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 completion of his literary legacies for mankind 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 greatest 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 mind studying it, not in the physiology. 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 common sense and apply it as a practical guide; it is a personal thing. This attitude has characterized Dr. Still himself in all his dealings with those who follow him in conquering nature; he is working with nature, trying to understand and sympathize with her. She is very friendly; is deceitful only to the careless, supercilious student. You may be 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."

It is easy to follow his introduction also he says: “It is only just that God should have the credit.” Those who know Dr. Still personally will recognize the truth of this character which is the first characteristic of his mission. 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 simpler will forever be a subject for interesting discussion. How deeply he penetrated into the heart of nature may be surmised from what he said at the bottom thereof. These two things, his mind and his methods, with which he began, are the same. He would like to see you found out for yourself by actual examination. The man makes nothing: it is the actual condition of the patient, as you have been taught to examine, that 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 composition.” 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 him. It requires long power to labor in the body of this philosopher, philanthropist, student, humorist, rev­ erent and practical man, who has built already so splendid and enduring monument.

And it is the practical part of this work that brings joy to the heart of every osteopathic physician. I think he threw off the mantle of philosophy entire and gives specific and careful directions as to just what to do and how to do it. There is no scientific verbiage: “The doctrine of osteopathy is a practical one.”

The most abominable nonsense I find between man and his receipt of knowledge is that great code of delusive and incomprehensible words which is so often vaguely repeated so long the power to labor in the body of this philosopher, philanthropist, student, humorist, reverent and practical man, who has built already so splendid and enduring monument.

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What the writer did say was this: "I will use in my practice, what Dr. Still does not use, and when failures follow the "methods" not as the failures of osteopathy, but as of our own, and I will endeavor to so perfect them as to make them the basis 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 we said before, 'weroat, a case of diphtheria; scarlet fever, sore syringe. ther should combat these conditions and re-certain parts of it stand idle, without the assist­method, not in connection with, but as a system.

I should like to refute some of Dr. Worms With the club of reason, dipped you will find that rust one of his followers, if I may use the term. He would not have the club of science, than a minority, and cure his patients to the benefit of some of us-and there are more congenial lines of work, or else, due to foundation so solid and secure, that it will never be tracked into guts. There are some who, while wheels are so well that they have not been able to hit Still's track, except in a few instances.

Ten Finger Osteopathy Sufficient


HERE must indeed be a "decadence" somewhere, either in our practitioners, or in our knowledge of osteopathic principles, or in our inability to intelligently apply those principles, to have brought forth a seeker, although I have been in practice nearly thirty years, to say that ten finger osteopathy, if intelligently applied, is sufficient for all cases of disease.

Further he states "The object of osteopathy is to adjust the whole organism so that the body, until the arterial supply and venous drainage have failed to restore vitality and reduce the system and organs to their normal function.

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 the exercise of attention. Nature does the work, if you know how to line up the parts; then food and rest is all that is necessary."

In response to this, I wish again to quote from the article that our dietician system is rotten. Come across Dr. Craig, don't tell us that his words are rotten, as you may to a sample of yours. We like to sample around to see whose system is the best. The writer believes that the majority, in its ignorance and untrustworthiness, is the result of anatomical abnormalities followed by physiological discord. To cure disease, we have 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 partly because it is the only science in which human beings are treated as human beings, and partly because it is a tool of science, and 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 disappeared from the field of knowledge. It is a single trustworthy remedy for disease. Having been familiar myself for years with all the old methods, and having experimented with them, I became disheartened and disgusted and dropped them."
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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 formulae.

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, and of lasting quality, OUR No. 1 Appliance is the adjunct you need.

“The Sheldon Method of Cur.

In our last number we gave 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 cooperation with you in relieving the enormous total of sufferers from Spinal troubles which are the consequence of lumberbacks 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


I FULLY agree with Dr. A. Still Craig that, the patient’s condition, not the physician’s, and cannot be a complete therapeutic system, but I do not agree with him in the statement that the ten-fingered osteopath has worked incalculable harm to the science. It was this old ten-fingered osteopaths that gave osteopathy the start and, 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 that 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.

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 with no distant day guarantees the profession an educational foundation unexcelled by any school or schools of medicine in this country, and we 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.

I N 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 ever do.

I am really sorry for Dr. Craig. He became associated with the 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 “indigation” and, possibly, “splanchnic 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 that have in practice, the final result, etc., and stop building 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 Chicago, full of life and wide awake, lying osteopaths, is to be our host next year.

