A Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year to You

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume XIV.
CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1908.
Number 6.

Ring Rule Sifted to the Bottom and Ruled Out

W

It's the man—his fitness—not the number of jobs previously held that should determine presidential timber.

If there is any hard and fast tradition—as I believe there is—that no man in the A. O. A. can ever be considered for our highest office unless he has once been a trustee, I submit that it ought to be changed.

That's all I have got on my mind as regards "ring rule," and if I have hurt any friends' feelings I am truly sorry for it. But I think this just the same. It's a question of practical good against a hide-bound precedent—that's all.

This was the only "lesion" I mentioned in that article last month and the one thing I said ought to be corrected.

Now when it comes to inviting me to debate that the A. O. A. is all wrong, and its officers

Notable Improvement in Style for January "Osteopathic Health."

OSTEOPATHIC Health makes its bow to the profession—this New Year—
in a brand new dress. It is a complete change in size, form, cover design, type face, paper and general style, and likewise, we think, a corresponding advance in the art of chaste literary simplicity.

Really, you won't recognize your doughty little propagandist as the same old friend any more. The last decade or two you stopped to take a good look at it, and as a result—well, you see what has been done.

These changes have been made in deference to numerous suggestions and criticisms offered by the friends and patrons of the paper. For four months the editor has been soliciting confidences from the field on the subject—which, by the way, has been freely and intelligently given. In the general verdict that such changes as have resulted would be of vast benefit, the publishers heartily concur.

Indeed we had formed this opinion early last year, but wanted to get as wide a range of suggestions on the subject as possible before designing to make innovations. The clientele of "O. H." constitute a democracy in which every patron has a voice and vote. We are always solicitous to hear from any patron who has ideas how our promotion service may be improved—naturally so, for that means patronage and influence extended.

Every D. O. who has seen the new issues—samples of which have just been mailed—are found in their praise of it. They say it hits the mark on the head exactly.

In conformity to almost a general sentiment for a smaller, neater size, which business men can put in coat pockets and women can carry in shopping bags without folding (many people won't appropriate anything bulky or inconvenient to carry in their purse), the paper has been made smaller. Yet by a recourse to printer's art, somewhat more words appear on each page, that is, getting more matter into each issue instead of less, while the new face is clearer, stronger and easier to read.

The new cover is simpler in design, chaste in color scheme and shows a very much reduced mass of color. The only symbolism used is a representation of Ygdrasil—the Norse Tree of Life, with a drooping or broken bough, which is suggestive of the function of the Osteopathic Physician in raising up the sick and disabled.

The paper is also changed to a fine white S. & C. stock, which makes it easy to run any issue desired with half tone illuminations.

Editorially the editor is sure that Osteopathic Health will soon correspondimprovement in editorial style and size. That means it has improved immensely in effectiveness as a missionary of light, as a patient-educator and patient-getter.

Beginning the new year, too, a slight change is made in the rate card for service affecting annual contract orders for the subscriptions. Each user of 50 copies and 25 copies respectively. We will now accept 12-month orders for 50 copies at $5.00, and 25 copies for $2.00, to any user in the U. S., for $2.00, and 25 copies for $1.00.

Osteopathic Health promises to be of greater service through the remaining 10 months before to all who will accept its helpfulness.

We invite orders and correspondence from the profession.

Henry Stanhope Bunting, D. O.,
Managing Editor.

Dr. George A. Still, the Eminent Osteopathic Surgeon.

weaklings or grafters, or that they all elect themselves to office, or that the A. O. A. "old guard" is responsible for last year's financial panic, I am not in the argument.

Not for a minute.

I got a bunch of mail this month that I enjoyed. It did me more good than a month's vacation. About "ring rule" in the association, some said ought to be corrected. I am not in the argument.

But everyone on either side was in earnest about "ring rule" in the association, some said ought to be corrected. I am not in the argument.

I grant that as a general proposition the good president has been trained in lower ex-

sisted and the majority of our ex-presidents naturally will be osteopaths who have once been trustees.

But to make our trustees and ex-trustees our reigning house of princes and to have to select a rule "loosely from among them" would be asinine and peculiar.

Napoleon Bonaparte was not prepared for office by a long term of grind in the machine of state. When the country took Lincoln it overlooked all the well-trained office-holders who had been running things up to that time. Enough said.

I submitted...

Enough said.

(continued on page 2)
THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

A Review of Some Criticisms of the A. O. A.
By A. G. Evans, D. O., Chattanooga.

E VERY organization that does things, that accomplishes, is criticized. The American Osteopathic Association is no exception in this respect. For a number of years several of its critics have rendered us with sufficient violence and regularity to demonstrate the fact that it is not inert, I believe. I believe that these criticisms have been passed upon it. Many of them have been anonymous, and of course not worth a breath of notice; some have been facetious; part of them have been pernicious; most of them have been intemperate and but few of them have been sincere.

I have heretofore felt that the complainants, to use a legal phrase, should be required to file "a bill of particulars," setting out specifically their grievances before anyone should be called upon to answer. Yet, in view of the fact that the recent repetition of some of these criticisms by some of them as have been made in apparent seriousness lest by reason of their continued iteration they come to toul and somewhat the appearance of undisputed facts.

I may as well confess that this task is self appointed. I have no retainer and hold no brief from the A. O. A. I have no interest in the officers past or present. What I shall have to say is offered merely as a member of the profession who has its interests at heart and who has had some opportunity of observing the workings of its chief organization.

I shall deal with the subject seriously because hostile and unwarranted criticism of our national organization has a serious bearing upon the fact that osteopaths are primarily concerned with the fact that there are not many who believe in the worth of osteopathy. I shall pass by as unworthy of serious discussion the more or less flippant references that were formerly so freely made to the "Elder Statesmen," "has been," etc. I will forego all opportunities for salty retort and shall not even quote—or rather not attempt to apply—the following words attributed to Robert Wood which I came across as I was beginning this paper: "Nothing is easier than fault finding; no talent, no self denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business."

From the many criticisms that have found their way into print, and as I have intimate these are largely repetitions of those heretofore made, I infer that the chief cause of grumbling among osteopaths is a certain state of mind on the part of some of those who have held official position in it and the methods by which they were selected. The criticisms that have been made of the officers is rendered difficult because of the vagueness of the complaints. Were they grossly incapable? Were they oppressive? Were they corrupt? No reliable person over his own signature, I believe, has asserted any of these things.

I will be charitable and good humored in this discussion of one's proneness to make allowance for the fact that some of the most vehement criticisms have been non-members of the Association and therefore not in a position to know the facts in the case. I will do this notwithstanding the fact that I cannot have much respect for the position of those who assert that the Association until certain abuses are reformed. Their position is analogous to citizens of the United States who consider that the country is ring-ruffled and boss-ruled; they will never attend a primary or vote in an election if the representatives of the people do not citizens defend all they get in the way of bad government.

One might, in reading some of the more minor agitations about the A. O. A. gather the idea that its chief, if not its sole object, is to honor its members by electing them to office. If that is the reason, I believe that its methods—its constitutions, have been entirely wrong. A system of mail ballots should be worked out with such facilities and such refinement in the work so that each of its members could in the course of a few years hold all of the offices. If, on the other hand, the A. O. A. is a working body with the objects of accomplishing definite objects to accomplish and definite policies to pursue, then I think it will be agreed that its organization is the per­pose of the Association and be chosen with due regard to their ability, their sympathy with and knowledge of the objects and policies of the Association.

