

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

Volume XIX.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1911

Number 2

Still College of Osteopathy Elects New President

DR. S. L. TAYLOR, who, by the unanimous choice of the student body and the faculty, has just been elected president of Still College of Osteopathy, is a man of vigorous personality, high educational attainments, and one of the strong men of the profession. He entered Still College in 1901 and graduated in 1903, and, after years of successful experience in active practice, entered the medical department of the University of Nebraska in 1905, graduating in 1908. In 1909 Dr. Taylor became connected with the Still College of Osteopathy as professor of Descriptive Anatomy and Surgery, and was also made Surgeon-in-Chief of the Still College Hospital. His election to the office of president in so short a period after he became associated with the faculty is a tribute to his sterling qualities of character.

Dr. Taylor was a farm boy, born near Princeton, Ky., in 1872. He early showed his desire for education by working his way through high school. He taught in the public schools for a couple of years and then entered Lombard College, at Galesburg, Ill., from which he graduated after a five years' course with a degree of A. B. At Still College he was president of his class, and also president of the S. S. Still Scientific Society. His first location was at Hoopston, Ill., where he was established for about two and a half years and enjoyed a very good practice. From there he went to the University of Nebraska, graduating in 1908, and then became a student and interne in John Hopkins University and St. Agnes Hospital.

Notwithstanding the time spent in medical education, Dr. Taylor has always remained an enthusiastic osteopath and during the vacations of his medical course he continued his osteopathic practice.

We extend to Still College and Dr. Taylor both mutual congratulations and good wishes for a large growth and a continuous success of Still College under his administration.

The election of a new president at Still College was made necessary by the resignation of Dr. C. E. Thompson, who retired on account of ill health. He had not been actively connected with the college for nearly a year past, but the trustee delayed the selection of a new president hoping that Dr. Thompson would recover his health and discharge the duties of president in his old, able and satisfactory manner.

New York State Meeting

THE regular mid-year meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society will be held Saturday, March 4th, at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany.

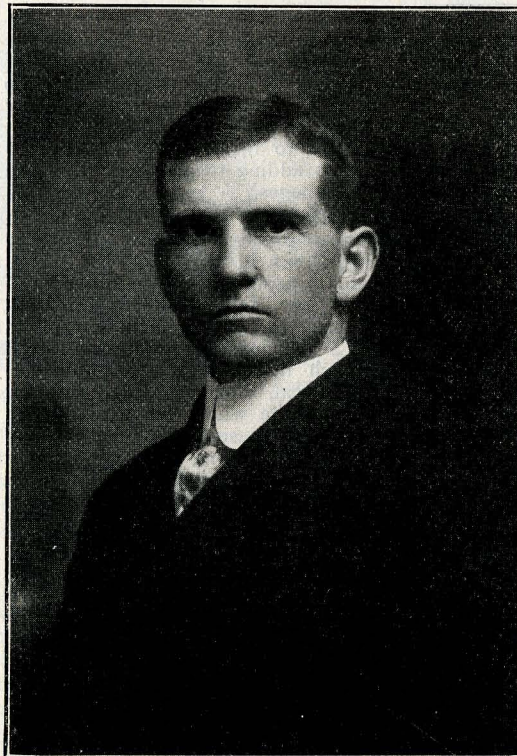
The following program has been arranged and all osteopaths who may have opportunity are invited to attend, but the practitioners of New York state are particularly urged to reserve this date and to make it a grand rally day. To meet with the live, progressive, earnest men and women who will be there, to enjoy their fellowship and to listen to the splendid talks that the names on the program assure, is worth two or three day's receipts from practice, to say nothing of the real physical benefit derived from a brief vacation of this kind. Therefore, unless it is a case of life or death of patient or relative get to this meeting, and receive the inspiration and benefit

that is waiting for you, and at the same time earn the inward satisfaction of knowing you have done your part and helped to make the meeting just a little bit a bigger success by your presence. Everyone counts. *You* are wanted.

"Osteopathy and Anterior Poliomyelitis as seen in Recent Epidemics," Dr. Mason Beeman, New York city.

Discussion and Technique, by Dr. Maus W. Stearns, Schenectady.

Symposium, "Lesions of the Lumbar and Sacro-Iliac Articulations and their Relations to Diseases of the Pelvic Organs," paper by Dr. Fisher, Syracuse. Demonstration of Technique by Dr. George Helmer, New York City, and Dr. Frank-



Dr. S. L. Taylor, Newly Elected President of Still College of Osteopathy.

lin Fiske, New York City. Discussion opened by Dr. Clinton E. Achorn.

"A Consideration of Certain Pathological Conditions of the Urinary Tract," Dr. Ralph Williams, Rochester.

Discussion by Dr. Carl D. Clapp, Utica.

"Problems Arising in Treatment of Exceptional Cases," Dr. C. W. Proctor, Buffalo.

Afternoon Program.

"Demonstration of Minor Surgical Necessities in Emergency Work," Dr. Joseph Ferguson, Brooklyn.

"Conservation for Operator and Patient," paper and demonstration, behind closed doors, Dr. Charles C. Teall, Fulton.

"Scoliosis and Potts' Disease," paper and demonstration, Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, Boston, Mass.

"Simplicity in Adjusting Spinal Lesions," Dr. Charles F. Bandel, Brooklyn.

The osteopaths of New York City have already arranged for special cars and will go to Albany, Friday afternoon, March 3d.

Mann Bill Simply Another Pretext to Give M. D.'s Added Power They So Much Desire

HEADED by H. L. Gordon, one time Lieutenant Governor of Ohio; Colonel Frederick A. Bangs of Chicago; Miss Clara Barton, the founder of the Red Cross Society; Mrs. John A. Logan and many others of prominence, scores of members of the National League for Medical Freedom crowded this morning into the room of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and emphatically registered their opposition to the Mann bill, which was up for a hearing.

This measure, which provides for a change in the name of the existing Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and enlarges the scope of that bureau, was criticised as delegating powers which would be dangerous for any bureau to exercise, and powers which are particularly dangerous to this case, because they would be entrusted to a set of men known to be favorable to a certain school of medicine.

The principal speaker of the session this morning was Mr. Gordon, who acted as spokesman for the National League for Medical Freedom.

"The authority that this measure conveys," said Mr. Gordon, "opens the doors of every home of this country to the representatives of this branch of the federal government, and authorizes them to investigate any personal illness or disease that may exist in such homes.

"All that any one in the employ of the public health service has to do to obtain authority to investigate some particular disease under the provisions of this bill is to determine in his own mind that the disease would interfere with interstate commerce, and he then is clothed with power to the fullest extent. This would place the citizenship of the country absolutely at the mercy of the men who are connected with the public health service.

"One fact, it seems to me, plays a very important part in determining whether such power as this should be given to the public health service. That is, the men in whose hands the powers delegated by this bill are put all belong to one school of medicine, and under the provision of the measure this particular school of physicians would be empowered to disseminate its views as to the causes of disease and as to the results which should be adopted by the citizenship of this country, to the exclusion of all other opinions and remedies of the many other schools of medicine in this country.—*New York Herald, January 19.*

Regarding Rates to Chicago Next July

REGARDING rates that will be effective to Chicago just prior to and during our convention week next July, I have been recently informed that there may be very low rates throughout the West during the summer months, possibly as low as fifty dollars round trip from California to Chicago.

East and South from Chicago the trunk lines have not come to any agreement as yet, but they will take the matter up in March—*Joseph Henry Sullivan, D. O., Chairman Transportation Committee.*

"The Girl I Love," By Osteopathy's Playwright Makes Hit in Chicago

DR. CLARENCE V. Kerr, of Cleveland, has blossomed into full bloom as a playwright. "The Girl I Love"—which was first produced in Cleveland as an amateur production under the title "Hermits in Happy Hollow"—has been put on at the La Salle theater, Chicago, and has won the favor of the critics and is pulling packed houses. It is one of the hits of the season.

Dr. Kerr is a skillful osteopath and has shown himself a clever librettist. We shall now look for him some day to make osteopathy famous with theater goers by writing a play better than Gus Thomas' "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," in which an osteopathic physician shall be the leading character.

Congratulations, Dr. Kerr!

Go to it again, Clarence—and may your fame and fortune increase. I see you were not wasting time back in the old days of the "A. S. O. Stock Company," when, under the direction of Robert Darton, we played "Crutches for Sale" at the Kirksville opera house to "standing room" only.

\$100 from Each Member

C. M. Turner Hulett, D. O., Cleveland, Ohio.

For nearly five years the osteopathic profession has kept its face like flint toward the goal for which it set out at the meeting at Put-in-Bay. It has had its flood tides of enthusiasm, and its ebb tides of discouragement. Some who started well became weary and dropped out. But on the whole, the severest test that could be applied, the test of endurance, has been fairly well sustained. Even with the end apparently far ahead, the endowment movement is progressing steadily toward its consummation, the establishing of The A. T. Still Research Institute on a firm foundation.

These years of trying out have been good for us. Our ideas of what we want to do have grown clearer, and our plans may be more orderly. What a feverish time we had chasing up and down, trying to delimit and define the "Post-Graduate College." Some one has said that if when you go into the forest to study birds, you go chasing up and down, peering here and there, straining your eyes to find a certain bird, you will never find it. But if you sit down on a fallen tree, and let your eyes rest on the scene before you, let it define itself upon the retina, a sort of "time exposure," suddenly the bird you are looking for will pop into view, on the very front twig. It was there all the while, but your restless roving eyes did not have time to separate and define it. In our case the strain all passed away, the vision became normal, and things fell smoothly and easily into their natural order, all from so simple a thing as taking down the sign from the "Post-Graduate" end, and hanging it on the "Research" end, of the building. The concern and misgivings that had troubled many members of the profession, were seen to be unnecessary and uncalled for, as soon as the intent and purpose of the movement as it was being worked out by the Trustees was properly understood. How plain and simple it seemed when we turned the glass and looked through the other end; when we just sat down comfortably, and let the matter resolve itself into clearness before our eyes.

The essential function of the osteopathic colleges is the making of osteopathic physicians. They are built up and equipped for that specific purpose. Whatever of research they can do is incidental, and necessarily can only be such as does not interfere with this primary function. In the Research Institute the conditions will be reversed. Its essential function is research. Its other work important and necessary though it be, will be secondary to this and in a sense developing from it. To borrow a figure from the in-

The following are taken from theatrical comments in Chicago papers:

Dr. C. V. Kerr, one of the librettists of Mr. Askin's new exhibition, writes words for musical comedies while not engaged in the practice of his profession, which is that of osteopathy. When the capitalists and others interested in the production showed signs of nervous prostration after the all night dress rehearsal at Terre Haute last week, Dr. Kerr promptly laid them out on slabs and resuscitated them, so enabling science again to become the hand-maiden to art.—*Chicago Tribune*.

There's a girl I've been looking for a long, long, time!
There's a girl who has completely won my heart;
There's a girl I love—ta-tum, ta-tum, ta-tum, ta-tum—

Can't just remember the rest of the words, but the tune of it—gee! It's "some" tune! It stays with you. It follows you out into the street, into the storm and the wind whistles it, the screeching blizzard carries the air of it and the cars rumble it. It has caught on for a long ride.—*Chicago American*.

Industrial world, the Institute will develop the tools that the colleges will use in the making of osteopathic physicians. That is it will clear up points that are now doubtful, it will perfect our knowledge of the reasons for our results and it will constantly tend to increase our capacity to get results; all this adding to and perfecting the curricula of the colleges.

The A. T. Still Research Institute is needed to do for osteopathic profession those things it should have done, but in the doing of which there is no pecuniary profit, but on the other hand a direct pecuniary loss, and which for this reason it is not possible to have done in any other way. It meets a deficiency in the osteopathic economy. Research in laboratories, anatomical, physiological, biological, chemical, microscopical, pathological, through the whole range of science anything that will help in solving our problems; "laboratory hospital", including clinic dispensary and treating rooms, where suitable cases can be selected for systematic study, surgical, obstetric, and children's wards, with necessary nurses' department, library, assembly rooms, and other accessories to complete a plant the whole spirit of which is research. In its broader aspects, this work of the Institute should be so conceived and the lines of investigation taken up in such order as to conduce to the perfecting of the science of osteopathy as it is to be. So far as can be done without sacrificing this greater object, the subjects should be first taken up which may be of the greatest use to the greatest number, avoiding at the same time either the spectacular which has no other merit, or the so-called practical if it have not an established basis in the real scientific principles of osteopathy.

But the fruits of that research should not gather dust on the shelves of the Institute. It should be put in the best form possible for use by the profession. Bulletins, monographs, pamphlets and lectures will accomplish a distribution to practitioners, and to osteopathic students by incorporation in the lectures of their instructors. In more permanent form, these results should be incorporated in rewritten texts and scientific works to be published by the Institute.

A still more direct and personal distribution will be accomplished in the attendance in the Institute by osteopathic practitioners who want to pursue special lines of investigation themselves. May the time never come when the profession will permit any Board of Trustees to close the doors of the Institute to the profession, and hang out a sign "No admittance." On the contrary, its doors should stand wide open to the profession, and the members should be encouraged to come and profit by the special work being done there.

That the work so taken up shall be of the greatest use to them, the specific findings of the research work must needs be filled out and connected up with their previous attainments so far as possible, in such a way as to make these findings a constituent part of their available resources, a workable addition to their effective capacity as physicians, and not simply a matter of scientific interest or curiosity. They should be better physicians than they were before.

