

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

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# A Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year to You

## THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume XIV.

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Number 6.

### Ring Rule Sifted to the Bottom and Ruled Out

WHEN I was a boy in school I spent a generous share of my time in the debating society. One of the things I learned was to know when I got on the wrong side of an argument. I never took any interest in debating a thing I didn't believe and if I got on the wrong side of conviction I usually managed to swap sides with some one who differed from me.

I want to change sides, this issue, in the debate, "Resolved, that ring rule is an awful handicap to the American Osteopathic Association."

Who will take the affirmative and offer to specify all the reasons—enough reasons, mind you, to win the debate? I can't. I'm glad of it.

On the other hand, after correcting my perspective for 1908, forgetting the stone age of A. O. A. politics, and looking at the living present, I shall have to speak on the negative side of that question and do it heartily.

It came about this way: When I dictated an editorial last month on "ring rule" I had just one thought in mind and was speaking to it. At Kirksville last summer I was in a party of osteopaths in which the name of an osteopath was mentioned as a presidential possibility. Several thought he was good timber. One said he was not even a receptive candidate and wouldn't take office if asked to. Another promptly put the case at rest by saying:

*"The trustees say he is out of the question for the presidency because he never has served apprenticeship as a trustee."*

This seemed to have settled the matter and ruled out a man from consideration in connection with a possible nomination for the presidency because he hadn't ever served as a trustee.

Now, that sentiment to have the force of an unwritten law is bad politics and bad statescraft for several reasons. It would mean that our president could never be any one but of a certain few who might or might not include just the man of the hour in any given situation. The right man who happened to loom up on the horizon in any given crisis might some time not be "available" timber for nomination, however much fitted and needed he be for the place. Such a precedent, having the force of law, would surely result in confining government to a self-perpetuating small coterie—even if the House of Delegates does present the slate of nominations. If they only had the right to select some ex-trustee in each case—as such a ruling sentiment as that quoted at the Kirksville meeting seemed to regard as true—pray where would the difference come in between "oligarchy," "ring rule" and such a situation?

I grant that as a general proposition the good president has been trained in lower executive offices and that the majority of our 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 ruler solely from among them would be asinine and puerile.

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.

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



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 fifty osteopaths wrote me about "ring rule" in the association. Some challenged me to a duel, others called me a crank and others yelled "Salvator," "Emancipator," "Sic Semper Tyrannis!"

But every one on either side was in earnest—red-headed mad or glad, as the case happened to be, and anxious to go on record.

Uncle Mack Hulett wrote to ask if I meant he had been responsible for holding on to the funds of the association for several years past

(Continued on page 2.)

### Notable Improvement in Style for January "Osteopathic Health."

OSTEOPATHIC Health makes its bow to the profession—this New Year number—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 and ally of the past decade unless you stop to take a good look at him.

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 have 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 deciding 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 issue—samples of which have just been mailed—are loud in their praise of it. They say it hits the nail 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), the page size has been made smaller. Yet by a recourse to printer's art, somewhat more words appear on each page, thus getting more matter into each issue instead of less, while the new type face is clearer, stronger and really 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. & S. C. stock, which makes it easy to run any issue desired with half tone illustrations.

Editorially the editor is sure that *Osteopathic Health* will show corresponding improvement in editorial style. 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 advantage of users of 50 copies and 25 copies respectively. We will now accept 12-month orders for 50 copies, with envelopes, DELIVERED, to any point in the U. S., for \$2.00, and 25 copies for \$1.00.

*Osteopathic Health* promises to be of greater service through 1909 than ever before to all who will accept its helpfulness.

We invite orders and correspondence from the profession.

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

**Ring Rule Sifted to the Bottom and Ruled Out**  
(Continued from page 1.)

and he demanded I print his full letter and make ample apology.

No need of it, Uncle Mack. You weren't hit. You're my candidate for treasurer as long as you will consent to do the same good work you've been rendering us; and I don't believe we've got a man or woman in the organization who could give as good service in this arduous work of making collections as you. If you will refer to *The O. P.* files you will see I have said this *after every convention*.

Teallie said, "Do you mean me?"

No, Teallie. I didn't have any person in mind, but was talking to a principle, a tradition.

Some one said, "Are you criticising President Ray?"

Not on your life. Ray's as good as gold.

Another said, "Were you not satisfied with President Moore?" *Of course we were.* He was a hustler and worked like a beaver. I always said so.

"What have you got against the trustees as a body?"

"Nothing—either as a body or as individuals; they are representative osteopaths, and I believe every one is my personal friend.

"Then *who* is your candidate?"

"I haven't any."

"What *are* you kicking about?"

"*At a precedent*—if any such rule is admitted—which says no man can ever be elected president who hasn't been a trustee. If there is no such unwritten law in the A. O. A., for heaven's sake say so, and I'll quit talking. That's all I mentioned in the first place. If it stirred up a row I didn't make it. This *Precedent* is the only fellow who has a right to get sore and talk back and demand that his rejoinder be printed in full in these pages.

I am essentially a man of peace and don't want a row with anybody, and if you ever see anything that looks like a challenge to a duel in these pages, please read it twice and see if you can't find some way to think I didn't mean to tramp on your toes.

But, anyhow, I'm glad I wrote that "roast"—as some misguided D. O. designated it. And for this reason: It called forth the best bunch of replies I ever got on any issue and every man and woman of them was in dead earnest, too. This showed that the spirit of the osteopaths is not dead or waning and that if it is true our ranks are losing a little numerically—which hasn't been established yet, remember, but is asked as a sober question—it isn't because our individual osteopaths are not at their guns and ready for duty. It is because the chaff is blowing off and the golden grain remains.

Still, these letters were written on two sides of the "ring rule" question. A considerable number concurred heartily in the indictment. These wanted the matter stirred up with a Big Stick. This shows that a certain share of our people believe that the A. O. A. is an autoocracy in its administration whether it really is now or not. And this sentiment is honest, even if misguided. And existing, and going on record, as it has in these letters to me, it is right to do what I can here to let the right appear.

Here is the situation: The ring rule critics were all general in their criticisms. Not one mentioned any abuse or outrage, but were glad I seemed to know so many—which *I don't*. The defenders of the A. O. A. officers and policies were all specific in their citations, defense and arguments.

So the defenders win the case!

The A. O. A. wins out!

What few things are not just right are easily correctable and are not greater than in any organization of 1,000 members.

I got so many good letters defending A. O. A. policies and worth that I shall reproduce some of them here to show how well pleased we ought to be with the association, after all

**A Review of  
Some Criticisms  
of the A. O. A.**

By A. L. Evans, D. O. Chattanooga.

EVERY organization that does things, that accomplishes larger results, is criticised. The American Osteopathic Association is no exception in this respect. For several years past it has been assailed with sufficient violence and regularity to demonstrate the fact that it is not inert. I believe I have read most of the strictures that have been passed upon it. Many of them have been anonymous, and of course not worthy of notice; some have been facetious; part of them have been puerile; most of them have been intemperate and but few of them have been specific.

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 of the recent repetition of some of these criticisms, I have decided to review such of them as have been made in apparent seriousness lest by reason of their continued iteration they come to acquire somewhat the appearance of undisputed facts.

I may as well confess that this task is self-appointed. I have accepted no retainer and hold no brief from the A. O. A. or any of its 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 future 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's," 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 West 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 latest criticisms that have found their way into print, and as I have intimated these are largely repetitions of those heretofore made, I infer that the chief cause of grievance against the Association is the personnel of those who have held official position in it and the methods by which they were chosen. The task of reviewing 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. I will make due allowance for the fact that some of the most vehement critics 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 they will not be members of the Association until certain abuses are reformed. Their position is analogous to citizens of the United States who might say that so long as the country is ring-ruled and boss-ridden they will never attend a primary or vote in an election. To my mind these self expatriated citizens deserve all they get in the way of bad government.

One might, in reading some of the jeremiads against 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 truly its purpose then I confess that its methods—its constitutions, have been entirely wrong. A system of mail ballots should be devised and an election held every week 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 real problems to solve, laudable objects to accomplish and definite policies to pursue, then I think it will be agreed that the officers should be the servants 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 purpose of the organization was in the minds of the members at the Kirksville 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. M. T. Hulett; Publication, Dr. W. F. Link; Legislation, Dr. A. G. Hildreth. I think I am right in assuming that these are the men against whom, by inuendo at least, the principal shafts 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 Association at that time, to say that, all things 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 that D. Link 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 chairmen of these committees retained their positions with the single exception that at Denver, four years later, Dr. Booth was substituted for Dr. Hulett as Chairman of the Committee 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 make 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, 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; that precedents were being made and that policies were being formulated and established. As each of them was believed to be the best qualified for the place in the beginning, so it was felt that added experience and knowledge of the work increased their efficiency from year to year, and that a change would not be for the best until definite lines of policy had been mapped out and put in operation.

To show that the trustees were wrong in retaining these chairmen in position one of three things must be proven:

- 1st. That they were morally unfit.
- 2nd. That other men were better qualified.