I believe the latter conception of the purposes of the organization is the minds of the members at the Kansas City meeting in 1901 when, after adopting the present constitution, the officers and committees were chosen. It was then that the systematized and really effective work of the organization began. At that meeting Dr. Booth was elected President and the following Chair­men of the newly created committees were chosen: Education, Dr. C. T. Hulett; Publicity, Dr. L. Ingalls; Legislation, Dr. G. A. Childress. I think I am right in assuming that these are the men against whom the vast-and perhaps unsound-amount of criticism have been aimed. But I give it as my deliberate judgment, and it is no dis­paragement to any one else who was in the meeting at that time, that these men were considered, these were the wisest selections that could have been made.

The newly chosen president and commit­tee chairmen had had previous training and experience especially fitting them for the line of work which the office and respective commit­tees entailed. The three chairmen were charter members of the Association and had attended all of the previous meetings with the single exception of Dr. L. Ingham. Dr. L. had missed the Indianapolis meeting. He has missed none since, however, and it may be said as further evidence of the interest and loyalty of all four of them that they have attended all of the meetings held since 1901, except that Dr. Hulett, on account of the illness of his wife, missed one meeting. It is true that for six years the men first chosen as chairman of committees were reappointed at the single exception that at Denver, four years later, Dr. Booth was substituted for Dr. W. F. Link, in charge of work on Education. But as he had served for three years on the committee and was in accord with the chairman, this involved no change of policy.

Now, I maintain that the fact that these men held these positions during these years does not convict them of turpitude nor bring out a case of unholy conspiracy against those who are responsible for keeping them there. They were chosen by the trustees in a con­stitutional manner, and as I happened to have been on the board all of this time I know that in the first instance they did not ask for appointment, not nor for reappointment at any subsequent time. The trustees took into account the fact that this was the formative period of the Association's career. As you know, students were being made and that policies were being formulated and established. As each class was about to take the first step for the place in the beginning, so it was felt that added experience and knowledge of the work had to be given for a number of years, and that a change would not be for the best until definite lines of policy had been mapped out and a body of officers and trustees were in their seats.
The Osteopathic Physician

Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

SESSION of 1908-1909 of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy opens September 15th in the new quarters, 1715 North Broad Street.

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The new Main Building has four floors—comprising College Hall, large lecture halls and classrooms, extensive laboratories for experiment and research, gynecological operating room, and the Infirmary and Dispensary.

The Committee on Publication established the system, and attended to the publication, of case reports. While these are not above criticism they disclose an enormous amount of ill-requited labor, to the galleries, has been all too little understood and appreciated.

The committee on Legislation carried on its work with energy and ability. Its chairman, Dr. Hildreth, was the stalwart and usually victorious leader of the Osteopathic forces in their earliest battles. He has been in the thick of more fights in more different states than any man in the profession. As chairman he has consistently stood for independent boards and the profession, with practical unanimity stands for that today.

It should be remembered that these men, Doctors Hulett, Booth, Link and Hildreth did the hardest work that fell to any unsalaried officers in the Association; that it was done without material reward, or any thought, as I believe, of self glorification. They have left a record of unselfish devotion, of high purpose and of actual achievement that has rarely been equaled in any similar organization. They should be, and I believe are, held in grateful esteem by the great mass of their fellows in the Association, the petty sneers and slings of a few self constituted and ill-informed critics to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have said nothing about those now holding the positions vacated by the above men, because I do not understand that they have been attacked. So far as I am able to judge they are worthy successors of those who blazed out the trail.

But surely there was something dark, direful and devious about the election of other officers and especially of the presidents. Surely there was an arbitrary usurpation of power on the part of the presidents in naming nominating committees, thus taking the selection of officers out of the hands of the members. Surely there was a "coterie" who named the officers, a "hierarchy" that handed down the succession to the chosen ones! I want to say in all soberness that I do not believe that there was ever an organization of similar size and importance where there was less of "politics," in the unworthy sense, than there has been in the A. O. A. Away back at the Milwaukee meeting in 1902, a resolution introduced by Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, was adopted which declared "That the seeking of office in the Association by any member shall serve to bar that member from the office sought." That resolution, so far as my knowledge extends, has been lived up to in letter and in spirit.

I will say of my personal knowledge, and I also speak by the record, that from the meeting in Chattanooga in 1900 down to the last meeting in Kirksville in 1908 there was never a time when a majority of those present were not responsible for the officers chosen. In Chattanooga nominations were made from the floor and there were contests for most of the offices. In 1901 at Kirksville a majority voted to have the chair appoint a committee to bring in nominations. In Milwaukee the following year the question of how nominations should be made was submitted to a vote and a committee was decided upon. The next year at Cleveland the president asked for a rising vote as to whether or not he should appoint a nominating committee and it was decided in the affirmative. At St. Louis nominations were made from the floor and there were contests for several of the offices which were decided by ballot. At the three following meetings—Denver, Put-in-Bay, and Norfolk, the president, in each

Write to the Dean for Catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and a copy of the Journal.

1715 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
instance, put the questions as to how nominations should be made squarely up to the members and each time they voted to have them brought in by committees. It is true that at two of these meetings—Denver and Put-in-Bay, the committee was instructed to bring in two nominees for each office to be filled. This method has its objectionable features, but the majority had their way. The committee proposed two candidates for each office and choice was made between them by ballot, nor did the committee in any case put up weak candidates for the purpose of slaughter, but members, who if they had been elected, would have filled the offices acceptably.

Now if there was anything wrong with the methods employed in choosing the officers at the eight meetings held between 1900 and 1907 inclusive, who was to blame? At the other six a majority, with their eyes open, and evidently believing that it would result in a saving of time and a better geographical distribution of the offices, voted to leave nominations to a committee. And yet it was perfectly understood that it was always possible to make nominations from the floor even after the committee had reported. Do you say, but of course this would never be done? I answer that it has been done in the history of the A. O. A. At Milwaukee after nominations had been brought in by the committee another candidate for president was nominated from the floor and he was elected. I ask then, in all reason ought not those who were in attendance at a meeting where a majority voted to leave nominations to a committee and subsequently voted to concur in the committee’s report, be stopped from criticising the action of the Association in the matter of choosing its officers? Of course a little thing like this would not stop those captious critics who were not present, nor those who are not members. Nothing would. I know it may be said that these committees were “fixed” by the “ring,” but I would hesitate to make such a charge, or believe it of the good men and women who have composed these committees.

Despite the evident fairness of the elections, critics continued their operations and in order to disarm if possible the last of them a constitutional amendment was adopted at Yorba Linda, the notice and a majority vote of course, leaving the nomination of officers to the Council of Delegates, a body made up of representatives elected by the state societies. It was stated specifically, however, in this addition to our organic law that this should not deprive members of their right to make nominations from the floor. To be sure there are objections to this method of choosing officers, but it was thought desirable to remove even the appearance of ring domination. At our last meeting this council made the nominations. These representatives came “fresh from the people,” so new were some of them to Association work that the Council had to wait while the Treasurer and Secretary of the A. O. A. supplied them with the documents showing their newly acquired membership in that organization. Notwithstanding this, and the further fact that no office they could give to the A. O. A., that I can recall, held membership in the Council, the astounding charge is made that the proceedings of the council were dominated by the trustees of the A. O. A.!