While this movement was confined to the profession which required five year terms on its payments to the fund it was not practicable for the Trustees to try to make any definite plans for the Institute. The profession had faith in itself to go right on accumulating, leaving the question of laying out the money to the time when there might be a working amount accumulated. But when we appeal to outsiders a statement of our own intention will not usually be impressive enough to induce them to respond. It will be very much better if we have a definite proposition to present to them. The Council has taken action to cure this defect. It has selected Chicago to be the location of the Institute. It has also prepared preliminary plans for the building the Institute should have to accomplish the objects for which it is founded. These plans may be perfected later, and the building can be erected a part at a time, if need be.

This gives us a specific and tangible proposition which we can present to our friends with confidence and assurance. This institution will be owned by the profession. Every practitioner will be part owner and manager of it. Every practitioner may be a full beneficiary of it, for each may have all the benefits it has to confer. How soon we can have it depends upon the members of the profession. "100 from each member", solicited from his Clientele, will get in a year.

The following are sample extract from letters received, and indicate the sentiment of the profession on this matter. I have not received one adverse expression. The vote is unanimous.

Dr. Jesse R. McDougall.—I have read your article in the *Osteopathic Journals* on the Endowment Campaign, and am heartily in accord with the same.

The research institute movement is doubtless the most important work of our profession today for the advancement of osteopathy and the perpetuation of osteopathic truth.

If you are successful in arousing the individual interest and responsibility of the entire profession the million mark will be easy of attainment.

Dr. R. E. Booth.—I have wished many times in the last ten years that I might be free from any official position in order that I might "speak out" more unreservedly and not endanger my profession by my indiscretion. I want to do little plain talking just now, and if only one do not like what I say he may come back at me.

The subject that has been most upon my mind for some time is the future of osteopathy. One thing I know, and I believe you will agree with me, its future will be just what the profession makes it. The whole profession is made up of individuals of which you are one, I am another. What have we done and what are we doing? Are we an incubus, a barnacle, clinging to the profession, obstructing it? Have we contributed a service by working through organization for the good of the profession? If not should we not feel rather "small" to sit by and reap the reward of the labors of those who have so freely given their services without any possibility of reward except as it comes through a consciousness of well performed duty? Is it not a kind of "petty thievery" if not "grand larceny" to reap what we have not sown?

And what of our means have we contributed? Has it been enough to keep us from feeling very "cheap" and from suspecting that our profession is overburdened with "paupers"? Have we done anything to show our appreciation of the heavy contributions of many no more able to part with their money than you and I, but who have made

our work possible through their organized effort, in almost every state?

Are we contributing of our substance to help carry on that work? Are we helping bear the burden of expense necessary to carry on research work without which our profession must be swallowed up by those who will do what we will not do?

Suppose we "balance our books," and if we find that we have done little or nothing for the common interest of all, would it not be better to fall in with the workers and help along to the full extent of our intellectual and financial ability, rather than be carried along, finding fault where possible without even giving a "tip" to those who serve us?

What are you going to do about it? What am I? If Dr. C. M. T. Hulett does not know, let us write him today and become at once one of the individuals that comprise a great body of live, progressive men and women determined to do something for the glory, honor and perpetuity of their profession.

Dr. H. M. Still—We surely should be doing something to interest outsiders in our endowment fund, and I think some such plan as you suggest should be worked out and put up to the profession. Every practicing osteopath should easily get at least \$100 from his patients. If they took hold and did that it would give the fund a big send off.

Dr. W. B. Meacham—I like your slogan, \$100 from each member of the profession." I believe we can get it. Your certificate plan is better, too. Keep thinking up those good things. Get the literature ready, and at Chicago we will see a boom that will never die. I am heartily in favor of the plan as outlined in your circular of January 5th. It all looks good to me.

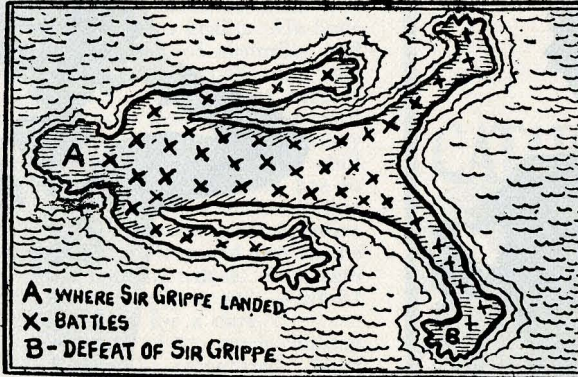
Dr. John T. Downing—It seems to me that the time is ripe for a most earnest and systematic campaign in behalf of our Research Institute. For not only—if we wait too long—the hostile camps win over some that we might now interest in our projects, but if we procrastinate other institutions will turn their forces into reasearch for our principles, and announce the "discoveries" as their own, and because of their power and prestige we would be left in the lurch.

Dr. E. R. Booth—I have thought all the time that we should have at least \$100,000 from the profession before pressing the public for funds. An appeal to the public will be only half-hearted if the profession does not show a liberal hand first. Not only the A. O. A. but the whole profession should be reached in some way. I therefore believe that an appeal to all as soon as possible, substantially as you suggest, \$100 from each osteopath, subscribed by himself or by his friends through him, with a certificate for \$100 or more, would be a good plan for sounding the temper of the profession and might yield good results.

THE TERRIBLE WAR BETWEEN SIR DOC AND SIR GRIPPE.

For many years a certain small island had enjoyed peace and immunity from hostile invasion. Microbes and other undesirable immigrants were refused landing facilities and the wars that swept over other neighboring islands very considerably kept away from the peaceful shores of this certain small island. In consequence of these years of immunity, the island became somewhat careless. The night watch slept at his post, the standing army sat around playing poker, the sentinels seldom stood guard and the fortifications were absolutely deserted. Discipline was at a low ebb. "What's the use of spending money on defenses?" quoth the general. "Nobody intends to invade us."

Now, it so happed that there was a certain wicked Knight, named Sir Grippe, a cousin-



MAP OF ISLAND, SHOWING BATTLEFIELDS.

german to Sir Satan. He noticed the sad state of the defenses on the little island and his eyes sparkled with evil glee.

"I will have ado with you island" quoth he, and so with a few hundred million of his trusty followers he swooped down and captured the island without losing a single microbe. The hostile army landed and occupied an eminence situated at a point marked A on the map.

Instantly there was great excitement. The local militia thought the rules of international warfare had been violated and prepared to forward a

complaint to The Hague Tribunal. But Sir Grippe recked little of this. He merely sniffed at such things and in answer at once sent strong scouting parties out to occupy all the strategic positions on the island. Then he settled back and defied everybody and prepared to spend the winter.

Now it so happened that there was a certain valiant Knight yclept Sir Doc. Many times had Sir Doc and Sir Grippe met in the jousts and many times had Sir Doc worsted Sir Grippe. There was a bitter rivalry between them.

When Sir Doc heard that Sir Grippe had landed on the island he smote his hip and quoth, "I'll have ado with Sir Grippe." Instantly a fierce battle began, and for days the roar and din of combat raged up and



SIR GRIPPE LANDING

down the island. Microbes by the millions were slain and still Sir Grippe held the main points of vantage.

"Gadzooks!", quoth Sir Doc, as he opened fire with some of his 13-inch pills. "I'll have at him some more!"

Finally, Sir Grippe began to retreat, fighting battles at strategic and un-strategic



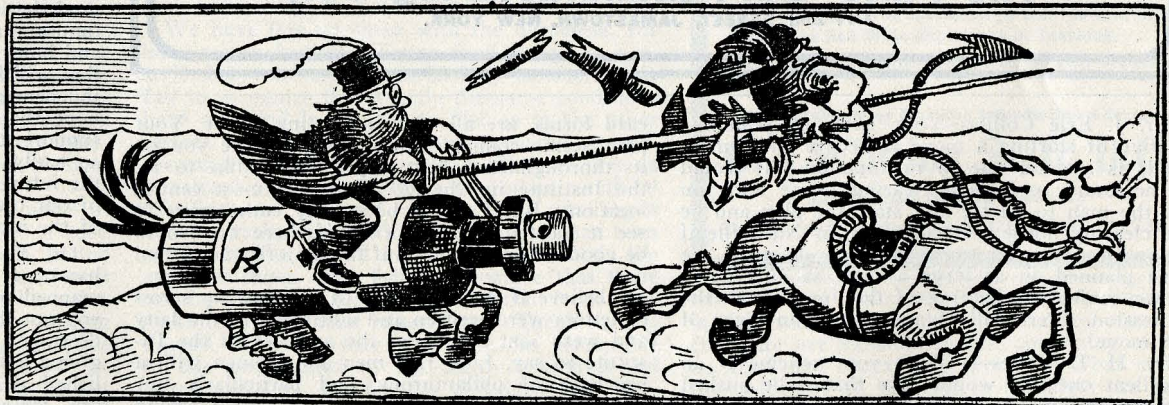
SIR DOC OPENED FIRE WITH 13-INCH PILLS.

points until things looked pretty blue for him.

"That Knight Sir Doc has given me a pretty buffet," quoth he, gnashing his teeth, "and methinks I will beat it from the island." So saying, Sir Grippe fought one desperate combat at a battlefield marked B on the map and then departed for some other island. Look out for him!



SIR DOC OUTLINING PLAN OF ATTACK.



SIR DOC SMOTE SIR GRIPPE A MIGHTY BUFFET.

Cartoon by McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune.

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Back View Appliance No. 2.

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The Sheldon Appliance is made to order only, and after the most careful measurements made by yourself. Is absolutely firm and offers a perfect support while, at the same time, it is flexible and gives perfectly to every normal movement of the body. Easy and pleasant to wear, causes no chafing or sweating, is 100 years in advance of the usual plaster, leather, and other jackets.

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prove of unusual interest to you, also our Measurement Blanks. **Special Terms to Osteopaths.**

Dr. C. L. Nelson, Osteopathist, 19-21 City Bank Building, Logansport, Ind.

Philo-Burt Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—I enclose my check for amount of your enclosed bill, which please receipt and return. Your appliance has given excellent satisfaction being just what was needed in this case.

Respectfully yours,
C. L. NELSON, D. O.
Bellingham, Wash.

Philo-Burt Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
Dear Sirs:—I am pleased to say that I have used your Appliance in both lateral and posterior spinal curvature and the results have been very satisfactory. Wishing you every success, I am,

Very truly yours,
GEO. E. FOSTER, D. O.
Portland, Oregon.

The Philo-Burt Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—I have used several of your No. 1 Appliances with the best of success. They give a perfect support to the spine and back and in my experience I find they are a great aid to the work of the Osteopath practitioner in treatment of spinal deformities. I take pleasure in recommending these Appliances from my personal experience and knowledge of them, and also your company, for I have found you perfectly reliable and courteous in my dealings with you.

Very cordially yours,
C. W. CUTLER, Ph. D., D. O.

The Philo-Burt Manufacturing Co.,

141 2nd STREET, JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

Dr. J. Erle Collier—Your letter of yesterday relative of starting a move to secure endowment funds is a good one in my opinion. It would be necessary to have a clearing house and you are the man to advise and start the plan and be the clearing house. I will serve in Nashville if you wish. We can never hope to do what we have planned on as large a scale as anticipated if we confine the getting of the funds from the profession. Personally I am heartily in favor of the move.

Dr. H. L. Chiles—I think your scheme is an excellent one and would urge that it be pushed vigorously by letter and circular as well as through the Journals. I think it would be all right to select the place at least tentatively and if so I think Chicago should be chosen.

Dr. H. S. Bunting—Your letter, circular and

card forms, are all very interesting to me. Your plan seems complete and I congratulate you on its thoroughness. Naturally I should like to see the Institute in Chicago. It is the most central location. But I would be equally enthusiastic to see it located in New York if there seemed to be good reason for it, or if the majority so settled it.

I believe if the right sort of a follow-up series of letters were written and addressed to the laity and were sent out under the auspices of the Institute to say, 1,000 rich men and women with a penchant of philanthropy, and particularly our known rich patients, that it would have a strong tendency to stimulate somebody to give from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 all in a chunk.

Dr. F. S. Moore—Your excellent letter outlining a plan for co-operation of the entire profes-

sion is at hand, and appeals to me as practical and promising of results. I believe Chicago would be the proper location for the Institute although it might be that eastern men of wealth would take a greater interest in such an institution located in the east. However, in view of Dr. McConnell's needed presence Chicago seems the best now.

Dr. C. F. McConnell—I think the time to start as you suggest is now. There never will be a better time, and conditions could easily be made favorable, in view of the general osteopathic medical situation. Fundamentally we must always keep before us that the Institute is a research Institute. There is an unlimited field of research work to be done. The research we should include a wide field as you suggest, even to the point of hospital equipment. The idea of preliminary plans for the building is a good one. The sooner this is started the better. When it comes to actual construction we can make a modest but substantial start. Plan comprehensively but start modestly. In my opinion a goodly number of the profession would become interested in research. I believe if we had a building now there would be a large number seeking admission. Taking everything into consideration my advice would be to start now building plans—pamphlet to the laity—to the profession, and all. Have everything "round up" by you say at the next meeting. I am very enthusiastic over the project, and am with you most heartily.

Dr. J. L. Holloway—I think the sooner the work which you are shaping up is inaugurated the better it will be. You go ahead with your plan and we will show the world that the profession means business and can do things on a big scale.

Dr. Geo. W. Riley—I am heartily in sympathy with the idea of making a start in this direction. Not long ago I mentioned to a few here that seemed that some steps should be taken to acquaint the philanthropic public with our hopes and aspirations. I haven't given it sufficient thought to formulate any system or plan of procedure. Yes, if you wish I will be glad to do what I can to help the cause along here.

