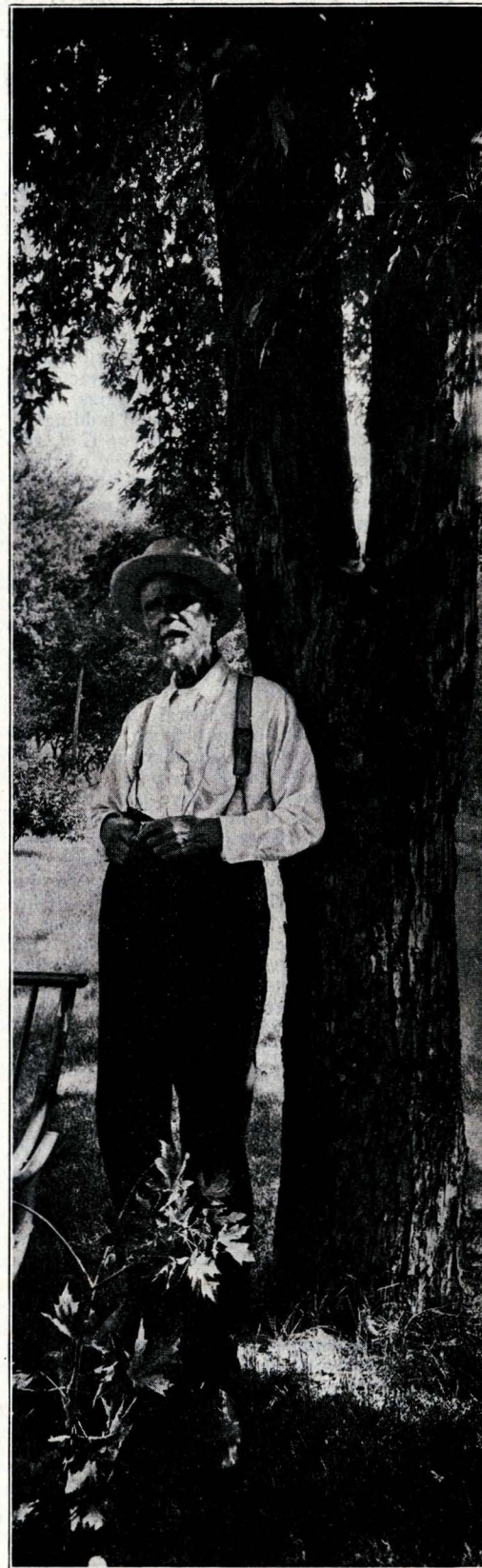
of his new science has been incessant from the first, and shows him to, after all, have the truest grasp of the situation. With this change of point of view once established, there will no longer be any fear of the theft of any part or the whole of his doctrine, so long as the point of view remains unchanged. When this is changed, all is changed; and the practice ceases to be anything else and becomes osteopathy; it cannot detract, but must add to this glory.

No doubt this change must come slowly, even in the general mind of the profession, built up on his doctrines, itself; for it is indeed a most stupendous thing to contemplate. To add to the knowledge of the world is a simple thing—few men do not do that. To add to or change the ideas of the world is a much greater thing, the mark of a great man. But to overturn the established ideas, and carry the whole world to a new point of view is the most stupendous task that can be performed on earth—work for a greater than Hercules; a thing that has been done few times in all of history.

Most important, therefore, it is to grasp this one essential, from which all else springs, and Dr. Still again takes up the burden of it in the first part of the book. And since it is impossible to separate the principle from the mind in which it was born, therefore it is necessary to understand that mind itself. First, then, Dr. Still rightly considers that the osteopathic profession does not consist of the things written in books, but of the students and practitioners; and does not consist of the things they do, but of the attitude of their minds toward the cases that come to them. Osteopathy does not change anatomy, nor invent it. It does, however, make practically a new thing of it, merely by changing the way it is studied, the way it is used, the point of view. The same thing is true of physiology; there is no new physiology, but a physiology changed by the new point of view. The change is in the man studying it, not in the physiology.

So that in this book Dr. Still is talking personally to each of his several thousand "children," talking to their attitudes of mind and presenting his own:

"When reading this treatise on diseases, their



cause and cure from an osteopathic standpoint, I think the reader will soon observe that I am talking to him." One must, therefore, read the book with friendliness and sympathy, or pass it by; it is a personal thing. This attitude has characterized Dr. Still himself in all his dealings and study of and with nature; he is not conquering nature; he is working with nature, trying to understand and sympathize with her. She is very friendly; is deceitful only to the careless, superficial, compromising student; with the honest thinker she is honest. She reveals her secrets to the friendly heart. "I do not expect to quote any other authority save nature," he says.

Only in the perspective of immense distance will the true magnitude of this change be seen, and the immense importance of the inversion be appreciated.

And to what is it due? The dedication itself gives the clue.

"This book is respectfully dedicated to the GRAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER OF THE UNIVERSE, TO OSTEOPATHS and all other persons who believe that the FIRST GREAT MASTER MECHANIC left nothing unfinished in the machinery of His masterpiece—Man—that is necessary for his comfort and his longevity."

In the close of his introduction also he says: "It is only just that God should have the credit." Those who know Dr. Still personally will recognize this as the true keynote of his character, as it is the first characteristic of his writings. How much the world owes to his continual holding his mind to its concept of the competent God, this constant appeal to the last perfection of logic and reason, this seeking constantly to escape from the limitations of human vision and complexity into the great simples will forever be a subject for interesting discussion. How deeply he penetrated into the heart of nature may be surmised from what he found at the bottom thereof. These two things—the working with nature, and the hunting for what has gone wrong in the originally perfect mechanism; and the working not to interfere but to correct, are the cardinal principles at the basis of osteopathy.

The definition of a practical man is one who knows no more, or not much more, than we do. All others are visionary and dreamers. But many visionaries have in the light of later events been seen to have been the most practical of men. So it must be esteemed of Dr. Still, now known to be a practical man, dealing with the work of a most practical architect. We do not deal with the work of a practical architect by enlarging theories upon the subject of his work. He must have had the correct theories to begin with, to get the results that he did. Our business is to examine the conditions as we find them; if the work that was perfect to begin with has come to grief, then some change must have come to it, some accident befallen it. "I found," says Dr. Still (not a theory nor an opinion, but a most strong, uncompromising, practical statement of fact, on which rock all opposing theories, ideas, practices, doctrines, must rupture themselves and go to pieces). "I found mechanical causes for disordered functioning. I adjusted the bony framework and secured such good results that I was encouraged to keep on until now I can truthfully say that I am satisfied that osteopathy is the natural way by which all the diseases to which the human family is heir can be relieved, and a large majority cured." This is the proper definition of osteopathy. "Osteopathy is based on the perfection of nature's work. Man cannot add anything to this perfect work nor improve the functioning of the normal body. Man's power to cure is good so far as he has the knowledge of the right position, and so far as he has the skill to readjust, and no farther."

Besides this intense practicality, there is another characteristic that is stamped on nearly every page of this book, in the shape of continual questions. "Is the blood supply normal? Is the drainage normal?" If our minds grow impatient

with this then the impatience marks the limit of our willingness to think for ourselves. No two cases are alike; and since it is impossible to take into the sick room the knowledge that if the patient has a given symptom, this and this must be the cause of it, therefore, it is necessary to take into the sick room the continuous question. To carry a hide-bound dogma there is to repeat the worst abuses of the medical system, which works by precedent rather than by logic. This part of the doctrine of osteopathy was never better summed up than on the never-to-be-forgotten day when Dr. Still walked into the class room and, after the usual preliminaries, announced that he was going to draw a pig—amid the titters of the students. He picked up the crayon and began to draw, so that with the last few strokes only was it revealed that he had drawn a turkey; then he turned and as the class tittered, he, too, smiled at the quaint conceit—for when Cæsar jests, Rome laughs. But suddenly the apocryphal seriousness blazed from his face:

"How many of you diagnose this as a pig?" he sternly asked.

The whole lesson of osteopathy was completely taught in those few words, and the contrast between it and the previous attitude. In effect this parable says "Don't start with some other person's idea or experience, start with what you can find out for yourself by actual examination. The name matters nothing; it is the actual condition of the patient, as you have been taught to examine it, that matters, and you must keep an open and continuously questioning mind properly to grasp it."

The heart of every osteopath in the world will be touched by the statement that "This book has been written under a physical protest, my health not being good enough for me to enjoy the work of authorship." And all will echo the prayer that all the sympathy with the powers of nature that he has shown may be returned in full measure to this dear Old Man; and that they will still prolong the power to labor in the body of this philosopher, philanthropist, student, humorist, this reverent and practical man, who has built already such a splendid and enduring monument.

But it is the practical part of this work that brings joy to the heart of every osteopathic physician. In this he throws off the mantle of the philosopher entirely and gives specific and careful directions as to just what to do and how to do it. There is no scientific verbiage: "I speak the English language because it is plain. The most abominable nuisance I find between man and his receipt of knowledge is that great cobweb of delusive and incomprehensible words * * * "No words can adequately describe the great value of this part to the practicing osteopath. It is the practical advice of an experienced man speaking with immense simplicity to those who need his help. A quotation from the book describing the treatment of gall stones, in part, will serve to illustrate. " * * * Lay the patient on his back, and bring up the knees far enough to slack the abdominal muscles * * *. While you are sitting on the left side of your patient bring your elbow up towards the patient's right shoulder, lay your hand easily on the side of your patient, letting your fingers extend about three inches below the umbilicus. * * * Lay them flat. * * * Feel easily in the region of the gall duct. Then with your right little finger back of the lump, push it from the gall duct to the left slowly, and easily, holding the little finger firmly to the place. Then bring the next finger alongside of the little finger and firmly hold it to place. Then the middle finger, holding it firmly a while. Then bring the index finger to bear firmly but gently behind the lump. Each finger in turn reinforcing the first. Be patient, move slowly and give the gall duct time to dilate. About this time the lump will disappear. * * *"

There are directions as to specific lesions in a great many cases, and many very fine descriptions as to how to reduce them. On the whole, this seems to be the work that the profession has

been waiting for, and a very fitting achievement it is to crown a most valuable life. It was meet that dear "Pappy" Still himself should be spared to us and the world to write this particular book. No one else could have done it.

You want this book, Fellow Osteopaths. Get it!

Other Osteopathic Factors

Thos. L. Ray, D. O., Fort Worth, Texas.

IN an article on the first page of the September number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, under the above heading, Dr. A. Still Craig, of Kansas City, makes some statements that deserve attention.

Does he contradict himself, when he starts in by saying, "We, all like sheep have gone astray." So said Isaiah, and I believe it is equally true of present day osteopaths," then in referring to Dr. Still's having gotten out of a rut he says, "We have been following his wagon track so closely that we have made a new one, and a rut is a rut for a' that.?"

Webster in defining *astray* says, "Out of the right path. (Lit.) Out of the path of truth. (Fig.)"

It is very hard for the writer to conceive how we have followed the path until we have worn it into a rut, and have gone astray while we are yet in the path.

He says, "I maintain that ten-finger osteopathy is not, has not been, and can not be a complete therapeutic system, and I believe further, that the idea that it is, has worked incalculable harm to the science."

If any osteopath ever had such a conception of our science, he would of a necessity be a failure, for that is what constitutes a masseur. The osteopath has more need for brains than fingers, for he can do well with few of the latter, if well supplied with the former.

I will quote freely from this article, since the doctor has made an effort to quote me without doing so.

There are some good things in the article, as well as some, that are very bad. After asking the question, "Is osteopathy then a failure?" he says, "I answer, it is, and it is not." To show how it failed and how it did not, the following is cited, "Have you not had patients who have surprised you with the rapidity of their improvement, and then when you were expecting the greatest, they have ceased to improve, and notwithstanding your best efforts, they have stood still for a time, and then gradually lost ground? Perhaps, later you took a little different track, or some other practitioner did so, and the patient sailed on to health. In this case osteopathy failed and osteopathy succeeded." The writer in explaining cases like this, knows that he started out on Dr. Still's path, but stumped his toe and fell off and by a research the path was found and osteopathy succeeded. To say that it is and it is not a failure, is a criticism of osteopathy, while further on he contradicts by saying, "I maintain that the fault lies with the osteopath and not with osteopathy." This last assertion is as true as the Gospel, and if we would get it thoroughly grounded, and improve the individual instead of criticizing a perfect science, we would not find it necessary to change our location.

He says, "Ex-President Ray of the A. O. A. I think, in his inaugural, made the ridiculous statement, that what is good enough for Dr. Still is good enough for him. This is ridiculous, in that any American should limit his mental receptivity to the capacity of any finite man."

This would not be half bad if I had said it, for I would thank the Lord fervently, if I could grasp all that A. T. Still's great brain has conceived, and in so saying, would not indicate that I would limit my mental receptivity to his capacity.

What the writer did say was this, "I will not use in my practice, what Dr. Still does not need, and when failures come, I will count them, not as the failures of osteopathy, but as my own, and I will endeavor to so perfect myself in the science, that at another time under like conditions, success may be attained." This was adopted as a motto, by the writer, at graduation, so there is no doubt as to the language used.

If an osteopath uses this as a motto, and will follow it closely, he will be compelled to search for and sift out the things that are good for suffering humanity. We can also, truthfully state, that the community of a practitioner who follows this to the letter will in a few years become so filled with cured patients, that a lame man will not be able to walk down the street without being referred to him.

Truth does not wear into ruts. When Dr. Still got out of the old rut, he landed on a foundation so solid and secure, that it will never be tracked into ruts. There are some of us whose wheels are so wobbly that they have not been able to hit Still's track, except at angles. My opinion at one time was, that his track was elevated in the center and greased, but I am now of the opinion, that we can travel his road, if we will get together often and put new washers on our spindles and new spokes in our wheels.

We are told in the article that our diatetic system is rotten.

Come across Dr. Craig, don't tell us that our apples are rotten without giving us a sample of yours. We like to sample around and see whose system is the best.

The writer believes that the majority, in its decisions, will come nearer safeguarding the true principles of our science, than a minority.

Ten Finger Osteopathy Sufficient

Walter L. Beitel, D. O., Philadelphia.

HERE must indeed be a "decadence" somewhere, either in our practitioners, our practice, in our knowledge of osteopathic principles, or in our inability to intelligently apply those principles, to have brought forth some of the remarkable utterances of Dr. A. Still Craig in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for September under the caption "Other Osteopathic Factors."