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3rd. That their policies were wrong and should have been reversed.

In regard to the first I think no charge of this kind was ever seriously entertained against any of them, certainly none such was ever raised before the trustees.

So far as the second is concerned the burden of proof is on those who assert it.

Concerning the third I believe that time and events have justified the position of the committees on all of the important matters with which they had to deal. Take the Committee on Education. It stood against fake and correspondence schools, for better ethics among practitioners, for more ethical business methods on the part of the schools, for higher entrance requirements on the part of matriculants, for higher standards of education and a lengthened course of study, and for an endowment for post graduates and research work. Who is there who now takes issue with these things? On a few points mentioned some at one time believed the committee to be wrong, but never a majority, and scarcely anyone believes so today.

The Committee on Publication established and conducted the Journal of the A. O. A. and whatever its shortcomings may have been I am in a position to say they were not the fault of the chairman of the committee, nor would the Journal likely have been improved by annual changes in management. This committee 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, and no one could have done better with the material with which the committee had to work. By inspiring more careful diagnosis and record keeping these reports have been worth to the profession far more than the cost. The chairman of this committee, for the most part, prepared the programs for the annual meetings, and if they were not always replete with original work and bril-

liant with research, they at least reflected the best which the profession afforded. Those who have criticised the programs really criticised the profession itself. These critics are no doubt those who have not had practical experience with the almost insuperable difficulties of program making. The valuable work done by Dr. Link during the six years of his service, perhaps because it was done unostentatiously, and because he never played 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 flings 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, dire-

ful 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

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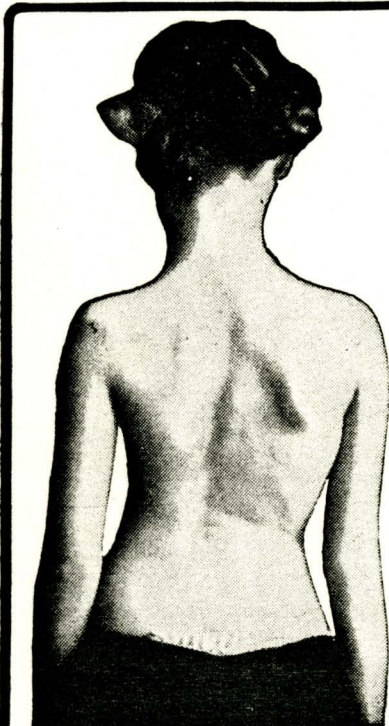
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instance, put the questions as to how nominations should be made squarely up to the members and each time they voted to have them brought in by committees. It is true that at two of these meetings—Denver and Put-in-Bay, the committee was instructed 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 two of them nominations were made from the floor and a free for all fight ensued. 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 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 estopped from criticising the action of the Association in the matter of choosing its officers? Of course a little thing like this would not estop 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 or-

der to disarm if possible the last of them a constitutional amendment was adopted at Norfolk, after due 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 officer or trustee of 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 fellows and that would be to turn over the duty of selecting officers to them. But as it doubtful if they could agree among themselves, and as the more virulent of them are not members of the Association, I shall not advocate that plan.

In regard to the domination by the trustees in the matter of selection of officers, and of succession to the presidency from their number, I have only this to say. If there is any law, written or unwritten, which seeks thus to limit the list of eligibles to the presidency I am unaware of it. If there is such a law it has been far more honored in the breach than in the observance, for of the thirteen men who have held the office of

president *nine* never served on the board of trustees. Only three went directly from the trusteeship to the presidency and the other had served but one year on the board and that some years prior to his election as president. This is not to say, either, other things being equal, that service on the board is not a valuable training for the presidency. I believe that President Moore's splendid administration was more successful because of his experience as a trustee.

I may say that as a general proposition I favor changes in the officers. But I do not favor changes merely for the sake of change. There are some positions where experience counts for much. In the minor offices (minor in rank but not in importance) of Secretary and Treasurer, especially the former, it would take any one a year to thoroughly familiarize himself with the work, and I presume no one would seriously advocate an annual change, thus keeping affairs in a state of hopeless confusion. These are business officers of the Association and what would be thought of a business man who would change his office force every year merely to give some others a chance to hold the positions?

While I abhor injustice and would go as far as any one to right it, when convinced that it exists, and while I would gladly see every man rewarded according to his works and worth, I am constrained to say that I believe the A. O. A. will require a better reason before reversing its policies than that some one was offered a position he did not want—or failed to get one that he did want. While I am anxious to see the A. O. A. membership recruited from the worthy men and women in the profession I do not expect to see any radical revolution in its affairs merely in order to gain a member, however valuable he may conceive his services to be to the profession.

If there has been a "ring" in the A. O. A. I have been left on the outside of it for I have occasionally been disappointed in the selection of officers. I have by no means always had my first choice, but I have found that by loyal support these officers have rendered good service even though I would have preferred some one else. And so, my critical friends, will you find that if you will help push, things will go nearer right than if you stand on the outside and put obstructions in the way. Get into the Association, if you have the moral character and other qualifications necessary to admit you, and push, boost. Don't knock.

In the name of common sense, brethren, is it not time to cease criticising the men who have contributed so much of their time and ability toward placing the A. O. A. in its present proud position of influence for 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 \$6,160 research fund raised at the New York State Society annual meeting at Albany, the first 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, dearest, I'm going to ask your father for your hand to-morrow." "Oh, I'm so glad, George. I was afraid you didn't have the courage." "I've got to do it. It's one of the election bets I lost."

Fireman—"Jump out, lady! The house is on fire!" Lady—"Impossible! the doctor told me not to leave my bed under any circumstances."

# The Pacific College of Osteopathy

[INCORPORATED]  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
 Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.  
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## Dr. M. F. Hulett Represents the Imputation of "Ring Rule" in the A. O. A.

HERE 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 contrary to fact that they should 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, I, 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 most of its official and unofficial acts, I protest against these unjust and uncalled for attacks and insinuations.

The constitution is plain upon the points under discussion, and the writer fails to understand why the wide-awake editor of *The Osteopathic Physician* should be thus misled. But the main purpose of this criticism 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 bear out any such imputation. It is quite democratic in its construction. Again, the constitution in the beginning was up for adoption 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. They perpetuate themselves from year to year." Pray tell wherein there is any truth in this statement? In the first place, only two 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 "slate" (remember that these nominating committees were authorized by popular vote in general session), these two officers' names (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 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."

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**DR. WILLIAM SMITH**  
 KIRKSVILLE, MO.

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

ment of yours is taken by the writer as a personal insult, and that unless you show that it is true that he has "perpetuated himself from year to year," or has in any way ever attempted to do so, it is right and purpose to demand an apology and retraction. I desire to say further, that if I had applied to my private practice the time and the energies which have been given to the organization as an officer, I would today be thousands of dollars better off.)

As to the other officers, Mr. Editor, you know, and can readily verify, that they have not continued in office. Then wherein is the charge justifiable?

You say that it is an unwritten law that no one can be elected to the presidency who has not served a term as trustee. I will not go into a lengthy discussion on this point, as to the truth or falsity of the statement, or the advisability of such an arrangement. Suffice it to say I am of the opinion, whether the claim is true or not, such a provision is not without its good points. The training which one receives in a three years' trusteeship would undoubtedly better fit him for the responsibility for presidency. No railroad or other large interest would for a moment consider as presidential timber any man who did not know the business from the ground up.

But it is to this latter statement in the paragraph that I would object most strenuously: "This is a precedent created by the trustees." \* \* \* As Dr. Smith points out, the officers have a slate made out, and the slate is always voted in." What do you mean by this? What have the officers or the trustees to do with it? Don't you know that officers are nominated by the state delegates? Don't you know that the trustees, or the officers, have no more to say on this point than you or any other individual member? And where is it possible to get a more repre-

sentative body of the profession or a better nominating committee than the state delegates, chosen as they are by the respective state societies? Let this point clear up in your mind and there will be little foundation for your article, unless it was a deliberate attempt to injure the A. O. A. by willful misrepresentation. Let the reader go back to the article in the November number and see for himself, in the light of the facts above noted, what excuse there can possibly be for its appearance.

I do not feel justified in leaving this point without putting in an argument in favor of this kind of nominations. The state delegates are chosen men of ability and represent the profession geographically. They can look at the needs from that standpoint. If officers are chosen by nominations from the convention floor, aside from the consumption of much valuable time which might much better be devoted to the demonstrations of research, the community in which the convention is held has the balance of power to control the action taken.

The howl about clique, ring, closed corporation, etc., without fact behind it, is doing the organization an undeserved injury of course. Not among those familiar with the organization. But rather among those non-members who might join, but who, seeing only the one side, are led to believe there is some truth in the charge. This is justification, we believe, for this reply.—*M. E. Hulett, B. S., D. O., Columbus, O.*

"Of course, you know, that germs communicate sickness?" "Yes," answered the man who is apprehensive about his health, "and the worst of it is that they get right down to business in their communications, instead of employing the scientific circumlocution of the medical profession."