Dr. O. J. Snyder—I have your circular and the matter of making an endeavor toward raising of funds for the A. T. Still Research Institute. I will certainly be glad to do all my power along the lines you propose. I have no suggestions at present upon the plans as you outline them. I will present the matter at the next county meeting to acquaint the profession in this community with this endeavor.

Your suggestion of "visualizing" the proposition in the form of cut and plans of such a building as we want, adds immensely to your original scheme. Your arguments and exposition, both to patients and the profession, are strong and appealing, and I am sure will prove most effective in producing results.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth—Your article in the 1908 A. O. A. Journal has been received and carefully read. And I personally feel that you have struck the keynote. Our people must get busy and help you to carry out your plan. It is truly gratifying. And the very day and hour that we reach the ten thousand mark for our Research Institute that day and hour we put beneath osteopathy a foundation that will last forever, that will guarantee it as an independent school while time lasts. I sincerely hope that the profession will give this plan the support it so richly deserves and that osteopathy so badly needs. Nothing can mean so much to the future of our practice as an endowed institution of our own. It will turn the eyes and the minds of the most intelligent people our way.

Dr. E. C. Pickler—Yours of recent date received. I heartily favor the endowment scheme mapped out and I think it can be worked. You not think it would be a good plan for the endowment committee to prepare a small booklet giving a few examples of what has been accomplished already, and explaining how and why we are trying to raise some money among our friends? It would be a good way to open up the subject. Give a likely subscriber one of these pamphlets, let him read it over, sleep on it, then see what he would do.

What the Massachusetts Law Requires and Permits

Exception has been taken to the recapitulation of the Massachusetts State law which appeared in the October issue of Osteopathic Health as not being sufficiently clear. Dr. Warren A. Rodman, of Boston, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the State Osteopathic Society, he gives the following brief elucidation of the law:

1. The Massachusetts law allows anyone who chooses to take the examination before the State Board of Registration in Medicine.
2. Two forms of certificates are issued, graduate and non-graduate.
3. The graduates of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy receive the graduate certificates.
4. Only those osteopaths who were admitted under the special registration act are limited in any way.
5. Osteopathy and osteopathic means the same as medicine and medical in the eye of the law. Unregistered persons practicing osteopathy without a license can be prosecuted under the law.
6. Anyone who passes the examination of the Board is on the same legal footing as anyone else.
7. Osteopaths coming from outside the State must pass the examination. If graduates from a school approved by the State Board they are given graduate certificates.

Some Fundamentals of Dietetics

A. Still Craig, D. O., Kansas City, Mo.

ADAM wore no clothing, slept under the open vault of heaven, and ate apples. So reads the record. We are also told that he was given dominion over the earth and everything therein. We know at least that he went forth and assumed it.

Animals require for each species, their certain environment in order that they may propagate and thrive. Polar bears have not done well at the equator and no elephants are found at the pole.

Man alone can live comfortably at one extreme and pass directly to the other. He can only do this with the use of the fruits of his intellect, shelter, clothing, fire and suitable food. He builds for himself shelter from both the heat and the storm and his clothing, originally the skins and furs of animals, protect him from the rigors of winter. Having discovered and conquered fire he made it to serve him in lieu of the warmth of the sun.

Scattered to the four corners of the earth and segregated in little groups surrounded by strangers (enemies) he was often hard pressed for food. He finally found that some articles otherwise unfit for food could be made more or less palatable by a modification of the process that we have come to know as cooking. He could blend flavors and thereby make otherwise unpalatable articles more or less edible. From this spices and condiments developed. Hard pressed by hunger he emulated the example of the carnivora and partook of the flesh of other animals. In time he found as his aesthetic sense germinated, that he could make this flesh somewhat less revolting by cooking. With the development of the above mentioned factors and with increased facilities for exchange and intercourse grew up our present culture and civilization of which we are so proud.

Here now is an example of the very acme of that civilization. In the dead of winter a man rises from his downy resilient bed in a heated room from which the wintry air has been most carefully excluded, and with the aid of his valet, he dons his heavy chest protector, his woolen underclothing and warm outerclothing and his furs so that his skin is moist and warm and he is protected from any chance draft. His breakfast having been brought to him carefully "prepared," partially predigested and thoroughly sterilized, and its further digestion being assured by a dose of pepsin as well as the elimination of the

former breakfasts by a laxative, he steps out of his door into his closed and warmed car and is whisked down to business. There the elevator and the telephone remove all necessity for exertion. He sits, eats and sits again and is again in his heated apartment. Some improvement that over Adam's conveniences.

Now just as our civilized man is prepared to enjoy his civilization and the results of his superior brain work to the utmost he finds that the price is not only dollars but health. He finds that he has reached the point of absurdity and that these things mean a hyper-civilization that is not civilization at all. His skin has become so sensitive that he finds it necessary to discard his chamois chest protector and his sweaty woollens and harden his skin again to resist chill and disease. He becomes asthmatic and has to open up his closely sealed windows to the chilling blasts of winter. He has become a consumptive and must go out again and sleep and live in the open, discarding his sumptuous palace. His teeth fall out and he becomes dyspeptic and — what? Perhaps he offers a million for a cure.

The evils of woollens and of too much clothing are beginning to be generally recognized. Most of us know or have heard of savage tribes who adopted civilized garb with death to most of the tribe as a consequence, even the Japanese have suffered from the prudery of the occident.

The pendulum is already swinging backward in that particular.

The alarming condition of our school children is just becoming public property as medical inspectors in our cities, after the most cursory examination pronounce more than half of our children defective. All progressive people now know the result of outdoor life for the consumptive and we are just beginning to learn from the publication of the remarkable experiments, if they may be called experiments, of such men as Mr. Wm. E. Watt, principal of the Graham public school of Chicago, that the same rule applies to other children whom we are about to make consumptive, as to consumptives. Mr. Watt's results obtained by simply moistening and improving the air in the school rooms have been wonderful though by no means so great as were the results in the open air school rooms. Here disease disappears even without the correction of lesions, and freshness and thought take their place. He says in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. "After eight weeks of life in the fresh air rooms our physicians inspected the pupils for catarrh of the head. Among the ninety pupils he found two who had nasal catarrh. In the next two rooms he found forty with nasal catarrh." Upon further investigation he found that both pupils mentioned had been absent.

None can fail to note the remarkable progress of athletics, especially for girls and women and its results. We are recognizing where inactivity has led us. There is practically no dispute along these lines. We need but point out these discoveries and if we are willing to learn we find that authorities do not differ.

We have left our man with the dyspepsia, for here reigns bedlam. Every food article is prescribed by one and proscribed by another. We fail to recognize that exactly the same conditions have operated in regards to diet as to the other factors mentioned. We have prepared, mixed, seasoned and cooked our food till it is just as unnatural and devitalized as any other condition affecting our "civilized man." What was begun as a necessity like clothing and shelter has been carried to the absurd until the condiment is the principal thing. We fail to recognize that there can be a natural blending of natural foods that makes the condiment superfluous. These natural flavors, however, may not even be perceptible to one accustomed to the highly seasoned and spiced articles. So far has this idea been carried that Dr. Stahl in the Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, discussing the diet for the sick, makes the statement, apparently without a blush, that "condiments should be used ex-

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tensively and judiciously, being more important in sickness than in health. Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate are valuable agents, combining as they do food and therapeutic worth." What can be the object of all this but to stimulate the jaded appetite and force on the system food, at a time when the secretions are not active and the digestive system demands rest. All nature tells us through animal habits and inclination of the

patient that a fast is indicated here. We who fear starving to death should remember that a great many have taken long fasts with great benefit, some reaching fifty and even seventy and ninety days with nothing but water.

In some respects we are beginning to listen to the voice of nature even in dietetics. Our older people all remember when it was a crime to follow the natural appetite and great craving of the system for water in fever and especially in cholera cases. Now we know that the crime is to withhold water in these cases.

But a few years ago we considered that there were two and only two well established facts in dietetics. One of these was a sugar and starch free diet in diabetes and the other was that the starch granule is enveloped in an indigestible layer or coating of cellulose which had to be bursted by cooking before the starch could be utilized by the system.

As to the first we are just beginning to recognize that the inordinate craving of the system for sweets and starches in diabetes is as truly a call of nature as the demand for water in fevers. The latest authorities all recognize the dangers of a one sided diet even here. Says Dr. Stark in the *Medical Record*. "In short, excess of proteid means excess of waste products. If these changes are liable in healthy subjects, how much more liable are they to occur in diabetics whose physiological functions are below

par for years"? They are beginning to realize that the standard meat diet is responsible for diabetic coma and other grave features of the disease. From such men as Drs. Mosse, Offer, and Van Norden we even hear of the remarkable oatmeal and potato cures for the disease. Dr. R. G. Eccles in the *Medical Record* goes much farther. After an exhaustive study he seems to make it clear that starch and sugar eating peoples are not subject to diabetes and attributes the disease principally to heavy meat eating, all authorities agreeing that the disease increases as prosperity and high living increase. It seems that we have been trying to cure by prescribing an excess of the cause of the disease.

Perhaps if nature has been found so good a guide in spite of such firmly entrenched and accepted scientific theories we might listen to her voice a little further, in the feeding of children for instance. Dr. W. Gillman Thompson in his great work on dietetics says "Children often have no natural liking for meat and prefer puddings, pastry and sweets when they can obtain them, and it is the more important that meat should be made attractive to them at the age when they need it" and insists that they be fed meat twice a day. Possibly nature is trying to say something here but man thinks he is the wiser as usual.

But what of the demand for pastries and sweets? Is that nature's voice? What natural

child does not delight in the fresh fruits and nuts and how few are allowed to satisfy their craving. Also for the dried sweet fruits, dates, raisins and figs. The Negroes of the South of both extremes of age build up marvelously when the season for sugar cane comes on, and this without ill effect, and yet sugar manufactured from this same source will inflame the stomach of a dog. Men have built up this same sugar from its elements and claim to have equaled nature but they have not made the juice of the sugar cane.

What child does not beg for the raw vegetables in the process of "proper preparation." The tomato, the turnip, the heart or even the leaf of the cabbage, when often he can not be induced to eat these same things after they are cooked or pickled. Allow the child a sufficiency of all these things mentioned and see where is his demand for pastries and sweets.

But here we are up against our second original proposition. The starch envelope of cellulose which must be broken. You will find this in any standard dietary of only a few years ago. Nature answers the question every time a horse executes its heavy labor on uncooked corn and oats. The United States government answers as follows: The bulletin of the Department of Agriculture on the processes affecting the digestibility of starch says, "But the botanists tell us that the theory of the outer layer of starch

The Osteopathic Primer has been re-issued as the March number of Osteopathic Health. Read what was said about it last year.

I have just finished reading your February *Osteopathic Health*, "The Osteopathic Primer" (illustrated). I wish to compliment you on the way this work explains osteopathy and permit me to say that I consider it the best piece of field literature it has ever been my pleasure to read. No one knows better than yourself, my conservatism in the distribution of literature. You have often asked for my opinion and you know it has always been one more or less of criticism. I must say that this time I highly approve of this "brochure." It should be distributed by every practitioner as no other piece of knowledge was ever distributed. It is so written that the layman, man, woman, and child, may readily understand; it states facts that never were nor never will be controverted; undeniable truths of Nature. It presents osteopathy to the scientist in such a way that he will read the second time, then stop, study, and reason. Will you accept my order for FIVE THOUSAND?—Dr. E. M. Brown, Dixon, Ill., President Illinois Osteopathic Association.

Send me 100 copies of the February number of *Osteopathic Health*, "The Osteopathic Primer." I think it very good.—Dr. George J. Helmer, New York City.

Send me 500 copies of "The Osteopathic Primer," the February number of *Osteopathic Health*, in addition to the 250 just received. This is certainly one of the best issues you have ever sent out.—Dr. Charles H. Whitcomb, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The February *Osteopathic Health*, "The Osteopathic Primer," is by all odds the best and cleanest written magazine you have ever published. It sets forth the principles of osteopathy in such a clear and concise manner and in such comprehensive language as I know will appeal to the public in a manner that no other magazine has done.—Dr. George H. Merkley, New York City.

"The Osteopathic Primer" is all right. Send me 200 copies. After this month continue 100 copies a month for a year.—Dr. H. E. Leonard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me 300 copies of the February *Osteopathic Health*, "The Osteopathic Primer." It is very good. Print card on the back cover as usual.—Dr. Ada A. Achorn, Boston, Mass.

Just received the February *Osteopathic Health*. "The Osteopathic Primer" must be seen and read to be appreciated. Please send me 200 copies more.—Dr. C. E. Thompson, Elmwood, Ill.

Please send me 500 copies of the February *Osteopathic Health*, "The Osteopathic Primer." "The Primer" appears so good that it ought to cause an "anastomosis" of patients and friends, beneficial to every osteopath who circulates them.—Dr. F. C. Lincoln, Buffalo, N. Y.

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cellulose has been out of date with them for 12 years and point to Arthur Meyers studies of starch grains as authority for the statement. * * * Contrary to the experience of Brown and Heron, Meyer reports that unbroken raw starch grains can be digested by both malt extract and saliva. This is quite in accord with his theory of the porous starch grain, any part of which may be permeated by enzymes without a preliminary breaking of the outer wall."

The bulletin says further, "This work on reverted starch suggests some new problems in starch cooking. It would seem that the more thoroughly starch is cooked the more danger there is of its reverting to its most indigestible i. e. insoluble form, if it is not consumed at once," and again the ultimate conclusion of the pamphlet; "It would appear therefore that eating starchy foods slowly, which would of course increase the proportion of saliva and ptyalin to a given quantity of starch, would be of more value from the standpoint of digestion than any cooking of starch beyond the stage of paste formation." The latter is accomplished at considerably below the boiling point. What then of the mushes and pap which it is practically impossible to chew and which we serve our children instead of the things they crave. Perhaps the rolled grains which have been steamed to some extent in the process are in the most ideal state for digestion without further cooking. They certainly are relished by those who use them and have given most excellent results from a health standpoint. The slight raw taste of which some complain at first is soon unnoticed.