For the benefit of some of us—and there are still some of us left—who believe that good old fashioned ten finger osteopathy, if intelligently applied, is sufficient for all bodily ailments I should like to refute some of Dr. Craig's declarations; not so much from my own storehouse of knowledge, for I am still but a seeker, although I have been in practice for some time, but I should like to answer him, mainly, with quotations from the pen of the founder and surely no one is more competent to promulgate the principles of our science than he who gave it to us.

Dr. Craig takes the stand that one proof of our insufficiency lies in the fact that our numbers seem to be diminishing or at least at a standstill and that this marks the first step towards our final decay. To this I would say that if the profession seems to be losing ground or to be even at a standstill as to numbers, this is not, as Dr. Craig seems to think, any sign of our drifting toward oblivion but that a great science has seen one of its faulty features and called a halt to the turning out numberless practitioners without regards to their educational qualifications. It means that we have raised the educational standards to the high plane that our science demands for its students.

That many of the older graduates have discontinued practice, and taken up other vocations is true—and why? Either because they found a more remunerative, and to them a more congenial line of work, or else, due to their low standard of education, and their in-

ability to properly diagnose and intelligently treat the cases which presented themselves, they have fallen by the way side, and been forced from our ranks. It is a case of the "survival of the fittest" and the fault was not with the science, but with ignorance of the science, and it is to our credit, and not to our disgrace, that our number today is smaller but of a superior grade.

As to his statement that "ten finger osteopathy," is not, has not been, and cannot be a complete therapeutic system, I do not believe that any of our good, successful, straight out-dyed-in-the-wool osteopaths will agree with him.

Further he states "The object of osteopathy is freedom of flow of all electric or other fluids, forces or substances pertaining to life. We will never, never, achieve this by vertebral adjustment. The digestive and the nervous system of the nation is still unstrung, and the cure lies in an absolute revolution of the methods of life which brought about this result."

Possibly this is part true. Through "vertebral" adjustment alone, we might not secure the results looked for, but how about adjustment of all the structure involved, vertebra, ribs, ligaments, etc. Dr. Still says "when you have adjusted the human body to the degree of absolute perfection, all parts in place, none excepted, then perfect health is your answer. Nature does the work, if you know how to line up the parts; then food and rest is all that is required."

Further on Dr. Craig remarks "we can promote the freedom of flow by using the natural methods, not in connection with, but as a part of our treatment. These are a part of osteopathy. By natural methods, I mean light, air, water, food, exercise, and right thinking, with especial attention to elimination. How necessary all, and yet how little attention we give them. Your engine may be in perfect adjustment, but let certain parts of it stand idle, and you will find that rust has done it's work. Just as surely you will find that ashes, clinkers and soot will soon ruin it, no matter what the adjustment. Persons are rare, in which these very conditions do not obtain, and in which adjustment is all that they need."

In response to this, I wish again to quote our beloved founder as follows:

"I have but one object in writing on this subject, which is to present the truth as nearly as possible and assist and aid the osteopath to reason from the effect he sees to the cause which in many cases, is unseen. He should never dally with effects, but go back to the cause, which when corrected results in a disappearance of the effect. It is my hope that the osteopath may be hereby better prepared to do his work."

"Osteopathy is a science. It's use is in the healing of the afflicted. It is a philosophy which embraces surgery, obstetrics and general practice. An osteopath must be a man of reason and prove his talk by his work. He has no use for theories unless they are demonstrated. Osteopathy to me is a very sacred science. It is sacred because it is a healing power through all nature. I am very jealous of it, and will accept nothing from any man's pen as a truthful presentation of this science, unless he courts investigation and proves by demonstration that every statement is a truth. It is a science that asks no favors or friendship of the old schools; they have long since acknowledged they have never discovered a single trustworthy remedy for disease. Having been familiar myself for years with all their methods and having experimented with them, I became disheartened and disgusted and dropped them.

"Many fairly good writers on other subjects have made very unsatisfactory presentations of this philosophy. I think a writer on osteopathy should speak from his own experience and

keep his scissors out of the text books of the old schools which stand condemned as fallacious and untrustworthy in time of need.

"I am proud of osteopathy surgery which never uses a knife for the removal of tumors of the breast, abdomen or any other part of the body, until the arterial supply and venous drainage have failed to restore vitality and reduce the system and organs to their normal functioning. Through the arterial supply and the venous drainage a large per cent of tumors of the abdomen and breast will vanish in the hands of a trustworthy and philosophical osteopathic doctor. Osteopaths should never dread to meet the climatic or the diseases of the four seasons of the year. He should go into combat with his knowledge of physiology and anatomy and conduct his patients safely through fevers of all types. He should never fear to take a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, sore throat, measles, pneumonia, typhoid fever, erysipelas, etc., if he is called in a reasonable time. With the knowledge of the arterial blood to build, and the venous blood to carry off, he should hold himself at all times to the tenets of osteopathy, and allow no accumulation of fluids to be retained in any gland of the face, neck or other portion of the body. He should combat these conditions and relieve and cure his patients without the assistance of any adjuncts more than cleanliness.

"About adjuncts, I want to say that when an osteopath explores the human body for the cause of disease, he knows he is dealing with complicated perfection. He must master anatomy and have a fairly good knowledge of chemistry; then he can reason from the effect to the cause that gives rise to the abnormal condition or disease. He cures by the correction of hindering causes to the normal flow of blood and other fluids. An osteopath reasons from his knowledge of anatomy. He compares the work of the abnormal body with the work of the normal body. Adjuncts are not necessary to the osteopath. An osteopath who depends on the use of wet sheets, cold or hot, forgets that the arteries, veins and nerves are responsible for normal temperature and repairs. If he is an up-to-date osteopath his hand is his thermometer; his hand is his syringe. An osteopath kills diphtheria worms with the club of reason, dipped in pure arterial blood."

Again after quoting from the *Medical Recorder* the futility of drugs, Dr. Craig adds "yet with it all we seem to long for the flesh pots of Egypt. Is osteopathy then a failure? I answer that it is—and is not."

The fact that Dr. Craig was able to produce results by other means than by manipulation does not prove that osteopathy is fallacious or other methods superior, but that there is always a tendency toward the normal, and that if given a chance, nature will always respond to any effort tending toward correcting an abuse of either structure or function.

But as to incorporating these methods into our practice and calling them a part of osteopathy, I want to quote again the founder and expositor of our science:

"We have a friendly feeling for other non-drug, natural methods of healing but we do not incorporate any other methods into our system. We are all opposed to drugs; in that respect at least, all natural, unarmful methods occupy the same ground. The fundamental principles of osteopathy are different from those of any other system, and the cause of disease is considered from one standpoint, viz., disease is the result of anatomical abnormalities followed by physiological discord. To cure disease the abnormal parts must be adjusted to the normal; therefore, other methods that are entirely different in principle have no place in the osteopathic system." As we said before, "we believe that our therapeutic house is just large enough for osteopathy, and that when other

We Are Both Working for The Same End

You, doctor, by your strict physical examinations must discover the appalling prevalence of spinal troubles and diseases. In your practice, adapted to giving efficient aid in all such cases, doubtless you have discovered the need of some practical appliance designed on scientific principles, as a substitute for the old, cumbersome and painful Plaster, Leather and Starch Jackets, as an adjunct to your treatment of spinal deformities.

We have such an appliance. We ask you to carefully consider our claims of excellence and effectiveness for

Our No. 1 Appliance.

Light and comfortable to wear, easy of adjustment, bringing the desired pressure upon the parts, made only to individual measurements to meet the requirements of each case, from materials of lasting quality, OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE is the adjunct you need.

"The **SHELDON METHOD** of **CURVING SPINAL CURVATURE**" contains a full description, fully illustrated from actual photographs, of our No. 1 Appliance, in use. Let us send you a copy of this book, and other literature bearing upon the subject of Diseases and Disorders of the Spine. We hope also to interest you in our plan of co-operation with you in reducing the enormous total of sufferers from Spinal troubles which are producing a generation of hunchbacks and cripples. Write to us.

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methods are brought in just that much osteopathy must move out."

To this I wish to say that my vote is always to the effect that osteopathy has never yet "been weighed and found wanting," and I firmly believe that if, when our work apparently did fail, instead of going outside of our science searching for the philosopher's stone, we would search within the human body itself, and follow the tenets of osteopathy our founder has promulgated we shall find that "ten fingered osteopathy," after all was all sufficient and we would become better osteopaths and our efforts would be crowned with success.

The Old and New Osteopathy

M. B. Walkup, D. O., Roanoke, Va.

I FULLY agree with Dr. A. Still Craig that, the ten-finger osteopathy is not, has not been, and cannot be a complete therapeutic system, but I do not agree with him in the statement that the ten-finger osteopathy has worked incalculable harm to the science. It was these old ten-fingered osteopaths that gave osteopathy the start it had. If it is retrograding it is the fault of the present day osteopath, all of us included. I believe in advancing and doing all we can to perfect our science. But it is my opinion we will not make very great progress as long as our fellow-osteopaths flatly contradict statements without being able to substantiate that they are not true.

I do not recall of ever reading that any and all exercise to a lesion was detrimental. In fact, all I do remember of reading or hearing, advise us to give proper instructions in exercise to strengthen the parts. I must admit that I am a little skeptical as to whether a spinal curvature can be corrected or not, without at least proper and specific instructions; and I would have a good deal more confidence as to whether it was corrected or not to have a ten-fingered osteopath examine it than to have any spinograph test it; not saying anything against the spinograph. No doubt they may be useful to some people, but if after we have had from eight to fourteen years' experience in osteopathic practice we can not detect a lesion; and if after all we have been

taught and what we as individuals ought to have learned from practical experience, such as the curve, lack of curve, as to whether there is too much relaxation, too much rigidity, the physiological effect of both, nerve and muscle tissue, etc., we can not tell when, from some or all of these conditions, we have found a lesion, then I can not see how a spinograph could help. I have read and re-read Dr. Craig's article and I am yet undecided as to what he wants to convey to the profession. Is it to advertise his spinograph, or has he a system of exercises and dietetics he wishes us to adopt?

My article in the March *A. O. A. Journal* to which he refers to more than once, was written especially to discourage just such articles and the injustice that some osteopaths do or try to do each other by saying the previous Doctor did not do his duty. We are too prone to look with suspicion and not give our fellow-osteopath credit for what he has at least tried to do. I do not believe there is an osteopath practicing who does not give some instructions to their patients regarding air, food, water, etc., but if we are as ignorant of natural methods and even spinal lesions as Dr. Craig accuses us of being, I must admit that the science of osteopathy is in immediate danger. The Doctor says it is the business of osteopathy to overcome depletion, and that we will never, *never* achieve the object of osteopathy by vertebral adjustment; that the digestive and the nervous system of the nation is all unstrung and the cure lies in an absolute revolution of the methods of life which brought about this result.

Perhaps I did not use proper language to be fully understood, but if the Doctor will again read over my short article, I believe he *could* understand it to mean practically the same as the above quotation. I am doing—as I believe the majority of the osteopaths are doing—the best we can under existing circumstances. I really hope that osteopathy will revolutionize the nation, but I do not expect to see the day. I ask the Doctor in all good faith and good will if he has any system of exercise dietetics, or whatsoever that will revolutionize one human being; that if he has not fraternal spirit enough to give it to us, I ask in the name of humanity to send it to two of his former patients who I am still treating.

Says Dr. Craig's Many Theories Have Weakened His Reason

Murray Graves, D. O., Monroe, La.

IN THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for September there appeared an article by Dr. A. Still Craig on which I would like to make some comments. I believe publishers should be exceedingly cautious about publishing such stuff, as one such article can do more harm than two special editions of *Osteopathic Health* can overcome.

I am really sorry for Dr. Craig. He became associated with McFadden and has his head too full of many theories that are crowding out his reason and lessening his osteopathic force or reason.

When a man gets a "grouch" and criticizes a body like the A. O. A. and does not attend the meetings, I can diagnose his case. I believe he has "indigestion" and, possibly, "splanenic neurasthenia," the new name the M. Ds. have for "the Blues." Dr. Craig has no doubt been disappointed with his many inventions, etc., but if he had used the time spent on them in studying osteopathy he would have been saved to us, for I feel that he is about gone from our ranks.

If everybody would stop worrying about the number of osteopaths we have in practice, the final result, etc., and stop crossing bridges before we get to them and do better, cleaner osteopathic work, the size of the profession and the future would take care of itself.

We have too many pessimists in our profession and such should not be allowed the privilege to write. We need boosters, not knockers. It takes a wise man to be a crank and I am opposed to Dr. Craig applying the name to himself."

Our 1911 Convention

A. G. Hildreth, D. O., President A. O. A.

CHICAGO, 1911, should sound good to all osteopaths. Chicago, full of live, wide awake, hustling osteopaths, is to be our host next year.

Frisco set a pace for entertainment that can never be equalled, let alone excelled, unless it be repeated at some future date in the same city, for no other place on the continent has such natural resources from which to draw. The gathering there was truly an epoch maker; never before during the life of our association has so much been accomplished along so many varied lines, and all seemed to combine in bringing the different factions closer together, and in uniting into one common brotherhood all interests. It was grand! It was great!

And now we turn to Chicago. Each year's meeting seems to be the best and let us hope that it may ever be so. What Chicago may lack in being able to furnish in the way of sightseeing and entertainment we expect to overcome with a program so full of meaty subjects that there will be no time to miss entertainment. With all subjects of dissent and differences so thoroughly settled, as they were at Frisco, leaves the field open for the greatest accomplishment along all scientific lines.

Our research institute work should be pushed with the greatest vigor. The work of our educational committee with Dr. Holloway at its head deserves great credit and the promise from all our colleges of a four-year course at no distant day guarantees the profession an educational foundation unexcelled by any school or schools of medicine in this country, and will in time wipe out any and all question of qualification.

Our legislative policy, now so clearly defined should be maintained with all the power we possess; ours should be a sleepless vigil when it comes to these great questions. The plans for standing legislative committees in every

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Osteopathy is to Be Carried Directly into the Ranks of the English Nobility

Ralph Kendrick Smith, D. O. Boston.

AN English physician who is a son of a celebrated surgeon, the grandson of an English army surgeon, and the great grandson of the official physician of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, has recently graduated from the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and will soon open an office in London. The wife of this osteopath is very closely connected by marriage to the English royal family, her uncle being the Duke of Fife, who is married to the King George's older sister.