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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 with no distant day guarantees the profession an educational foundation unexcelled by any school or schools of medicine in this country, and we 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.
Osteopathy is to Be Carried Directly into the Ranks of the English Nobility

Ralph Kendrick Smith, D. O. Boston.

A British physician who is a member of an English army surgeon, and the great grandson of the official physician of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, has recently been appointed by the Royal 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 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. Medical College. His father Henry Arnott, was a celebrated surgeon on the staff of two of the largest hospitals 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.

Dr. Neil Arnott, of London, England,

Non-Members Wanted

D. 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, there 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 state.

On the Alert.

"That handsome doctor at the hotel seems to be an object of interest to the young ladies," said one of Dr. Smith's friends.

"We're hoping he'll call for volunteers," said another.

A. E. Moser, D. O.
What an Independent Medical Journal Thinks of Machine Control of the A. M. A.

The Medical Brief, of St. Louis, is a live independents 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. That 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 mentioned in vain, those who have since searched in the report equally in vain, for the slightest transaction, or even suggestion, that might be looked upon as the concession to the insurgent movement.

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 association an opportunity to emphasize his re-election, and to make of it a deliberate rebuke to its critics. Nor, so far as this particular incident is concerned, have we any objections to have referred to, for he expressed, any personal animosities in its criticisms even of the clique which controls the association. Our objections have always been directed against the conditions and policies of which either he might be the exponent; 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 have been treated with the usual contemptuous indifference, and of course under the prevailing mode of procedure, the in

Dr. Arnett's does, laugh at criticism to Publishers! There were not the least signs the and codes he is met Secretions and the Principles of September 18th, a lighter, cleverly building. oligarchy throughout society." periodicals in the various departments of M. field, and the executive slate, from being political leaders, is, the Book Journal with of the journal administration by the numbers and have since searched in the Royal Louisa Victoria, eldest daughter of osteopathy in a scientific manner in the light of his previous medical training. Dr. Arnett 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 here he was at the meetings of the local osteopathic societies. It is obvious that it is a distinct advantage to any school of practice to have its ranks made up of culture and intellect and of high social standing, and who can maintain the dignity of the profession in the highest places.

Dr. Wilken's Carriage Full of Children.

The above picture represents the four daughters of the family of Dr. J. H. Wilken, of McKinsey, 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.

'The net effect of these combined measures will be to enormously extend the scope and at the same time vastly increase 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 or bureaus in 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 wonder 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 has never ever had a chance. 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 of that power, and knows that the perpetuation depends upon the strengthening of its machine; hence the steps, as above recommended, to tighten the grip of 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. First it will eventually meet disaster by reason of its constant contraction upon itself. Unfortunately that disaster, when it comes, will kill all in its path, 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 come to the conclusion which we have already said we almost believe is unbreakable or repudiate it."—The Medical Brief for July.

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, which means all previous work in 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 does." In no department of the world's progress is the advance more general or more rapid than in the study of the human body. In the United States college course in chemistry, which is about five years ago, unless they have kept abreast of the times, must by now some distance behind them. No man in the medical or osteopathic school of tomorrow can cease thinking himself. The work of Dr. Sajous gives him opportunity. The greater portion of all the progress of the last decade has flowed from this work on the internal secretions.

It represents the closing of one chapter in the story of ther-
nei prophylaxis, and the drawing to a focus of the times of the plot, preparatory to the opening of the next chapter; and the theme is to know what the work of the past years has amounted to, cannot afford to neglect it, much less can anyone who has been 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 it is not quite appropriate in matters economical, perhaps, is yet absolutely out of place in matters scientific. We have sufficient evidence to characterize the attitude on the part of these "rivals" to know just how nigglily, selfish, unscientific, absurd and childish it is. Let us not withhold, not only that, but let us give 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 efficiency of the glands. It is increasing 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 one organ on 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 secrections of this gland plays. Just as man could not run 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, the body aims at this appeal is made for the necessary power. These glands, that is to say, are the fighting capacity of the body, and the description of them has 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 autoproductive mechanism ranks next to the work of Koch.

It's 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 poison is present in the blood, the result being either hemorrhage into the adrenals per se, or inhibition of their functions. We would imagine this as a statement briefly covering the effect that stimulation of the splanchnic nerve was a far more sure, safe, quick and accurate method of enhancing the functions of the autoproductive mechanism.


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

The subject will not down. No one can do what is necessary in this scheme of things is a hit for grave consideration; one of the graven before civilization; and it forces itself more and more to the fore. It seems to be claimed chiefly by the women from writers in the osteopathic profession.