The sun builds up the vegetables and fruits into most complex substances. How complex no chemical test can tell us as they are partially broken down before chemistry gets in its work. I have found experimentally that fresh fruits and vegetables resist electricity. The same foods cooked conduct it freely. They tell us that char-

coal and graphite, almost reduced, conduct it next best to the metals. Some food for thought.

Nature tells us that some change of importance has taken place when a finely flavored juicy apple has been boiled without sugar or flavoring and becomes flat and tasteless. Is not our taste a voice of nature? The amount of nutrition lost in the process of cooking is variously estimated for at present it cannot be measured. To take the place of the indescribable something that is lost we use quantities of mineral salt and condiments with what harm to the system who can say? The very latest thing in medical science as recorded in the current, third vol. of International Clinics is the tests with splendid results of the salt free diet in nephritis, epilepsy and hyperchlorhydria. Perhaps the tests will extend to other conditions.

Carl Snyder says in his splendid work, *New Conceptions in Science* in which he sums up the work of modern scientists: "Evidently the chief role of food is not to be digested and burned in the muscles and organs as present day physiology assumes but to supply ions. The heat developed is a by-product. The chief action is the production of electricity. The body may be likened to an electric battery. Food then is of value according to the amount and kind of electricity that it affords. Many no doubt have entertained a suspicion of this for a long time. If it should turn out to be true here is a large chapter of physiology that, it would seem, must now be rewritten."

There must be something more to foods than the calories or heat units it will produce; otherwise alcohol and gasoline would be the ideal foods. When we consider the very small amount of food on which some live and work some tell us that it would be absolutely impossible by any process now taught us in physiology to get that heat and energy from the food taken.

Experiments have proved that mice will starve to death on cooked foods while on the

same foods raw they will thrive. I have found by experiment that the same is true of guinea pigs.

Shall we then be deprived of the blessings of cooked food and all the pleasures of eating? Competent witnesses at court are only those who have personal knowledge. By this standard competent witnesses of the raw food diet will tell you that the pleasures of the table as well as health are enhanced by the change.

Our conclusions then are simple. They are to apply the same principles to food, clothing and shelter, the more natural and simple the better. Climate and circumstances may create the necessities of clothing, cooking and likewise of cooked flesh but these are artificial at best. The more food is mixed, prepared and doctored the less natural vitality and probably we may add electricity, will it contain.

It is important that we study food values and know that our patients are properly nourished. An upward revision of the diet list is more important in some cases than downward in others. On the other hand feeding patients by exact mechanical rules by computing calories, in our present state of knowledge, is, I believe, unscientific. If we use the simplest food in the simplest form and not tampered with by modern processes and then gratify our natural appetites, little need we worry over the balanced ration. It may be necessary to use the fast or other measures to discover the natural appetite.

It is now common practice, especially in some metropolitan restaurants, to substitute practically every article of food with cheaper prepared products so that it is impossible to tell what one is eating. The great substitution problem is here solved. One can know exactly what he is eating for it is impossible to substitute unprepared foods.

Let us apply to the kitchen the maxim of the mother of the Rosettis "A few plain things suffice."

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trees, as they came to maturity, bore just good, ordinary grape fruit, but not good enough for the Atwood Brand. Therefore thousands of big, bearing trees were either cut back to the trunk and rebudded to SUPERIOR VARIETIES or dug out entirely.

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The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

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A MAIL ORDER SKIN GAME.

The American College of Mechano Therapy, Chicago, is flooding the country with misleading advertisements in which the word Osteopathy is made prominent and which gives the impression that osteopathy is taught by mail, but which carefully states, in small type, that they teach Mechano-Therapy, which they say is better than osteopathy. This so-called Mechano-Therapy, of course, has no legal standing and the diplomas issued on mail order instruction are valueless to secure a license to practice under either an osteopathic or a medical state board. The fact that the concern is spending so much money in advertising space shows that it is raking in "the coin" from deluded "students" in large numbers.

It is a burning shame that the newspapers of the country can be utilized to promote this kind of a fraud. It is a disgrace to the newspapers that they accept the copy, but as they are so willing to overlook the pernicious character of so much of the advertising that they publish, certainly some way should be provided to prevent such fake institutions growing rich on the credulity of the ignorant. It is a pity that the A. M. A., instead of spending time fighting osteopaths, does not devote some effort to clean up these notorious correspondence course schools.

AN INSATIABLE APPETITE FOR POWER.

Of course, the M. D.'s are without guile in their efforts to establish a National Bureau of Health.

We know because they have said so distinctly several times over.

Nevertheless, the wording of one of their bills is so broad as to practically give them dominion over every living thing from human beings to humble plants.

That is what A. D. Melvin says in the official report of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Commenting on the proposed Health Bureau, he says:

However commendable may be the movement to provide better government facilities for safeguarding and promoting human health, the specific measures which are being urged upon Congress, if carried into effect, would unquestionably be very detrimental to the work which is now being carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry,

and also to the agricultural interests and in some respects to the public welfare.

Several bills are pending in Congress for the establishment of a department or bureau of public health. By one bill it is proposed to establish a new executive department and to transfer to that department not only the Bureau of Animal Industry and certain other branches of the Department of Agriculture, but all matters within the control of the Federal Government relating to "diseases of animal life" and all departments and bureaus (excepting those in the War and Navy Departments) "affecting the * * * biological * * * service, or any questions relative thereto." This language is so broad as to cover work relating to plant life, such as forestry, the growing of field crops, fruit culture, etc. To place work of this kind in a department of public health is so preposterous that it is doubtful if the advocates of the measures really intend to do this; yet such is the meaning of the language employed in the bill. * * *

The large amounts expended by the Government for the protection of the health of live stock are sometimes contrasted with the small appropriations for protecting and promoting the health of the people. Such comparisons are fallacious and misleading. The money appropriated by Congress for the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry is not appropriated because of any sentimental feeling for the welfare of the animals themselves, but the real object is to provide a sufficient and wholesome supply of food for the preservation of human life and health.

INSPIRED VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION.

The political M. D.'s of West Virginia are evidently feeling peeved at the lack of result so far obtained for the National Health Bureau. Their influence would seem to have inspired an editorial in the Huntington Herald Dispatch of January 8th, in which the editor takes occasion to sound the praises of the Medics and villifies all those who, for any reason, do not agree with the various schemes and beliefs of the old school doctors, and who are opposed to having them forced down their throats willy-nilly.

After denouncing the opposition to the health bureau as a "Campaign of Slander" the editorial makes this sweeping generalization.

Such puerile slanders emanate from two classes of fictioneers. On the one hand are the manufacturers of the more sinister sort of patent medicines, whose trade would not long withstand the assaults of federal health officers, and on the other hand are the prophets of those unearthly pseudo-medical cults which now flourish so amazingly among the ignorant. The United States is the happy hunting ground of the medical fake. Let some one discover that all human maladies may be cured by massaging the spine or reading a book or reciting mystical formula, and he is sure to win a large following.

In short, the moral that the editor would have us realize is that nothing good in medicine can possibly originate or exist outside of the great American Medical Association. The fact, however, that the greatest progress in medical science today is being made outside the ranks of the A. M. A. sadly detracts from the wisdom of his conclusion.

PUBLICITY WITHOUT LIMIT.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York City, is sending out *five million* booklets containing special articles favoring a National Health Department. Each booklet has a coupon endorsing the establishment of the National Health Department, and which the recipient is asked to sign and mail to a senator or congressman at Washington.

Think of it! *Five million pamphlets.* The mind cannot realize such a quantity, but some comprehension of its magnitude can be grasped when we remember that it represents one-eighteenth of the entire population of the United States. And this is just *one* insurance company and just *one* of the means through which the National Health Department is being popularized. Doubtless the other insurance companies are showing similar activity, and we know that articles are appearing in the newspapers that, in cost of preparation and value of space, represents an outlay of thousands of dollars.

In this connection the pertinent questions arise: Who furnished the money for this great nationwide campaign? What right have the insurance companies to spend policy holder's money to bolster up the demand of a particular medical sect for more political power?

What is the stake on which this unlimited flow of money is being wagered. The answer is: A National Bureau "with Millions in it". A Na-

tional Bureau with scope never before dreamed of in American History; a National Bureau with powers that can be developed until almost unlimited; a National Bureau that can be made the greatest political force in America.

The self evident use of large amounts of money, the persistency of the agitation, and the subtle way in which it presents itself under various auspices, reveals unmistakably the sinister character of the whole proposition.

A LUMINOUS EXAMPLE.

Just what may be expected of the M. D.s in politics and the menace of their political activities to osteopathy, as well as to any other independent system of medicine, is brilliantly illustrated by the situation in Kansas.

The osteopaths of the state are working hard to get put through the legislature a bill giving the science proper recognition and giving the profession of the state the proper authority to regulate the practice of osteopathy for the safe guarding of the public and the advancement of the profession.

In the state senate the bill was referred to the medical committee which, at the present time, is composed of three M. D.s and two laymen. When the osteopathic committee who had charge of the bill appeared before them, the M. D.s on the medical committee absolutely refused to consider granting osteopaths an independent examining board, and tried to induce them to accept as a compromise two representatives of osteopathy on the regular state medical board. This, no doubt, was done for the sake of the appearance of fairness, but it would, of course, to a great extent, put the control of osteopathy in hostile hands as the M. D.s have overwhelming influence on the state board.

The laymen on the medical committee made no protest against the action of their M. D. colleagues, and in explaining their position afterwards to the osteopathic committee stated that they presumed that the medical men were familiar with the situation and knew what was best for the interest of the state in the matter.

Apparently, there is no way to prevent the M. D. from going actively into politics, but no opportunity should be neglected to point out the pernicious results arising from medical political operations, and possibly, sooner or later, they will carry their machinations to such an extreme that the general public will become disgusted and absolutely refuse to elect a medical man to a political position.

The Fight for a Separate Board in Kansas

A lot of hard work is being done by our live progressive osteopaths in Kansas in an effort to secure an independent osteopathic examining board.

A hard snag was struck in the Senate when the bill was referred to the Medical Committee which has five members, three of whom are M. D.'s. When the state legislative osteopathic committee appeared before this medical committee the best concession they could get was an offer to give osteopathy two representatives on the present medical board. This offer was refused.

In the house better success was met with. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee and a favorable report secured. Dr. Chas. E. Hulet of Topeka, together with a lawyer friend, a Mr. Edward McKeener, appeared before this committee and several of the members assured them they would support the bill on the floor of the house.

At any rate, whether the fight proves a winning or a losing one, the campaign of education that is being carried on in connection with it is worth its cost and is bound to prove productive of good results.

A Protest from Massachusetts

Warren B. Mack, D. O., Lynn, Mass.

IN the January issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN appeared a somewhat hysterical article by Dr. Frank B. Beslin of Aberdeen, S. D., entitled "Voluntary Sterility." Without a doubt the doctor is a well meaning man and a loyal osteopath; but it seems to some of us here in Massachusetts that such wild enthusiasm is as apt to injure our cause as it is to help it.

The doctor describes five or six obstetric cases attended by him and then makes the statement that "ninety-nine per cent of the deaths occurring from accidents of labor are, without exception, preventable by the use of osteopathic methods." I would like to ask the doctor how many cases he has had and how he is going to prove this broad statement?

It also seems a little tough on the women to call all who have ossified pelvis "degenerates or drug fiends." He says that the chief cause of voluntary sterility is fear of being confined. Possibly fear is one cause, but some of our greatest thinkers say that the principal causes are economic and social conditions. With the present high cost of living many people cannot afford to raise children and many who could afford them do not care to have them on account of their interfering with social pleasures.

One would infer from the article that a skillful osteopath never found forceps or anesthetics necessary at any time. Now this is optimistic to say the least! but some of the best osteopathic obstetricians are compelled to use them both at times. Would the doctor call this a lack of skill or how does he account for it? I would respectfully call the attention of Dr. Beslin to the fact that the "poor suffering women" in Massachusetts are not deprived of osteopathic care during confinement to any alarming extent, that we have several very capable men and women here who are quite capable of doing the work and have a license which allows them to do it.

Dr. George Taplin, formerly professor of obstetrics at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, has delivered 685 women and has been very successful; he has been known to apply the forceps as well as give ether. So far as is known he has lost none of the respect of the profession by so doing.

Dr. C. W. Hiltbold before his death had charge of the obstetric department in the college he also delivered something like 100 cases; some with forceps and some without. Down here we think pretty well of the doctor.

Dr. George Avery is the present professor of obstetrics at M. C. O. and a very skillful osteopath; he probably knows as much about ways to relieve suffering women during labor by osteopathic procedure as any man in the profession; still, he uses the tools and adjuncts any sensible man would when he finds them necessary. He has delivered 120 women with good results.

The dispensary connected with the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy has recorded on its books 1,200 obstetric cases which were taken care of by the students; these records read very well and few deaths or injuries are registered, although instruments were used in many cases.

Every student in the college has the opportunity before graduating to attend from fifteen to thirty-five obstetric cases and can witness many more if he or she so desires. In fact they are compelled to personally take care of at least six.

Dr. Beslin concludes his discourse on race suicide with a little ancient history and much misrepresentation of osteopathic conditions in the old Bay State; he, in common with some others, seems to be somewhat in the dark regarding our law. Exceptions are taken to some of the doctors' statements because a person not familiar with the Massachusetts law might be led to think that obstetrics were not practiced by osteopaths in this section of the country. On account of the doctor being located so far from the "Hub" we are willing to forgive his mistakes and try to supply him with some correct information about the law in this state.