It is a curious coincidence that two uncles of this couple were present at the deathbed of the late king, one of them being his physician. Dr. Neil Arnott studied medicine in London



Dr. Neil Arnott, of London, England.

some years ago, but never practiced. He secured his D. O. degree in Boston in June this year. Dr. Arnott is a man of wide experience, and broad education. He has traveled much, and may be well termed "a man of the world." He was a leader in his class at the M. C. O. The case of Dr. Arnott is an interesting one from the standpoint of heredity. His father Henry Arnott, was a celebrated surgeon on the staff of two of the largest hospitals in London. He finally retired from practice, and took holy orders. He is now a canon of Rochester cathedral. His grandfather, James Arnott, was a surgeon in the English army. His great grandfather was the official English physician to the great Napoleon and was with him at St. Helena when he died. The emperor left him his writing table and many other things of great interest. The doctor's great uncle, Neil Arnott, was physician extraordinary to Queen Victoria. His present uncle, on his mother's side, is Sir Richard Douglas-Powell, Baronet, physician in ordinary to King George, ex-president of the Royal College of Physicians, and was present at the deathbed of both Queen Victoria and King Edward.

As if it were not enough to have this large

state as outlined by our national legislative committee with Dr. Asa Williard at its head, should be followed to the letter.

Our membership committee with Dr. C. A. Upton as chairman accomplished great work last year and must be supported and aided in every possible way. There has never been a time when every osteopath, no matter where located, should take as great an interest as now; never has there been the need of unanimous organization as now. We are going to have just such a deep, earnest, united, harmonious organization at Chicago; we are going to show you what it means to be a member of the A. O. A. I say "show you" advisedly, because you will be there. Chicago is centrally located and with the program we have planned to give you cannot afford to let anything keep you from that meeting.

Already Dr. Carl P. McConnell with a corps of able assistants is at work and he has the promise of a number of most valuable papers from the ablest in the field.

This is not to be a convention with all old time people on the program, but together with the oldest and most experienced will be combined a list of our newest, brightest and most talented osteopaths.

We expect to give a fairly full outline of the program not later than January, in order that you may know what to expect and lay your plans early to attend. Moreover, we propose to have at Chicago not only the most and best papers ever presented at an osteopathic convention but also a clinic unequalled in the history of our profession. The clinics will be conducted every afternoon by the ablest and most experienced men and women in our ranks and they will give to the convention their technique: *show you how they do it.*

We shall have at least one hour each day at which any member on the floor of the convention will be given an opportunity to ask questions upon the work gone over that day; this is to be a convention of the profession, by the profession, and for the profession.

With this outline of our work can you afford to miss the meeting? Certainly not! Neither can you afford to stay longer out of the association. Join it and help us all to make of the Chicago meeting the greatest in the history of our conventions. We should gather there three thousand strong; this should be our greatest meeting and it is up to you to help us make it so. All railroads lead to Chicago in 1911. All osteopaths should turn their eyes toward Chicago in July, 1911. All osteopaths should wish to go to Chicago, and all osteopaths should go to Chicago the last week in July, 1911.

Non-Members Wanted

DR. C. A. UPTON and his co-workers on the A. O. A. membership committee are seeking the co-operation of each state secretary and membership worker in the great work of getting a list, correct and up-to-date, of each non-member in every state. As a usual thing the non-member is careless about his own existence or that of any other osteopath becoming known. Such being the case it is up to some member to supply the desired information. With accurate data in the hands of the membership committee and the state secretaries, erroneous directories will be quite an impossibility. Let us all help the cause along and before next summer have properly listed the name of every osteopath in the world.—F. E. Moore, D. O.

On the Alert.

"That handsome doctor at the hotel seems to be an object of interest to the young ladies."
 "He claims to be investigating the theory of germ transmission by kissing."
 "Well?"
 "They're hoping he'll call for volunteers."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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medical history in the family, fate capped the climax, by bringing to Dr. Arnott as a wife, the daughter of another noted surgeon, Sir Alfred Cooper, F. R. C. S. Mrs. Arnott's mother was Lady Agnes Duff, sister of the Duke of Fife, who later married the Princess Royal Louisa Victoria, eldest daughter of King Edward.

Dr. Arnott has been back in England since his graduation, and reports that there is considerable interest in osteopathy manifested in court circles. There is no doubt whatever that the carrying of our practice into the highest social set in England is a very important step in the history of osteopathy.

Dr. Arnott is an extremely enthusiastic osteopath. He has always been a student and during the past three years has investigated osteopathy in a scientific manner in the light of his previous medical training.

Dr. Arnott is already a member of the American Osteopathic Association, the New England Association, and of the Boston and Massachusetts societies. He is very popular among the practitioners of Boston, and has been largely entertained. Even when a student he was always welcome at the meetings of the local osteopathic societies. It is obvious that it is a distinct advantage to any school of practice to recruit in its ranks men of culture and intellect and of high social standing, men who can maintain the dignity of the profession in the highest places.

What an Independent Medical Journal Thinks of Machine Control of the A. M. A.

THE *Medical Brief*, of St. Louis, is a live independent journal of practical medicine. It is progressive and courageous. In the July issue it makes some pertinent remarks concerning the clique control of the A. M. A. It is an editorial under the caption

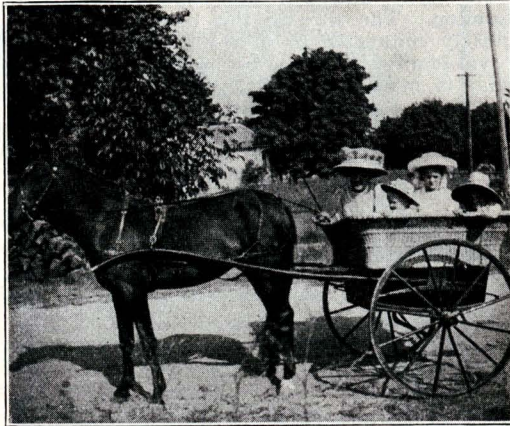
The Machine Grows Stronger.

"The machine was very strongly in evidence at the recent convention of the American Medical Association. There were not the least signs of its weakening. On the contrary, it showed every indication of increased and increasing power. We were about to say that the steam roller went completely over the opposition and turned around and went over it a second time. The more correct statement of the case is that there was no opposition. The opposition was conspicuous by its absence. "My policies" had the entire field, and the executive slate, from beginning to end, went through with a whoop. We watched in vain, and have since searched in the report equally in vain, for the slightest transaction, or even suggestion, that might be looked upon as a concession to the insurgent element.

The only incident which might have had the appearance of such a concession, namely, the resignation of Dr. Simmons as general secretary, was in reality one of the strongest and cleverly executed strokes of administrative policy, and served as an intentional slap in the face to the reformers, for it gave the house of delegates an opportunity to emphasize his re-election, and to make of it a deliberate rebuke to his critics. Nor, so far as this particular incident is concerned, have we any objections to offer. We have never felt, or expressed, any personal animosities in our criticisms even of the clique which controls the association. Our objections have always been directed against the conditions and policies of which these men are the exponents; and unless these conditions and policies are to be radically changed, we would just as soon see Dr. Simmons as anyone else returned to power.

"The representations and demands of the reform element of the association were treated with the usual contemptuous indifference, and of course, under the prevailing mode of procedure, the in-

surgenents had no opportunity of getting before the convention. The same supercilious attitude was maintained to all of the public interests, concerned with matters of health and progress, which do not happen to coincide with the policies and purposes of organized medicine. The man on the firing line of medical practice knows that these interests are exceedingly real, and have genuine claims to notice; he frequently clashes with them, and finds that their criticisms of regular medicine are



Dr. Wilken's Carriage Full of Children.

The above picture represents the four daughters of the family of Dr. J. H. Wilkens, of McMinnville, Ore. This was taken about six weeks previous to the advent of the only son and heir, who was born September 18th, a healthy boy weighing about eleven pounds.

often embarrassing and persistent; he knows, in fact, that the medical profession is the subject of increasing scrutiny and interrogation by an intelligent public which will not be put off and which demands the explanation of several standpoints assumed by organized medicine. But when he undertakes a pilgrimage to the annual convention of his organization, to hear from the oracles what the answer to these interrogations is, he is met with a conspiracy of disdainful silence upon them, and learns that the public welfare can be promoted "only by perfecting our already splendid organization, and by persistently disseminating its influence throughout society." All of which is very flattering to organized vanity, but will not avail the practitioner when these political leaders shall be called to account by the public, as they assuredly will.

"Three important steps were taken by the house of delegates, ostensibly separate and independent measures, but all of which dovetail into each other to form a further girder of strength in the executive machinery of the organization. First of these was an amendment offered to the constitution, providing that all members of county societies shall be *de facto* members of the American Medical Association, and requiring subscription to the *Journal of the A. M. A.* a necessary qualification of such membership. Second was a resolution of the house empowering the board of trustees to go into the journal publishing business, and to issue, in addition to the present *Journal*, periodicals in the various departments of medicine and surgery. And third was a recommendation by the board of trustees, adopted along with the rest of its report, that the committees of the association having similar functions be centralized in a single bureau with a paid secretary and stenographer with headquarters in the *Journal* building.

"The net effect of these combined measures will be to enormously extend the scope and at the same time powerfully concentrate the executive control of the association. It will practically establish a monopoly of organization publications, sweeping out of existence all the state journals of medicine, and eventually shutting out all of those specialty journals which for ethical reasons dare

not, or for economic reasons cannot, defy the organization, while at the same time vastly increasing the circulation of the *Journal of the A. M. A.* And this journalistic and membership monopoly is to be still further strengthened, and the cords of oligarchy drawn still tighter, by the centralization of all similar committees into a single bureau having its headquarters in the office of the *Journal*. Yet it is all effected so quietly, so cleverly and so plausibly, that we question whether half the membership knows it has been done, and the other half will scarcely believe the significance of it now that we point it out to them.

"In fine, the general impression to be gathered from the executive phase of the convention was that the machine is stronger than it ever has been. That this enormous strength is derived, as we have always pointed out, from the color of authority lent to the administration by the numbers and character of the membership, who, however, really knows little of what the few in control are doing. That the bureaucracy knows the nature and extent of its power, and knows that its perpetuation depends upon the strengthening of its machine; hence the steps, such as above recounted, continually being taken to tighten up the machinery. That the machine is already far too strong to be overthrown by any outside agency; hence it can afford to, and does, laugh at criticism and opposition. But that it will eventually meet disaster by reason of its constant contraction upon itself. Unfortunately that disaster, when it occurs, will involve, in the public esteem, the innocent and unsuspecting rank and file of the association, if not of the profession in general, unless the latter can be made to see the situation and to either break the machine (which we have already said we almost believe is unbreakable) or repudiate it."—*The Medical Brief* for July.



[Notice to Publishers! If you have a book worth reviewing that you want praised or blamed on its merits in this column, send a copy to Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, at 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, and be sure he will give it the hooks if it deserves censure. The publisher expressly disclaims responsibility at law for *Ye Book Reviewer's* sins of omission, commission or permission. You've simply go to take chances with his dyspepsia.]

The Internal Secretions and the Principles of Medicine.—Charles E. DeM. Sajous; F. A. Davis Company; \$12.00.

This work should be to the future of medicine what Harvey's work on the circulation of the blood was to the study of physiology—it should be the beginning of really scientific medicine. It has put out of date all work that does not include it, which means all preceding work on physiology and medical therapeutics; if indeed it does not cause such profound changes in these studies as to amount to an entire rewriting of them. My personal conviction is that no one should regard himself as educated in the subject of physiology until he has mastered the contents of these volumes. I find myself unable to think in the subjects of physiology or of etiology, or even of therapeutics, without reference to them.

"The world do move—she do." In no department of the world's progress is the advance more general or more rapid than in the study of the human body. Those who left college as much as five years ago, unless they have kept abreast of the times, must by now be some distance behind them. No man in the medicinal or osteopathic professions can afford to cease educating himself. The work of Dr. Sajous gives him his opportunity. The greater portion of all the progressive work of the last decades has flowered in this work on the internal secretions. It represents the closing of one chapter in the story of thera-

peutic progress, and the drawing to a focus of the lines of the plot, preparatory to the opening of the next chapter. Any one who desires to know what the work of the past years has amounted to, cannot afford to neglect it, much less can anyone who desires to be grounded in the progress of the future afford to ignore it.

This is high praise from an osteopathic reviewer for the work of a "rival" in the medical profession. But the idea of rival professions, quite appropriate in matters economical, perhaps, is yet absolutely out of place in matters scientific. We have suffered enough in the past from this attitude on the part of these "rivals" to know just how niggardly, selfish, unscientific, absurd and childish it is. Let us not withhold, not only that, let us go out of our way to be generous with our praise of the devotion, even if fruitless, of medical students, and lavish of praise for the great successes among them, in which we take pride as the common property of our race. And I sincerely believe that this is the *best* way to attract favorable attention to the immense value of osteopathy, and moreover to call forth a generous attitude, rather than the one that has characterized the past, with its attempts to steal osteopathic thunder, and to deny any possibility of virtue in osteopathy itself.

In the case of this work of Dr. Sajous, however, every syllable of the praise is deserved. What is this great work, then, that is to take such a place?

When the body has completed its growth, the vital energy, which is inexhaustible, turns to the increasing of its dynamic energy; from causing the increase of tissue it turns to the formation of fluids of high potency, and to otherwise increasing the *efficiency* of the organism. The suprarenal gland is the organ in which this is chiefly carried on. It represents to the body what the flower and fruit is to the plant. It can be readily imagined then what an immense part the secretions of this gland play in the evolution of a man out of a jellyfish! Wherever there was need of increasing the potency of any activity within the body, whether of muscle, gland, or nerve, it was to these glands that, to judge from the work of Dr. Sajous, appeal was made for the power needed to make the increase. Their products then became incorporated physiologically in the functioning of all glands and very nearly all activities, since all have increased immensely in potency. So also, when power is needed to fight invading toxins, or germs, it is to these glands that appeal is made for the necessary power. These glands, that is, determine the fighting capacity of the body against germs, and determine very largely the symptoms of the infective diseases. The description of the functions of these glands is the most important single contribution to physiology since Harvey, and the description of the autoprotective mechanism ranks next to the work of Koch.

Its importance to the osteopathic profession also is great. On page 29, for instance, is the statement: 1. *The functions of the adrenals are actively enhanced by stimulation of the splanchnic nerve, and appear to be increased in the same way by poisons.* 2. *The functions of the adrenals appear to undergo overstimulation when a sufficiently active toxic is present in the blood, the result being either haemorrhage into the adrenals per se, or inhibition of their functions.* We would interpret this as a statement to the effect that stimulation of the splanchnic nerve was a far more sure, safe, quick and accurate method of enhancing the functions of the *AUTO-PROTECTIVE MECHANISM* than the exhibition of any chemicals.