Dr. Hegyessy's "license to exhort" consists in the possession of four degrees, as above shown. His personal not coincided 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 insatiable desire to have small wits. 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 OSTEOPHYSICIAN 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 OSTEOPHYSICIAN, and in the personal advertisement preceding the preface he in italics repudiatesdudes; but in the text he declare's "I shall break away from old theories* * * and shall show how 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 advise on sex relations without direct affront.

NOVEMBER
OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH
is an Illustrated Number

CONTENTS:
How "Bad" Mechanism in Our "Joints" Makes Sickness.
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.
Any Form of Sickness May Come From Lesions.

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**THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**

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**Editorial**

"Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness! Now's the time, 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 character of the patient is also important and must be considered. The efficiency of hydropathy and exercise in certain cases also have been brought up as a part of the armamentarium upon occasion and may curtail his usefulness to his patients at times. We believe that Dr. Craig, with a broader mind, he could accomplish more good.

These are, in fact, a part of the heritage that belongs to all physicians of what ever school, and the osteopath who neglects to appreciate them and discard the part of his armamentarium upon occasion is narrow and may curtail his usefulness to his patient at times. We believe that Dr. Craig, 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 dread of osteopathy is that the structural misadjustments cause disease cannot be overlooked. It has been demonstrated beyond question that the 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 so to strengthen weak parts as to eliminate the chances of undue strain that might result in a lesion, or so to 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 afforded by purely osteopathic procedure, but at the same time, osteopathic adjustment to remove the lesion should be made so that any subsequent recourse to hydropathy would be unnecessary.

Dr. Craig's allusion to the true osteopath 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 immeasurable that we can build on it with absolute assurance that we have a strong, un­shakable and sure foundation. It is true of all systems of quackery that they are likely to go to themselves with unnecessary limitations if we refuse to recognize in any way, or use when we have occasion, other 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 necessary. A gradual restriction in licensing for license and to osteopaths desiring to change their location from one state to another, under the establishment and maintenance of a high grade of qualification throughout the country.

Dr. J. Snyder, president of the Pennsylvania Board of Osteopathic Examiners, is engaged on plans looking toward the unification of the character of examinations by osteopathic boards. This is a praiseworthy and important undertaking and Dr. Snyder should have the hearty support of our osteopathic colleges.

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 to participate in the various courses of the five years to come into New York State and be admitted to examination.

Dr. Williams' article, which we had fully intended to run, was omitted. August number, which would still have given ample time, he supposed, for the suggestion to take effect. As a matter of fact, through delay in delivery, the article did not reach this office until the close of the August issue of The Osteopathic Physician. It was scheduled for the August number, which would still have given sufficient time for those who wished to take advantage of the opportunity pointed out to comply with the necessary conditions. On account of the long 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 misunderstanding of the law, any subsequent recourse to hydropathy would be unnecessary.

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

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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 in the history of osteopathy that such a thing has happened at this hospital and we believe that it is the first time an osteopath has ever been so honored by any other hospital.

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 24th 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 believer in osteopathy and by uniting work and lecture to 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 pamphlets write: "By two noteworthy achievements over a hundred years ago he rendered a service to the United States unparalleled in its 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, of which he and the other descendants have a claim pending before congress for many millions of dollars. He received his education in the public 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. 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 has served as a foundation for the intelligent study of scientific osteopathy. He is the inventor of an instrument for measuring the human meter, 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 Health, and other magazines. As a lecturer Dr. Smith has made a specialty of addressing women's clubs and has been invited upon the lecture platform to discuss preventive medicine, notably diet, exercise, dress reform and child culture. In his writings and lectures he strives to impress upon the profession the advantages of practical knowledge of the facts of truth 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. 18, 1894, to E. daughter of Rev. Alfred C. 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

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 act shall be examined and have their qualifications permitted to be determined and their licenses permitted to be issued by the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an endorsement of the same in such form as the Regents shall prescribe, which endorsement shall be treated as a license by the State of New York.

"The attendance on any course of lectures and laboratory exercises in orthopedic surgery as required by this act, shall be treated as attendance on any post-graduate course and courses in medicine for the purpose of determining the question of reciprocity in New York State, 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.

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 as for professional education and is endorsed 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 in
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 D. O. degree versus the M. D. 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-

Philadelphia College and Intmary of Osteopathy

THE FIRST AND ONLY OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE which has complied with all the requirements of the Board of Regents of New York.

THE ONLY OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE which requires all students to pursue a four years' course of eight months each.

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EQUIPMENT AND TEACHING FACILITIES unexcelled.