It is very evident that he thinks the present law was literally forced down our throats, by what he styles "the savants of Massachusetts," and that we had nothing to do with the creation of it, as a matter of fact we fought for a number of years to get this law and were bitterly opposed by the older schools. We are proud of the law as it stands and are convinced that it is the best one possible. It is very simple in construction and merely calls for a certain standard of knowledge common to all schools.

The subjects with which we are required to be familiar before being licensed are taught in all osteopathic colleges and any man or woman who is proficient in them can pass the examination and be registered.

The law says the words osteopathy and osteopathic shall have the same legal meaning as medicine and medical and all who intend practicing osteopathy in the state must have a certain amount of knowledge so that they may be qualified to care for the sick. In other words, all must register.

We have an osteopathic representative on the board who looks after our interests in the way

confuses Dr. Beslin was this: When the law went into effect, there was in it a clause that allowed for a limited time, any one engaged in the practice of osteopathy, whether a graduate or not, to receive a license without examination, by paying a small sum of money. This license does not allow him to give drugs, practice surgery or obstetrics; those who received this form of license are permitted to place doctor before their names but are practically limited to manipulation in the treatment of disease.

This part of the law is probably what took to be the real osteopathic law; but this clause was only inserted to take care of those who had not been fortunate enough to obtain a license to practice all branches of medicine. These practitioners have the privilege of taking the examination as often as they choose, and many of them are availing themselves of the opportunity and a considerable number are successful.

In conclusion I will say that the osteopathic profession in Massachusetts is not in any urgent need of sympathy and are very well satisfied with existing conditions.

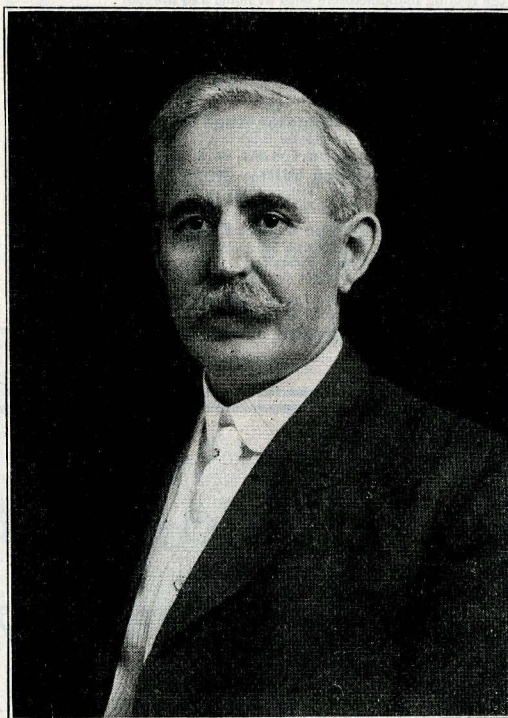
A Plea for Fair Play for Osteopathy

[From the American Journal of Physiologic Therapeutics.]

WHEN a periodical with the standing of the *British Medical Journal* has for a leading article a favorable treatise upon osteopathy and a recital of cures of "incurable" cases by this method in the hands of a prominent physician; when an institution with the fame and conservative traditions of the Massachusetts General Hospital appoints an osteopath to its service, and when a national medical organization invites an osteopath to address one of its meetings, it would really seem that the time had come for the general practitioner of medicine to look at this matter fairly and squarely.

We do not mean that we believe in osteopathy any more than in any other "pathy." The day of therapeutic *beliefs* is past. This is the day of *facts* and of a thorough scientific search for facts. Because of this the attitude of institutions, medical journals and physicians is changing, and those who are consistently scientific and humanitarian are no longer afraid to recognize a truth and a help, even if it be labeled "osteopathy," or, for that matter, anything else. Osteopathy has its faults, but so have we. Osteopathy may have more faults than any other school of practice. What if it has? That is hardly the point. The point is that the osteopaths have proved that they can do some things better than they have been done heretofore; therefore, we suggest that the family physician avail himself of this fact in his work, and utilize the osteopath when indicated, just as he does the surgeon, the dentist, the oculist, the orthopedist or any other specialist. It is sometimes argued that many osteopaths are ignorant but ignorance is not monopolized by any school of practice, and competence may be discovered in their ranks by the same method you would use to decide upon your surgical consultant.

In these days of drug nihilism it is refreshing to find positive therapeutics, and while few of our readers would be ready to accept the osteopathic theory as a whole, it would not be inconsistent with the tendency of the times for every physician to look into osteopathy with an open mind and try to discover why it is receiving the recognition in high places which is today being accorded to it. If you are shocked to read such as this here, read the title of this publication, think it over carefully and without bias, and then ask yourself frankly if it is inconsistent for a magazine with this title to insist upon its honest search for therapeutic truth *no matter in what field it may be found*. We are not hereby committing ourselves to osteopathy in the least degree, nor are we endorsing it in any way. We ask for frank recognition of whatever is scientifically true—for "fair play."



New Portraits of Prominent Osteopaths.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, president of the American Osteopathic Association, is probably the best informed man in the osteopathic profession on legislative affairs. He is also credited with having done more than any other one man to secure osteopathic legislation throughout the country. He is genial, hearty, and a tremendously hard worker.

Dr. Hildreth was born in 1863. He graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in 1892 with the first class organized after the institution was chartered by the state of Missouri. He was elected to his state legislature in 1900 and re-elected in 1902. Notwithstanding his unselfish devotion of time to the general interests and advancement of the osteopathic profession, Dr. Hildreth has enjoyed a splendid practice in St. Louis for a number of years. He is now exerting unceasing efforts to make the A. O. A. Convention of 1911 at Chicago the biggest event in the history of osteopathy.

he should. The board is considered a very fair one and not difficult for a properly educated osteopath to pass.

When registered, the osteopath enjoys all the privileges any other physician does and receives the respect due him; he is not restricted in any way and can practice obstetrics or any other branch of medicine he wishes. The point that

Association and Society Convention and Meeting Dates

IN this column will be listed the advance dates of meetings of our various associations, societies, and state boards. If you are an officer of any osteopathic organization, please send in the advance dates of your regular or special meetings. With the proper co-operation this department will prove a valuable reference, and will enable osteopaths who are visiting or traveling to arrange to be present at meetings they would otherwise miss.

Albany, N. Y., March 4th: Mid-year meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society. Hotel Ten Eyck headquarters.

Boston, Mass., March 25th, regular monthly meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society, at 510 Huntington Chambers.

Chicago, July 25 to 28th, National Convention American Osteopathic Association; Hotel La Salle headquarters.

Columbia, South Carolina, June 11th, regular annual meeting of South Carolina Osteopathic Association.

Providence, R. I., April 8th, regular meeting of the Rhode Island State Osteopathic Society.

San Antonio, Texas, April, annual meeting of the Texas Osteopathic Association.

Wenatchee, Washington, April 1st, annual meeting of the Washington State Osteopathic Association.

Says a Fast, Not Food, Was What Dr. Proctor's Patient Required

Neville E. Harris, D. O., Flint, Mich.
 THE case cited by Dr. E. R. Proctor, in the January number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN has interested me very much, and I would like to offer a few remarks. Not that I lay claim to any superior wisdom, but my experience has been different from the doctor's and so I look at this case from a different angle.

No desperately sick person should be given food of any kind simply because the digestive function is out of business, wholly or partly. Hence any food given can only rot and poison the patient still more, unless the stomach rejects

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\$12.75

Largest and most complete stock of brand new, high grade Office Furniture and Supplies in the city. Our immense purchases of Sherins', Receivers' and Bankrupt stocks enable us to quote prices that will save you from 30 to 60 per cent.

The articles listed herewith are of exceptional value and represent a saving to you of at least one-third.
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 Roller bearing. **19.00**
 Quartered oak and genuine mahogany roll flat top desks, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66 and 72 in. size, from \$16.00 to **75.00**
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Wonderful Values in Domestic and Oriental Rugs

Largest and most wonderful collection of Floor Coverings ever concentrated under one roof. Our stock represents the output of the leading manufacturers both at home and abroad.

Our Imported stock includes some of the most artistic and valuable specimens of the weaver's art ever brought to this country. An inspection of our establishment would be time well spent.

\$30.00 Wilton Velvet Rugs for \$13.90
 They come in a variety of choice floral and Persian patterns, in every imaginable color; full size, 9x12, **\$13.90**

\$32.50 Axminster Rugs for \$16.90
 We can furnish these Axminster Rugs in all the new effects and in a splendid variety of colors, full size, 9x12, at **\$16.90**

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\$37.50 Wilton Velvet Rugs at \$16.90
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 Send for our Special Booklet showing Rugs in Natural Colors.

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it, and vomiting is a severe strain on a very sick patient. Every bit of food retained is just that much poison and a very little may finish the patient. I have seen one spoonful of milk raise a fever over one degree. I verily believe that some very bad cases recover because the onset is so severe that no effort is made to give food, or it is refused, until Nature has removed enough of the systemic poison so that the patient can cope with the disease. Even these cases are sure to be handicapped by being fed too soon in nearly every case, thus inviting complications and backsets.

The doctor regrets that the patient could not take more food, and states that the food that was taken did not digest. This sounds very queer. Why this desire to feed more when what is fed is not digested. Surely there is no virtue in undigested, rotting food, inside or outside of a patient. It is regrettable that the stomach cannot digest food, but it is little short of malpractice to disregard this plain fact and fill the patient with food that rots and turns to poison.

"No food, no strength," thunders the stuff-to-kill legion, and you are right, dear brothers, but rotten food is poison, not food, and even good food must be digested before any strength can be extracted from it.

No person, sick or well, can starve until reduced to an absolute skeleton condition. Any weak or exhausted condition that a fasting person feels while lying still is caused by systemic poisoning, not lack of food, and a fast is the thing indicated. I had one patient, an emaciated woman, thirty pounds under weight, that I had fast forty-five days. At the end of that time she was stronger in every way and lost only about twenty pounds. This case and similar ones have proven to me that you need never feed a patient until he is in condition to eat. If he dies before it will not be because of the fast and food could not save him anyway if he is not able to digest it. Never mind how weak the patient seems, food offers no help until the conditions are right.

Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

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

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

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EQUIPMENT AND TEACHING FACILITIES unexcelled.

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

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

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

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"What will he live on?" His own flesh and marrow? The thinnest person you are apt to see has enough to last for weeks. I have tested it, and I know that a desperately sick person is weakened by feeding and strengthened by drawing on his own tissues for what nutrition is needed.

The fact that the child had chronic constipation in spite of osteopathic treatment, shows that something else was needed; a change to right habits of living, diets, etc., or we must admit that "a little mild laxative" can accomplish more than osteopathy, at least this brand.

Osteopathy must either bow in subservience to "a little mild laxative," or it must broaden out into something better than mere manipulation and take a firm hold on the fundamental laws of health and well-being.

"A little mild laxative" may remove material from the bowels, but the constipated habits of living are still getting in their deadly work, filling the tissues, cell for cell, with waste which no laxative can reach. This goes on until the patient's resistance is gone, when any little thing may touch off the carefully prepared mine.

The underlying condition in Dr. Proctor's case was chronic auto-toxemia. The only cure for this is the correction of all the causes producing it. Manipulation failed to do it so we must add something to the manipulative definition of osteopathy or cease claiming to have "the complete system."

Unless this underlying chronic auto-toxemia is recognized as the formation for all acute diseases, the treatment is blind and Nature is hindered more than helped. When the acute disease, which is merely the symptom of the chronic toxemia, subsides (more or less gracefully, according to the treatment), the patient will still be in condition to entertain some other germ, unless the causes which produce this chronic auto-toxemia are corrected.

Massachusetts Osteopathic Society Meeting

SATURDAY, January 7, 1911, was "red letter day" for the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society not only in point of attendance but in interest and enthusiasm. It marked the first attempt at a "Scientific" afternoon and evening meeting and the celebration of their first annual banquet.

The meeting, which was held at the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, was called to order by the president, Dr. Aubrey W. Hart, following which came an interesting business meeting.

The reports of the committees were very complete; notably those of the publicity, membership and research committees. Eight new names were added to the membership roll.

After the business meeting came the "scientific program"; each address being followed by an "Open Parliament" for free discussion. Dr. Alfred W. Rogers, of Boston, spoke on the "Venous Drainage of the Central Nervous System," a very helpful paper. Dr. J. Oliver Sartwell, of Salem, read a very interesting paper on "Uric Acid and Its Relation to Osteopathy."

Dr. George C. Taplin, of Boston, gave a very instructive address on "Normal Salt Solution in Cerebral Thrombosis, Meningitis, and Certain Acute Infections," citing several interesting cases covering his experience with the use of same, in connection with other Osteopathic Therapeutics.

Dr. George D. Wheeler, of Melrose, gave a particularly thoughtful and earnest address upon "Some Problems in Osteopathic Therapeutics: How Can They Be Solved?" which led to a most helpful and profitable discussion, and which has done more to clarify the osteopathic situation in this state than anything which has been brought before the society in some time.