If any influence outside of its own membership dictated any of the nominations I can safely assert that it was not that of the trustees. And so, while this representative body chosen by practitioners in the various states, nominated officers for the Association and these nominations were ratified by the vote of the Association, yet the critics are apparently not satisfied. I confess I can conceive of but one way of disarming these fellow and that would be to turn over the duty of selecting officers to them. But as it double if they could show among themselves, and as the more virulent of them are not members of the Association, I shall not advocate it.

In regard to the domination by the trustees in the matter of selection of officers, and of success, often be noticed among themselves, and as the more virulent of them are not members of the Association, I shall not advocate it.

In regard to the domination by the trustees in the matter of selection of officers, and of success, often be noticed among themselves, and as the more virulent of them are not members of the Association, I shall not advocate it. I am as glad of the advancement of osteopathy? Had we not better turn our faces to the future? We have done much but much remains that can only be accomplished by harmony of action. There is not a school, hospital, publication or practitioner that will not be benefited by a united and aggressive campaign along right lines. Let us close up the ranks and go forward.

Dr. George J. Helmer was the Donor

In the record of the contribution to $1,160 research fund raised at the New York State Society meeting. The new name on the list was J. N. Helmer, New York. This should have read George J. Helmer.

Elderly Gentleman—“Ah, my little man. Going to school, eh? And what do you like most about school?” Little Man—“The days when their ain’t none.”

“WELL, DARNIT, I'M GOING TO ASK YOUR FATHER FOR THE CASH AND—AND THEY'RE GOING TO GIVE ME GLAD, GEORGE. I WAS AFRAID YOU HADN'T COME BACK IN TIME TO VOTE, AND THERE ARE A FEW PEOPLE OUT THERE ON THE BALLOT, NOT INCLUDING ONE OF THE ELECTIONS 1 HAD.”

Fireman—“Jump out, lady. The house is on fire.” Lady—“Impossible! The doctor told me not to go in under any circumstances.”
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Dr. M. F. Hulett Represents the Imputation of "Ring Rule" in the A. O. A.

There have appeared in different publications in the past few years many articles in which are statements regarding the A. O. A. and its work so contradictory to fact that it would not go unnoticed. These statements do little harm, although false, among those familiar with the workings of the organization, because they readily recognize wherein they are false. But unfortunately they are usually published in journals going to many who have no means of knowing otherwise, and thereby they have created false impressions and prejudices against the A. O. A. Not among the least of these articles is one under the caption "Machine Rule Should Depart From the A. O. A.," in your last issue, as an officer of the Association, and therefore one of the culprits, perhaps, should say nothing. And in the discussion following, let it be considered that application to the position which I hold be entirely eliminated. But as a member of the organization since its inception and familiar with its methods and unoffical acts, I protest against these unjust and uncalled for attacks and insinuations.

The constitution is plain upon the point under discussion, and the writer fails to understand why the wide-awake editor of The Osteopathic Physician should be thus misled. But turning one's mind to the constitution, it is not to adjust the editor's bearing. His paper goes to many who have not the opportunity to become familiar with the A. O. A. and its work. To such the misrepresentations might remain undetected; and herein lies the great harm to the A. O. A., for they, having no A. O. A. publications, do not see the other side. Hence the excuse for this reply.

Let me make a few quotations and appropriate comments. The term "closed corporation" is used indiscriminately without anything to show wherein it is applicable. The constitution will not hold out any such imputation. It is quite democratic in its construction. Again, the constitution in the beginning was up for discussion in an open mass meeting, and since has been revised several times in open session, where everyone had an equal opportunity to put into it that which would make it most effective for good. In all of these changes the action taken was in a most democratic manner, seeking to make business routine as brief as possible, leaving the bulk of time to scientific discussion. The action, too, came after drafts of the proposed changes had been previously published, so that all might become familiar with the proposed amendments weeks before their enactment. If the constitution is at fault, the open, democratic method of construction must take the blame, not the "officers," as charged.

"A little coterie of officers get in power and run the profession as they see fit. They perpetuate themselves from year to year." Pray tell wherein there is any truth in this statement? In the first place, none of the present officers have held over, and they have been forced by unanimous vote to continue. When nominated from the floor, no one opposed them, and even when nominating committees, as has sometimes been done, were instructed to bring in more than one "date" (remember that these nominating committees were authorized by popular vote in general session), these two officers (instead of having opposition) were placed upon each slate. (Allow me a personal privilege here to say that, being one of the two having held an office several successive terms, that state-

Dr. Smith's Lectures

On the 27th of November Dr. Smith lectured at Missouri Valley, Iowa. This is what Dr. H. W. Gamble writes on the 2nd of December:

"Everyone here is very much pleased, all express greater confidence in Osteopathy because of a better understanding of its principles. "Some of our oldest patients believed in a blind way and had confidence in Osteopathy being able to do certain things, yet now we believe we are modest in our claims and that we have a greater school and science than they ever before realized." "Those who did not attend, who did not realize the treat in store for them are busy kicking themselves for not getting out." "Nothing we ever did before served to boost Osteopathy in this town as did your lecture. No intelligent person could hear it and doubt that Osteopathy has a just claim for front rank."

For press and other opinions address DR. WILLIAM SMITH KIRKSVILLE, MO.

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President

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Dr. J. R. Shackleford
Offers to Gather Statistics to See About "D. O. Race Suicide"

This is a Good and Timely Proposition—Who Will Cooperate With Him?

I HAVE read the very ably written article by Dr. Wm. Smith, entitled "Osteopathic Race Suicide," and I was amazed at the statement that we had as many practitioners in the field three years ago as we have today.

Dr. Smith is in a position to know, and those of you who know him as I do, know too well that he would not make such a statement and sound a note of warning without statistics for doing so.

I wondered at the statement, and if it were true, what reasons could there be for such a condition. I believe I see two of the most important reasons, first, there was not as many graduates last year on account of the three year course. Second, five years ago we had some fifteen schools trying to teach osteopathy. Today we have less than half that number in the associated colleges, and I heartily agree with Dr. Smith in his statement that we need schools, good schools, and at the present time we need three, one in the east, one in the west and one where the American School stands today. I have always opposed so many schools starting up trying to teach that which but few have had an opportunity to demonstrate, and I believe it is here where the greatest intelect knows the least. It is for others as well as ourselves. Fraternally yours—Frank R. Heine, D. O., Pittsburg, Pa.

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According to Law

In one of the states an act was passed last year requiring heads of families to notify the local health officer of any case of contagious disease in the house. The following is a letter received by the health officer:

"This is to notify you that my boy Ephraim is down with the measles.

PETER ADAMS."
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

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

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EDITORIAL

"How to the low, let chisels talk where they will."

Oil Meant for Troubled Waters Rolled Up Smooth Seas.

SOME considerable displeasure has been caused those of the osteopathic ranks over an editorial in the last O. P., which pleads for a harmony program and an independent board.

The trouble is twofold: (1) It develops, happily, that perfect unity and harmony have resulted from the several conferences of the profession and that the advocates of two kinds of bills were really in accord all the time and as soon as they got together discovered it. This conclusion appears to have been reached at the recent Bloomington meeting, when an independent board bill was finally agreed upon. And the Drs. Littlejohn supported it as unreservedly as anybody.