### *Dr. Heine Shows Why the A. O. A. Is Not Ring Ruled.*

**D**OCTOR SMITH'S article contains many truths. You and some dozen others have sounded similar warnings to our profession but, Doctor, you are surely not "putting your finger on the main lesion" when you touch what you call the "ring rule" in the A. O. A.

Of course it is denied that there is now ring rule. You have, as you state, done a good deal of howling on this subject but you have evidently forgotten a few things. A few years since it was: "Down with the Old Guard! We want red blood corpuscles!" You got Ellis for president and there was much joy and cries of "Long live Rubeo!" HE MADE GOOD.

In your report of the Norfolk convention you made special mention of the fact that politics had been entirely eliminated at this meeting. You stated that while you and Herman Goetz were seated in the cafe that Marion Clark had come to you and said that he was chairman of the nominating committee and asked if either of you had any one to suggest for the presidency. You compared this with former methods and were loud in your praises of the fairness with which the election was conducted.

At Kirksville, this year, there was no chance for manipulation as the nominating was done, not by a committee appointed by the president, but by the Council of Delegates, composed of from one to four delegates from each state. No one could possibly have known who these delegates were as the credentials committee passed on most of the credentials after the council had been called to order—business being delayed until the committee could arrange its report. About seven men were placed in nomination for the office of president.

Look back over the list of A. O. A. officers and also the names on the programs and you will see there practitioners who have been, and are doing things. Why does Harry Forbes' name always appear on the program? Because he is continually doing study and work to advance our science. Why was Dave Pennock given a place? Because his lectures before different societies and the papers written by him showed that he had been making a special study of thoracic conditions. And Charlie Fleck—because he had become known as a hustler in

different associations and had done some clever work with photography in diagnosis, etc., etc.

Drs. A and B. may be talented men but if they selfishly attend to their own practices and pay no attention to advancing osteopathy by their work in different associations or by writing for our magazines, who, outside their own towns, will know they are on earth?

What right has a man who has never done any work either for or in the national association to expect an office? Should not these honors go to those who have done the work. Who had a better right to the presidency than had Fred Moore? No one has ever done more work than he. For years he came thousands of miles to the annual meetings, arriving ahead of the first day's sessions and spending practically all of his time in committee rooms. Wasn't his administration a square one? His policy was to recognize merit and incorporate new blood into the work. He first counted the number of members in each state and then made another list, from the directory, based on graduation from the different schools. Look at his committee appointments and you will see that each state and each school had its proportionate representation. Compare these committees with former ones and see the new names. In this connection, compare this year's standing committees (the only ones as yet announced) with last year's and you will see that there is but one "hold over" on each of them. Surely every one is now getting a square deal. If there ever was a ring it is now broken and this cry, which is heard in practically every organization, tends to prevent harmony. Let's forget it.

I surely think it right that the president should be selected from the trustees. Who does one-tenth the hard work and who else is competent? Doctor Moore, in his official capacity, received and answered 3,500 letters last year. Could he have filled his office as well as he did without his previous experience with the business affairs of the association? What is the custom in the commercial world? Is not the presidency of the U. S. Steel Corporation always given to a man who has worked up? In banks and corporations progression in office is the rule as a purely business proposition from the standpoint of efficiency.

Of course all trustees will not make good presidents. It takes executive ability, great and willing capacity for work, etc. There are a few in the profession with special ability who have not had a trustee's training who might step into the chief office and make big successes but in most instances the lack of experience as trustee would prove to be a great handicap.

Doctor, the real trouble with our profession is that too many of us are asleep to everything save our own practices. If we are to continue to grow it must be through organization. We must interest ourselves in our city, county, state, and national affairs and do something for others as well as ourselves. Fraternal yours—Frank R. Heine, D. O., Pittsburg, Pa.

**Dr. Edythe Ashmore  
Champions Keeping  
A. O. A. Power in  
Experienced  
Hands.**

If we didn't have the American Medical Trust to beat, perhaps it wouldn't do harm to change all our officers every year in the A. O. A., but until we are built upon a solid rock basis, I tell you the close corporation, with old tried heads at the helm, is the better plan. Make office in the A. O. A. a great honor, to be worked for, and then it will serve the twofold purpose of better state service to win distinction and better A. O. A. management.

Had we one serious mistake to lay at the door of the old officers, it might be well to keep up the old snarl but the most vindictive slanderers can at best point out only small things. Hothouse growth is short-lived. It takes time to grow an oak and it doesn't do to change the soil until the roots drink deep.

If you want to stir up the people to a needed reform, please get into the case report matter. How many are keeping any records of what they are doing? What service are these who want A. O. A. officers rendering the profession? Is the science growing through the efforts of the many or the few? How many of those who are retiring from practice on money made directly or indirectly through osteopathy—I ask how many are giving anything to the research fund? Oh, there is a text for a sermon in the phrase, "Ye men of little works."

**According to Law.**

In one of the states an act was passed last year requiring heads of families to notify the health officer at once in case there was any contagious disease in the house. The following letters was recently received by a certain officer:

"Dear Sir—This is to notify you that my boy Ephraim is down with the measles, as required by the new law. PETER ADAMS."

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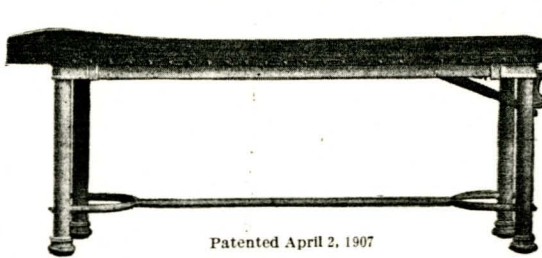
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**Dr. J. R. Shackelford Offers to Gather Statistics to See About "D. O. Race Suicide"**

*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 this statement, and if it was 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 injury that has ever been done our profession. With good schools osteopathy would continue to grow.

I was a member of the class that matriculated at the A. S. O., September, 1895, there were twenty-six who entered this class, nine ladies (six maiden ladies, three married). One of our number has since died, Dr. L. H. Taylor of Peoria, Ill.; three of the ladies have married; three or four have taken a medical course, yet keep up their osteopathic practice; so I believe at least twenty of the twenty-six are in active practice today—a pretty good percentage, don't you think, after a lapse of eleven years.

I would be very glad if some practitioner of each class from the different schools would take the matter up and find out just what percentage (Continued on page 13.)



**THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

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Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

**EDITORIAL**

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

**Oil Meant for Troubled Waters Roiled Up Smooth Seas.**

SOME considerable displeasure has been expressed in Illinois association ranks over an editorial in the last *O. P.* which plead 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 officers had failed to report these developments promptly to me. My appeal for 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 both the officers 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 former 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 umbrage was taken at this article because, it was supposed for a short time by some to have emanated in some way from the officers of the association. Of course there was nothing about the article to carry such a misleading impression. It was purely a personal view of the editor, was printed as such in an editorial on the edi-

torial page, was written in the first person throughout, and stated definitely: *Personally I believe and have repeatedly stated; also, I would deplore, etc., etc.*

If anybody still has the impression that there was anything ulterior to this editorial or that there was anybody's view but 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 full to allay inflammation if 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, you discuss under your editorial column, "Illinois will stand for an Independent Board." I do not know where you get your information for some of the statements made in this editorial, but on some points your information is incorrect, and for that reason I write you, and ask space in your columns for this letter.

First, your opening statement is wrong and misleading to the profession. No "proposition which expects to place one osteopath on 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 I. O. A.

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 College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery and the representative of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, stated they would support any legislation that would take care of the interests of the schools and graduates of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. That the bill referred to, as it stood then, did not.

Not knowing what the issues of the A. C. O. were, I suggested that Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn as representative of the A. C. O., should 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 as far as possible and these were agreed to by those present at a meeting at Dr. Gage's office September 20th. The bill as revised was to be supported if the district societies down state and in Chicago indorsed 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 7th. This meeting tabled the proposed bill and instructed the committee to work for an independent board.

I want to say that the bill submitted by Dr. Littlejohn, at my request mind you, 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 I. O. A. I deemed it my duty to try and unite the profession of the state upon one issue. After such opposition developed to the proposed measure, which was printed and distributed jointly by the Chicago Osteopathic Society and the I. O. A., Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn said to me that they would support an independent bill, if a bill was introduced and passed exempting osteopathy from the Act of '99, which is the present medical act. Any one who knows anything about the situation knows that the Supreme court of Illinois holds that the practice of osteopathy is the practice of medicine, 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 and did so again in a paper from Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, read at the Bloomington meeting, that if a measure taking care of all interests could not be agreed upon, they would reserve the right to introduce such measures as they decided was necessary to protect those interests. There is no spirit of defiance existing 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 this year. The I. O. A. as I understand their action, are not fighting anybody. And I believe the same thing of the Drs. Littlejohn. I believe that if strife and hard feelings can be kept out of the profession, and they can be if only the truth 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, Ill., President of the Illinois Osteopathic Association.*

**Ingenious at Least.**

Two men, miserably 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 in years, and it is clear that we haven't much longer to live. Would you care to purchase our bodies for your dissecting room?"