Also it is noted in Vol. 1, p. 497, that the pituitary body is an organ for the transforming of chemical stimulation from the blood and other sources into mechanical or nerve stimulation for the governing of the activities of the various glands of the autoprotective system. That is to say, that even in this pre-eminently chemical mech-

anism, mechanical stimulation is relied upon by the body itself for the proper governing of its activities. These are in effect endorsements of osteopathic doctrines.

These are not the only points that are very clear supports of osteopathic doctrines. It is inevitable that if osteopathy is true the general trend of medical thought should be more and more towards it. It is, to us at least, an endorsement of the mind of Dr. Sajous that he should come so close to the osteopathic position, even as the principles he enunciates are themselves an endorsement of parts of the work of Dr. Still. Another point in which Dr. Sajous' work agrees with Dr. Still's work is in Sajous' description of these glands as a group under the title of the *AUTO-PROTECTIVE MECHANISM*. Dr. Still long ago said that the body manufactures its own medicine. Sajous goes if possible farther, and says that we have what amounts to a medical doctor within the body; and it further follows that just as the doctors themselves seldom take medicines, so should this internal physician be allowed to get along without them; he is able to get along without them far better; all that he needs is sufficient strength; stimulation if need be; but he should in no case be made to act under compulsion.

This work is now passing through its third edition—time enough for it to have taken the hold that its importance warrants upon the medical mind. It is unfortunate that it has not done so—as an examination of current medical literature and conversations with canvassers for medical houses seems to indicate is the case. Perhaps the changes it introduces are too great, as is the case with osteopathy, to make it possible for the general mind which is synonymous with the greatest conservatism of mind, to adapt itself to it seriously in so short a time. But the extremely high endorsements given this work by various prominent osteopathic physicians should carry it rapidly to a position of some importance with that profession. It is worth a post-graduate course.

Of still greater importance to the osteopathic profession is the clearness that it gives to the osteopathic procedures in infective diseases, diabetes, Bright's disease, and such diseases. When it is known that the glands of this mechanism are the great fighters in germ diseases, and that inefficiency of them is responsible for Bright's disease, it becomes merely a matter of locating the osteopathic centers to have the finest possible control over these conditions. Personally, since reading these columns I have found them of the greatest assistance. It must appear to anyone that if there is in the body a mechanism that acts to it as a doctor, then this mechanism becomes of great importance in all diseases. But to the osteopathic physician, who has such a simple and effective method of control, this mechanism assumes a greater importance than to anyone else.

(Note: Dr. Tucker promises to give soon, some account of his investigations of osteopathic centers for controlling this autoprotective mechanism.)

Must Women Suffer Everlastingly? James Hegyessy, M. D., D. O., N. D., Opht. D. \$2.50.

"My faith in the physical redemption of women by correct living is perfect and constant," says Dr. Hegyessy. In his book he resumes the original function of the doctor and teaches the people.

The subject will not down. No one can deny that it, the sex problem, is a matter for gravest consideration; one of the gravest before civilization; and it forces itself more and more to the fore. It seems to be claiming quite some attention from writers in the osteopathic profession.

Dr. Hegyessy's "license to exhort" consists in the possession of four degrees, as above shown. His sermon is not couched in scientific language—indeed many of the positions he takes seem to us a trifle bizarre; as for instance when he says "prenatal influence is a science—" Many other statements look much less scientific than hortatory, as for instance the statement that most diseases arise in the stomach and the further interesting statement that "I admit that women are called the weaker sex, but only because they have *made* themselves so by the insane desire to have small waists. The corset is the greatest enemy of womankind." A good many other exaggerations appear throughout the work; but it is not the less therefore excellent exhortation; and the practical advice on the subject of sex relations will probably make many a grateful reader.

The reviewer for *THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* will always and without exception condemn those writers who seem to be ashamed of their osteopathy, or to belittle it, or assume any of the credit for its discovery. Dr. Hegyessy sins slightly in this respect. On the title page, after giving all his degrees, he boldly declares himself an *Osteopathic Physician*, and in his personal advertisement preceding the preface he in italics repudiates drugs; but in the text he declares "I shall break away from old theories * * * and shall show how ill health is caused by derangements, etc. I shall lay down seven primary principles of health," and then follows with some principles of osteopathy. Some pages later he invites a consideration of Dr. Still and gives an excellent definition of osteopathy, but leaves it to be inferred by the uninformed that his position in the matter is his own, and that Dr. Still backs him up. No doubt this was not intentional, but it is also true that a little more care might have been used in the matter.

The book contains enough advice on dietetics and other subjects to make it possible to recommend it to those needing its advice on sex relations without direct affront.

NOVEMBER OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH

is an
Illustrated Number

CONTENTS:

How "Bad" Mechanism in Our "Joints" Makes Sick.

Osteopaths Begin at the Foundation of Health.

There Are Many Different Sorts of Lesions.

Cut Off Nourishment to Any Organ—It Soon Gets Sick.

Lesions of the Spine Cause Pressures on Nerves.

How the Spinal Cord Needs an Even Flow of Blood.

Any Form of Sickness May Come From Lesions.

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*Editorial**Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!*
"How to the line, let chips fall where they will"

Vol. XVIII OCTOBER, 1910 No. 4

DR. CRAIG AND HIS CRITICS.

Dr. Craig's article in the last issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN has evoked some rather stringent comments and criticism, some going so far as to say that he has wandered beyond the limits of sound osteopathy, and by his "heresies" has forfeited his right to be called a member of the profession.

We believe, however, that Dr. Craig is a true osteopath and sincere in his allegiance to the principles enunciated by Dr. A. T. Still.

The training of every osteopath teaches him the value of hygiene, dietetics, exercise, etc., and no man of intelligence can be in practice long before coming to realize that the mental attitude and condition of the patient is also important and must be considered. The efficiency of hydropathy and exercise in certain cases also have been long recognized.

These things are, in fact, a part of the heritage that belongs to all physicians of what ever school, and the osteopath who neglects to appropriate them and make them a part of his armamentarium upon occasion is narrow and may curtail his usefulness to his patient at times where with a broader mind, he could accomplish more good.

We are persuaded, moreover, that the majority of our osteopaths fully recognize these facts. The difference between Dr. Craig and his critics is more a matter of emphasis than of disagreement in fundamentals. The great bedrock truth of osteopathy that structural misadjustments cause disease cannot be overthrown. It has been demonstrated beyond question or doubt. The true osteopath keeps this principle ever before him and bases his practice on it; but when this is granted there is room to admit the usefulness of supplementary measures upon occasion.

After a lesion has been corrected a prescribed course of exercise may be found the easiest way to prevent a patient from again developing a similar lesion or to so strengthen weak parts as to eliminate the chances of undue strain that might result in a lesion, or to so build up the general constitution as to develop certain functions to full capacity.

Again, in certain cases hydropathy might

secure relief for a patient more quickly than it could be affected by purely osteopathic procedure; but at the same time, osteopathic adjustment to remove the lesions should be made so that any subsequent recourse to hydropathy would be unnecessary.

The main object of the true physician is to secure for the patient the quickest relief and permanent cure. We osteopaths cannot afford to neglect anything that tends to these ends.

The truth of osteopathy is so profound and so impregnable that we can build on it with absolute assurance that we have a strong, unshakable and sure foundation; but we restrict ourselves with unnecessary limitations if we refuse to recognize in any way, or use when we have occasion, other truths and systems of merits that can be co-ordinated and harmonized. Our foundation is worthy, let us be broad and progressive so that the superstructure may not lack in grandeur or capacity.

OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINATIONS.

Osteopathic examinations as now conducted by our various state examining boards are widely divergent in character, severity and form, as well as in method of procedure. This is not only vexatious to new graduates applying for license and to osteopaths desiring to change their location from one state to another, but it is also detrimental to the establishment and maintenance of a high grade of qualification throughout the country.

Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Board of Osteopathic Examiners, is engaged on plans looking toward the unification of the character of examinations by osteopathic examining boards. This is a praiseworthy and important undertaking and Dr. Snyder should have the hearty support of our various state examining bodies. It is also highly desirable that our several osteopathic colleges interest themselves in this work, as they are in a position to render the profession a service of considerable value by extending to Dr. Snyder such assistance as he may need in this arduous, but really essential movement.

CONCERNING NEW YORK STATE.

Dr. Ralph H. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y., very painstakingly prepared an article for publication in THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, acquainting the profession with an opportunity existing for practitioners who had been in the field five years to come into New York State and be admitted to examination.

Dr. Williams prepared this article in June in ample time, he supposed, for the suggestion to be effective. As a matter of fact, through delay in delivery, the article did not reach this office until too late for the July issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. It was scheduled for the August number, which would still have given time enough for those who wished to take advantage of the opportunity pointed out to comply with the necessary conditions. On account of the exhaustive report of the San Francisco Convention, which appeared in the August number, a great deal of matter prepared for that issue was crowded out and, through an unfortunate oversight, Dr. Williams' article, which we had fully intended to run, was omitted. It appeared in the September issue, but as it has since been pointed out to us, it was too late to be of any advantage to those desiring to secure a New York State license.

In view of the fact that in times past the profession in New York State has been accused of willfully making it impossible for anyone not already in the field to get into the state, we consider it only just to Dr. Williams and to the profession in New York State to make it plain that the late appearance of the article was through no intention or fault of Dr. Williams.

Incidentally, it may be stated that those who have accusations against our New York State osteopaths in this connection must have done so

through a misunderstanding of the law, as if the law is carefully read it will be found that due consideration and provision is made for those osteopaths in good standing outside the state who desire to practice their profession there.

In this issue we are publishing an article by Dr. Williams relative to reciprocity in New York State which will be of value to those who are interested in this field.

OUR COLLEGES IN ATHLETICS.

There is every indication that all our osteopathic colleges will be represented by foot ball teams this coming season. This is as it should be. Our colleges should be able to develop good strong athletic material and, if our boys meet with the success on the gridiron that we believe they will, osteopathy will secure some good free publicity in the sporting pages of newspapers throughout the country that will bring the science to the attention of people who have never given it any consideration heretofore. Osteopathy is just beginning to receive deserved recognition in the base ball fraternities by reason of some successful treatments given to professional base ball players for the reduction of dislocations, strains, sore arms, etc. There is wide scope for osteopathic service of a special kind among professional base ball players and all-round athletes and the development of some good strong foot ball teams, in connection with the good work already done among the base ball players, should help to bring this phase of osteopathy into prominence and cause men in this class of work to realize the great benefit to be derived by them from osteopathic treatments. We shall watch the records of our football teams with considerable interest.

A Timely Discovery

WINTER is coming on. With it will come Thanksgiving day and Christmas, but also the innumerable caravan of coughs, colds, and catarrhs. A considerable part of the time of a large proportion of the population will be given up to sneezing, snuffling, and the handling of handkerchiefs. Just in the nick of time comes the news of a preventive.

Inoculation with the appropriate anti-toxin can take from winter some of its terrors. The old, simple belief was that colds were caught by sitting in a draft, or wetting one's feet. Now we know that the bacilli of colds—it is not necessary to give the terrifying names the men of science have given them—lurk in the nasal passages and around the tonsils. They lie in wait for the moment when the power of resistance of the individual has been weakened by a chill or physical over-exertion. Then they spring to arms and we have caught a cold.

Take a hair of the dog that bit you. Similia similibus curantur. At some of the big London hospitals they are manufacturing from the dead bacilli of a cold a serum which numbs the living ones for a year. If any one addicted to colds—there are persons who make them a specialty—were inoculated now with some of the serum he would be immune during the coming winter. He could sit in drafts or pass from hot to cold rooms with impunity.

Chicago needs this antitoxin. The community looks to the expert bacteriologists of the hospital or of the department of health for it. They ought to set about its manufacture. If there were a supply on hand now, what a quiet, restful winter we should have. A cold would cease to be a valid excuse for staying away from church or work. The prima donna could not plead one as an excuse for disappointing music lovers.

On the whole we are a law-abiding people and only a few require an immunity bath to escape prison. Nearly all of us need and would enjoy the immunity against colds which inoculation with the newfangled antitoxin would give.—Chicago Tribune, September 27th.

Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, of Boston, Osteopathic Pioneer, Honored by Famous Old School Institution and a Leading Medical Association

THE Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston is famous as one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world, and is known as one of the most conservative hospitals. It is particularly interesting therefore to know that an osteopath has been given an appointment in this institution. This is the first time that such a thing has happened at the hospital and we believe that it is the first time an osteopath has ever been so honored by any great hospital of the old school.

Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, of Boston, is the osteopath who has received this distinction. He began serving his appointment during the past summer, taking up his duties immediately at the conclusion of his studies in the Harvard Medical School summer course in orthopedic surgery. Dr. Smith was also recently appointed orthopedic surgeon to the Chelsea City hospital and is conducting there an orthopedic department for the treatment of all joint conditions.

But perhaps more significant still as indicating the changing attitude of the old school towards osteopathy, is the fact that Dr. Smith was invited to occupy a place on the program at the annual convention of the American Association for Clinical Research. In response to this invitation, Dr. Smith on September 28th addressed the association, the title of his paper being "Research Work in Mechanical Therapeutics." The address was very well received and Dr. Smith was later elected a member of the society. As far as we know, this is the first time in the history of osteopathy that a member of the profession has been invited to address a national medical convention.

One other distinction that has come to Dr. Smith lately is his appointment as associate editor of the *American Journal of Physiologic Therapeutics*, a well known publication devoted to non-drug treatment of disease. He will have charge of the department of mechanical therapeutics and expects to be able to make the magazine an important part of our osteopathic literature.

Dr. Smith is one of our stalwart pioneers and has long held a prominent place in our ranks. He is a trenchant writer and a vigorous speaker. He has contributed frequently to our literature and has made a specialty of popular lectures. He is a whole-hearted enthusiastic believer in osteopathy and by untiring work by means of his pen, voice and skillful professional work, has done much to extend the prestige of the science and put it on a high plane in the east.

The *National Encyclopedia of Biography*, in Vol. 14, has this to say about Dr. Smith:

SMITH, Ralph Kendrick, physician; was born at Bangor, Maine, June 6, 1873; son of Frank Kendrick and Martha (Johnson) Smith. He is a direct descendant of the famous discoverer and revolutionary war hero, Capt. John Kendrick, of whom the "Old South" historical pamphlet says: "By two noteworthy achievements over a hundred years ago he rendered a service to the United States unparalleled in our history. His ship, the *Columbia*, was the first American vessel to carry the Stars and Stripes around the globe, and by her discovery of the great river of the west (the *Columbia*) she furnished us with the title to our possession of that magnificent domain of Oregon, Washington and Idaho." Capt. Kendrick purchased vast tracts of land there, on account of which Dr. Smith and the other descendants have a claim pending before congress for many millions of dollars. He received his education in the high school of Bangor and the University of Maine. In 1892 he became a newspaper editor and

staff correspondent, being connected with the "Herald," "Advertiser" and "Journal" of Boston, Mass. Having all through his youth a liking for the exact sciences, especially anatomy and medicine, he turned naturally toward the healing art. Osteopathy, after a thorough investigation, appealing to him as a distinct advance in scientific procedure, he took his degree at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy in 1900, and five years later began a post-graduate course and courses in dispensary and hospital work. Although the laws of Massachusetts did not then require it, Dr.



Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, of Boston.

Smith went before the state board of registration in medicine, was examined and was given a license to practice medicine and surgery in all its branches. In 1904 he became professor of comparative anatomy at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and in 1907 clinical demonstrator of osteopathy. He served as visiting physician and surgeon on the staff of the Salem street dispensary during 1904-07, and was connected with the Chelsea City Hospital during 1907-09. In 1904 he created the department of biology at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy and established a course of lectures and laboratory exercises in comparative anatomy from an entirely new standpoint, i. e., the point of view of the anatomical physician who considers health and disease from the mechanical aspect. This course serves as a foundation for the intelligent study of scientific osteopathy. He is the inventor of an instrument of diagnosis called the spinometer, which is used for exact measurement of the extent of variations from the normal in

the body framework. He was the first editor of the *Massachusetts Journal of Osteopathy*, and has contributed leading articles for *Health Culture*, *Osteopathic Health*, *THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN*, *Osteopathic Herald*, *Osteopathic World*, *American Journal of Osteopathy*, and other magazines. As a lecturer Dr. Smith has made a specialty of addressing women's clubs upon osteopathy and various phases of preventative medicine, notably diet, exercise, dress reform and child culture. In his writings and lectures he strives to impress upon the profession and the public the basic truths of the school of osteopathy, to correct erroneous ideas and to maintain the dignity of this system on the highest plane.

Dr. Smith is an active member of the American Osteopathic Association, the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, the New England Osteopathic Association and the Boston Osteopathic Society. He presided over one of the first New England osteopathic conventions in 1904, and served as Massachusetts agent of the national association in the collection of funds for the osteopathic research college. He is also a member of the Boston Browning Society, the Pilgrim Fathers and the Loyal Association, and is regent of Jamaica Plain council, Royal Arcanum. He was married Dec. 13, 1894, to Violet E., daughter of Rev. Albert E. Houghtaling of Philadelphia, Pa., and they have three sons: Cecil, Eric, and Roy Smith."

The osteopathic profession has reason to be proud of the achievements of Dr. Smith and the creditable prominence he has acquired. It is pleasing to note that men of his caliber are flocking to the osteopathic fold in increasing numbers, and the day is not far distant when its prestige, reputation and influence will make it the most highly regarded of the various systems of the healing art.

Reciprocity in New York State

EDITOR, THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:— I take pleasure in advising you and through your columns, the osteopathic profession, that reciprocity in osteopathic licensure exists between New York and certain other states.

The law on the subject reads as follows: "Applicants examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article, may without further examination, on payment of \$25 to the regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an endorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a regents' license issued after examination."

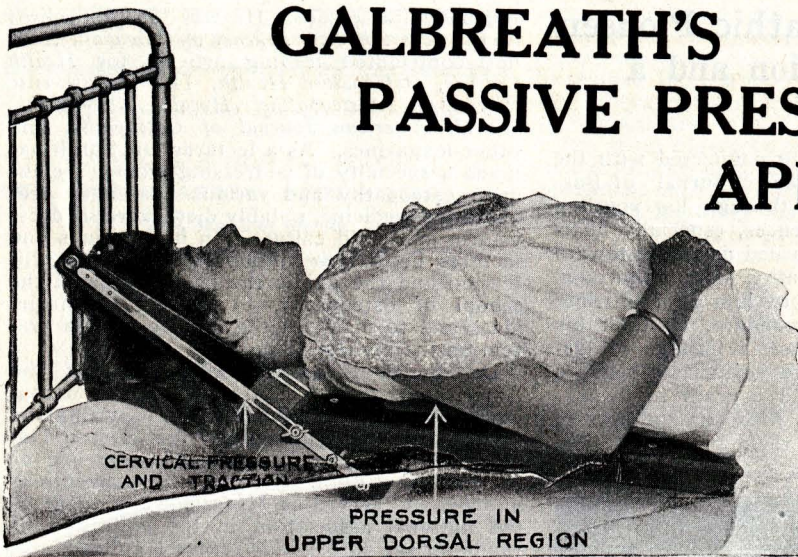
Under this clause New York has entered into medical reciprocity with the following states: Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

The matter of osteopathic reciprocity is somewhat complicated by the fact that in some of these states which have osteopathic legislation, the standard for osteopathic education is different from the standard for medical education and in order to determine the question of osteopathic reciprocity, it will be necessary to submit the requirements in each state in order to determine whether or not they are the equivalent of the requirements in New York.

This has been done in the state of Indiana and one Indiana license has been endorsed. The law in Indiana requires the same standard for preliminary education and professional education as is required in this state.

In this particular case the applicant had graduated five years ago after a two-year course and had taken the examination in Indiana. While the applicant had not completed a three years' osteopathic course as required

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by the law at this time, the five years reputable practice was accepted as the equivalent of the additional year in college.

Reciprocity only embraces those who have been licensed after examination, and who have had the preliminary education required by the law of New York state.

Application for the endorsement of a li-

cense under the reciprocity clause should be made to the Examinations Division, New York State Education Department, Albany, N. Y."

If I can afford any one information on the subject I will be pleased to do so.—*Ralph H. Williams, D. O., 803 Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y., member State Board Medical Examiners.*

The Osteopathic Concept

THERE seems to be more or less controversy in the osteopathic profession on two points of immediate vital import to our development, namely, the independent board versus the composite one, and the M. D. degree versus the D. O. It occurs to me the practical solution of these problems hinges entirely upon a thorough understanding of osteopathic tenets and its relations to present day situations and requirements. Theoretically and ethically the composite board, and the granting of the M. D. degree by our colleges appears logical and at first blush one would be tempted to favor them. But when one analyzes the situation, and obtains a little of first hand experience in various states and reviews the osteopathic history of the past decade and a half his views must be changed. Osteopathic history is being made at a rapid pace. There can be no question about our evolving, but there can be much question about the best methods for developing, particularly when we hold the key. Theory is very well, but one stubborn fact may upset a cart load of theory. In other words, our premises must be based upon the present day situation, and not upon theological protoplasm alone. Love your enemy is all right, provided the love is reciprocated or the first law of nature—self-preservation—is not in the balance.

Osteopathy is great because its merits are inclusive of a broad field. Osteopathy is a system of healing, not alone a method of treatment. It is a system or school because it has a distinctive and embracing etiology, diagnosis, pathology and therapy. Other schools are divergent on the therapeutic plane only. Therapeutics can amount to but little if it is not based upon the other factors, and those factors consist of etiology, diagnosis and pathology. Thus the reason of an unstable and shifting therapy of the drug schools. What will make a school of the healing art stable, consistent and hence scientific is, first, its etiology, and therapy, for the latter, at best, is only a means to an end. Osteopathy presents this neces-

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sary fundamental, logically and practically, based upon the bedrocks of anatomy and physiology.

To the layman anatomy is anatomy, nothing more nor less; the body is made up of well known component parts like any mechanism. And all that is necessary for a clear understanding of the body structure is to obtain some standard descriptive anatomy and study the same. Anatomy is anatomy, to be sure, but how little of it we know! Nothing could be more egotistical than to pride ourselves upon the anatomical knowledge we possess. Text book anatomies barely outline the subject; all of it is good as far as it goes. But what a wealth of material still to be unraveled, not only at the autopsy and in the dissecting room, and in the histological laboratory, but in the clinical room and at the bedside! Anatomy is anatomy without doubt, but what do we know about the nervous and vascular systems, about the interrelations of segments and organs even on the mechanical plane alone, and about a score of other anatomical problems? Relatively, almost nothing. Take the fascia which Dr. Still has said so much about, and which is so richly supplied with vessels and nerves, what do we know of it? Just so long as we study the same texts as the M. D.'s, and not qualify the statement by saying our purpose, our use, of this knowledge is entirely different, is it any wonder the laymen gets the idea anatomy is just anatomy whether D. O. or M. D? Dissection, if carefully done, shows one that the text books give but little of the finer structures. It is comparatively easy to dissect our prominent tissues, but it is another thing to study the truly important minutiae. Of viscus innervation alone we know comparatively little. The greatest book of the future will be an osteopathic anatomy exemplifying in every paragraph the soundness of osteopathic principles. What a rare opportunity for a skilled practical anatomist to present anatomy, not only descriptively, but osteopathically from the standpoints of both structural and functional relationship, showing how structural perversion disturbs function. A life work, to be sure. Herein, structural perversion, lies the key to the osteopathic school—the characteristic or distinctive feature. If this is not a huge basic fact in the healing realm all the osteopathic angels cannot save the day. The profession is not in need of an osteopathic Moses, but the science does require a little structural exploiting. And who is going to develop this feature? The composite board? The M. D. degree? or perchance, leave it to the medical millenium? A thousand times no. This is our message. If not, why are we dallying with it? The spirit that gave osteopathy birth is still with us. Its potentiality is literally tremendous and only lacks sane, careful and conscientious attention in order that transference to irresistible forces is forthcoming.

There are the subjects of physiology and pathology. Some one has said pathology is perverted physiology. But it strikes a student that the most distinctive feature of medical physiology is the gaps, the unknown. And still we hear it stated by good authority pathology is fairly well developed. Something incongruous here. The fact of the matter is medical pathology is good so far as it goes, but it does not take into consideration many initiatory phases; it has not been able to account for this. Here is where osteopathic pathology, or a more extensive pathology, if you prefer the term, will fill an important gap. When the anatomical is adjusted the physiological will potentiate; what a world of truth here. The medical profession is great intellectually and numerically, but really is it not a wise man that will take care of his fences first?

How about osteopathic diagnosis? Has it been of service? Yes, but you know a few of our colleges put into practice that a good general rub and finger and toe flexing, with a little biochemic instillation on the metaphysical plane will suffice pretty well. Sort of a spiritual vibratory overhauling, methinks. But here like them, I see, I am getting away from the subject. So between the drug dopers and the spiritual jugglers enters the same osteopathic adjuster who really knows

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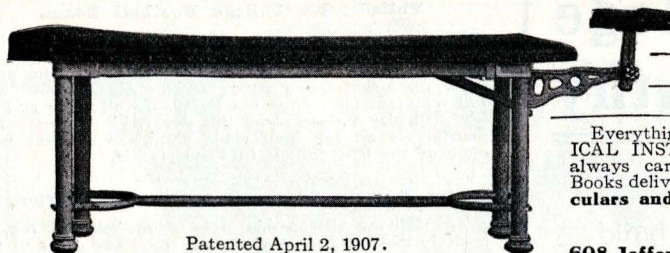
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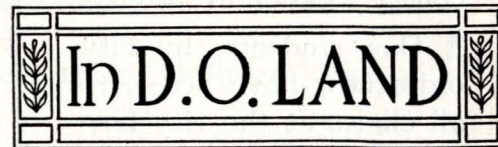
by experience that osteopathic diagnosis is a big vital part of general diagnosis.

Let us remain what we are, or should strive to be, good, all around osteopathic physicians. The public needs us. The scientific world will respect us. There is a world of clinical and scientific work to be done; and work of the highest character. The medical schools have signally failed to get the results we are securing. It is our prerogative and duty to utilize modern hygienic and surgical methods. Not extraneous bolstering but internal development is needed. Why chase known false gods? Why flit from a flower into the mud? Attempting to plaster on a thin veneer of medical respectability over our vile science will make us neither fish nor fowl. Why be nuts for the political M. D.?—*Carl P. McConnell, D. O.*, in the *A. O. A. Journal* for May.

Killing the Goose Again.

The old family physician being away on a much needed vacation, his practice was entrusted to his son, a recent medical graduate. When the old man returned the youngster told him, among other things, that he had cured Miss Ferguson, an aged and wealthy spinster, of her chronic indigestion.

"My boy," said the old doctor, "I'm proud of you; but Miss Ferguson's indigestion is what put you through college."—*Everybody's*.



Still Knocking.

Mrs. Stubb—"John, this health magazine states that more bachelors take Turkish baths than married men."
Mr. Stubb (smiling)—"Well, that's nothing extraordinary, Maria. You know, there are lots of married men whose wives keep them in 'hot water' all of the time."

North Carolina Society Incorporates.

The North Carolina Osteopathic Society has filed a certificate of incorporation with the State Secretary. The principal office will be at Raleigh. The incorporators are: Dr. H. W. Glascock, Raleigh; Dr. A. R. Tucker, Durham, and Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro.

New Osteopath on Washington State Board.

Governor Hay of Washington state has appointed Dr. Louis L. Garrigues, of Spokane, a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners to succeed Dr. J. Clinton McFadden, whose term has expired. The term of Dr. Garrigues runs to May, 1912.

Daddy's Remedy.

Doctor (to head of the house)—I told your wife if the baby doesn't thrive on fresh milk to boil it.
Head of the House—Why didn't you tell her to spank it? Besides, milk is a luxury.

Hudson River North Meeting

The first meeting for the season of the Hudson River North Osteopathic Association of New York State was held October 8th at Schenectady. Dr. Maus W. Stearns read a paper on a case report, there were several interesting discussions and plans were mapped out for the year's work.

Meeting of Chicago Osteopathic Association.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held October 6th, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Dr. Fannie E. Carpenter read a paper on "Goiter" and there were further discussions on arrangements for the national convention next year. State legislative matters also received attention. The usual dinner was served at the hotel.

Maryland State Meeting

The regular annual meeting of the Maryland Osteopathic Association was held October 8th at Baltimore. Resolutions were passed endorsing the work of the National League for Medical Freedom. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Aloha M. Kirkpatrick; vice-president, Dr. Drace McMains; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. A. McMains, all of Baltimore.

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Detroit A. S. O. Graduates Organize.

Graduates of the A. S. O. practicing in Detroit held a reunion and banquet at the Hotel Cadillac, September 17th, and organized with the following officers: President, Dr. Walter W. Stewart; secretary, Dr. Rebecca Mayers. The association plans to hold social meetings during this winter and a program committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Harry Sullivan, Dr. M. E. Garrett and Dr. Rebecca Mayers.

Frozen.