The editor was unable to attend this meeting as he had planned to. I did not know of this happy consummation of the discussion when "The O. P. went to press; for by oversight the editors had failed to report these developments. This appeared to some an independent board support—made directly to Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn and his associates of the Littlejohn Osteopathic College—therefore, was out of place and appeared to discredit their sincerity in standing shoulder to shoulder with the advocates of a straight-out osteopathic board bill after full agreement had been reached. This construction was placed on this editorial by the editors of the Illinois Osteopathic Association and the Doctors Littlejohn.

Of course no such thing was meant and the comment does not apply to the present situation for which I am very thankful. My associates of Illinois all know that I labored for three years to bring the divergent views in the profession in this state into harmony, and that no one is gladder over the present agreement of all workers to stand for an independent board than myself. I am even more glad to see that they can get together in this way than that they have gotten together.

It appears, too, that this umbrage was taken at this article because it was supposed for a short time that it was printed in some way from the officers of the association. Of course there was nothing about the article to carry the suggestion of giving it impression. It was purely a personal view of the editor, was printed as such in an editorial on the editorial page, was written in the first person throughout, and stated definitely: Personally I believe and have repeatedly stated; also, I would deplore.

If anybody still has the impression that there was anything ulterior to this editorial or that there was anything in the editor's expressed, or that it was based on any situation but the divided programs of past legislatures, let him forget it. There is nothing to it.

President E. M. Browne in particular was mad and so I take pleasure in printing his correction in this view but any still exists in any quarter.

President Browne Says Harmony is Complete in the Illinois Legislative Program

In the November issue of the Osteopathic Physician the "How to the low" editorial, "Illinois will stand for an Independent Board," was published, and this statement is in my editorial, but on some points your information is incorrect, and for that reason I ask space in your columns for this letter.

First, your opening statement is wrong and misleading to the profession. Not only was the proposition which the Littlejohn Osteopathic College presented to the State Medical Board," was, nor ever has been given "careful thought," nor has it ever been mentioned at any of the meetings where legislative matters were discussed, since I have had the honor of being an officer of the Osteopathic College.

Second: There has never been suggested, at least to my knowledge, that there was any danger of "antagonistic legislative programs" being introduced. At a meeting of the legislative committee of the I. O. A., held at the office of Dr. Fred W. Gage, Chairman, Chicago, representatives of every interest in the state was invited to be present, and all responded with one exception, yourself. At this meeting the bill approved by the Association in session at Quincy August 1st, 1908, was read and discussed. The representatives of the American Medical Association and Surgery and the representative of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, stated that such a board would take care of the interests of the schools and graduates of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. In the bill referred to, as it stood then, did not.

Not knowing what the issues of the A. C. O. were, I suggested to Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn as representative of the A. C. O. that we incorporate in a bill the needs and requests of the A. C. O. This was done and delivered to the legislative committee of the I. O. A. At subsequent meetings this bill was taken up and changes made to suit all parties. It was agreed to by those present at a meeting at Dr. Gage's office September 29th. The bill as revised was to be submitted if the district societies stand down state and in Chicago incorod it. From letters received from over the state, it was decided that a state meeting was necessary to settle the matter and was duly called and subsequently held at Bloomington. November 18th, 1908. The proposed bill and instructed the committee to work for an independent board.

I want to say that the bill submitted by Dr. Littlejohn and associates of Illinois, was modeled along the lines of the 1905 bill, which was supported and indorsed by the leading osteopathic physicians of the state. Therefore it was not "that the divergent views and interests of the profession of the state might unite on a bill that had been proposed by Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn which sought to place an Osteopath on the State Board. As president of the college it is my duty to try and unite the profession of the state upon one issue. After such opposition died down, President Littlejohn said to me that there was nothing that could be agreed upon by thedr SL. I O. A. If any thing about the situation that the Supreme Court of Illinois holds that the practice of osteopathic medicine is a profession, and hence the foregoing procedure would be necessary to make legal an independent examining board for osteopaths. Doctor Littlejohn also said that if this could be done, he was in favor of such action, as this would give us a bill that we could, in the future, more conveniently add to.

The representatives of the A. C. O. M. S. and of the A. C. O. had repeatedly stated that the bill as was in Quincy, could be. If only the true Littlejohn, read at the Bloomington meeting, that if a measure taking care of all interests were agreed to be passed and which would reserve the right to introduce such measures as they decided was necessary to protect those interests, which would be foreseen in the I. O. A. as your article seems to suggest. The legislative committee were instructed to work for an independent board, and if they saw this could not be obtained to drop legislation for the year. The I. O. A. as I understand their action, and not having any particular thing is published, we will go to the legislature this year and the profession and the schools will be taken care of to the satisfaction of all. E. M. Browne, D. O., Dixon, III., President of the Illinois Osteopathic Association.

Ingenious at Least

Two men, misfortench clad, called on the dean of a medical college in New York.

"We are both on the verge of starvation, sir," the spokesman said. "We are well on our way to the poorhouse, and won't be able to live much longer to live. Would you care to purchase one of our articles?"

The dean hesitated.

"It is a very cold season," he muttered. "But it is occasionally done," said the spokesman. "Yes." "Well," said the dean, "we might arrange it. What do you want for them?"

"Over in Philadelphia," said the spokesman, "they gave us $50."—The Bollman.

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Marked Progress at A. S. O.
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FIVE, hysterecctomy for cancer and insanity, amputation of a breast and dissection of an axilla for cancer, trephining for a brain tumor, removal of the appendix and part of a gangrenous gut; repeating four lacerations and attending to some twelve deliveries. These are just a few of the cases which this issue of THE JOURNAL contains—such is the splendid though not an unusual record of one week of duty for Dr. George A. Still, of Kirksville, the foremost osteopathic surgeon in the world.

When the editor of THE O. F., visited Kirksville recently he put in considerable time inspecting the hospital, getting acquainted with the brilliant surgery being done and was much struck with the quantity and quality of the work being done. He was so much impressed and pleased at the manifest progress that he wanted to know the cause. In various ways and under many causes one real cause—an individual—Dr. George A. Still, the surgeon-in-chief, whose vigorous personality and untiring energy has so rapidly changing the A. S. O. hospital to a position of prominence among America's best surgical institutions. His advancement in reputation is not fancy. It is actual.

Many members of the profession knew this man, who combined with nothing more serious on him than sweethearts and he is scarcely thirty yet—yet few of us actually know what he has accomplished in the past fifteen years, or appreciate what he is doing now. His tremendous energy and capacity for work is such that even his colleagues have begun to take quite as a matter of course such a week's record as I have quoted and it scarcely occasion comments. The work is all performed without help, by the way, except the usual assistance of nurses, and the record shows that none of the cases developed any fever of any kind.

During the National convention week Dr. George Still performed thirty operations, with no infections and no deaths, a veritable record.

In comparatively recent years major surgical cases have been performed at the A. S. O. hospital as now under "Dr. George," and it is interesting to compare the former intense interest and even excitement among students and post graduates by minor operations, and to compare that situation with the comparative indifference to-day when laparotomies are much more frequent than were minor cases then.

It is simply justice to record that this growth and development represents the achievement of one man—one osteopathic surgeon, George A. Still, M. D., D. O., and it is the product of his daily skill and industry. I don't believe our own professional sufficiently appreciates yet what an unusual man George Still is and what value he holds for our profession.