The dean hesitated.

"It is an odd proposition," he muttered.

"But it is occasionally done," said the spokesman in an eager voice.

"Well," said the dean, "we might arrange it. What price do you ask?"

"Over in Philadelphia," said the spokesman, "they gave us \$40."—*The Bellman.*

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## Marked Progress at A. S. O. Hospital—Dr. Geo. A. Still The Man at the Helm

**F**IVE hysterectomies for cancer and insanity, amputation of a breast and dissection of an axilla for cancer, trephining for a mastoid abscess, removing one appendix and part of a gangrenous gut; repairing four lacerations and attending to some twelve smaller cases—all this *without one fatality*—such is the splendid though not unusual record of one week of duty for Dr. George A. Still, of Kirksville, the foremost osteopathic surgeon at an osteopathic hospital.

When the editor of *The O. P.*, visited Kirksville recently he put in considerable time inspecting the hospital and 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 *causes*. Investigation reduces the causes to one real cause—an individual—Dr. George A. Still, the surgeon-in-chief, whose vigorous personality and remarkable skill is rapidly bringing the A. S. O. hospital to a position of prominence among America's best surgical institutions. This advancing reputation is not fancy. It is actual.

Many members of the profession knew this man when a rollicking lad with nothing more serious on his mind than sweethearts and he is scarcely thirty yet—yet few of us actually know or realize 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 occasions comment.

These operations were all performed without help, by the way, except the usual assistance of nurses, and the record shows that none of the cases developed a fever of 100. During the National convention week Dr. George Still performed thirty operations, with no infections and no deaths, a very gratifying record.

In comparatively recent years major surgical cases were not so common at 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 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 gave him recognition universal as one of the world's foremost surgeons. He successfully performed a trephining and silver-plate brain-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 Still was right in his claim to have 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 last two years by several remarkable 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 A. Still is the son of Drs. S. S. and Ella D. Still, of Des Moines, Ia. He is a graduate in osteopathy from the A. S. O., Kirksville; in science from Drake university, Des Moines; and in medicine from Northwestern Medical College, the very best medical institution of Chicago. After graduating 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 Lorenz of Vienna and Miculieg of Berlin.

Dr. Still realizes the necessity of keeping posted on the latest developments and is a charter member of the Northwestern German-American Club, which is composed of students who are going, or who have been, 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 1910.

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 osteopath to come to Macedonia and help him. So far there have not been any failures—notwithstanding that as many of the patients who come to osteopaths have been given up by M. D.'s, so many of the cases Dr. George gets are the ones the local 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. William Smith for instance, raced through big cities and across 800 miles to Kirksville when appendicitis developed in his gearbox because he insisted that 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 brilliancy to those of the Mayo Brothers at that institution—which is praise indeed.

There seems no reason why Kirksville should not become as 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

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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 Cust, 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 steady surgical hand, may the A. S. O. hospital continue 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 lodge boys call a good "joiner." He is an officer of the B. P. O. E. lodge 464, an honorary member of the Iota 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 Northeastern 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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## Let Us Take This Medical Boycott About Office Leases to Court

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

**T**HE removal of Dr. Helen D. Valens from the Davis building, Windsor, Canada, to 321 Stevens building, Detroit brings to light an interesting situation in the latter city. The Wayne County Medical Society, a branch of the American Medical Association, has given notice to the owners of office buildings in the process of construction and to lessees, 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 osteopathy 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. Herroder 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. F. 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, Stewart and Reliance buildings of Chicago notably are well known as always refusing to lease to any osteopath because the "regulars" therein forbid their landlords to let osteopathic physicians come under the same roof with them. Cases are on record where osteopaths who have obtained signed leases and taken possession have been dispossessed 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 locations 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 page columns from 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 ring-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?

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

Do we believe the whole 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.

**B**ECAUSE 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 and coroner's inquest was held in the case 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 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

and 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 prostitute office and betray a public trust in order to persecute osteopathy. The "regulars" are so cold-blooded and cruel in their bigotry that in case after case they do not scruple to violate the sanctity of the home at the time of visitation by the Angel of Death and inflict torture on the stricken widow and orphan in order to play this pusillanimous game of peanut professional politics—merely for the job of rebuffing and insulting a competitive system of therapy, merely for revenge on families who have dared to turn down the dominant ring of physicians who give poisons 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 issues of right and wrong, not hesitating to exact a personal account for any gross outrage against a defenseless woman, this Dr. Houghwout would have been publicly horse-whipped by some friend of the deceased man before sunset of the day of this outrage.

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

### **Minnesota M.D.'s Also Try to Stop an Osteo- pathic Funeral— Let Us Strike Back Hard.**

**T**HE high-handed and illegal tactics to which the M. D.'s will resort to embarrass osteopaths were again revealed November 19th when City Health Officer Dr. A. O. Bjelland, of Mankato, Minn., refused to sign a burial permit certified to by Dr. De Forest 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.

This 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. Undertaker Davidson at once called up Dr. H. M. Bracton, of St. Paul, president of the state board of health, and was informed that they would recognize an osteopath "only in the sense of a layman."

So much for a sovereign state law when an M. D. has a professional ax to grind.

Dr. Catlin got in touch with Dr. George L. Huntington, of St. Paul, president of the state board of osteopathic examiners, and re-

ceived his assurance that the state law granting licenses to osteopaths fully protects them in signing death certificates. Notwithstanding this Health Officer Bjelland remained obstinate, but assigned as the reason in order to shield himself from public wrath for not issuing a permit that "a correct report had not been made."

Dr. Catlin very properly and promptly prepared for mandamus proceedings—as every D. O. under like circumstances must do—and the papers were ready to serve when the health officer suddenly changed his mind, and calling up the undertaker told him to "phone Dr. Catlin's lawyers that the permit has been issued."

The action of this M. D. was as high-handed as usual under such delicate circumstances.

Dr. Catlin does not intend to let the matter drop and it is hoped that something can be done to remove the possibility of such an occurrence in the future.

The editor of *The Osteopathic Physician* recommends that the officers and trustees of the American Osteopathic Association take up a case of this sort at as early a date as possible and make a test of it to determine if there is not protection at law for osteopathic families and physicians from these abuses of official power. Perhaps it would be possible to recover sufficiently heavy damages from such "health" officers and the state board officials who become parties to these outrages to stop this sort of thing with a quick jerk.

State osteopathic associations in states where such things occur could scarcely do more for the welfare of their members than to make prompt legal issues of these abuses.

We have long ago taught the M. D.'s that we are strong with the people and know how to defeat our medical oppressors in legislatures, but we have yet to establish in court that we know how to defend our practitioners as individuals, and as well their patients, living and dead, from high-handed persecution of this and all other character.

In my judgment the day has come for united professional action to defend personal liberty in America and as well our professional prerogatives when these are assaulted by M. D. public office prostitutes.

### **Nebraska Medical Board Perverts Osteopathic Statute**

**T**HE peril of entrusting the administration of osteopathic affairs to state medical boards has been shown afresh in the case of Nebraska. A rather new and startling way to secure osteopathic discomfiture has been evolved by the medics in the state of Brother Bryan. This scheme is to grant osteopathic licenses to practice to chiros, neuropaths and whoever else may pass the examination without regard to antecedents, preparation, credentials or personal fitness. This is an old game, long played by the medics in Illinois and other states where the D. O. is licensed under existing medical law; without having a specific statute to legalize and control his school, but so far as I am aware it is a new perversion of law and justice in states where osteopathy has been legalized.

Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha, reports this situation:

The Nebraska medics also appear to be regulating osteopathic reciprocity as they wish to do it and to secure osteopathic curtailment and embarrassment, and *not* as the osteopathic profession wishes to do it, and *not* as the legislature and people wish it done, and *not* as the Nebraska statutes intend it shall be done.

This new exhibition of medical tyranny adds one more chapter to the osteopathic experience that it is not wise to put the safe keeping of osteopathy into 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.*

If we can't get that in individual states we must be prepared for curtailment, checkmating embarrassment and humiliation just as often as some piffing 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, decadent, doomed, desperate—and that osteopathy fundamentals are scientific and in tune with progress, while medical tenets, being fallacious and based on vested privilege, cannot live except by chicanery and persecution.

The people and the legislatures 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 February, 1898, when I went to Kirksville, it was my privilege to begin a systematic course of lectures on physiology to two classes. One class was to complete physiology in five months. To this class I gave lecture notes on physiology. When we had been wading through the field of notes, afterwards published by Dr. Quintal, for about a month, Dr. H. F. Goetz came to my room one day in the early part of March, 1898, 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 experimentally on animals and human subjects. A few days later the subject was discussed in my room, with Dr. C. M. T. Hulett and it was the trio of Hulett (C. M. T.), Goetz (H. F.) and myself that went to Dr. A. T. Still and Dr. C. E. Still and planned the addition of instruments to the college equipment.