Dick—"Yes, after she had consumed the third plate of ice cream she said her love for the young man that was treating her could be no longer concealed."

Dolly—"Three plates of ice cream! H'm! I should think it would have been congealed."

She Knew.

"Now," said Mr. Bunker, who was instructing her in the mysteries of golf, "you know what a 'tee' is. Now then, the duties of a caddie—"

"O, of course," she interrupted; "the caddy's what you put the tea in. I know what a tea caddie is."—*The Catholic.*

Boston Osteopathic Society Opens Season.

The first meeting of the season of the Boston Osteopathic Society was held September 20th at 518 Commonwealth avenue. Dr. Alfred W. Rogers presided. Dr. F. A. Dennette spoke on "Experience in the Treatment of Cancers," which was followed by a general discussion.

Meeting of Maine Osteopathic Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Maine Osteopathic Association was held September 24th at Portland. An interesting report of the San Francisco convention was given by Dr. Florence A. Covey, who attended as a delegate of the association. Papers were also read by Dr. Sophronia T. Rosebrook, Dr. Geo. H. Tuttle and Dr. G. W. Whibley, of Portland, and Dr. C. P. Sawyer, of Augusta. A dinner was enjoyed at the close of the session.

Central College Has Strong Baseball Team.

The baseball team of the Central College of Osteopathy of Kansas City has been performing great stunts and has wound up the season by carrying off the pennant of the Mercantile League, the closing game against the team of the Thomas Cusack Company being its fourteenth straight victory. This closing game was one of a double header, the scores being 15 to 1 and 12 to 2. Henry McCoy and Hubert Allen formed the battery for the college and they never allowed the Cusacks a chance to look in.

Philadelphia College Football Team.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, Philadelphia, has organized a foot ball team and practice will be started at once. Although material is scarce, the prospects are bright for a strong team. Among those who will represent the college are Furey, the all-round athlete, who will play fullback, and Bill Furey, his brother. The schedule as already been made up includes games with some of the best schools in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Daniels Addresses Denver Association.

The Denver Osteopathic Association held its regular monthly meeting Saturday, October 1st. The paper of the evening, by Dr. R. R. Daniels, was on "Pelvic Enlargements and Inflammations." The Colorado Association has begun legislative work and Dr. D. L. Clark, of Ft. Collins, has taken charge of it. He gave a very interesting report of what he had already accomplished in getting subscriptions from osteopaths and in becoming acquainted with electives for the legislature. There was also some discussion in regard to the publicity work the local association is contemplating doing through the newspapers.—*Cora G. Parmelee, D. O., Secretary.*

Dr. E. Kendrick Smith Addresses Regulars.

At the national convention American Association of Clinical Research held in Boston, September 29th, Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith delivered an address on "Research Work in Mechanical Therapeutics." The purpose of the paper was to support the contention that displacement of vertebrae causes disease, and that readjustments cure conditions thus caused. *The Boston Transcript* in commenting on the address states that it is the first time an osteopath has been recognized by the regular doctors to the extent of allowing an address by one before a national convention.

Fifth District Iowa Meeting

The annual meeting of the Fifth District, Iowa Osteopathic Association was held at Sioux City, October 6th. Dr. U. S. Parish of Storm Lake, president of the State Association, addressed the meeting on the subject "Our State Legislature Situation." He advocated that efforts be made to secure an independent board as early as possible. Other speakers were Dr. Bruce E. Fisher, Dr. C. E. Clark and Dr. Ella Gilmour. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Ella Ray Gilmour, Sioux City; vice-president, Dr. Marcus E. Browne, Sioux City; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Charles E. Ray, Le Mars, director, Dr. F. G. Cluett, Sioux City; state trustee, Dr. A. E. Hook, Cherokee.

Still College to Organize Football Team.

Arrangements have been made by the Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, for the financing of a foot ball team, and negotiations are now being made for a coach. A number of students have signified their desire to serve on the team and there is every indication that a strong organization will be formed. Many of those who are applicants for positions on the team are players of experience on high school and college teams, and there seems no doubt but that Still College will make a good showing this season.

Want Tri-State Organization.

A movement is under way, headed by Dr. E. O. Vance, of Lexington, Ky., to form a new osteopathic association comprised of osteopathic physicians from the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, to be known as the Ohio Valley Osteopathic Association. The matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Central Kentucky Osteopathic Association held at Maysville, and correspondence has been in progress with the officers of the various state societies. It is probable that some formal action will be taken at the next meeting of the Central Kentucky Osteopathic Association, which will meet in Lexington in November.

Southern Minnesota Meeting.

The next meeting of the Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association will be held at Owatonna, November 12th. There will be afternoon and evening sessions. In the evening a popular lecture will be given by Dr. C. W. Young, president of the Law Enforcement League of St. Paul, his subject being "Medical Insurgency." The afternoon session will be addressed by Dr. C. W. Johnson, of Still College, and Dr. W. D. Engelke, president of the Minnesota State Osteopathic Association. Dr. H. A. Redfield of Fairmont, and others. Mrs. Emma Lewis and Roland Weeks of Owatonna are the entertaining Osteopaths and will gladly welcome any and all outside the southern district who care to attend.

Chiropractor Given Maximum Fine.

Broken Bow, Neb., Oct. 10.—After being out nearly two days and one night the jury on the case of C. F. Wilson, chiropractic adjuster, charged with practicing medicine without a certificate, brought in a verdict of guilty. The case was bitterly fought, every phase of it being threshed out thoroughly. Legal talent of the best appeared for both sides and at every session the court room was crowded with interested spectators, witnesses and patients of the defendant. In dismissing the jury, Judge Hosteeter thanked them warmly for their zeal and close attention to the case and later sentenced the chiropractor to pay the maximum fine of three hundred dollars with cost. Mr. Wilson, through his attorneys, will make an appeal to the supreme court at once.—*Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.*

Death Claims Dr. Hiltbold of Boston.

Dr. Charles W. Hiltbold, professor of obstetrics at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, visiting physician of the Chelsea City Hospital, and osteopathic practitioner in Boston for eight years, died suddenly, Tuesday, September 12th. The doctor had just returned from his summer vacation and was apparently ready for a hard winter's work, but he was seized suddenly and although surgical aid did everything possible for him, he passed away in thirty hours. The cause was perforating ulcer of the duodenum. The funeral took place at Wellsboro, Pa., his home. Floral pieces were sent by the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, the Massachusetts Academy of Osteopathic Physicians, the staff of the Chelsea City Hospital, the class of 1902 of the M. C. O., and by many individuals. Besides his parents and a sister, Dr. Hiltbold left a wife and a daughter 2½ years old.

South Dakota Annual Convention.

The annual convention of the South Dakota Osteopathic Association was held at Huron, September 14th and 15th. The meeting was a good one, although many of the D. O.'s in the state could not attend. However, those that were there got busy and did business lively. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. H. Mahaffy, Huron; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. F. Ludwig, Parker; board of trustees, Dr. John Pay, Milbank; Dr. Lena Eneboe, Canton; Dr. E. W. Heyler, Mitchell.

Some of the papers read were: "Diseases of the Eye," by Dr. John Pay; "Voluntary Sterility," Dr. F. S. Beslin; "Psychical Influences," Dr. H. F. Ludwig; "Goitre," Dr. C. F. Christensen. The next meeting will be held at Rapid City in July, 1911, after which a trip will be taken to the Yellowstone Park. "The water's fine in South Dakota. Come in."—*H. F. Ludwig, D. O., Secretary and Treasurer.*

Pennsylvania County Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society was held September 23, the majority of the members being present, and President Dr. Beitel in the chair. The annual reports of the executive committee and treasurer, which were read, showed an increase in membership during the past year, and also an amount of work done for the good of the society and profession at large. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. Arthur M. Flack; vice-president, Dr. W. S. Nicholl; secretary, Dr. Cecilia G. Curran; treasurer, Dr. H. E. Leonard; master-at-arms, Dr. F. W. Kraiker; executive committee, Dr. Idella A. Grimes, Dr. Ira S. Frame.

Dr. Charles J. Muttart. Informal talks were given by the newly elected president, Dr. Flack, Dr. D. Webb Granbery, president of the New Jersey Osteopathic Society, and Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, representative of the Pennsylvania State Osteopathic Association, and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, at the National Convention in San Francisco.—*Cecilia G. Curran, D. O., Sect'y.*

Nebraska State Meeting.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association was held at Omaha, October 4th. Forty practitioners were present and the meeting was of interest from start to finish. An address of welcome was delivered by J. M. Guild, of the Omaha Commercial Club, and Dr. C. B. Atzen, of Omaha, replied in behalf of the association. Among the speakers on the program were: Dr. B. S. Peterson of Omaha, Dr. J. C. Young of Fremont, Dr. M. J. Hoagland of Central City, Dr. E. M. Cramb of Lincoln, Dr. I. F. Richardson, Fremont, and Dr. C. A. Blanchard, Lincoln. Officers elected were: President, Dr. A. T. Hunt, Omaha; vice-president, Dr. W. L. Burnard, York; secretary, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha; treasurer, Dr. Lulu L. Cramb, Fairbury; legislative censor, Dr. C. W. Little, Lincoln. The nominees to fill the vacancy on the state board occasioned by the expiration of the term of Dr. Young, are Dr. J. T. Young, Fremont; Dr. A. T. Hunt, Omaha; Dr. C. W. Little, Lincoln. The Governor is to appoint one of the three selected by the association. The next meeting will be held at Omaha.—*C. B. Atzen, D. O., Secretary.*

Meeting of the Michigan Association.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association was held at Bay City, October 8th. The guest of honor and chief speaker was Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, of Kirksville, who lectured and gave a clinical demonstration of congenital hip operations, the subject being a five-year-old boy brought from Detroit by Dr. Bernard. The convention instructed the incoming president to appoint a legislative committee to represent them in legislative matters both at Lansing and Washington. The Owens bill for the establishment of a National Board of Registration, and particularly the work of the secretary, Dr. W. H. Jones, of Adrian, was strongly endorsed. Dr. W. S. Mills, of Ann Arbor, read a paper on "Diseases of Children, Their Cause and Cure," and Dr. H. B. Sullivan, of Detroit, gave an address on "Osteopathy, the Twentieth Century Treatment." Officers elected were: President, Dr. T. L. Herroder, Detroit; vice-president, Dr. J. E. Downing, Bay City; secretary, Dr. Rebecca Mayer, Detroit; treasurer, Dr. R. R. Northway, Mt. Pleasant; chairman of executive committee, Dr. Wm. H. Jones, Adrian. The convention next year will be held at Chicago in connection with the national convention, to be held there.

Minnesota Annual Meeting.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association was held at Lake City, October 1st. A good program was carried out and the meeting was both enthusiastic and enjoyable. The public was invited to the lecture on appendicitis by Dr. Dwight J. Kenney, of Minneapolis, and at this same session Dr. Frank C. Farmer, of Chicago, gave a talk on the research work in which he has recently been engaged. Among the social features of the occasion was a delightful launch ride on Lake Pepin, furnished by the courtesy of the Lake City Commercial Club, and a banquet at which about seventy-five guests were in attendance. Other numbers on the program were: Address of Welcome, Dr. W. D. Engelke, of Lake City; president's address, Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, of Minneapolis; "Routine Examination," Dr. Frank C. Farmer, Chicago; "The Bi-Manual Treatment," Dr. Lewis E. Ijams, Marshall. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. D. Engelke, Lake City; first vice-president, Dr. K. Janie Manuel, Minneapolis; second vice-president, Dr. J. W. Hawkinson, Luverne; secretary, Dr. F. E. Jorris, Minneapolis; treasurer, Dr. D. J. Kenney, Minneapolis; legal adviser, Dr. C. W. Young, St. Paul; trustees, Dr. J. A. Herron, Minneapolis; Dr. Harriet Nelson, Minneapolis; Dr. W. G. Sutherland, Mankato; Dr. G. L. Huntington, St. Paul; Dr. Alice S. Kelley, St. Paul.—*F. E. Jorris, D. O., Sect'y.*

Tennessee Annual Convention.

The eleventh annual convention of the Tennessee Osteopathic Association was held at Knoxville, September 26th and 27th. The local papers were very generous in their reports of the meeting, giving double column heads and, in some instances, over two columns of report. State papers also copied the proceedings quite liberally. This speaks well for the estimation in which osteopathy is held in the state and is a splendid thing for the prestige of the profession as a whole in Tennessee. The meeting was a success in every way. Mayor S. G. Heiskell welcomed the association to the city, and Dr. A. G. Hildreth, president of the American Osteopathic Association, who was the guest of honor, gave a public address on the evening of the 26th. A banquet and other pleasant social features were enjoyed. Papers included in the regular program were: "Blood Pressure," Dr. Henry Viehe, Memphis; "The Liver," Dr. Alice Lynch, Winchester; "Technique," Dr. A. L. Dykes, Bristol; "School Hygiene and Physical Development of Children," Dr. P. K. Norman, Memphis; "Intestinal Abscess," Dr. Lora K. Barnes, Chattanooga; "Tuberculosis—Some Distinctly Osteopathic Problems in Its Etiology and Pathology," Dr. W. Banks Meacham, Asheville, N. C.; "The Profession," Dr. J. R. Shackleford, Nashville; "Scarlet Fever," Dr. H. R. Bynum, Memphis. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. R. Shackleford, Nashville; first vice-president, A. L. Dykes, Bristol; second vice-president, Bolling L. Blocker,

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Chattanooga; secretary, Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, Nashville; assistant secretary, Dr. Alice Lynch, Winchester; treasurer, Dr. R. S. Titsworth, Knoxville; board of trustees, Dr. P. K. Norman, Memphis; C. T. Mitchell, Nashville; Dr. R. H. Boyd, Tullahoma.

Ohio Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Osteopathic Society will be held at Cleveland, December 14th and 15th. Full program will be published later.—*E. H. Cosner, D. O., Secretary.*

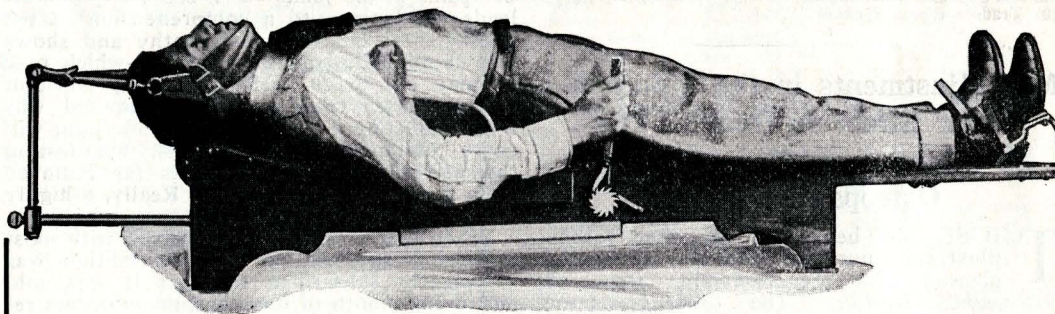
"Show Me" M. D. Is Convinced.