For example, "Dr. George" scored a splendid professional triumph a few months ago which ense this man received universal acclaim as one of the world's foremost surgeons. He successfully performed a trephining and silverplate. This protection operation which had been declared impossible by a medical and surgical journal, with 35,000 subscribers, after a two months' canvass of the question among its readers. Yet, later, upon the facts duly appearing, this journal had to admit that Dr. George's claim was justified. He had done successfully the thing which it said couldn't happen. He had done work declared up to this day of enlightened surgery to be impossible by all leading surgeons of repute. This sort of achievement counts heavily in winning confidence for our profession.

Dr. Still has also distinguished himself during the past year by several remarkable and successful cures of insanity associated with pelvic disease.

By such constant demonstrations of the efficiency of modern surgery combined with a thorough knowledge of osteopathy, Dr. Still is paving the way for a national recognition of his skill and bringing into enhanced esteem the science of osteopathy in its own sphere. Thus his work belongs to all of us.

Dr. George Still is the son of Drs. S. S. and Ella D. Still, of Des Moines, la. He is a graduate in osteopathy from the A. S. O., Kirksville; and in medicine from Northwestern Medical College, the very best medical institution in Chicago. Dr. George still remembers the day he did special hospital work in several Chicago hospitals. He has done Post-graduate work every summer (with the exception of last year), having been at most of the best known hospitals and clinics in America. He has had the privilege of seeing nearly all the big men work, including Lorenzo of Vienna and McJulien of Berlin.

Dr. Still realizes the necessity of keeping posted on the latest developments and is charter member of the Northwestern German-American Club, which is composed of students of the University of Chicago who graduated there, and who, in his case, went to Germany for post graduate work. He will be one of a large party which will go to Germany for post graduate work in the spring of 1916.

In recognition of his work at the hospital, the third A. S. O. Annual was dedicated to "Doctor George" the first and second editions having been dedicated to the "Old Doctor" and to "Doctor Charlie" respectively.

Recently Dr. Still has been making trips to various cities to perform operations and nearly every Saturday finds him in demand by some patient or a friend or patient who has been to Germany for post graduate work. He will be one of the locals the D. O. is in despair about. He has proven a helper in many a time of storm, too. The complete confidence of the members of the profession who know Doctor George and his work is shown by his having operated on so many of our own practitioners and students and the members of their immediate families. Dr. Geo. A. Still has traveled through big cities and across 800 miles to Kirksville when appendicitis developed in his great-aunt, Mrs. George Still, and nobody else should stick a knife into his vitals.

Dr. Mary Walters, a trained nurse of wide experience and reputation before she became an osteopathic practitioner, after her visit of inspection to St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., the home of the Mayo's—stated that Dr. George Still's methods were comparable in originality and brilliance to those of the Mayo Brothers at that institution—which is praise indeed.

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There seems no reason why Kirksville should be any less famous for its surgical work in time as Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. Still has a wonderful store of energy and can stand any amount of hard work. He has a thorough mental equipment, a fearless nerve, tempered by caution born of a knowledge of really incurable cases. The mechanical equipment and sanitary features of the hospital are modern and complete in every respect.

The nurses are the best obtainable. Dr. Mary Walter, who is probably one of the best surgical nurses of the world, was head nurse of the A. S. O. hospital for some years, and when she resigned to go into osteopathic practice, Miss Helen Cost, ex-superintendent of Washington Park hospital, Chicago, also widely experienced, was secured for that position. The hospital has been very lucky in its selection of trained nurses.

Under the inspiration and direction of Dr. George A. Still's safe, sure, seasoned mind and trained surgical eye, the A. S. O. hospital continues to steadily increase in efficiency until its fame and prestige shall be second to none.

George is a social being by nature, warm-hearted, full of generous impulses, enthusiastic and always popular. He has always been what the lads boys call a good "joiner." He is an officer of the B. P. O. E. Lodge 464, an honorary member of the lota Tau Sigma, the Atlas and the Lucky 13 clubs.

Dr. Still married Miss Ardella Dockery, of Missouri. She is a graduate of the University of Missouri, a literary woman of ability, and president of the Woman's Federated Clubs of Northwestern Missouri.

The editor has no hesitancy in recommending to any osteopath who needs surgical advice for his patients or his family to avail himself of the services of Dr. George A. Still and the excellent modern hospital at Kirksville of which he is in active charge. I don't believe you find them much better anywhere.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Let Us Take This Medical Boycott About Office Leases to Court

A Suggestion That the American Osteopathic Association Seek Redress For This Persecution.

THE removal of Dr. Helen D. Valens from the Davis building, Windsor, Canada, to 321 Stevens building, Detroit brings to light an interesting situation which latter city. The Wayne County Medical Society, a branch of the American Medical Association, has given notice to the owners of other buildings in the process of construction and to lessors, it is reported, that any building having osteopaths for tenants will not be used by the "regular" medical practitioners, so the osteopaths of Detroit are localized in a very few buildings.

Dr. Herbert Bernard, the pioneer osteopath, has a suite of nine rooms in the Fine Arts building, but when his lease of five years has elapsed he must seek other quarters, and in the meantime he may not place his professional card in any magazine or newspaper, he must not display the word osteopath nor his name upon any window or wall, he must not allow any city newspaper to make comment upon his services, the penalty of which is termination of his lease.

The Ferguson building has as its tenants Drs. J. M. Church, C. L. Severy, T. L. Herroeder and G. Haskins.

The Valpey building has Drs. Edyth F. Ashmore, C. A. Bennett, M. E. Garrett and H. B. Sullivan.

The Business University block has Dr. G. B. Clarke.

And the Stevens building, in addition to a few homeopathic physicians and dentists, gives offices to thirteen osteopaths, Drs. Anna Aplin, Maud Brokaw, Minnie Dawson, George Ford, A. B. Hobson, Beebe Jepson, Mabel Pickens, Clarence Rider, William Robinson, Carrie and Walter Stewart, Roderick Wilson and Helen Valens.

This situation is duplicated in Chicago and other cities where osteopathic physicians are not permitted to rent offices in buildings known as headquarters for physicians. The Columbus Memorial and other buildings of Chicago notably are well occupied by "regulars" therein forbid their landlords to let osteopathic physicians come under the same roof with them. Cases are on record where osteopaths declaring signed leases and taken possession have been disposessed in deference to this bigotry.

Now this situation is getting grave—the irritation is already serious.

The question is, what can we do about it?

I believe it is an issue of sufficient importance to warrant being taken up by the American Osteopathic Association for action. I believe counsel should be retained to see if there is not a legal remedy. I believe that this medical tyranny falls into the category of being indictable as a conspiracy in restraint of trade, the penalty of which is a fine and imprisonment.

This opportunity to vindicate ourselves is well worth investigation. If my hunch is good our seeking legal remedy for this outrageous persecution would be one of the most fortunate pieces of promotion enterprise that the profession could engage in. Getting justice for our people in the free choice of office location would not be all the good to come out of it.

Whether we won our point in court or not the daily newspapers would try the case on its merits in their front pages. The Detroit Free Press, Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., and such an exposure and denunciation of medical bigotry and tyranny as must result would advance the cause of osteopathy and set back the clock of drug therapy as nothing else I can imagine.

We could not fail, if we instituted both civil and criminal charges against the leaders of this persecution in some city like Detroit or Chicago in the name of the American Osteopathic Association—and the more prominent, representative and reputable these M. D. defendants were the better—to gain our point in public opinion, whether we got convictions or not.