During the winter of 1898-99 experiments were conducted on animals in an old barn on Osteopathy avenue and in the A. S. O. on the human subject and dogs in regard to the effects of stimulation and inhibition and the effects of lesions produced and their attempted correction. I have a number of sphygmograms and cardiograms taken during that year, and sections of the heart, lungs and spinal cord of dogs subjected to experiments under anaesthesia. 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 1899 by Dr. Goetz, full of questions to be answered by investigations 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 somewhere an account of 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 cervical region of the spinal cord finished in lamp light.

Dr. C. M. T. Hulett and myself selected the instruments ordered from Europe. They had all arrived before I left the A. S. O., and I had used them to some extent in practical lectures once a week on "physiological physics." The pressure for space caused by 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-

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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.

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 and 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 1898-99, that such substances were foreign to the body and produced detrimental instead of beneficial effects. That was the beginning of my conception of the "fallacies of medicine," a subject which I have delved into and lectured on now for 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 Hulett, 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, it operated under an endowment charter. In 1894 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 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

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you will observe, I was writing about the father of the *endowment* movement. In the excerpts given from Dr. Goetz's address I see nothing on this subject, while I did give quotations from Dr. G. D. Hulett's paper clearly foreshadowing a research institute endowed, or at least 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 would lead me to alter the statement that Dr. Guy D. Hulett is entitled to the honor of being called the "Father of the Endowment Movement."

**Dr. J. R. Shackelford Offers to Gather Statistics.**

(Continued from page 7.)

centage of those graduating are still in the practice. This would be a good bit of information to all practitioners to know wherein those giving up the practice graduated and wherein the reason for doing so. If it is the fault of the schools it seems that such information to those in the practice who are striving to uphold our science and do more for the suffering humanity, and do honor to Dr. Still, who gave us the fundamental principles, would put us in a better position to support the schools and point out their weakness that they may be strengthened and graduate men and women who will be an honor to our profession, and the community will be honored by having them as a citizen and physician.

I will take up the work of making a report of the number graduating at the A. S. O. for 1897, giving the number graduating, the number who are still practicing, the number who have gone into other lines of business, deaths, etc.

Who will do as much for the different years and from the different schools?

If The O. P. will help get a corps of individual osteopaths do this and report to me I will arrange the matter and make a general report showing how many have graduated each year from the different schools, what percentage are in practice, and percentage that have given up the work entirely, number of deaths, etc.

I realize this will be a task, but if some one will make a correct report to me of his class and school I will arrange information that will help us come closer together, and know why we have not grown in number, and wherein the fault lies if there be one.—*J. R. Shackelford, D. O., 1003 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.*

**Illinois Osteopathic Association**

*Will Meet in Chicago*

The Illinois Osteopathic Association will hold its meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, Saturday, January 9th. Dr. Forbes will be in the city in the afternoon and evening both. Clinics in the afternoon, talk in the evening. Dinner at the Sherman House.

**In D. O. Land**

**Tennessee Osteopathic Board Meeting.**

The Tennessee Board of Osteopathic Examiners will hold its next meeting in Nashville Friday and Saturday, February 14 and 15, 1909.—*J. Erle Collier, D. O., Sec'y.*

**St. Louis Osteopathic Society Incorporated.**

A pro forma decree of incorporation has been granted the St. Louis Osteopathic Society. Dr. Minnie Schaub is president, Dr. Elizabeth M. Ingraham vice-president and Dr. Arlowyne Orr secretary-treasurer.

**North Carolina State Board Examinations.**

The North Carolina State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration met in Greensboro October 22nd and 23d for the examination of applicants for license to practice. Officers were elected: President, Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro; secretary, Dr. A. R. Tucker.

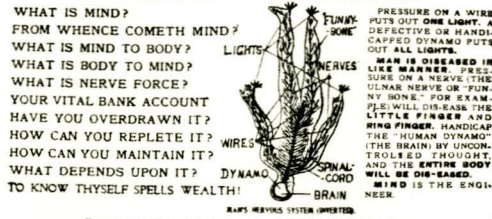
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Wisconsin Association Osteopaths Will Meet at Eau Claire.

The annual convention of the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association will be held in Eau Claire, December 30th and 31st.

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

The world doth move. Even in conservative Philadelphia the officials of the Y. M. C. A. have recognized the peculiar fitness of an osteopath to give a popular course of lectures on the human body, its care and repair. Dr. C. J. Muttart, dean of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, was secured for a course of four lectures: "How the Body Is Built"; "The

Body at Work"; "How the Body Repairs Itself"; "How the Body Is Repaired."

**Osteopathic Account Books.**

Are you using an account book you find satisfactory? If so, send us the name and address of the publishers. We are often asked for information as to the best books and would like to be able to mention all the good ones.

**North Dakota Association Semi-Annual Session.**  
The North Dakota Osteopathic Association held its semi-annual meeting December 8th, at Fargo. Officers were elected: President, Dr. Helen de Lendrecie, Fargo; secretary-treasurer, Dr. O. Sanderson, Grand Forks.

**Gulf States D. O.'s Annual Meeting.**

The Gulf States Osteopathic Society will hold its annual meeting at Jacksonville, Fla., Friday, January 1, 1909. Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana osteopaths expected. All others invited.—Frank F. Jones, D. O., Sec'y.

**Who Wants to Locate in Paris, France?**

Some patients of Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, intend to live in Paris, France, and wish to be able to secure the services of an osteopath when needed. Can any D. O. tell us of an osteopath located in that country? These people are influential and would help a competent osteopath establish a practice in Paris.

**Discuss Vaccination and Legislation.**

The King County Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting at the Savoy Hotel, Seattle, Wash., November 19th. Dr. F. J. Feidler read a paper on "Legislation" and there was a general discussion on vaccination. The annual election was held, officers elected being: President, Dr. F. J. Feidler; vice-president, Dr. Anna C. Beebe; secretary, Dr. Roberta Winner Ford; treasurer, Dr. Celia J. Newman.

**Good Program Prepared for Northern Missouri D. O.'s.**

The northern division of the Missouri State Osteopathic Association will meet at Kirksville, January 1st and 2d. The local committee, composed of Drs. R. E. Hamilton, G. A. Still and E. H. Laughlin, announced that Drs. Girdine and Pratt will be on the program, which will contain other good features. They have mailed to the members a return postcard to be filled out with suggestions for the meeting.

**Dr. Craig Demonstrates Spinograph at Battle Creek.**

The Southwest Michigan Osteopathic Association met with Dr. Betsey B. Hicks, Ward block, Battle Creek, November 7th. Dr. A. Still Craig demonstrated his spinograph. We all realize the need of such an instrument and hope he may be able to make it of much practical good to the profession. The next meeting will be held in Kalamazoo January 1st and 2nd, and Dr. Harry W. Forbes of Los Angeles will be with us.—Frances Platt, D. O., Sec'y.

**"Crutches for Sale."**

Towards the end of January the osteopathic play, "Crutches for Sale," will be produced at the Harrington theater in Kirksville, for the benefit of the students' ward in the A. S. O. Hospital. Kirksville now has a hospital prepared to take care of the sick poor. The students' ward fund has now on hand sufficient money to be able to say that in a case of urgency no person who deserves and needs help requires to go without it.

**Third District, Illinois, Meets at Galesburg.**

The bi-monthly meeting of the third district Osteopathic Association of Illinois, was held at Galesburg, December 2d. Papers read were: "Cystitis," Dr. Lucy V. Henderson, Dallas City; "The Cervical Region," Dr. Daisy Walker, Quincy; "Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Gall Stones," Dr. J. S. Barker, La Harpe; "Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Dr. R. S. Halladay, Galesburg; "Osteopathic Methods in Inflammation," Dr. G. E. Thompson, Elmwood; "Report of Bloomington Meeting," Dr. Ethel Louise Burner, Bloomington.

**Dr. Willard's Blanks Ready.**

Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, Mont., has sent us one of his printed blanks for data concerning results from vaccination. It is printed on good, strong bond paper and covers the necessary points and provides space for signature of the osteopath and witnesses. Dr. Willard says that whatever material he is able to secure will be at all times at the service of the profession. Dr. Willard is doing a lot of work on this proposition and he deserves the co-operation of the profession. Send for some blanks and make as many reports as possible.

**Dr. William Smith Busy Holidays East.**

Dr. William Smith, of Kirksville, called at the office on Saturday, December 19th, on his way East. The stopover in Chicago was made for the purpose of buying some equipment for the A. S. O. In the next two weeks Dr. Smith will deliver twelve lectures in as many cities in New Jersey, his services having been en-

gaged by the New Jersey Osteopathic Association. In order to cover the field two lectures a day will be delivered on six days. On the 4th of January Dr. Smith will lecture at the Carnegie coliseum in New York City and be back to resume his duties at the school on the 7th.