The Osteopathic Publishing Company: Gentlemen—Herewith letter just received from a regular medical practitioner, regarding a case of typical "chills and fever"—malaria—which I saw during July of this year, in company with Dr. Walker, of Dover, who was treating the case. Dr. Wiggins, a highly-esteemed medical physician of the regular school of practice, told me he was watching the case and if osteopathy could cure it he would "acknowledge the corn" and give due credit, and the letter shows that he is as good as his word. Dr. Wiggins' son, a young man who had planned to enter a regular medical college this fall, has recently altered his plans and has just entered a "regular" osteopathic college instead, the senior Wiggins having assented. Such incidents simply "show how the winds are blowing," medically speaking.—*Benj. F. Still, D. O.*

B. F. Still, D. O.: My Dear Sir—The case of Alward Meeker drew my attention, as he lives just across the street from me. I did not deem it possible for an osteopathic physician to cure the chills (fever and ague) without drugs. Mr. Meeker was taken with a chill on July 13th. He called O. M. Walker, D. O., who began treatment. He continued to have the chills every other day—each day a little lighter—until August 2d, when he had only a chilly feeling, since which time he has had no chill, and up to September 2d had gained twelve pounds. He has been at work ever since the middle of September, feels and looks well, eats and sleeps well, and I give osteopathy the credit, as he took no drugs during the time of treatment.—*H. C. Wiggins, M. D., Succasunna, N. J., Sept. 20, 1910.*

Three Forms of License in Washington State.

"I am sending you a letter of information issued by our State Board. By reading our law you will see that we issue three forms of certificates; namely, (a) Physician and Surgeon, (b) Osteopathy, (c) Any other system, naming it; so in answer to an article in the last 'O. P.' will say, Dr. Goff was not a licensed 'physician and surgeon,' but a licensed 'osteopath,' and so should stick to his text."—*W. T. Thomas, D. O., Treasurer Washington State Board of Medical Examiners.*



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The Stretcher Company 3317 Prospect Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

Information Concerning Washington State Examination.

The board holds two regular sessions each year, one in the eastern part of the state, beginning the first Tuesday in January, and the other on the west side of the state, the first Tuesday of July.

The next examination will be held at Spokane, Wash., on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of January, 1911. The examination, including both written and oral, will be conducted in the English language, and must consist of at least ten questions upon each subject, none of which shall relate to treatment.

The examination will cover the following subjects: Anatomy, Histology, Gynecology, Pathology, Physiology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, and Toxicology, Obstetrics, General Diagnosis and Hygiene.

The accompanying application must be carefully filled out, sworn to before a Notary Public and filed with the Secretary of the Board, at least two weeks previous to the date of the examination.

The fee for examination, which is Twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, must accompany the application.

The two letters of recommendation must be carefully made out and filed with the Secretary of the Board.

An unmounted photograph of yourself must accompany your application. Across the face of the photographic paper write your name in full, and make an acknowledgment before a Notary, whose certificate of identification must be partly upon the photographic paper. In the preparation of your photograph as directed, be careful not to mar the features, as reproduced.

With the application for examination to practice Medicine and Surgery, there must be filed with the Secretary of the Board a diploma from a legally chartered medical college, the requirements of which shall have been no less than those prescribed by the Association of American Medical Colleges for that year.

Applicants for examination for a certificate to practice Osteopathy, or any other system, must present to the Secretary of said Board a diploma from a legally chartered college of Osteopathy, or other system, which requires actual attendance of three years of nine months each, and including studies examined upon, under this act.

If diplomas are sent by mail, they should be registered, and stamps for returning by registered mail must accompany the same.

All applicants must obtain not less than sixty per cent, in any one subject and a general average of seventy-five (75) per cent; however, five (5) per cent on the general average is allowed for each ten years of reputable practice.

Temporary permits are NOT ISSUED BY THE BOARD. There is NO RECIPROcity WITH OTHER STATES.

When a license is obtained it must be recorded with the Clerk of the County in which the holder of such license intends to practice. The law grants no one the right to practice until such record is made, and the absence of such record shall be prima facie evidence of the want of a certificate, and the party so practicing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.—F. P. Witter, Secretary, 207 Traders Block, Spokane, Wash.

**Mis-adjustments in the "Joints"—
Their Effect on Health—The
Theme of November
Osteopathic Health**

THOSE who believe in the effectiveness illustrated numbers will be immensely pleased with the November issue of *Osteopathic Health*. The drawings from which the illustrations are reproduced were made especially for us at considerable cost. They show most plainly the character and position of typical osteopathic lesions in the spine and pelvic region. They are accurate and well executed, but we have purposely avoided elaborate detail which tends only to confuse the average mind. We believe they represent the best type of illustration for popular health literature.

The text of this issue is also of special value. The leading article is entitled "How 'Bad' Mechanism in Our 'Joints' Makes Sickness." About fifteen months ago, when about to prepare material for *Osteopathic Health* Dr. Bunting determined to get an entirely different view-point, to show a new aspect or angle as it were. Accordingly he hit upon the idea of taking mis-adjustments of the joints as the basis of the discussion.

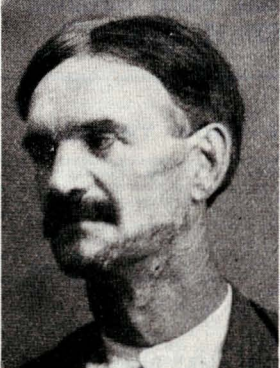
"Joints" is a popular word. People speak of pains in their "joints;" rheumatism in their "joints;" and they buy "joints" of meat. Everybody knows what "joints" are and it is a popular belief that a pain in a "joint" indicates something wrong with that particular joint, which may and may not be the case. But what most people do not know or realize

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J. O. Day, D. O.
Mayfield, Ky.

is that a mis-adjustment in a joint may cause a disease located in a part remote from it, and this is the truth that Dr. Bunting proceeds to drive home in a popular way, by simple explanation and plain forceful logic. And so taking the popular phrase and familiar fact of "pains in the joints" as a basis, Dr. Bunting leads the laymen to a comprehension of the fundamental truths of osteopathy and shows how a mis-adjustment in a joint—which may or may not make itself evident by constant or intermittent pain—causes disease and why a mis-adjustment in a certain specific joint will cause certain specific diseases, manifesting themselves sometimes in parts far removed from the seat of the trouble. Really, a highly interesting, entertaining and convincing talk.

When first issued it was received with most gratifying appreciation and the edition was so eagerly subscribed for that it was sold out in the month of issue and many orders remained unfilled. We printed a big edition at that!

In response to late requests this revised edition is presented and we trust it will meet with the same hearty approval as previously accorded. We believe it represents the best kind of osteopathic educational literature, high grade—dignified—conservative—simple—logical—convincing. It will make friends and adherents for osteopathy. It is bound to carry to the sick and physically afflicted the conviction that here indeed is a practical, rational, natural, common-sense system that can cure or relieve if anything can. That is what we mean it to do; that is what it will do.

Are you prepared to demonstrate the truth and efficiency of osteopathy to more patients? If so circulate generously this November *Osteopathic Health*; it will bring your system of practice to their favorable notice.

One word of warning! If this issue sells as we believe it will, it will be sold out by November 10th. Therefore, if you want it, place your order at once, otherwise you may be one of those whose wants cannot be supplied.

RALPH ARNOLD,
Assistant Manager The Osteopathic Publishing
Company, 191 Market Street, Chicago.

Articles and Statistics on Infantile Paralysis

We have received numerous requests for articles in *Osteopathic Health* discussing the merits of osteopathic treatment for infantile paralysis. In view of the fact that this disease is at the present time more or less prevalent in different sections of the country and that it has proved very baffling to the M. Ds., and that data as to the success of our osteopathic practitioners in handling the disease is meager, we have thought it wise to be cautious about making any specific claims for the success of osteopathy with this disease.

We should like to hear from a number of D. Os. who have had experience with infantile paralysis giving us information as to the number of cases treated and the results. We should like to have submitted for *Osteopathic Health* some popular articles on the subject and if there are any who have developed a treatment that has proven especially beneficial and successful we should like to have them explain it in detail in *THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* for the benefit of the profession.

**Ordinances You Should Know;
Ignorance Excuses No One**

Advertising Quack Nostrums.

NO person shall place or post, or cause to be placed or posted, in any street or other public place in the city, any handbill or advertisement giving notice of any person having or professing to have skill in the treatment or curing of any disorder or disease, or giving notice of the sale or exposure for sale of any nostrum or medicine, under a penalty of not more than \$25 for each offense.

Furnished by the Committee on the Enforcement of City Ordinances of the Chicago Woman's Club.

The above notice is being run in Chicago papers at the instance of the Chicago Women's Club. It is an entirely proper requirement and cities not having a similar regulation should be urged to adopt one.

"Osteopathic Handbook" Wins Praise

I find that the October number of *Osteopathic Health*, the "Osteopathic Hand Book," is a fine book for circulation to those of my patients who appreciate more information regarding the science.—Dr. B. F. Still, Elizabeth, N. J., September 27th.

Enclosed please find my contract for one hundred copies of *Osteopathic Health* a month for one year. The October number is a creditable, interesting and instructive magazine in every respect. Indeed, it has appealed to me so strongly that I was constrained to send in a yearly contract for service forthwith.—Dr. Earle S. Willard, Philadelphia, Pa., September 26th.

Osteopathic Health has always been good and is steadily growing better.—Dr. Chas. F. Banker, Kingston, N. Y., September 15.

Osteopathic Health has been a wonderful help to me. In one instance I gave a man in White's Valley six of them and through him I got ten patients. It seems to me that is a pretty good record.—Dr. G. G. Micks, Honesdale, Pa., September 19.

The *Osteopathic Hand Book* is a winner. It is without a doubt the best field literature you ever gave us. It is laden with osteopathic truths, and so written that it will be readily assimilated by the minds of the laity. The profession should show their appreciation of your efforts by using a large number of these Hand Books. Please send me four hundred above my regular order.—Dr. G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, Ohio, September 25th.

The October number of *Osteopathic Health* is most excellent. Send me one hundred copies.—Dr. G. A. Kerr, Metropolis, Ill., September 26th.

Osteopathic Health for October is a good number and I trust it will be used extensively. Send me one hundred copies.—Dr. G. E. Phillips, Schenectady, N. Y., September 25th.

I think *Osteopathic Health* for October is an excellent number. Please send me one hundred copies.—*Dr. E. E. Long, Albert Lea, Minn., September 26th.*

I consider *Osteopathic Health* indispensable to me in connection with my practice.—*Dr. Wm. O. Flory, Minneapolis, Minn., September 26th.*

I want one hundred copies of *Osteopathic Health* for October. It is a patient getter.—*Dr. Wm. S. Childs, Minneapolis, Kansas, September 24th.*

My patients seem to like the October number of *Osteopathic Health*, the "Osteopathic Hand Book." It gives information not generally known.—*Dr. Austin Neame, Red Bank, N. J., September 27th.*

The *October Osteopathic Health*, the "Osteopathic Hand Book," is a hummer. I think it is a very good number to circulate in states where they are trying to enact osteopathic laws this year. It should be sent to all legislators and state senators, and I hope osteopaths in such states will recognize the fact. Wishing you every success, I am, *Dr. Wm. O. Flory, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 10th.*

Personal

Dr. J. R. Moseley, who has been spending the summer at Calhoun, Ky., has returned to St. Augustine, Fla., for the winter.

Dr. J. B. Kinsinger, formerly of Greensburg and Rushville, Ind., has sold his Greensburg office to Dr. J. F. Spauhurst, of Indianapolis, and will hereafter devote his entire time and attention to his Rushville practice.

Dr. A. M. King has successfully passed the examination of the California State Board and has opened an office at Santa Maria. Dr. King is fixing up his office in very up-to-date and complete fashion and will include in his practice X-Radiance, Microscopic Examinations, Biologies and Surgery. The necessary equipment has already been installed. Dr. King says he thinks he has secured a very valuable field at Santa Maria.

Dr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Whitcomb, of Brooklyn, N. Y., returned home September 1st after an extended summer vacation. Dr. Whitcomb says that they had a splendid time and that he returned to his office in fit shape to do big things and tackled some heavy practice the first day he was in his office.

Dr. Florence J. Barrows, of Kingman, Kansas, has been away about two months and a half, taking a thorough rest. She returned to practice September 1st, and found everything in good shape. She visited a number of eastern cities and made a point of calling on the D. O.'s located in the different towns and enjoyed her visits very much.

Dr. Cecil R. Rogers is announcing his change of addresses. Building operations forced him to vacate his residence at 275 Central Park West, New York City, and it is with reluctance he leaves this location where he has been for the past ten years. A year ago his practice necessitated the opening of a downtown office (47 West Thirty-fourth street), and this fall finds him taking a suite of offices at the same address. He will continue to treat up-town patients at his residence, 552 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street.

Dr. F. O. Edwards, of Pacific Grove, has sold his practice to Dr. H. E. Douglas, formerly of Chico, Cal., and has removed to 321 South Hill street, Los Angeles, for a year's post graduate work in the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.

Dr. S. G. Mosher, of Los Angeles, formerly at 330 1/2 South Spring street, has removed to the Grant building, 355 South Broadway street.

Dr. F. H. Weidlein, of the A. S. O., 1910 class, has located at Burlington, Iowa, having offices in the same building as Drs. J. S. and Nannie R. Baughman.

Dr. A. L. Evans, editor and manager of the *Herald of Osteopathy* and for twelve years a successful practitioner in Chattanooga, Tenn., has removed his office to Miami, Fla. Miami is a progressive town and a very well known winter resort for tourists. The editorial office of the *Herald of Osteopathy* will be located there.

Dr. Clinton E. Achorn, formerly of Boston, and who has been out of active practice for some time, has decided to again take up osteopathic work and has opened offices at 36 West Thirty-fifth street, New York.