If the A. O. A. is willing to take this up I will volunteer to do the necessary press agent work to put the case on its merits in the columns of every American newspaper—when in my judgment our whole contention would be as good as gained.

What about it, brethren and sisters of the faith?

Shall we stand for this sort of imposition or make a test case?

Arc we afraid to try the case on its merits before American newspapers as a jury, whether or not existing statutes indicate we could secure legal redress and vindication?

Do we believe the people make up their minds about the right and wrong of human conduct by the plain evidence offered? If so we can undertake such a vindication feeling perfectly sure that we can not lose by giving this persecution at the hands of our medical opponents a national newspaper airing.

What say the officers and trustees of the American Osteopathic Association?

A Pennsylvania Health Officer Rejects Osteopathic Death Certificate After Pneumonia.

Because Dr. B. Haughwout, local registrar of the state board of health, refused to issue a burial permit on a death certificate signed by an osteopath, a post mortem examination of the body of William Werner, a prominent citizen of Derry, Pa., Dr. O. O. Snedeker, of Latrobe, Pa., had been the physician for the Werner family for some months, Mr. Werner taking osteopathic treatment for Addison's disease with considerable benefit. While still under treatment for this trouble Mr. Werner, November 15th, complained of pains in his chest. Dr. Snedeker was summoned and diagnosed the case as pneumonia. Realizing the complications likely to ensue as a result of the illness combined with Addison's disease, he advised calling a medical physician into consultation. Mr. and Mrs. Werner refused to permit this and expressed their entire confidence in osteopathy and Dr. Snedeker.

November 18th Mr. Werner died and Dr. Snedeker wrote out a death certificate, but Dr. Haughwout, the health officer, refused to issue a burial certificate.

Coroner Charles A. Wynn took charge of the case and conducted a post mortem the following day, the finding being "death due to pneumonia." On account of the condition of Mrs. Werner, the coroner's inquest was postponed a week and held November 25th. After testimony had been taken the jury was instructed to bring in a verdict of death from pneumonia.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The evidence was ordered referred to the District Attorney.

Thus in case after case, with infinite patience, do the M. D.'s vested with a little brief authority to act in a public and freely in a private capacity, and to act under a trust and a public trust in order to persecute osteopathy. The "regulars" are so cold-blooded and cruel in their attacks on the same line of work, that they do not scruple to violate the sanctity of the home at the time of visitation by the Angel of Death and force the suffering widow and orphan in order to play this pusillanimous game of peanut professional politics—merely for the sake of debasing the most primitive system of therapy, merely for revenge on families who have dared to turn down the dominating rich man for the utilization by the under the pretext of giving back health, merely to intimidate other families into the realization that they can't have peaceful burial unless they stand and deliver tribute in gold and consume the noxious stuffs put out as medicine by the M. D. bully and tyrant.

If this occurrence were to happen in some sections of this Union where men cherish primitive notions about personal liberty and individual rights of a privy nature, and they do not hesitate to exact a personal account for any gross outrage against a defenseless woman, this Dr. Houghwout would have been publicly horse-whipped and torn by the mob, and the deceased man before sunset of the day of this outrage.

Nothing better could happen to the osteopathic profession of the state of Brotherhood in its coming fight in the legislative for legal status than this occurrence. Careful affidavits evidence of this case at Derry, Pa., should be prepared by the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association and presented to the legislature and the branch organized. This, if handled properly, will establish more to discredit the M. D.'s than the M. D.'s are tyrannizing osteopathic patients as well as osteopathic physicians in the state of Pennsylvania and that a remedial statute to strip these medical usurpations of their usurpations are demanded in the name of personal liberty.

Minnesota M.D.'s Also Try to Stop Osteopathic Funeral Let Us Strike Back Hard.

The high-handed and illegal tactics to which the M. D.'s will resort to embarrass osteopaths were again revealed November 19th when City Real Estate Dr. A. O. Bjelland, of Mankato, Minn., refused to sign a burial permit certified to by Dr. De Forrest Catlin.

By prompt and vigorous legal action on the part of Dr. Catlin the funeral was only delayed one day, for just as soon as he commenced mandamus proceedings through his attorneys, Pfau & Laurisch, the health officer surrendered and issued the permit.

An M. D. who will do a dastardly thing like this ought to be hooted out of the community which elevated him to public office.

The case was that of Harvey Buck, who died while at Dr. Catlin's sanitarium. The usual certificate was made out, the cause of death being given as uremic poisoning. Preparations for burial were made when Health Officer Bjelland refused to issue a permit of burial. He said he could not give a permit as the legislature and people wish it done, and not as the Nebraska statutes intend it shall be done. This, according to Dr. Pfau, adds one more chapter to the osteopathic experience that it is not wise to put the safe keeping of a life in the hands of men who will gladly prostitute public office to kill a rival school of therapeutics.

We have had enough experience to prove that the independent osteopathic examining board is the right thing wherever we can get it.

We can't get that in individual states we must be prepared for curtailment, checkmating embarrassment and humiliation just as often as we must. Dr. M. D. finds he has the power to impose on us.

The world would need no better proof that osteopathy is right and that drug medicine is wrong than the decision of the Colorado legislature that osteopathy fundamentals are scientific and in tune with progress, while medical traditions, habits of thought and privilege, cannot live except by chicanery and persecution.

We believe the legislature are getting on to this rapidly and persecution will not help the dominant school ultimately in its fight for survival.

The Beginning of The Research Movement

By Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, Chicago.

I see you are discussing the question of who is the father of research work. In 1828 when I was in St. Paul, Minneapo-

ville, it was my privilege to begin a systematic course of lectures on physiology to two classes. One was a medical class and another was an osteopathic class. I presented these lectures in May of the following year, when I had lectured on physiology for six months. To this class I gave lecture notes on physiology. When we had been working through the field of notes, latterly published by Dr. Quintal, for about a month, Dr. H. F. Goetz came to my room one day in the early part of March, 1888, and asked my opinion about a problem in blood pressure. The conversation drifted from one thing to another until we got into the field of research. Dr. Goetz suggested the plan of securing instruments, inventing them if necessary, and beginning to test experiments on living subjects. A few days later the subject was discussed in my room, with Dr. C. M. T. Hulet and it was the trio of Hulet (C. M. T.), Goetz (H. F.) and myself that went to Dr. A. T. Still and Dr. C. E. Still and planned the addi-

tion of instruments to the college equipment.

During the winter of 1888-89 experiments were conducted on animals in an old barn on the campus of the University of Nebraska. The human subject and dogs in regard to the ef-

fects of stimulation and inhibition and the effects of lesions and the method of correction. I have a number of spaghmograms and cardiograms taken during that year, and sections of the heart, lungs and spinal cord of dogs subjected to experiments under anesthesia. We dissected out the entire spinal cord, made sections of the brain, and watched the peristalsis and rhythm of internal organs. I have a long letter written to me while in Europe in the summer of 1889 by Dr. Goetz, full of questions to be answered by investiga-

tions there bearing on this important subject of Research. In digging out the answers I spent some time in Berlin at the University laboratories and the Imperial Museum of Anatomy and I am sure Dr. Goetz has some-

where accounted for some of the answers to his queries.