**Dr. Smith Lectures at Missouri Valley.**

Dr. Smith lectured here Friday, the 27th. A full report appeared in our local papers. We had a good house. Our desire was to impress our friends and the general public that osteopathy is not a "happen-so" affair, but a science, broad and deep, and we are more than pleased with the results. We also expect an increase in business, which we do not need very badly, being busy twelve hours of the day many times. One new patient phoned this morning: "Wish the lecture could be repeated in every town in the country."—H. W. Gamble, D. O., November 30th.

**Dr. Asa Willard Revives Football Player.**

Two minutes before the close of the first half in the freshman-sophomore football game at Missoula, Mont., December 5th, Emmett Ryan, a sophomore, was knocked out with a blow over the heart. For several minutes he lay apparently lifeless. Dr. Asa Willard happened to be on the field and succeeded in bringing the injured player back to consciousness just as two other physicians who had been called from the city arrived in an automobile. Ryan is the heaviest man on the Montana team and heretofore 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 Society was held Tuesday evening, December 8th, at 1414 Arch street, President Beitel in the chair. Dr. Beitel introduced Dr. E. N. Downing, of York, Pa., who lectured upon "Congenital Dislocation of the Hip." He presented a patient, upon whom he had performed the Lorenz operation a year ago. The cast was removed in June, with the gratifying result that the little girl's limbs are now of equal length. Dr. Myron W. Bigsby gave us a talk, with practical demonstration, on "The Technique of the Lumbar Region."—Abbie Jane Pennock, D. O., Sect'y.

**Osteopathic Gathering at Wichita.**

The Southern Kansas Osteopathic Association met in Dr. Montgomery's office at Wichita, Tuesday, November 17th. Dr. B. Daniel Fordyce, of Ellsworth, called the convention to order. Dr. Florence McCoy, of Wichita, contributed an interesting paper on the "A. O. A. Convention at Kirksville," "The Surgical Atmosphere at Kirksville" and "What Women Are Doing in Osteopathy." Dr. J. W. Hofess, of Kansas City, Mo., conducted a clinic and lectured on "Spinal Curvature." The lecture was ably presented and showed a profound knowledge of the subject.—G. O. Shoemaker, D. O., Sect'y.

**Iowa Seventh District Holds Annual Meeting.**

Still College Glee Club entertained the osteopaths of the Seventh Iowa district when they met for the annual meeting at Des Moines, November 27th. The meeting went on record as endorsing and joining the W. C. T. U. and the Polk County Medical Association in demanding strict quarantine for all cases of venereal diseases. The program included: "Prophylaxis," Dr. J. A. Still; "Microscopic Pathology of Anurysm of Aorta and Endocarditis From Recent Specimens," Dr. George W. Weddell; "Lorenz Operations," Dr. S. S. Still; Pathology of the Infectious Disease of Lungs, with stereoptican views, Dr. C. W. Johnson.

**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. Unterkircher made an address of welcome. The program included many good papers: "Acute Diseases," Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington; "The Cervical Region," Dr. J. F. Thompson, Bloomfield; "The Upper Dorsal Region," Dr. Jno. W. Snavey, Ottumwa; "The Lower Dorsal Region," Dr. Mary C. Keith, Fairfield; "The Pelvic Region," Dr. G. C. Tanner, Oskaloosa; "Myelitis," Dr. W. O. Pool, Fairfield; "The Lumbar Region," Dr. Frances M. Baker, What Cheer. Clinics were conducted by Dr. C. E. Still of Kirksville, Mo.

**Dr. Hanna Successful in Prominent Case.**

Dr. F. W. Hanna, of Anderson, Ind., recently achieved a triumph for osteopathy that has brought him into prominence. One Herman Bachmann, afflicted with paralysis, came to Anderson about two months ago to try osteopathy as a last resort. He had suffered for six years and for two years and a half had been helpless. Dr. Hanna hesitated about taking the case, but finally diagnosed it as paralysis, resulting from spinal maladjustment, and began treatment. October 2nd Herman Bachmann was carried into the hospital, November 22nd he walked across the floor of his room,

pushing a chair in front of him. The case has been discussed in the local papers and great credit given to Dr. Hanna for his successful treatment.

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

The S. W. Missouri and S. E. Kansas Osteopathic Association met October 31st with Drs. Geeslin, at Lamar. The program included: "The Alimentary Canal and Its Functions," Dr. Baswell; "General Paresis," Dr. Otilie M. Strickland; "Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic," Dr. Lloyd D. Gass. Discussions of the papers extended to 1:30 a. m. On November 28th the Association met with Dr. Cox at Joplin. Papers read and discussed were: "Sprains and Strains," Dr. Minerva Hermoine Kenaga; "Talk to Mothers," Dr. Josephine A. Trabue; "Spinal Curvature," Dr. Charles E. Willis. The next meeting will be with Dr. Slaughter at Webb City.—Florence Magers Geeslin, D. O., Sect'y.

**Northwest Missouri Association Annual Meeting.**

One hundred and twenty-five osteopaths attended the annual meeting of the Northwest Missouri Osteopathic Association held at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, November 19th. The program included papers by Dr. Anna Holme Hurst, St. Joseph; Dr. R. E. Muckles, Marshall; Dr. H. J. Richardson, Excelsior Springs, and Drs. Matilda E. Loper, W. J. Connor and R. W. Brown of Kansas City. Officers elected were: President, Dr. R. E. Muckles, Marshall; first vice-president, Dr. W. E. Beets, St. Joseph; second vice-president, Dr. Sanford I. Lyne, Kansas City; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Sophia E. Hemstreet, Liberty.—Sophia E. Hemstreet, D. O., Sect'y.

**See That Foreign Mail Is Fully Prepaid.**

We have received complaints from osteopaths located abroad that in many instances business mail addressed to them from manufacturers and general advertisers is not stamped with sufficient postage. As a result the recipient is subjected to annoyance and an unjust tax for the privilege of getting mail not requested. In many foreign countries the postal regulations are but imperfectly understood by the natives, and to refuse mail because of the extra postage required creates an unfavorable impression. Those who desire to do business with osteopaths, or others, residing abroad should take great care to see that all mail for foreign countries is properly stamped with the required extra postage.

**Dr. M. E. Clark Addresses Philadelphia Society.**

A meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society was held in Grand Fraternity hall, 1414 Arch street, Philadelphia, Friday evening, November 20th, Dr. W. L. Beitel presiding. Dr. M. E. Clark, of Indianapolis, Ind., was the speaker of the evening. He delivered a paper, "The Non-Surgical Treatment of Ovarian Diseases," expressing his views in a clear and comprehensive manner. Dr. Clark is a great believer in using prophylactic measures and gave some advice as to the best methods to adopt in these cases, and answered numerous questions relating to the subject. The meeting was well attended.—Abbie Jane Pennock, D. O., Sect'y.

**Dr. Earle S. Willard Interests Maryland Osteopaths.**

Dr. Earle S. Willard, of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, gave an address before the Maryland Osteopathic Association at the third annual meeting held in Baltimore, October 10th. His subject was "The Prolongation of Human Life." He foresaw in the future acceptance of the philosophy of osteopathy a potent factor that will favorably influence longevity; his theory offering a rational and available method of arriving at the "sine qua non" of the interesting "Theory of Metchnikoff" regarding the prolongation of human life. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Edward L. Schmid, Frederick; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Alfred M. Smith, Hagerstown; member of executive committee, Dr. John Wesley Jones, Baltimore. Unavoidable delay in surrendering the books of the office of secretary-treasurer to myself has delayed my report of

**The New Osteopathic Health for**

**January, 1909**

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—as 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 blasé in regard to definitions and explanations, certainly it will delight 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 at candy, plum pudding and other amalgamated outrages) and read this new *Osteopathic Health* to see how fine it is.

Begin the New Year right by using as many copies of it as you can afford for your ambassador to the people. It will do you credit.

If not a contractor we invite you to begin contract relations with us now.

The price on 12-month contract is \$3.00 per hundred with envelopes, *expressage or postage extra*; \$2.00 for 50 copies, *expressage paid*; \$1.00 for 25 copies, *expressage paid*; \$20 per thousand copies, freight or *expressage extra*.

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## Series XII Case Report—Will Review Special Work

SERIES VIII and IX case reports have been distributed to all A. O. A. members. If there are any who have not received their series, please notify the editor, Dr. Edythe Ashmore, of Detroit.

There are still a few copies left of the other series. These may be purchased by members and non-members at the price of twenty-five cents a series.

The forthcoming series will be No. X—reports from the practitioners of California and Washington, No. XI miscellaneous reports, No. XII obstetrical reports. The last named series will contain articles and reports from Drs. M. F. Hulett, M. E. Clark, Ella D. Still, and others. All osteopaths who take this class of cases are requested to contribute reports that this series, the first in the nature of special work, may represent the best success of the entire profession.

this meeting. Fraternally yours.—Alfred M. Smith, D. O., Sec'y-Treas.