HOSPITAL AT 1617 FAIRMOUNT AVE. contains three departments: DISPENSARY, SURGICAL, MATERNITY. Practical work in all these departments assured.

THE NEW HARVEY SCHOOL OF ANATOMY will be housed in the College Annex, and a new Anatomical Laboratory is being fitted up for it.

A NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY has just been completed and elaborately equipped.

Session of 1910 opens Tuesday, September 27.

For Catalogue and further information address the Registrar.

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BOVININE supplies all this as no Beef Extract can. It raises the Oposonic Index to normal standard and prevents chronic invalidism.

BOVININE is not only a perfect nutritive tonic in itself, but being rich in elementary iron and all essential elements necessary for complete cell reconstruction and nutrition, it re-establishes completely normal metabolism, thus assuring a quick recovery from all wasting diseases.

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SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.'S

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In D. O.'s LAND

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. Glace, 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.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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 anatomy we possess. Text book anatomy 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 little we can, 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 viscous 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 relationships, along with how structural perversion disturbs function. In fact of the matter is medical pathology is good comparatively, but osteopathically from the standpoints of anatomy, not only descriptive, but osteopathically is entirely different, is it any wonder we can not account for this. Here is where osteopathic adjustment many initiatory phases; it has not been stated by good authority pathology is fairly well developed. Something incongruous here. The greatest book of the future will be an osteopathic anatomy exemplifying in every paragraph the soundness of osteopathic principles.

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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 young doctor 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 you put through college."—Everybody's.

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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 15th. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Frank E. Schenk, president. Dr. W. W. Stevens read a paper on "Gout" and there were further 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 on Oct. 31st. State legislative matters were discussed. 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. Aloysius Kirkpatrick; vice-president, Dr. Bruce McMain; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. A. McMain, all of Baltimore.

Boston Osteopathic Society Opens Season.

The first meeting of the season of the Boston Osteopathic Society was held September 24th at Portland. An interesting experimental operation was given by Dr. Florence A. Cover, who attended as a delegate of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Association, read by Dr. Sophronia T. Rosebrook, Dr. Geo. H. Tuttle and Dr. Augustus. 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 city's college having outscored the team of the Thomas Cusack Company being its fourteenth victory in the series. This closing game was won by the Central College, the score being 15 to 1 and 12 to 2. Henry C.着开花 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 play fullback, and Bill Furey, his brother. The team will represent the college are Furey, the all-round athlete, and a daughter

Southern Minnesota Meeting.

The next meeting of the Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association will be held at Rapid City in July, 1911, after which a trip will be made to the South Dakota Osteopathic Association, which will meet in South Dakota City.

Death Claims Dr. Hiltbold of Boston.

Dr. Charles W. Hiltbold, professor of ophthalmology at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathic Medicine, died suddenly, Tuesday, Nov. 12th. The doctor had just returned from his summer vacation and was apparently ready for a hard winter's work. He was energetic and industrious, 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 Wellington, Mass. The floral presentation by the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, the Massachusetts College of Osteopathic Physicians, the physicians of the Chelsea City Hospital, the class of 1908 and many of the students attended the services. Besides his parents and a sister, Dr. Hiltbold left a wife and a daughter 21/2 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 O. 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. H. H. Mahaffy; Huron; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. F. Lang; barber, Huron; board of trustees, Dr. John E. McCall; treasurer, Dr. W. W. Heyer; Mitchell. The resolutions of the papers read were: "Diseases of the Eye," by Dr. John Pay; "Vernacular Studies," by Dr. F. S. Brin; "Psychiatric Influences," by Dr. H. F. Lindsall; "Osteopathy" by 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 fall we see the region in."—H. F. Lindsall, D. O., Secretary and Treasurer.

Pennsylvania County Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Association was held September 23rd, the majority of the members being present. It was moved by Dr. D. P. Derleitner to adjourn the chair. The annual reports of the executive committee were presented and an independent committee was elected to increase its membership during the past year, and also, an amount of work was done in the interest of the profession and the public was increased. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. H. S. Morgan; secretary, Dr. C. M. Nicholl; treasurer, Dr. Cecilia C. Curran; auditor, Dr. H. E. Leonard; master-at-arms, Dr. F. W. Kreft; executive could be taken to die before next meeting, Dr. F. B. O'Connor.
A Manual of Osteopathic Gynecology