One of the first experimental observations I can remember was the case of a dog whose spine was broken and the neck dislocated by a blow on the head. I can remember still our dissection of the brain and the cerebral region of this animal. I can also remember experiments done by Dr. C. M. T. Hulet and myself selected the instruments ordered from Europe. They had been in use in Europe for many years but had not been used in the United States due to the influx of a great number of students forced us to install them in the garret of the A. S. O. where I spent many hours experi-

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO
menting in a private way on the instrumental side of Research Work. They were all set up and in readiness for work during the year 1900-01 after I left the A. S. O. M.

It was the old Doctor himself, out on the farm near Millard where he indited most of his writings on Osteopathy, when Dr. Charley and I went out to see him, that suggested the necessity of making experiments and teaching the students the use of electricity in experimental work as also the use of the different instruments in order to pave the way for the first experiments. It was the old Doctor out behind his own old home that I first saw experimenting on the capacity of the organism to make its own water supply, and on the relation of the lymphatic system to obesity. He was the first to suggest to me a series of experiments on the lymphatic system which I made at our home on South Main street, to demonstrate the capacity of the organism to flush the lungs in case of pneumonia. At the direction of the old Doctor I experimented on the use of morphine, quinine, iron and arsenic administered to animals with the object of proving, as I tried to show in a few lectures given in 1888-89, that such substances were foreign to the body and produced detrimental instead of beneficial effects. That was the beginning of my conception of the definition of "morphophobia," a subject which I have delved into and lectured on for over ten years. The first to suggest this subject were the Doctors J. D. and G. A. Wheeler now of Boston. I hope you will publish this to help make a chapter on Osteopathic history not yet written up.

The First Step Toward Endowment

By C. M. Turner Halett, D. O., Cleveland.

In the discussion of the question of credit for priority in advocacy of an osteopathic endowment, it should be remembered that the first actual step toward endowment was taken by the American School of Osteopathy. For several years during the early period of its rapid development, operated under an endowment charter. In 1891 this charter was granted to it by the state of Missouri under the section of the law providing for the establishment of literary and scientific institutions. It continued under this charter for four years. In 1898 this charter was surrendered by the Trustees, and a new one was taken out under the section of the law providing for stock companies, under which it has operated since. For four years the profession had the example of its chief institution conducted on a basis excluding private profit, and inviting endowment. Some of the other schools have followed that example, but this is the first real recognition of the endowment system in osteopathy.

The Father of the Endowment Movement

By Dr. A. L. Evans, Chattanooga.

Those who read my article in the October Journal of the A. O. A. on "The Father of the Endowment Movement," and your editorial in the November Osteopathic Physician on "Who Was Father of Our Research Movement?" will see that we were talking about different things. It will be noted that I specifically stated that "I shall not undertake to say whose mind first conceived the idea of the necessity of original research work. * * * I know it is recognized in the constitution of the A. O. A. etc. I may say, however, parenthetically, that I suspect that this honor belongs to Dr. A. T. Still, but it is possible that Dr. H. F. Goetz is entitled to it. I have known Dr. Goetz and of his interest in the scientific aspects of osteopathy, for about twelve years. But, as
you will observe, I was writing about the father of the endowment movement. In the excerpt given from Dr. Goetz's address, he seems to see nothing on this subject, while I did give quotations from Dr. D. O. Hulett's paper clearly stating the need for an endowment fund. If the father of osteopathy is not well known, or at least should be established by the profession.

I have no interest in this matter except to get at the truth. Whoever deserves the honor should have it. I have seen nothing as yet that we can do to further the establishment of the endowment fund, as Dr. Guy D. Hulett is entitled to the honor of being called "the Father of the Endowment Movement."

Dr. J. R. Shackleford offers to gather statistics.

(Continued from page 7.)

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Osteopathic Account Books.

Are you using an account book you find satisfactory? Why not order the account book recommended by the publishers. We are often asked for the name of such a book. But since there are many that would like to be able to mention all the good ones.

North Dakota Association Semi-Annual Session.

The annual meeting of the Dakota Association was held in Bismarck December 1st and 2nd. The local committee, consisting of Dr. J. H. L. Zzy, Dr. C. H. F. K. and Dr. H. C. F. K. will be called the "Father of the Osteopathy Movement." The world doth move. Even in conservations do we have to move forward.

The world doth move. Even in conservations do we have to move forward.

Dorothy Arnott, D. O., tells me to alter the statement that was given to go without it. To mention all the good ones.

Snyder, and Louisiana osteopaths expected.

K. O. C. and A.

Asa will arrange the matter and make a report of the number graduating at the School of Osteopathy, was secured for a course of studies for the Harrington theater in Kirksville, for the benefit of the hospital. Kirksville now has a hospital of its own, and the students' ward fund has now on hand sufficient money to enable it to do service to the sick poor. The students' ward fund has now on hand sufficient money to enable it to do service to the sick poor. The students' ward fund has now on hand sufficient money to enable it to do service to the sick poor.

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Midway between Broad St. Station and Re ding Terminal on Filbert St.

European, $1.00 per day and up.

American, $2.50 per day and up.

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The Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association was held in Eau Claire, December 30th and 31st.

Dr. Murtar Lectures Before Philadelphia Y. M. C. A.

Dr. William's Blanks Ready.

Dr. Asa Williard, of Missouri, Mont., has sent us a large order for data concerning results from vaccination. It is printed on good, strong bond paper and covers the whole story policy for the signature of the osteopath and witnesses. Dr. Williard says that the blanks will be available to secure will be at all times at the service of the patients. These blanks are available to secure will be at all times at the service of the patients. These blanks are available to secure will be at all times at the service of the patients. These blanks are available to secure will be at all times at the service of the patients. These blanks are available to secure will be at all times at the service of the patients.

Dr. William Smith busy Holidays East.

Dr. William Smith has been busy with patients at the office on Saturday, December 19th, on his way East. The stopover in Chicago was made to go without it. To mention all the good ones.

The Osteopathic Physician

MAN, WOMAN—KNOW THYSELF!

By Dr. E. J. BARTHOLOMEW, 416 State St., Chicago

A SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION OF THE EFFECT OF THINKING.

WHAT IS MIND?

WHAT IS MIND FROM WHERE COMETH MIND?

WHAT IS MIND TO BODY?

WHAT IS BODY?

YOUR VITAL BANE ACCOUNT

HOW MANY TIMES CAN YOU REPEAT IT?

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

TO WHAT DOES IT END?

TO WHAT DEFENDS UPON IT?

TO WHAT DEFENDS UPON IT?

DOES IT DEFEND UPON IT?

DOES IT DEFEND UPON IT?

DOES IT DEFEND UPON IT?

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TO WHAT DEFENDS UPON IT?
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

attracted by the New Jersey Osteopathic Association. In order to cover the field two lectures were given. At one of these the 4th of January Dr. Smith will lecture at the Carnegie college in New York City and be prepared to resume his duties at the school on the 7th.

Dr. Smith Lectures at Missouri Valley.

Dr. Smith lectured last Fall at Independence, Missouri, and for that reason some of our friends and the general public that osteopathy is growing day by day, and with this growth is becoming broader and deeper, and we are more than pleased with the success that the Association of North West Missouri has experienced.

In business, which we do not need very badly, because of a heavy man on the Montana team and herostrata has never received any injury of any sort. He has fully recovered from the shock.

Dr. Downing Talks to Philadelphia Osteopaths.

The monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Association was held at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, November 28th. The program included papers by Dr. Angell, Dr. J. M. Robb, Dr. Russell, Dr. Chernick, Dr. J. E. M. Healy, and Dr. John A. Herget. The lecturer was Dr. A. J. Still. The program was a most entertaining one.