### Louisiana O. A. Will Elect New Officers.

The Louisiana Osteopathic Association will meet at New Orleans, December 26, to elect officers.

### Major Strong, a Stanch Friend of Osteopathy, Dies.

Major Will A. Strong, editor of the Southern Sentinel, Winnfield, La., died December 11 from apoplexy. He was a firm friend of osteopathy and fought valiantly in every fight it had in Louisiana. In the late legislative fight he was a powerful factor in securing the passage of the law. He is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters. The osteopaths of Louisiana will miss his advice and influence.

### Montana Osteopathic Banner State—Population Considered.

Several times during the Kirksville convention I was asked why it was that there was not more osteopaths in Montana, and recently I have received a couple of letters expressing surprise on the same subject. One writer wanted to know if it was because our state board was strict. We seem to be judged by the size of the pink spot Montana makes on the map and not by the number of inhabitants. As a matter of fact, Montana is easily the "banner state" of the Union as regards number of osteopaths in proportion to population. There are thirty-four osteopaths residing here, thirty-one of whom are actively practicing. The state has about 300,000 inhabitants. We then have an osteopath for every 10,000 people, there being but two towns (Kalispell and Ft. Benton) with as many as 1,000 people which have not one or more representatives of the osteopathic profession. We are at the head of the column, instead of the foot, population considered.—Asa Willard, D. O., Missoula, Mont.

### PERSONALS.

Dr. C. W. Gray, of Harnell, N. Y., has opened a branch office at Genesee, Pa.

Dr. Lulu Herbert, formerly of Trenton, is now practicing at Richmond, Mo.

Drs. F. B. Larkins and Mary A. Markey have opened offices at Chickasha, Okla.

Dr. Jane E. Lockwood, of Buffalo, N. Y., has opened new offices at 748 Ellicott square.

Dr. C. W. Barnes, of Louisville, Ky., will go to Europe this summer for post graduate work.

Dr. Emily R. Mode, formerly of Denver, has taken charge of the practice of Dr. Frances Butcher, 204 Somonauk street, Sycamore, Ill.

Dr. F. W. Bechly, Guthrie Centre, Ia., has returned from a six weeks' visit in the West.

Dr. Lester A. McMasters, of St. Charles, Ill., has assumed the practice of Dr. J. D. Hoyt at Danville, Ill.

Dr. Martha D. Beard of Augusta, Ky., has opened an office at Maysville and will make regular trips there twice a week.

Dr. Gertrude D. Bostock, of Glasgow, Scotland, is taking post graduate work at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy.

Dr. W. F. Murray, of Yorkville, Ill., has removed to Earlville, Ill., and expects to commence practice there about January 1st.

Dr. A. I. Reed, of De Smet, S. D., contemplates giving up his practice there. A new location has not yet been decided upon.

Dr. T. S. McCall, of Elgin, has taken charge of the practice of Dr. L. A. McMasters, at St. Charles, Ill. Dr. McMasters is now located in Danville, Ill.

Dr. Charles W. Hiltbold has opened a branch office in Braintree, Mass., where he can be

found at 159 Elm street, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9 to 12.

Dr. J. A. Nowlin, of Farmer City, Ill., reports that he is enjoying an excellent practice. Collections, however, have not been by any means good.

Dr. A. E. Freeman of Cairo, Ill., was recently called in consultation in a very critical case near Galesburg, Ill.

Drs. Heisley & Heisley, of Walla, Walla, Wash., have opened up a branch office at Free-water, Wash. They will spend three days of the week there.

Dr. Lester A. McMasters, formerly of St. Charles, is now nicely located at 315 Temple, Danville, Ill. He is making preparations to take care of a large practice.

Dr. Will H. Bruce, of Marshall, Mo., has been practically out of practice for some months on account of an injury sustained while treating a heavy patient. This was followed by a severe attack of gripe. In the near future Dr. Bruce expects to locate in Houston, Tex.

Dr. Alfred J. Tarr, formerly of Oelwein, Iowa, is now at Ennis, Tex. He expects to practice in Texas after he has taken the necessary examination next June.

Dr. Frank Holmes, of Grangeville, Idaho, has removed to Spokane, Wash. His family will remain in Grangeville until next spring, when they expect to join Dr. Holmes in Spokane.

Miss Rebecca Swope, sister of Dr. C. D. Swope, of Robinson, Ill., underwent an operation November 15th. Dr. George H. Still performed the operation, Dr. Swope being present at the time.

Dr. Merritt E. Taylor, formerly of Newton, Iowa, has purchased the practice of Dr. E. O. Burton, at Shenandoah, Iowa. For the benefit of his health Dr. Burton will spend the winter at Sultana, Cal.

Dr. Olga Beaver, of Racine, Wis., has been suffering from an illness and obliged to be away from her practice. Dr. Leon Dalton has been trying to take care of everything, but it has made her pretty busy.

Dr. Samuel M. Knauss, of Montpelier, Vt., is visiting his family in Binghamton, N. Y., and may remain during the winter. Dr. Knauss' health is not good and he will probably locate in some milder climate.

Dr. Daniel Neil Morrison, who was married to Miss Ethel Harriet Avent in Cortland, N. Y., on September 26th, will leave January 1st for London, England, where he expects to permanently locate for the practice of osteopathy.

Dr. A. E. MacGilliard, Granite City, Ill., has assumed the practice of Dr. Chas. A. Dodson at Edwardsville, Ill. He will be there Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The balance of the week will be devoted to his Granite City practice.

Dr. A. W. Vickers, of Gainesville, Ga., is just recovering from a hard spell of typhoid fever which he went through in August and September. He was also troubled with malaria while he was in South Carolina. He expects to recuperate now he has settled in Gainesville.

Dr. Ellen Bird Nott, of Boston, Mass., has been troubled with a good deal of sickness this fall, which has hampered her in her professional work. She says, however, that thanks to osteopathy, she is now quite well again and expects to be able to handle a larger practice than ever during the new year.

Dr. Ralph K. Smith, of Boston, read a paper upon the prevention and cure of tuberculosis at the Reading (Mass.) Woman's Club November 27th. The National Federation of Women's Clubs is making a concerted effort in this direction and the chairman of the federation committee also addressed the meeting.

Dr. George W. Perrin of Denver, Colo., passed through Chicago December 5th on his return trip from Indiana, where he was called by the death of his father, who died at Lebanon of pneumonia at an advanced age. While in Chicago Dr. Perrin visited The Osteopathic Physician and some of his many professional friends.

On the invitation of Dr. Glover, the head of the institution, Dr. W. Frank Bates, of Fort Collins, Colo., addressed the students of the Veterinary Medical Society of the Colorado Agricultural College on "The Principles of Osteopathy." The boys seemed to be very much interested in the lecture and kept the doctor busy answering all sorts of questions when he was through with the regular lecture.

### REMOVALS.

Dr. Nelle B. Scott, from Urbana, to Champaign, Ill.

Dr. Lulu Herbert, from Trenton, to Richmond, Mo.

Dr. Alfred J. Tarr, from Oelwein, Iowa, to Ennis, Tex.

Dr. W. F. Murray, from Yorkville, Ill., to Earlville, Ill.

Dr. R. O. Burton, from Shenandoah, Iowa, to Sultana, Cal.

Dr. M. S. Elliott, from Rapid City, S. D., to Lander, Wyo.

Dr. J. O. Bruce, from Plattsmouth, Neb., to McCook, Neb.

Dr. J. T. Penrose, from Springfield, Ill., to Gonzales, Tex.

Dr. Geo. O. Baumgrass, from Macon, Ga., to Dublin, Ga.

Dr. Rena Bammert, from Kirksville, Mo., to Clarksdale, Miss.

Dr. F. B. Larkins, from Midland, Texas, to Chickasha, Okla.

Dr. Wm. R. German, from Higgins, Tex., to Woodward, Okla.

Dr. W. C. Tarfitt, from Seattle, Wash., to Sunnyside, Wash.

Dr. Merritt E. Taylor, from Newton, Iowa, to Shenandoah, Iowa.

Dr. Frank Holmes, from Grangeville, Idaho, to Spokane, Wash.

Dr. J. P. McCormick, from New Castle, Pa., to Greencastle, Pa.

Dr. Mary A. Markey, from Salisbury, Mo., to Chickasha, Okla.

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

Dr. Oscar A. Hub, from Sauk Center, Minn., to Watertown, Wis.

Dr. Edward H. Jones, from Los Angeles, Cal., to Bridgeport, Wash.

Dr. T. J. Howerton, from Kirksville, Mo., to Waynesville, N. C.

Dr. James Eila Hagerman, from Temperance, Ky., to Guymon, Okla.

Dr. Susan Balfie, from 205 to 505 Mason building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Emma Talbot Burt, from Cameron, Mo., to Valley Junction, Ia.

Drs. Heisley & Heisley, from Athens, Ore., to Walla Walla, Wash.

Dr. R. J. Waters, from Napa, to 248 Bancroft way, Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. R. J. Northern, from Colorado Springs, Colo., to Big Timber, Mont.