About sixty sat down to the splendid banquet. Following which, the president introduced Dr. Howard T. Crawford, dean of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, as toastmaster for the

ESSENTIAL BLOOD ELEMENTS

Which all convalescents lack, have been found by thousands of the leading physicians for their patients in

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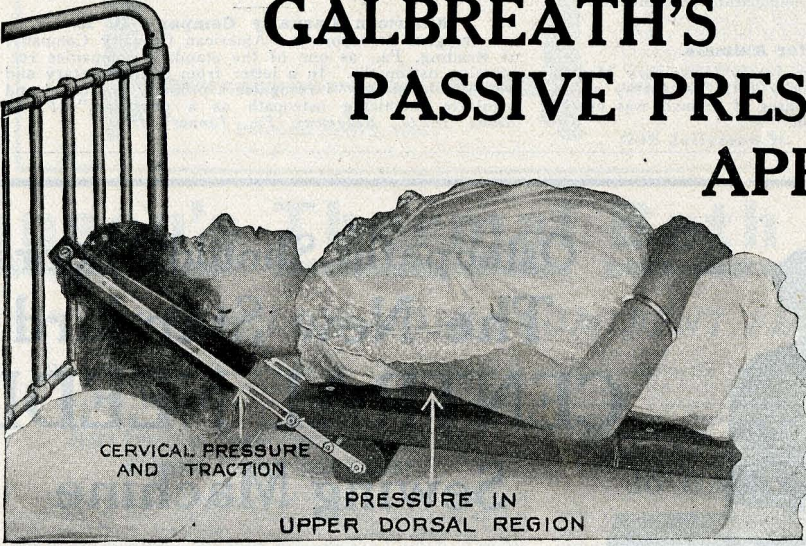
BOVININE supplies all this as no Beef Extract can. It raises the Opsonic Index to normal standard and prevents chronic invalidism.

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

Write for Sample, also for one of our new Glass (sterilizable) Tongue Depressors

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GALBREATH'S PASSIVE PRESSURE APPLIANCE



(Pat. Sept. 7, 1909)

Will save many a patient for you who might, in your absence, depend on drugs or an M. D. for relief.

The Passive Pressure Appliance is indispensable in all **acute** diseases, and will, when properly used, secure results in many chronic ailments where manual treatment alone is ineffectual. The Passive Pressure Appliance will enable you to **hold** and **cure** many patients who otherwise would discontinue treatment before giving osteopathy a fair trial. Every osteopath in general practice, who has the welfare of his practice at heart, will add to his professional equipment Galbreath's Passive Pressure Appliance.

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evening. After a few witty remarks, he introduced Dr. Harry W. Conant, of Cambridge, who responded in a very happy manner to the toast, "Osteopathy in Massachusetts."

Dr. George E. Smith of Boston responded to "The American Osteopathic Association" and made an earnest plea for a more liberal support of the A. O. A. and our national conventions.

Dr. Effie L. Rogers of Boston was effective in impressing us with the "Old Doctor's" brand of osteopathy, in response to "The Old Doctor's Philosophy Best; Why?"

Dr. Frank P. Young, of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, California, who

is now visiting the various eastern osteopathic centers and also some of the noted surgical clinics as well, brought hearty greetings from our osteopathic friends on the Pacific Coast, and responded to the toast "Surgery," though that failed to "cover" his interesting remarks.

Dr. Ernest E. Tucker of New York City responded to the toast, "Our Auto-Protective Mechanism." Dr. Tucker gave us a most helpful and inspiring address; without exception one of the very best ever heard in this state.

It was close to midnight when the members departed for their several homes, each and all glad they came and sorry to go.—*Katharyn G. Tallant, D. O., Secretary.*

Opportunities for Osteopaths

IN this column we want to list towns that present opportunities for good osteopathic practice. If you know of any town, or towns, in your state that needs an osteopath or that can support more practitioners, tell us about it. State briefly something of the circumstances and conditions such as size, character and attitude of the people.

There are good openings for practice in Wisconsin in the towns of Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, Marshfield and Waupaca.—*Dr. L. H. Noordhoff, Oshkosh, Wis.*

We are informed that there is a good opening for a competent osteopath in one of the interior towns of British Columbia. A man is preferred to a woman. Further information can be secured by addressing Mrs. J. C. Gompil, care Dr. R. S. Shepherd, 409-10 Eitel building, Seattle, Wash.



About Professional Fees.

You will only collect as much as you charge for your services.—*Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan.*

New Ohio Organization.

A call has been issued for the osteopaths of southwestern Ohio to meet in Cincinnati for the purpose of organizing the Southwestern Ohio Osteopathic Association.

Bill for Independent Board in Iowa.

State Senator Allen, of Jefferson, Iowa, introduced a bill in the State Senate January 24th providing for the creation of a state board of osteopathic examiners.

Osteopathy for Animals.

At the meeting of the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association at Trenton, January 12th, osteopathy as applied to the treatment of diseases of animals was one of the main topics of discussion.

HEADACHES! No Drugs!

G-H Headache Appliance relieves headaches, sick headaches, pains in and about the eyes, almost every affliction of head and face.

\$1.50 Post Paid. \$1.00 to Osteopaths.

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A Manual of Osteopathic Gynecology

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SECOND EDITION

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Illinois' Fifth District Meeting.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Fifth District Illinois Osteopathic Association was held January 28th at Champaign. The principal speakers were Dr. H. H. Fryette of Chicago, and Dr. Emery Ennis, of Springfield.

American Casualty Company O. K.

I am glad to report the American Casualty Company, of Reading, Pa., as one of the standard companies recognizing osteopaths. In a letter from their secretary and treasurer he states, "I recognize a properly graduated and regularly practicing osteopath as a physician."—*F. L. Antes, D. O., Ridgeway, Pa., January 17.*

Northwest Missouri Meeting.

Seventy-five members of the Northwest Missouri Osteopathic Association turned out for a quarterly session held at the Kupper Hotel, Kansas City, January 11th. A dinner was served at the hotel and a good program was carried out.

Los Angeles County Meeting.

The Los Angeles County Osteopathic Society held its regular monthly meeting January 16. Dr. T. J. Ruddy gave an illustrated lecture on "What the Osteopath Can Do for the Eye." It was osteopathic and, consequently, very interesting.—*L. Ludlow Haight, D. O.*

New York Doctors Charge for 'Phone Consultations.

New York physicians have served notice on the public that "telephone consultations" will hereafter be charged for at the same rate as office calls. The almost universal use of the telephone, they say, has resulted in large demands on the doctors' time to answer these calls.

Littlejohn College Seeks to Compel Recognition.

Mandamus proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court February 10th against the state board of health by the Littlejohn College and Hospital, 1408-1420 West Monroe street, Chicago, to force it to declare the college a reputable medical school and to have it listed among the other recognized medical schools.—*Chicago Tribune.*

New Class at the American School of Osteopathy.

The mid-winter term of the American School of Osteopathy commenced January 30th, and a new class of forty members was matriculated. Some new students will be received for the next several weeks but, according to Dr. Emmett Hamilton, the mid-winter class this year will be a small one compared to former years, on account of the raising of the entrance requirements.

Southwest Michigan Meeting.

The Southwest Michigan Osteopathic Association held a regular bi-monthly meeting January 7th. Addresses were made by Dr. Ralph Virgil, of Three Rivers, and by Dr. R. B. Peebles, of Kalamazoo. Officers for the year were elected. President, Dr. R. B. Peebles, Kalamazoo; vice-president, Dr. Bruce L. Hayden, of Battle Creek; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Frances Platt, of Kalamazoo.

Wanted to Sell Own Bodies.

A newspaper dispatch from Kirksville reports that two men recently visited the American School of Osteopathy and offered to sell their bodies for dissecting purposes for \$100.00 each. They wanted to sign contracts, giving the school possession of their bodies after death. They gave as a reason for this peculiar proposition that they were hard pressed financially and needed money. Their offer was not accepted.



The Correct Position.

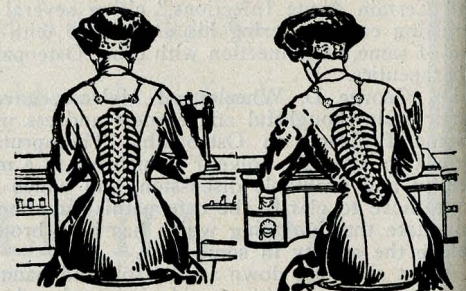
Osteopaths Should Endorse
The New Standard
CENTRAL NEEDLE
Sewing Machine
WHY?



The Wrong Position.

Because the feature that distinguishes it from all other sewing machines recognizes the fundamental osteopathic principle that anatomical strains and misadjustments cause sickness and disease. The ordinary home sewing machine compels the operator to assume a false, twisted position that has a tendency to develop any spinal weakness that may exist, and which is the actual cause of spinal lesions in many women.

By experiments it has been demonstrated that a few hours sewing at ordinary machine will cause some women to suffer headaches and severe exhaustion, whereas the same woman can operate a New Standard Central Needle Sewing Machine for a longer period without any such after effects. Thousands of women use sewing machines regularly and the constant physical strain caused by the false mechanical position of the needle in the old style machines is largely responsible for the persistent ill health that is the bane of existence to so many women. Your difficulty in curing for a woman patient complaints caused by some spinal lesion is increased and your efforts rendered almost useless if she is regularly undoing your work by sitting hours at a sewing machine with her spine twisted out of proper position. The new Standard Central Needle Sewing Machine is a practical, common sense recognition of a scientific principle that is strictly osteopathic.



The Effect on the Spine.

THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO.
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Still College Graduates January Class.

A graduating class of thirteen members of the Still College of Osteopathy held commencement exercises at the college January 19th. On the evening previous to the graduation exercises a banquet was held, J. Warren Rinaberger, president of the senior class, presiding. A number of the faculty were present and made responses to toasts.

Pacific College of Osteopathy Graduates Class.

Five graduates from the four-year course of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, received their diplomas January 26th. A formal reception was a feature of the occasion. The graduates are: Seth O. Coolidge, J. Russell Morris, Mary Sybel Crosswell, Phillip C. Putnam and Marion L. Burns.

New York City Society.

A regular meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York was held January 31 at the Waldorf Astoria. The feature papers of the evening were: "Immobilization and the Pressure Bandage," by Dr. Ralph H. Williams, of Rochester, and "Some Important Lesions Other Than Osseous and an attempt to correct them," by Dr. Norman D. Mattison, of Brooklyn.

For a Separate Board in Illinois.

The Illinois State Legislative Committee met January 15th at Peoria and adopted a bill to be presented at the present session of the legislature. The bill asks for a separate board and complete recognition of osteopathy. A determined effort will be made to get this bill enacted into law and a systematic campaign for support of the profession in the state is being vigorously pushed.

King County, Wash., Meeting.

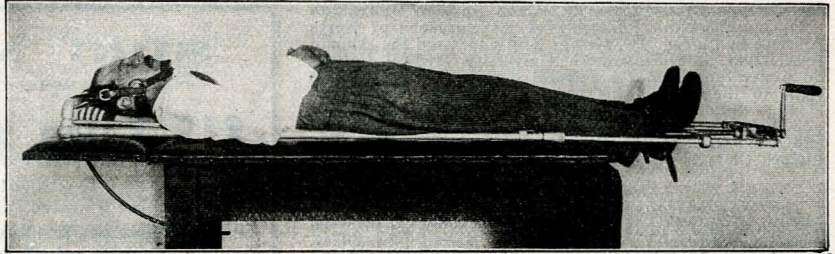
At the regular meeting of the King County, Washington, Osteopathic Association, held at Seattle, January 17th, papers were delivered by Dr. C. H. Snyder on "Pneumonia and Its Treatment Osteopathically;" by Dr. Celia J. Newman on "Diagnosis and Its Necessity," and by Dr. W. J. Ford on "Spinal Lesions of the Thoracic Area and Their Adjustments." Dr. Chester W. Albright, of Danville, Ill., gave a demonstration of his new treating table.

Detroit Wants National Convention for 1912.

Detroit osteopaths have decided that they would like to entertain the American Osteopathic Association in 1912 and a committee has been appointed, consisting of Dr. C. A. Bennett, Dr. G. B. Clarke, Dr. G. A. Ford, Dr. H. B. Sullivan and Dr. J. B. Semple, to start a canvas in favor of support for Detroit. The committee will commence their campaign by correspondence and will come to Chicago prepared to make a strong plea for the Michigan city.

The HEGGEN Stretcher

(New Invention)



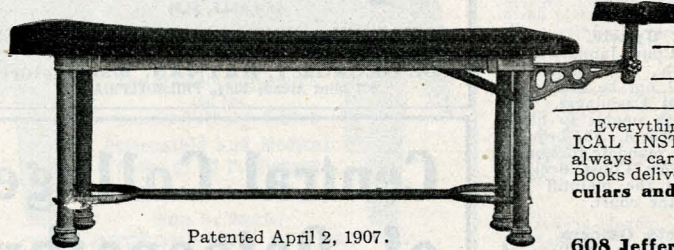
When not in use can be placed in a closet or hung on a wall, curtained. Will stand any test of strength, yet light in weight so as to make it convenient to use out of office. Adjustable for all size patients. Tension scale—enabling the physician to determine the amount of tension applied to each patient, to be increased or diminished as desired. In operating place on any ordinary treating table, couch, bed or floor. Correspondence solicited.

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SAVE YOUR BACKS, D. O.'S

while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid-air at the cost of your own strength.

The Common Sense Treating Table and Adjustable Swing is still better than ordinary tables for many reasons. It saves you much needed strength—is light, strong, durable, portable, movable, comfortable, beautiful, and not an expensive table.



Patented April 2, 1907.

We also have a fine line of wooden tables in mission and fancy styles with or without the adjustable swing.

Everything in BOOKS, SKELÉTONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, BAGS and CHARTS always carried in stock for quick shipment. Books delivered to destination. Write for circulars and prices.