The Osteopathic Gathering at Wichita.

The annual meeting of the Osteopathic Association met at Wichita, Kansas, November 11th. Dr. R. H. Fordyce, of Elsberry, called the convention to order, and Dr. W. W. Loos, the secretary-treasurer, presented a report, which was accepted by the convention. The meeting then adjourned.

Iowa Seventh District Holds Annual Meeting.

Still College Club entertained the osteopathic profession of the district when they met for the annual meeting at Des Moines, November 18th. Dr. J. E. Robison, of Des Moines, presided. The program included lecture and demonstration. It was attended by a large number of people.

Many Osteopaths Gather at Burlington.

Members of the third district, Iowa Osteopathic Association, met at Burlington, December 4th, for their regular meeting. Mayor F. L. Underwood made an address of welcome. The program included many good papers: "Acute Leukemia," by Hargrave, Burlington; "The Cervical Region," by Dr. J. F. Thompson, Bloomfield; "The Upper Air-Pathology," by Dr. J. A. Still, Des Moines; "The Lower Respiratory Disease," by Dr. Mary C. Keith, Fairfield; "The Pathology of the Apnea," by Dr. W. F. W. Clark, Des Moines; "The Pathology of the Infectious Disease of Lungs," with stereopticon views by Dr. H. W. Clark, Des Moines.

Dr. Hanna Successful in Prominent Case.

Dr. F. W. Hanna, of Anderson, Ind., recently achieved a notable success which brought him into prominence. One Herman Jones, of Anderson, had suffered from low backache for about two months ago to try osteopathy as last resource and had suffered for six weeks and for two years and a half had been helpless. Dr. Hanna hesitated at taking the case but on diagnosis it proved remarkable, resulting from spinal misalignment, and being unable to get away, Dr. Hanna had him carried into the hospital. November 2nd he walked across the floor of his room. pushing a chair in front of him. The case has been discussed in other papers and great credit given to Dr. Hanna for his successful treatment.

W. S. Missouri and S. E. Kansas Meetings.

The S. W. Missouri and S. E. Kansas Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting with Dr. F. W. Hanna, of Lamar. The program included: "The Allignment of the Sacrum," Dr. Baswell; "General Paresis," Dr. Ottille M. Strickler; "Clinical Notes," Dr. J. N. Welsh; "Spinal Region," Dr. Lloyd D. Gass. Discussions of the papers extended for 1 300 m. On November 28th the Association met with Dr. J. N. Welsh at Joplin. Papers read and discussed were: "Sprains and Strains," Dr. Minerva Kouns; "Trauma to Mothers," Dr. Josephine A. Trumb; "Spinal Curvature," Dr. Charles P. Baker.


JANUARY Osteopathic Health, besides appearing in a handsome, dignified new cover and makeup, presents a series of lucid osteopathic explanations that will even delight you, Doctor—and old and hackneyed as this subject of explaining osteopathy may have become to you. This issue explains the subject lucidly, simply, convincingly in several new ways. If this subject and its treatment can be made to interest even our own physicians who are apt to be so blade in regard to definitions and explanations, it will enlighten the general public to whom it not only is the vehicle of new knowledge but will successfully entertain as well. We must realize among ourselves that osteopathic explanations are not always interesting and entertaining to the people. We have to use much art to make these ordinarily abstract matters simple and entertaining at all. We have to talk in language that the people will understand. Osteopathic Health for January did this.

Take time off from your busy holiday revels (and wrestles with solar plexuses that revolt a t last resort. Which of osteopathy was held Tuesday evening. The program included papers by Dr. Angell, Dr. J. M. Robb, Dr. Russell, Dr. Chernick, Dr. J. E. M. Healy, and Dr. John A. Herget. The lecturer was Dr. A. J. Still. The program was a most entertaining one.

It

The articles in this issue of Osteopathic Health are:

Will I Stay Cured, Doctor?

"The House That Jack Built"

Why the Spine is the Basis of Health

A Fall Cure's a Case of Paralysis "Osteopathic Corrects Such

Displacement A Lessons Found in Freak Cases "Osteopathy Defined

A Narrow Practice A Does It Make Sense Needs Assistance A The Natural Tendency is to

Care of the Vocal Cords

Who is a Physician?

Possible to Shorten Acute Sickness

Non-Radical Treatment of Rupture

The Short Leg is Common

Drugging Passes of Fashion


Let Us Not Call Them "Incurables"
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Series XII Case
REPORT WILL
Review Special Work

SERIES VIII and IX case reports have
been devoted to his Granite City
passage from Denver, Colo., to

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

Dr. Geo. O. Baumgarn, from Macon, Ga.,
Dr. J. P. McCormick, from New Castle, Pa.,
Dr. Mary A. Markay, from Salisbury, Mo.
Dr. A. S. Coon, from Prosser, Wash.
Dr. Oscar A. Hub, from Sauk Center, Minn.
Dr. Edward H. Jones, from Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. J. H. Howerton, from Kirksville, Mo.
Waynville.

Dr. Frank Holmes, from Grangeville, Idaho.

Dr. J. J. Taylor, from New Castle, Pa.,

Dr. Frank, Holmes of Grangeville, Idaho, to
Dr. F. B. Lashard, from Long Beach, Cal.

Dr. W. N. German, from Higgins, Tex., to

Dr. W. O. Tarritt, from Seattle, Wash., to

Dr. W. O. Tarritt, from Seattle, Wash., to

Dr. Charles W. Hillhead has opened a branch

Dr. Geo. O. Baumgarn, from Macon, Ga., to

Dr. V. S. Hulbert, from Newton, Iowa, to

Dr. A. A. Whyte, from 30 Vreeland place, to

Dr. A. S. Coon, from Prosser, Wash., to

Dr. R. E. Stronger, sister of Dr. C. D. Stronger, editor of the Southern

Dr. L. L. McAvoy, from Christiana, Del., to

Dr. C. M. Masters, from 200-3 Salmon Street, to

Dr. J. H. Howerton, from Kirksville, Mo.
Waynville.

Dr. O. F. Welch, from 3210 Chestnut street, Fall River, Mass.

Dr. Mitta P. Stagg, from 205 to 505 Mason build

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Dr. D. A. Holmstrom, from 205 to 505 Mason build

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Are you upon your anatomy? Can you instantly demonstrate it to your patients?

This new method is a good and very helpful to students and practitioners in their anatomical studies. I cordially recommend it to the osteopathic profession.

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Send for descriptive printed matter and mention this journal

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To Dr. Napoleon B. and Frances M. Runnall, November 22nd, a daughter, Frances Rebecca.

To Dr. J. H. and Mrs. Wilkinson, November 22nd, a ten-pound daughter.

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FOR SALE—OSTEOPATHIC PRACTICE. Western town of the state. Osteopathic Practice runs over $100 per month. Practice and fixtures, for price of fixtures alone, $40, care "O. P."

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DIED.

The mother of Dr. Nettie Jean Whitesell, on November 25th, at Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Whitesell was a kindly and loving mother and deeply of heart failure.

The father of Dr. George W. Perkin, Denver, Colo., November 27th, from pleuro-pneumonia.

Harry Laybourn, brother of Dr. Fannie Belle Laybourn, Laybourn Avenue, Denver, Colo., December 4th, of paralysis. He was sick eight years.