By PERCY H. WOODALL, M. D., D. O.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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. Comer, 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—of which I saw during July of this year, in company with Dr. Walker, of Dover, who was treating the case. Dr. Wiggin, a highly-experienced 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. Wiggin's son, a young man who had planned to enter a regular medical college this fall, has recently alter ed his plans and has just entered a "regular" osteopathic college; instead, the senior Wiggin having assented. Such incidents simply "show how the winds are blowing," medically speaking.—Beni, 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 such an ague without drugs. Mr. Meeker was taken with a chill on July 15th. He called O. M. Walker, D. O., who began treatment. He continued to have the chills every other day—now he has been free of them every other day—now he has been free of them for three weeks, and has only had a chilly feeling, since which time he has had no chill, and up to September 4th 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. Miggins, M. D., Succasunna, N. J., Sept. 29, 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 have three forms of certificates. Firstly, (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. Yours ever, W. T. Thomas, D. O., Treasurer Washington State Board of Medical Examiners.

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That the Stretcher will produce a condition of muscular relaxation more thoroughly distributed and equalized than can be done by hand or other mechanical means. This makes possible the most minute diagnosis of osseous or muscular conditions; correction of lesion or dislocation is easier, more definite, more thorough and more permanent; many a vaginal condition has responded under the stretch and succeeded in effectually really all others of a stretching character. The Stretcher holds the patient in the extended condition under any desired degree of tension of sufficient length of time to allow Nature to come in and do her reparative work. Osteopathic medicine is infinitely more effective when applied with all osseous, or contracted pressure, removed from nerves, cartilages and articulating surfaces, and no one longer questions the therapeutic value of the simple and thorough stretch. The Stretcher has brought in cases of curvature, Porto’s disease, rheumatism, lumbago, paralysis, lumbago, asthma, insomnia and deafness, miraculously as great as any recorded. It is labor-saving, practice-building and success-assuring; not an adjective, but a part of your medicine. We are putting more money in its manufacture than ever before. It is in appearance and mechanically perfect, and we give you the benefit of these improvements at an even reduced price. Our sales to physicians double once every two months. I am asking no physician to buy the Stretcher.

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Articles and Statistics on Infantile Paralysis

We have received numerous requests for articles on infantile paralysis. Are you prepared to demonstrate the truth and efficiency of osteopathy to more patients? It is the truth that Dr. Bunting proceeds on the 3d.

Dr. Bunting has been a wonderful help to me. In one instance I gave it to White's Valley six of them and through him I got ten patients. It seems to be like a pretty good system of practical medicine. —Dr. C. H. Phillips, Schenectady, N. Y., September 27th.

Enclosed please find my contract for one hundred copies of Osteopathic Health for the year. The October number is a creditable, interesting and instructive one. —Dr. E. Phillips, Schenectady, N. Y., September 27th.

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

Osteopathic Health has been a wonderful help to me. In one instance I gave it to White's Valley six of them and through him I got ten patients. It seems to be like a pretty good system of practical medicine. —Dr. C. H. Phillips, Schenectady, N. Y., September 27th.

The Osteopathic Hand Book is a winner. It is with me in the best possible way. I have ever seen. It is laden with osteopathic truths, and so written that it will be readily assimilated by the minds of the laity. —Dr. H. W. Rumpas, East Liverpool, Ohio, September 27th.

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The Osteopathic Physician

The many Boston friends of Dr. Clinton E. Achor are greatly interested in news of the progress of osteopathy, but they are sorry that he has selected New Orleans for the location of his practice.

Dr. Chas. E. Stewart, of Moline, who has had five years continuous practice in that city, has given up his offices for a new location in the Central Building.

Dr. Lola Hayes will take charge of his patients in Moline.

Dr. B. A. Ballock, who recently sold his practice at Hastings, Minn., has located at 429 Valley building.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

OFFICE FURNITURE

To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that we are not, or ever have been, in any way connected with The Osteopathic Supply Co., doing business in Des Moines, Iowa, under that name previous to May 30, 1910.

The Osteopathic Supply Co.

To Dr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Morrison, of New York, September 24th, a daughter, Jacqueline.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Dawson, of Jackson, Tenn., September 30th, a daughter, Dorothy.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilkins, of McMinnville, Ore., September 18th, a son.

To Dr. W. E. Cowden, at 3212 Mesannic street, St. Joseph, Mo.

To Dr. J. W. Shultz, at Belmont, Ind.

To Dr. F. K. Walsh, from Postoffice block, room 8, Realty Associates building, Hoagham, Wash.

To Dr. E. D. Williams, at Warren, Pa.

Dr. John S. Shreiner, at 109 N. Jefferson street, Webb City, Mo.

Dr. R. H. Schubert, at 113 W. North street, Eau Claire, Wis.

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