Dr. Clara De Gress McKinney, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Lebanon, Mo.

Dr. E. B. Dill, from Columbus, O., to Fremont Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Lou Boles, from Alma, to 206 North Vicksburg street, Marion, Ill.

Dr. C. H. Lyke, from 435 Haddon avenue, to 700 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

Dr. I. C. Poole, from 292 Pine street, to 204 High street, Fall River, Mass.

Dr. Edna Thayer Freas, from Erie to 465 Center street, Williamsport, Pa.

Dr. Arthur N. Smith, from Dansville, to 207 Dake building, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Hester Beck Abbott, from Alameda, to 1213 Grove avenue, Oakland, Cal.

Dr. Ida S. Wood, from 915 5th street, to 611 5th street, San Diego, Calif.

Dr. Dorothy S. Birley, from 222 to 65 North Raymond avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. V. L. Springer, from Princeton, to 211 N. Main street, South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Elizabeth A. McLoughlin, from 304 to 404 Mason building, Los Angeles, Cal.

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

Dr. C. A. Dodson, from Kane, Ill., to 200-1-3 Rieger building, Little Rock, Ark.

Dr. Emily R. Mode, from Denver, Colo., to 204 Somonauk street, Sycamore, Ill.

Dr. Robt. H. Long, from Richmond Hill, to 309 Shelton avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

Dr. C. C. Wageley, from 10 Rugby place, to 624 Union boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. St. James F. Blanchard, from Moline, Neb., to Hyde block, Pierre, S. Dak.

Dr. I. Chester Poole, from 292 Pine street, to 204 High street, Fall River, Mass.

Dr. Emma E. Donnelly, from Los Angeles, to 1001 Fair Oaks, South Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. A. W. Vickers, from 30 Seminary avenue, to 132 S. Main street, Gainesville, Ga.

Dr. Cora Trevitt, from Monroe, Wis., to 403 West Tuscarawas street, Canton, Ohio.

Dr. Warren E. Atkins, from LeRoy, Ill., to 317-18 Unity building, Bloomington, Ill.

Dr. Edna M. MacCollum, from Lynn, Mass., to 24 East Park place, Dorranceton, Pa.

Dr. S. C. Wardell, from New York, N. Y., to 510 Second avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.

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

Dr. Alice Houghton, from 37 E. No. Temple, to 35 Mercantile block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Paul R. Davis, from Mutual Life building, to 228 Hogan street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Joseph S. Asmussen, from 308 Marshfield avenue, to 5239 Jefferson avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Eva Wardell, from 73d street and Broadway, to 119 W. 71st street, New York, N. Y.

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

Dr. Nettie Jean Whitesell, from 345 Union avenue, to 350 Union avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. Charles W. Bliss, from 30 Vreeland street, to 51 Heberton avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dr. L. K. Shepherd, from Grotton building, to Price and Chateau avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Clarence H. Wall, from 163 Elmwood avenue, to 182 Elmwood avenue, Providence, R. I.

Dr. S. D. Cooper, from 1529 O'Farrell street, to 1800 Buchannon street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. Evan Williams, from 227 South Olive street, to 423 Byrne building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Francis M. Butcher, from Greenville, S. C., to 107 N. Oak Park avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Dr. W. L. Grubb, from Carl building to suite 37-38, Wilkinsburg Bank building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Mary J. Kraft, from Los Angeles, to



First National Bank building, South Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. Barbara MacKinnon, from 805 W. Pice street, to 1035 Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Walter Guthridge, from 1122 W. Providence avenue, to 521-522 Kuhn block, Spokane, Wash.

Dr. W. L. Demeson, from 114 Penn. street, Kansas City, to 703 Central avenue, Kansas City, Kan.

Dr. V. L. Springer, from 9 Welborn building, Princeton, Ind., to 211 N. Main street, South Bend, Ind.

Drs. Escude & Ducote, from Los Angeles, to Waterman avenue, near Highland, San Bernardino, Cal.

Dr. Walter C. Stephens, from 335 H. W. Hellman building, to 526 Auditorium building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. S. Agnes Medlar, from 1124 Wallace street, to 719 Real Estate Trust building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Frederick W. Kraiker, from 101 North 33d street, to 1608 North Franklin street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Drs. Emery and S. A. Ennis, from 403 E. Capital avenue, to 308 Ferguson building, Springfield, Ill.

Dr. Ida M. Weaver, from 424 Broadway, Los Angeles, to 216-17 People's Savings Bank building, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. W. Frank Bates and Dr. Nell Barker Bates, from 110 W. Ohio street, to suite 8 and 9 Avery block, Fort Collins, Colo.

Dr. C. W. Bliss, from 30 Vreeland street, to 51 Heberton avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y. New York City offices at 347 Fifth avenue.

Dr. Margaret Bowen, from Tazwell, Va., to 103 East Grace street, Richmond, Va., where she is associated with Dr. E. H. Shackelford.

Dr. Dale E. Brown, from Brookline, to 447 Centre street, corner of Richardson street, Newton, Mass. Telephone, Newton No. 931-1.

LOCATIONS.

Dr. J. R. Jackson, at 313-314 Syndicate building, Waterloo, Iowa.

Dr. Charles E. Fleck, at 247 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Goodwin Ransden, 48 Barristers' hall, Brockton, Mass.

Dr. A. B. Cramb, at Wahoo, Neb.

Dr. R. Moershell, at Marengo, Ia.

Dr. J. Ralph Smith, Graham building, Bangor, Me.

Dr. Blanche M. Weston, at Monrovia, Cal.

Dr. Curtis C. Linhart, at 507 Upper First street, Evansville, Ind.

Dr. Jessie B. Johnson, at 622-626 Dollar Savings Bank building, Youngstown, Ohio. She will maintain a branch office at her former location in Lisbon, Ohio.

Dr. H. W. Maltby, at 613 West Congress street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Marguerite Collman, P-'03, at Montrose, Cal.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

Dr. J. R. McCrary, formerly of Jonesboro, Tenn., and Dr. Mary B. Walkup, at Roanoke, Va.

Dr. B. C. Maxwell and Dr. Cora W. Crevitt, at 403 W. Tuscarawas street, Canton, Ohio.

MARRIED.

Dr. H. W. Glascock to Miss Jessie Lee Mayhugh, June 25th, in Rothville, Mo. They are located in Raleigh, N. C., where Dr. Glascock is practicing.

Dr. Lyle Ellsworth Gage to Miss Margaret Terhune, November 18th, in Ridgewood, N. J.

Dr. and Mrs. Gage will be at home after December 1st at Hillburn, N. Y.

Dr. Clarissa Brooks Tufts to Mr. Clayton Louis Jenks, November 24th, in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton will be at home after January 1, 1909, at The Wyoming.

Dr. Ella Frances Bissell to Dr. Frank Myrell Plummer, at Madison, Wis. At home, 96 Thomas street, Orange, N. J.

Dr. Eleanor Poland to Dr. John Tingley Morris, at Columbus, Ohio, December 5, 1908.

Dr. Nellie Lowe Haynes to Mr. Edmund Hunter Parker, at the bride's home in Carlinville, Ill., on December 16, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Parker will be at home in Carlinville, Ill.

DIED.

The mother of Dr. Nettie Jean Whitesell, on November 12th, at Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Whitesell was 78 years of age and died suddenly of heart failure.

James Perrin, father of Dr. George W. Perrin, Denver, Colo., November 27th, of pleuropneumonia, aged 80 years.

Harry Laybourn, brother of Dr. Fannie Belle Laybourn, of Denver, Colo., December 14th, of paralysis. He was sick eight years.

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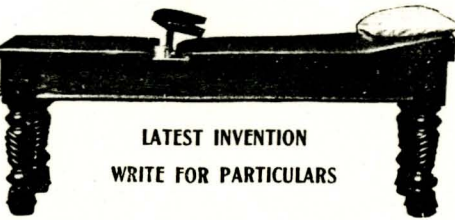


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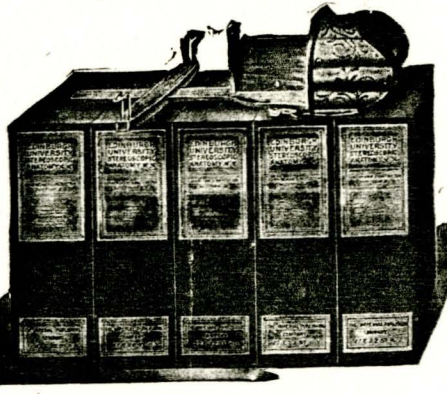
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BORN.

To Dr. Napoleon B. and Frances M. Rundall, November 22nd, a daughter, Frances Rebekah.

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

WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PRACE IN AN enterprising man'g. place of 8,000 in Western Penn. Easily accessible to Pittsburg. Osteopathy established 8 years and of the best standing. MUST SELL AT ONCE—even at a sacrifice. Full particulars on inquiry. Address AT ONCE "W. P.," care "O. P."

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