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608 Jefferson St. KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Prescribe Robinson's Thermal Bath Cabinet

ENDORSED AND USED BY THE WORLD'S MOST PROMINENT PHYSICIANS

The leading physicians of Europe and America are effecting astonishing results with this marvelous scientific discovery and universally proclaim it the greatest modern adjunct yet discovered in the treatment and cure of the worst cases of Rheumatism, Insomnia, Fevers, Eczema, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Colds, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Lung Trouble, Kidney Trouble and Poisoned Blood. It is positively the best Obesity cure and will give quick and beneficial results.

As a treatment for nerve trouble and lost vitality it cannot be surpassed. Three months' use of the cabinet will work wonderful results and the patients will feel the beneficial results derived even after the first "Thermal Bath."

Dr. Anderson of Yale University says: "I am using your cabinet in the college gymnasium and at my home. I find it very valuable in treating rheumatism and many other diseases."

Every Physician Should Possess and Use the Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet

Even physicians are astonished at wonderful results derived from use of this cabinet. The change in condition after a "Thermal Bath" feels like the results of a three months' vacation in the country. It opens the pores and expels or sweats

the poison from the body. It soothes and tones the system and clears the complexion. No matter how tired and worn out you are a "Thermal Bath" will instantly refreshen and mentally brighten you. Removes care and worry and brings you back to your normal self. We are so confident of the merits of this wonderful cabinet that we are willing to ship it on

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

with the distinct and positive understanding that if it is not entirely satisfactory and does not give the results claimed you can return it to us and we'll refund your money.

Get This Thermal Cabinet Free of All Cost

More Necessary Than the Bath Tub

It is a characteristic tendency of human mankind not to adopt improvements until they are forced upon him.

We may read of wonderful inventions but invariably do not investigate and substantiate the claim for our personal satisfaction. It is true in this case with the exception that there are thousands of these cabinets in actual use, giving absolute and perfect satisfaction. Unless you investigate this cabinet you cannot determine its efficiency. Once you give it a thorough trial you would no more do without it than you would without your bath tub. These cabinets will eventually be in every home—as soon as the people are educated what the Thermal Bath stands for—sanitary cleanliness and health.

If you are a physician and want one of these cabinets for personal use, send us the names and addresses of your patients who would be benefited by use of these cabinets and we will send you details of our proposition whereby we will ship you

one of these cabinets absolutely free of charge, without a penny of expense to you.

Be Progressive and Up-to-Date

Even if you have no immediate intention of getting one of these cabinets you cannot afford neglecting to investigate its merits. This is the age of competition in professional as well as commercial lines and the physician who makes a big success is he who is constantly endeavoring to be equipped with the most modern methods of treatment.

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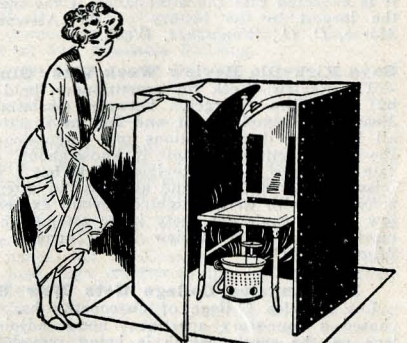
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Dr. George Still Makes Address on New Operation

During the clinical meeting of the Surgeons of North America in Chicago Dr. George Still addressed the Alumni Association of Northwestern University Medical College on a new operation for femoral hernia. George Still is right to the fore in his surgical work and I observed at this clinical meeting he was constantly watching for new points. Just as important is his ability to sift out and make use of the ones of real merit and speedily discard the rest.—F. E. Moore, D. O.

Virginia Meeting.

The Virginia Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at Norfolk, January 28th. There was an informal program. Officers for the year were elected. President, Dr. Alfred J. Snapp, of Roanoke; vice-president, Dr. Alice N. Willard, of Norfolk; secretary treasurer, Dr. W. D. Bowen, of Richmond; executive committee, Dr. Alfred J. Snapp, Roanoke; Dr. W. D. Bowen, Richmond; Dr. Jerome Knowles, Newport News; Dr. J. W. Wolfe, Lynchburg, and Dr. J. R. McCrary, Norfolk.

Twentieth Century Treating Table.

In the January number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN we announced that we would have in this issue a description of a new treating table invented by Dr. J. V. McManis, but owing to delay in completing some details in the table and having proper half tones made, we are obliged to postpone the descriptive article until a later issue. The table has received high endorsement from members of the faculty at Kirksville and the students there are enthusiastic about it.

Osteopathy Wins Recognition in Detroit.

At a recent meeting of the Non-Sectarian Medical Association, of Detroit, Mich., Dr. B. A. Bullock and Dr. C. L. Herroder were present by invitation. Dr. Bullock gave a paper on "Osteopathy" and handled his subject extremely well, answering questions without any hesitancy and making a decidedly strong impression for our science. After a discussion of his address a motion was made to change the constitution of the association to permit osteopaths to become members.

Washington State Board Upheld.

By a decision of the State Supreme Court January 20th, Christian Brunn, of Ellensburg, Wash., who claims the right to practice as an osteopath, will not be granted a license by the State Board of Medical Examiners. She was refused a license because she was unable to file a diploma from a recognized osteopathic school. She brought suit in the superior court for a writ of mandate to compel issuance of the license. The Supreme Court decision says that a mandate will not lie, as the plaintiff had adequate remedy by direct appeal to the court.

Pittsburg Organization Elects Officers.

At a recent meeting of the Pittsburg, Pa., College of Osteopathic Physicians, the following officers were installed: President, Dr. Harry M. Goehring; vice-president, Dr. H. J. Dorrance; secretary, Dr. W. L. Grubb; treasurer, Dr. Vernon W. Peck. A banquet was enjoyed and a technical program carried out, some of the papers being "Diagnosis from the Eye," by Dr. W. L. Grubb; "Experiences with Infantile Paralysis," by Dr. L. C. Kline; "Expert Testimony," by Dr. G. W. Bumpus; "Peculiar Diseases," by Dr. F. L. Goehring; and "Pneumonia—First Symptoms and Precautions," by Dr. Harry M. Goehring.

Third District Illinois Meeting.

The Third District Illinois Osteopathic Association held its bi-monthly meeting at Galesburg, January 18th. The annual election of officers was held. President, Dr. J. S. Barker, La Harps; vice-president, Dr. Cora Hemstreet, Galesburg; secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. J. Mosier, Kewanee. The program included "Osteopathic Examinations," by Dr. E. M. Browne, of Galesburg; "Diagnosis, Reasons For," by Dr. Garret E. Thompson, of Elmwood; A Report of the Review Week Work at Kirksville, by Dr. M. P. Browning, of Macomb, and "How Shall We as Osteopaths Reach a Higher Standard of Diagnosis," by Dr. Rena Reznar, of Bigsville.

Washington State Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Washington Osteopathic Association will be held April 1st at Wenatchee, the home of the big red apple. The Wenatchee Commercial Club has offered the association the privilege of the club rooms and the auditorium. In their invitation the Commercial Club states that they are holding the fruit of the crop of 1910 in cold storage to help extend the hospitality of the city. Wenatchee is the most central city in the state, as it is exactly half way between Spokane and Seattle, so it is expected that the attendance at the meeting will be the largest in the history of the Association.—H. F. Morse, D. O., Wenatchee, Wash.

Says Kirksville Review Week Was "Simply Great."

The Review Week for practitioners, held at Kirksville by the "Two Georges," between Christmas and New Years, was simply great and full of practical work and all kinds of demonstrations and discussions of subjects the field practitioner wants to know about. It is hard to rate the value of this Review Week, but I wouldn't have missed it for \$500.00, and all those in attendance that I conversed with were delighted beyond expression. A fellow simply can't get rusty if he attends the Association meetings and this Review Week once a year.—F. E. Moore, D. O.

Los Angeles College Gets New Building

Los Angeles College of Osteopathy has recently purchased a four-story apartment house adjoining the college on the south, which is being remodeled for additional clinic and hospital facilities. Another clinic department has been added to the institution during the past month under the charge of Dr. W. C. Brigham. This is an out-clinic for emergency surgical and obstetri-

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cal work, conducted by ten of the post graduate students who are certificated to practice in the state of California. Five senior students will be taken on each case. In addition Dr. Brigham has established a skin and venereal clinic in room 7, of the Hill street building, for surgical experience in the treatment of that class of maladies.

New Osteopathic Association Formed.

At a meeting of the osteopaths of San Antonio, Texas, at the office of Dr. Paul M. Peck, an association known as the Bexar County Osteopathic Association was organized with the following officers and members, which included every osteopath in the city of San Antonio. President, Dr. A. G. Church; vice-president, Dr. Mary E. Peck; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. R. Cunningham. Members, Dr. A. J. Brown, Dr. Ellen H. Church, Dr. Jeanne Byers, Dr. Anne Davis, Dr. Sarah Herdman, Dr. Percy Hatcher, Dr. H. K. Garring, Dr. Paul M. Peck, Dr. Charlotte Strum, Dr. Rose T. Stern, Dr. Frank Piper, Dr. R. L. Stephens, Dr. Emma Crossland. Meetings will be held monthly. Preparations are now under way to give the Texas Osteopathic Association a great reception when they meet in San Antonio for the annual meeting in April.

Oregon Annual Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the Oregon Osteopathic Association was held January 13th and 14th at the Imperial Hotel, Portland. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Gertrude L. Gates, of Portland; first vice-president, Dr. Le Roy Smith, of Portland; second vice-president, Dr. J. H. Wilkins, of McMinnville; secretary, Dr. Lillian Baker, of Portland; treasurer, Dr. L. H. Howland, of Portland; trustees, Dr. E. T. Parker, of Portland; Dr. W. A. Rogers, of Portland, and Dr. Virginia Leveaux, of Albany. A legislative committee was appointed consisting of Dr. H. F. Leonard, of Portland; Dr. B. P. Shepherd, of Portland; Dr. G. S. Hoisington, of Pendleton; Dr. J. E. Anderson, of The Dalles, and Dr. Kathryn Reuter, of Portland. After discussion it was decided not to organize a tri-state organization consisting of osteopaths of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. A banquet was held at the Oregon Hotel in honor of visiting osteopaths from Washington and Idaho. Some of the papers on the program were: "Acute Tonsillitis," by Dr. D. D. Young, of Dallas; "Appendicitis," by Dr. C. E. Abegglen, of Ritzville, Wash.; "Immunities," by Dr. H. H. Somers, of Cottage Grove; "Vaccines and Serums," by Dr. E. A. Archer, of Pullman, Wash.; "Anterior Polio-myelitis, Pathology, and Treatment," by Dr. J. H. Wilkins, of McMinnville; "The Sphere of Surgery in Osteopathic Practice," by Dr. G. S. Hoisington, of Pendleton; "The Osteopath in General Practice," by Dr. J. E. Anderson, of The Dalles; "Post Graduate Impressions," by Dr. F. E. Moore, who is now doing special work at Kirksville, and there was also a clinic operation for congenital hip dislocation by Dr. Elmer H. Smith, assisted by Dr. Otis F. Akin, both of Portland.

Accidental Osteopathy.

"Osteopathy by accident."
 Such was the declaration of Dr. Marcus E. Brown, who has offices in the Metropolitan block, when he read of Miss Lydia Donovan, the young woman of Madison, Neb., who lost her voice while singing a solo in a church, and recovered it three months later by stubbing her toe on a board walk.
 "It was a clear case of accidental osteopathy," said Dr. Brown yesterday. "The cords of the young woman's throat were overstrained while singing, and the muscles contracted. They remained in that condition until she stubbed her toe, when the jar shook the head and undoubtedly gave the muscles a wrench, thus allowing them to return to their normal position."
 "Incidents of this nature are not at all unknown to the science of osteopathy. There is recorded the case of a little girl in the eastern part of Iowa who fell from a cherry tree, striking on her head. The injury sustained resulted in the loss of the child's mental powers. Two years later, quite incidentally, she again climbed into the same cherry tree, and the second time she fell from the branches. When the girl was revived from the effects of her fall it was found that her reason had been fully restored by the force of the impact. Another case of osteopathy accidentally applied.
 "In my own experience I have met with an incident almost as striking. If such a thing will be believed, Carrie Nation once lost her voice while making speeches in Des Moines in 1901. I happened to be stopping then at a hotel where there was no bar in connection. There was not another like it in the town. The woman came there, and with a little treatment recovered her voice and made speeches on the same night as was restored. I have wondered at times since whether it was a wise move, but it is a fact, nevertheless."—Sioux City (S. D.) Journal.

Federal Casualty Company Exonerated.

Editor THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:—In the January issue of your publication you published a letter I sent you, written to Mr. W. W. Cox of this city by the Federal Casualty Company of Detroit, Mich., denying his claim to indemnity under a policy held by Mr. Cox, for the reason that he was attended by an osteopathic physician. Further correspondence with the company, after their attention had been called to the matter by Dr. MacGalliard, of Granite City, Ill., who holds a policy in their company, proves the company does accept reports of licensed osteopathic physicians, the same as of medical physicians. In signing the claim I failed to state that I held a license from the Illinois State Board of Health. The claim was rejected on this ground, but the reason was not given by the company at that time.
 The claim of Mr. Cox has been adjusted by the company, and I wish to offer through your columns an apology to the company for any annoyance that has been caused them through this misunderstanding, and also to say to the profession that this company deserves our support. I inclose you letters from the company to Mr. Cox

and myself, saying that you may use any part of them in stating the case sufficiently that a full understanding may be had by all concerned, and full justice given to the company.—*E. M. Browne, D. O.*

Dr. E. M. Browne, Galesburg, Ill.—Dear Doctor: Replying to your favor of the 25th, will state that we have no representative in Galesburg and we therefore were obliged to take the statements of Mr. Cox and his physician as given. In our experience we quite frequently receive reports from those who claim to be osteopathic physicians, but who really have no license to practice under the state law, and are therefore not qualified to make reports to insurance companies. In most cases therefore we inquire whether the doctor is a licensed physician; if so, his statements are readily accepted. We have furnished to Mr. Cox blanks for final proof of claim as the first report did not seem to be final and was not sufficient upon which to base final adjustment.—*Federal Casualty Company, by F. H. Benson, Detroit, Mich., January 30th.*

New York City Osteopaths Have Gay Time.