Dr. H. Neilson, of Yonkers, N. Y., has received a very nice notice in the *Yonkers Daily News* on his Danish book, entitled "Nature Cure: Sun-cooked and Hygienically Mixed Diet for Sick and Well." We understand from this review that an English translation of the work is in preparation and we shall hope to present a review of it in a later issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

In a recent issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN the permanent location of Dr. Cyrus N. Ray was given as Mansfield, La. Dr. Ray informs us that this was an error as he was there only temporarily awaiting the outcome of his suit against the Texas State Board of Examiners. Now that he has been granted his Texas license he has permanently located at Wichita Falls, Texas.

Dr. D. M. Kline, of Malvern, Iowa, and Dr. A. E. Wolfe, formerly of Carson, Iowa, have formed a partnership with offices in Malvern. Dr. Kline has been suffering for some time with inflammatory rheumatism, but he is now able to be at his office.

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Traction and Terminal Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Dr. B. A. Bullock, who recently sold his practice at Hastings, Mich., has located at 346 Valpey building, Detroit. Dr. Bullock believes that this change will give him a wider field for practice.

Dr. Carrie Mundie, of Mendota, Ill., will be associated with Dr. J. B. McGinnis, of Aurora, on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week.

For the service of the osteopathic practitioners of Boston, Dr. Freeman W. MacDonald has fitted up the Commonwealth Hospital, at 518 Commonwealth avenue. It is well equipped and the appointments are equal to those of any private hospital.

Dr. Helen G. Sheehan, of Boston, has the heartfelt sympathy of all who know her in the loss of her mother at their summer home in North Weymouth, Mass., which occurred July 20th. Mrs. Sheehan was a most estimable woman and her death is a distinct loss to a large community.

Dr. John J. Howard, of Franklin, Mass., and Dr. W. Arthur Smith, of 309 Huntington avenue, Boston, have opened joint offices at 229 Berkeley street. Dr. Howard will continue his practice at his residence in Franklin.

Dr. Ada E. Morrell, of Lowell, Mass., passed a portion of the summer very enjoyably at Ocean Park, Maine. Dr. Burke, of Lowell, attended to her practice in her absence.

Dr. Edith F. Child, of Boston, conducted a summer practice at East Gloucester, Mass., in July and August.

Dr. Sidney A. Ellis, of Boston, made a visit to relatives and friends in North Dakota during the summer. He expects to take a hunting trip out there later in the season.

The many Boston friends of Dr. Clinton E. Achorn are pleased to learn of his return to the practice of osteopathy, but they are sorry that he has selected New York instead of Boston for the location of his new office.

Dr. Chas. E. Stewart, of Moline, who has had five years continuous practice in that city, has given up his office and removed to Denver where he expects to locate. Dr. Lola Hayes will take charge of his patients in Moline.

Dr. Robert W. Connor, of New Orleans, La., was a recent visitor in Chicago and a caller at the offices of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, of Boston, has been appointed an associate editor of the "American Journal of Physiologic Therapeutics," a well known publication devoted to non-drug treatment of disease. Dr. Smith will have charge of the department of mechanical therapeutics, and he expects that the osteopathic profession will find the magazine an important part of its literature.

Dr. John M. Treble, of Perry and Warsaw, N. Y., has recently returned to practice from a trip abroad. He sailed from Montreal July 16th, and visited France, England and Scotland. While in France he called on Dr. White and he says he found him nicely located and apparently enjoying a very good practice.

Dr. Wm. Efford of Sheboygan, who is contemplating establishing an osteopathic hospital and sanatorium, is encountering some difficulty in finding a suitable building and location in Sheboygan. He has been offered a piece of property near Manitowoc that he considers very desirable and for this reason it is possible that he may change his location in the near future.

Dr. E. M. Downing, of York, Pa., has received a very nice notice in the Pittston Gazette copied from a local York paper, commenting on his successful work in the correction of deformities of children. The case of Anna Decker, who was suffering from congenital hip dislocation is specifically quoted. The little girl is five years old and it is stated that she is now enjoying the use of both her limbs and that she walks as gracefully as any normal child. Successful operations of this kind cannot help but greatly impress the public mind and bring osteopathy into constantly increasing favor.

Drs. E. D. and Mrs. Heist gave their annual dinner September 8th to all osteopathic practitioners and students that claim Waterloo County as their native home. The local paper in commenting on the affair states that it was remarkable to note the growth in the number of the guests, considering that osteopathy was first introduced into the community only eight years ago. D. O.'s present at the dinner were: Dr. Ella Bingham, Berlin; Dr. E. S. and S. B. Detwiler, Guelph; Dr. Milton H. Good, Berlin; Dr. E. Good, Plainfield, N. J.; Dr. A. D. Heist, Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. L. M. Heist and Dr. J. N. MacRae, Galt; Dr. Mary Sherriff, Berlin; Dr. Grace H. Wilson, Berlin, and Dr. A. G. Walsley, Peterborough. The students present were: LeRoy Clemens, Los Angeles College; D. S. Jackman, G. Hilborn, G. E. Elliott and R. J. Dormer, of Still College, and T. S. Anderson, J. M. Betzner, H. L. Armstrong, W. K. Jacobs, H. E. Jilling, C. Irwin, J. C. McAllister, C. H. Sauder and J. R. Whitam of the American School of Osteopathy.

Dr. Ralph M. Crane, 318 Fifth avenue, New York City, informs us that, contrary to a general impression that seems to prevail, he has not moved from that address and intends to maintain his office there, although he is now living at his country home instead of in the city.

Dr. Cora C. Beach, formerly of Carroll, Iowa, has sold her practice there to Drs. Barker and Barker, and will practice at White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

Dr. J. C. Glasgow, who has been doing P. G. work at Kirksville, has returned to Reedley, Cal., and will reopen his office in the Lodge Hall building. He did not return alone, however, as he brought with him a bride.

Dr. Wm. F. Wurth, of Fairbury, Nebraska, has removed temporarily to Chicago, where he will take a post graduate course. His practice is being looked after by Dr. Steffen, of Diller.

Dr. M. C. Hardin, of Atlanta, Ga., who had a delightful trip of several months in Europe, has returned to his practice. While away he spent a good deal of time in the leading European hospitals and feels that he has had a very valuable experience.

Dr. Effe M. Messic, of Monmouth, Ill., returned to her practice, September 15th, after an absence of about a month and a half, following the death of her son, Stanley, July 30th. She has the sympathy of all who know her in this very sad loss.

After spending a very pleasant summer vacation, Dr. St. George Fechtig, of Lakewood, N. J., has returned to practice and has his Lakewood Sanitarium open and ready for business.

Dr. Anna E. Seitz, of Greenville, Ohio, has been enjoying a long rest from practice, being away from her office about three and one-half months. She has just recently returned and is getting her practice into shape again.

Locations and Removals

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Dr. Cora C. Beach, from Carroll, Iowa, to White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

Dr. Edward E. Steffen, from Diller, to Cropsey Block, Fairbury, Neb.

Dr. W. Arthur Smith, from 309 Huntington avenue, to 229 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. F. G. Burnett, from Bowling Green, to Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Dr. S. F. Warren, from 317 Mint Arcade, to Suite 74, 1112-1114 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dr. L. Ludlow Haight, from 514 to 516 Mason building, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Dr. C. E. Thompson, from Palatka, Fla., to 270-272 K. P. block, Sixth and Locust streets, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Dr. Calla L. Canwright, from 134 Center street, Wauwatosa, Ill., to West Allis, Wis.
 Dr. E. O. Peterson, at Halls Theater block. La Porte, Ind.
 Dr. Wellington Dawes, from Dillon, Mont., to Oakland, Cal.
 Drs. Hook & Price, from 16 First avenue, East, to New Hoke building, corner First avenue and Walnut street, Hutchinson, Kas.
 Dr. John W. Phelps, from 123 N. Pryor street, to 660-662 Chandler Annex, 104 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Dr. James S. Blair, from Knoxville, Tenn., to 233 Ward block, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Dr. W. R. Weddell, at East Fourth street, Olympia, Wash.
 Dr. W. H. Marshall, from Ludington, Mich., to Trinidad, Colo.
 Dr. J. K. Schuster, from 600 Milwaukee street, to 401 Stephenson building, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Dr. Olivia A. Lynn, from 100 Broad street, to 21 Spring street, Stamford, Conn.
 Dr. A. E. Wolfe, from Carson, to Malvern, Iowa.
 Dr. B. A. Bullock, from Hastings, Mich., to Valpey building, Detroit, Mich.
 Dr. Mary C. Moomaw, from 23 West Eighty-fourth street, to 172 West Seventy-ninth street, New York City
 Dr. M. L. Ray, from 108 Walnut street, to 229 Walnut street, Roselle, N. J.
 Dr. H. H. Hildred, from 16 West Main street, Titusville, Pa., to 1273 Hunter avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
 Dr. F. A. Lovell, from Jerseyville, Ill., to 16 West Main street, Titusville, Pa.
 Dr. Elizabeth M. Ingraham, from 506 North Vandeventer avenue, to 605 Princess Studio building, St. Louis, Mo.
 Dr. W. C. Dawes, from Schlechten block, to 529 West Main street, Bozeman, Mont.
 Dr. C. R. Case, from Chamber-Stewart building, Mt. Clemens, to 305 Bearinger building, Saginaw, Mich.
 Dr. W. F. True, from 14 E. Thirty-second street, to 12 East Thirty-second street, Bayonne, N. J.
 Dr. Mary E. Perrett, from Postoffice block, to over Wells Fargo Express, Vermilion, S. D.
 Dr. J. Corwin Howell, from 348 Mint Arcade building, Philadelphia, Pa., to Vineland, N. J.
 Dr. Emily G. Wilson, from Franklin Square House, to Woodbury building, 229 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass.
 Dr. Cecil R. Rogers, from 275 Central Park, West, to 47 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City.
 Dr. G. A. Howell, from Northampton, corner Main street, to 24 Laurel, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Dr. F. O. Edwards, from 2-3 Work block, Pacific Grove, to 321 South Hill street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Dr. H. E. Douglas, from Ostroski block, Chico, to 2-3 Work block, Pacific Grove, Cal.
 Dr. S. G. Mosher, from 330 1/2 South Spring street, to Grant building, 335 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Dr. F. H. Weidlein, at 523 Division street, Burlington, Iowa.
 Dr. A. L. Evans, from 710 James building, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Miami, Fla.
 Dr. C. L. Brundage, from 20-24 Nolan building, Cripple Creek, to 10 Poitrey block, Trinidad, Colo.
 Dr. Clinton E. Achorn, at 36 West Thirty-fifth street, New York City.
 Dr. Wm. S. Childs, from Minneapolis, to Roach building, Salina, Kas.
 Dr. C. W. Eells, from 138 Petosky street, Petosky, Mich., to 1608 Broadway, Denver, Colo.
 Dr. Thomas H. and Alice M. Spence, at 35 Mount Morris Park, West, New York.
 Dr. Ernest M. Herring, from 18 West Thirty-fourth street, to 170 West Seventy-third street, New York City.
 Dr. Frank P. Beslin, from Britton, S. D., to 1526 Maple avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Dr. Lewis J. Bingham, at 183 East State street, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Dr. Florence A. Boles, from Kalispell, Mont., to Newcastle, Wyo.
 Dr. Edna Chesebrough, at 83 Front street, Bath, Maine.
 Dr. Maria C. Craft, at Deer Lodge, Mont.
 Dr. J. W. Fager, at 3212 Mesannic street, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Dr. Lamont H. Fisher, from 1024 Halsey street, to 22 Covert street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dr. Ezra Good, at 523 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.
 Dr. A. E. Gooden, from Red Wing, to 512 Fifth avenue, South, St. Cloud, Minn.
 Dr. Clarence Kenderdine, from 1728 N. Fifteenth street, to 8500 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dr. John F. Krill, at 524 North Pennsylvania avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Dr. Isadora McKnight, at room 3, 9 1/2 Frederick street, Oelwein, Iowa.
 Dr. Sarah E. McRoberts, from 5501 Hays street to suite 2. Idaho apartments, 5460 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Dr. U. T. Miller, from Hereford to Canyon City, Texas.
 Dr. E. H. Morrison, at Oakland, Cal.
 Dr. Carrie M. Mundie, at Waldorf block, Mendota, Ill.
 Dr. M. O. Nyberg, at rooms 8-9, Farmers and Merchants Bank building, Mena, Ark.
 Dr. Reginald Platt, at 64 Nassau street, Princeton, N. J.
 Dr. J. H. Price, from Guthrie, to State National Bank building, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Dr. Ernest Walton Robson, at Hotel Le Marquis, 12 East Thirty-first street, New York City.

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Partnership Formed

Dr. D. M. Kline and Dr. A. E. Wolfe at Malvern, Iowa.
 Dr. John J. Howard and Dr. W. Arthur Smith at 229 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass.

Married

Dr. B. H. Tatum Becker and Dr. Emily Coral Blue, Sept. 29th, at Columbus, Ohio.
 Dr. John W. Phelps and Dr. Elizabeth Briggs McElwain, Sept. 29th, at Atlanta, Ga.

Born

To Dr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Morrison, of New York, September 24th, a daughter, Jacqueline.
 To Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Cosner, of Dayton, Ohio, June 7th, a son.
 To Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Dawson, of Jackson, Tenn., September 30th, a daughter, Dorothy.
 To Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilkens, of McMinnville, Ore., September 18th, a son.

Died

Alice Lee Hord, wife of Dr. W. S. Hord, at her home 1535 Prospect avenue, Kansas City, Mo., September 24th.
 Dr. Marilla E. Fuller, September 6th, at Mankato, Minn.
 Dr. Ira B. Hyde, of apoplexy, September 1st, at Decatur, Ill. He was the father of Dr. Wendell Hyde, Crowley, La., Dr. Dana Pleak, Tulsa, Okla., and Dr. Leslye Hyde, El Paso, Texas.
 Dr. Ward Loofbourrow, of malaria fever, September 16th, at Memphis, Tenn.
 Stanley Messick, only son of Dr. Effe M. Messick, of Monmouth, Ill., July 30th, from peritonitis following an attack of typhoid fever; age twenty years. He was well known for his wonderful bass voice and for his athletic powers.

Want Ads

FOR SALE—Second hand copies of the following books: "The A. B. Z. of Our Own Nutrition," by Horace Fletcher; "The Composite Man," by E. H. Pratt; "Electro-Vital Force," by I. J. Hartford; "Diet in Disease," by Elida Frances Pattee; "Rythmotherapy," by Samuel S. Wallian; "Man-Woman Know Thyself," by E. J. Bartholomew; "The Philosophy of Fasting," by Edward Earle Purinton; "The Abdominal and Pelvic Brain," by Byron Robinson." Price \$1.00 each, or will make special price on the lot. Address 112, care The O. P. Co., 191 Market street, Chicago.

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