On January 7th about fifty osteopaths of New York City gathered with their wives at the office of Dr. Merkley, in the Martinique, and went to Castle Garden where they had a subscription dinner. The toasts included "A Toast," "Five Points of Friendship" and "A Modest Little Ditty," all of which were sung under the leadership of an impromptu quartette.

The Five Points of Friendship.

(Air—"Coming Through the Rye.")
If a person meet a person,
Dining here to-night,
If the person asks the person,
"Come and get in right."

Won't the person think it over,
Dining here to-night,
With a welcome we will greet him,
Yes, with all our might.

CHORUS.

Every person wants a new one,
Come and join us now,
And all our lads will smile on you,
The while you make your bow.

A Modest Little Ditty.

(Air, Chorus of "I Love a Lassie.")

We're proud of our "Science,"
The good old healing "Science,"
In a country famed for progress, it's the limit,
But the thing that makes it famous,
And old New York glad to claim us,
Is it's everlasting "Would be in it."

Just take a minute,
And note the people in it,
Could you match them if you searched the whole world
through?

There are Farmers, MDs, Preachers,
Conductors, Nurses, Teachers,
Great folk we think, don't you?

Each time we'll gather
There's not a man would rather
Be at home or any place than here.
It's an intellectual schooling,
Plus a little restful fooling,
Gee! but we're glad we're here.

Size up this dinner,
Every course a winner;
Do not overlook the music and the flowers,
Later on there'll be speaking,
With wit and wisdom reeking,
Great stuff, this meeting of ours.

After the available supply of beef steak, salad, etc., had been exhausted, the floor was cleared for a Virginia Reel and a number of other stunts. It is planned to have similar meetings at least monthly.—*Franklin Fiske, D. O.*

Flashes From the Funny Fellow

"Is he lazy?"
"I would hardly say that. You've heard the expression 'unseemly haste'?"

"Why, certainly!"
"Well, all haste looks that way to him."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

"Your daughter, madam, has a rapidly growing mentality."
"Mercy on us, doctor! Will she have to go to a hospital and have it cut out?"—*Baltimore American.*

"Yes," said the stranger, "I have made over \$2,500 this year by aeroplane flights."
"You are an aviator, eh?"
"No; I am an undertaker."

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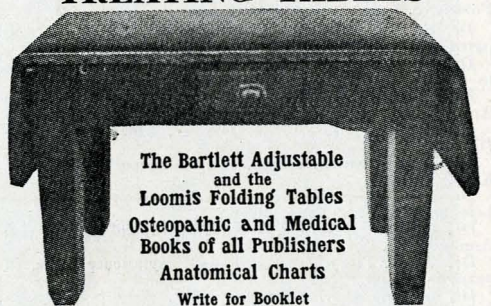
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Let's we forget! A. O. A. National Convention, Chicago, July 25th-28th, 1911.

Letters from the Laity.

To the Editor: The article that appeared in the editorial section of your publication, under the title of "Osteopathy for Athletes," was of such exceptional interest, to the writer, that it cannot be passed without comment.

It related an instance, in New York, where a D. O. had restored the throwing arm of the star pitcher of a baseball team, whose shoulder had been injured, and in this way was as responsible as any other one person for the success of that team. An example that is equally as convincing is the service rendered the Tabernacle Baptist teams by Dr. Frank E. Dayton, Jackson boulevard and Turner avenue, Chicago.

Our church organization is one of the foremost in the great Cook County association and has representative teams in every branch. Dr. Dayton is a member of the church and takes a keen interest in the athletic department. He made his usefulness known about three years ago, when he overheard the boys complaining about injuries to several of the players which would jeopardize our chances in the deciding game of the league race. On his invitation, all the ailing ones met in his office the night before the game. His method, new to us, seemed "heroic treatment" but brought about such good results that we came off with colors flying the next day. Since then, when anyone is hurt in a basketball or baseball game, the familiar cry is, "You for 'Doc' Dayton."

Perhaps the best individual case is that of one of our star baseball men. In a game four years ago he "threw out" his arm so that a kink remained, forcing him to play second base for three years, while he was the best pitcher on the team with his arm in shape.

Last spring, without a pitcher, our chances looked dim until "Doc" took the second baseman in hand. Then as a pitcher he "came back" in fine style and another pennant was ours, thanks to Osteopathy as handed out by Dr. Dayton.

Much of our success is due to the confidence we have in Dr. Dayton's ability to keep us in good condition. It is very probable that osteopathy will soon have a recognized place in athletics.—*C. V. Williams, President Tabernacle Athletic Association, Chicago.*



Victoria Haven, A. S. O. 1910 graduate, is now located at Nashua, N. H.

Dr. Cora W. Trevitt has located at Monroe, Wis., her offices being in the Commercial & Savings Bank building.

Dr. W. C. Fossler, who recently opened an office at Warren, Ill., has decided to change his location to Mt. Carroll.

Dr. Paul B. Wallace, formerly of Grand Rapids, has removed to Oshkosh, Wis. The latter place is a bigger town and gives him more opportunity for extended practice.

Dr. Frank P. Young and Dr. Park H. Goodwin have removed their offices from suite 910-911-912, Wright and Collender building, Los Angeles, Cal., to suites 515-516 in the same building.

Dr. F. G. Carlow, of Medford, Oregon, is enjoying an increasing practice and has found it necessary to move into larger offices, which are located at 416-417 Garnett-Corey building.

Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, of Chicago, will address the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York February 15th, his subject being "Osteopathic Technique the Hope of the D. O. for Individuality."

Dr. Chas. D. Flanagan, of Providence, R. I., has been seriously ill since about the first of January. He is now at a sanitarium at Lakewood, but expects to be able to get back to practice about March 1.

On account of ill health Dr. C. E. Thompson, formerly president of Still College of Osteopathy, has resigned his office, and Dr. S. L. Taylor, surgeon of the college hospital, has been elected in his place.

Dr. J. T. Young, of Fremont, Neb., who has been absent from practice for several weeks attending a sick sister at Kansas City, has returned to Fremont and reopened offices in the Shurman building.

Dr. C. J. Johnson, of Louisville, Ky., who has been associated with Dr. E. B. Bush at her sanitarium, has severed his connection with that institution and has opened offices at 504 Equitable building.

Dr. Edward N. Hansen and Dr. Cora C. Hansen, of Pittsburg, Pa., have removed their city office from 702-703 Arrott building, to suite 604 same building. The new office gives them more room and a better location.

Owing to increase in practice, Dr. Chas. G. Hatch, of Lawrence, Mass., will remove February 28th from 125 Haverhill street to 260 Haverhill street, Lawrence. He expects to have an attractive office in his new location.

Dr. F. J. Lynch, of San Luis Obispo, Cal., is the recipient of a very nice little sketch in a recent number of his local paper. It is illustrated with a half tone portrait and pays high tribute to the ability and character of Dr. Lynch.

Dr. Geo. M. Smith, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, has been on a three months' vacation trip through the west, visiting the Pacific Coast and other points of interest. He was a caller at the offices of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN January 19th.

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Dr. Louise Starkwather, who took charge of the practice of Dr. Fannie S. Parks, at Macon, Mo., last July, has removed to Louisville, Ky., and will be associated with the Bush Sanitarium. Dr. Fannie S. Parks has resumed her practice in Macon.

Dr. C. G. Wheeler, of Brattleboro, Vt., has changed his office from 30 N. Main street to 119 Main street.

Dr. Dale H. Craig, formerly of Princeton, Ind., and who had been practicing in Denver, Colo., is now again located at Princeton, and is associated with Dr. H. V. Hickman.

Dr. Carrie A. Bennett, who disposed of her practice at Joliet, Ill., some time ago, has located in Denver, Colo., and will have office with Dr. J. A. Quintal, 212-214 Commonwealth building. Dr. Bennett is not a stranger in Denver as, previous to taking up her osteopathic study, she lived in that city for a number of years.

The play written by Dr. Clarence V. Kerr, of Cleveland, "Hermit in Happy Hollow," which was produced at an amateur show in Cleveland last May with great success, has been slightly revised and will be produced as a regular professional production under the name of "The Girl I Love" at the La Salle theater, Chicago.

January 13th Dr. W. L. Nichols, who succeeded Dr. S. E. Moore in practice at Enterprise, Ore., had the misfortune to have a horse he was riding fall with him. He was caught before he could get away from the saddle and sustained a fracture of the lower and middle thirds of the tibia and fibula. There is no doubt but what he will make a good recovery, but the accident will probably keep him out of practice for six or eight weeks.

Dr. Ferd W. Goodfellow, Lihue, Kanai, Territory of Hawaii, reports a big and growing practice on that remote island of the sea. He has recently established a second office on the opposite side of the island from his residence, sixteen miles away, and has invested in a new auto for the purpose of transportation by judicious management, and is able to stop short enough to keep it from running into the ocean from each extremity of his "extensive practice."

Dr. Julia May Sarratt, of Waco, Texas, will have the sympathy of the profession in the loss of her brother, which occurred at Waco, January 15th. Mr. Sarratt had been a sufferer for about two years from Bright's disease, and for three months past had been staying with his sister at Waco, she having closed her office temporarily in order to be able to give him all her attention and make his last days as comfortable and peaceful as possible. The body was taken to Steubenville, Ohio, for burial.

Locations and Removals

Dr. Howard Atwood, from Loring block, Riverside, Cal., to Ashton block, Rockford, Ill.

Dr. J. W. Alkire, at Fortuna, Cal.

Dr. Hester L. Beck Abbott, from 853 West Seventeenth street, to 301 Consolidated Realty building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Anna M. Allen, from 1116 Jefferson street, to 413 North Thirteenth street, Boise, Idaho.

Dr. Albert F. Brown, from Denver building, to 3-4 Chambers & Stewart building, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dr. H. E. Beckwith, at 1126 Oxley street, S. Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. Frank K. Byrkit, from 803 Boylston street, to Pierce building, Copley Square, Boston.

Dr. Carrie A. Bennett, from Joliet, Ill., to 212-214 Commonwealth building, Denver, Colo.

Dr. E. H. Barker, from Towner building, to 34 Rodney street, Liverpool, England.

Dr. Mead K. Cottrell, from 318 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., to Chesterland, Ohio.

Dr. Coral Crain, from 45 S. to 68 N. Marengo street, Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. F. G. Carlow, from 5-6 Mission Block to 416 Gannett-Corey building, Medford, Ore.

Dr. A. B. Conner, from 1007 Trude building, Chicago, to Wheaton, Ill.

Dr. Emma C. Crossland, at 611-12 Moore building, San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Dale H. Craig, from Denver, Colo., to Princeton, Ill.

Dr. Jerome Edwin Derck, from Montpelier to Bluffton, Kans.

Dr. W. D. Engelke, from Lake City to 420 Germania Life building, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Cecilia H. Evans, from Shreveport to 209 Louise Ann avenue, Monroe, La.

Dr. W. O. Flory, from 520 to 80 Syndicate block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Georgia Fix, at Gering, Nebr.

Dr. E. A. Freeman, from 50 N. West street, Gatesburg, Ill., to Sherman block, Greeley, Colo.

Dr. W. C. Fossler, from Warren to Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Dr. R. L. Ferrand, from Los Angeles, to Salinas, Cal.

Dr. Flora A. Frederick, from Bacon building to 1702 Market street, Oakland, Cal.

Dr. John C. Groenwood, at 1339 E. 47th street, Chicago.

Dr. Anna E. Goss, from Earlville, Ill., to 2108 E. 8th street, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. C. M. Graham, from Visalia, to Sultana, Cal.

Dr. D. Hunt Gallagher, from The Kenwood to 1445 E. 66th street, Chicago. Downtown office, 57 Washington street.

Dr. Chas. G. Hatch, from 125 to 260 Haverhill street, Lawrence, Mass.

Dr. Victoria Haven, at Whiting block, Nashua, N. H.

Dr. Edward H. Hansen, from suite 702-703 to suite 604 Arrott building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Ernest M. Herring, from 18 W. 34th street to 170 W. 73rd street, New York City.

Dr. C. J. Johnson, from 400 W. Breckenridge street to 504 Equitable building, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. T. M. King, from 303 Merchants National Bank building to 510 Woodruff building, Springfield, Mo.

Dr. C. B. Kunkle, from Westfield, Pa., to 119 Hemlock street, Hazelton, Pa.

Dr. Edwin Carl Kemp, from Duluth, Minn., to Sanford, Fla.

Dr. F. J. Lynch, from Union National Bank building to Rooms 2-3 Commercial Bank building, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Drs. Leitch & Leitch, at Houston Chronicle building, Houston, Texas.

Dr. G. B. Lord, from 28 Selvidge street, Dalton, Ga., to 18-19 McIntyre building, Mattoon, Ill.

Dr. Andrew McCauley, from Sheldon, Iowa, to Clark-Haines building, Fairmont, Minn.

Dr. G. W. MacGregor, from 1509 W. Monroe street, to 1701 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. F. W. Morris, from New York City to 316 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

Dr. T. S. McCall, from 31 to 32-33-34 The Spurling, Elgin, Ill.

Dr. L. A. Myers, from 404 Crown building to 522 Pender street, Vancouver, B. C., Can.

Mrs. John R. Musick, from 20 Douglas block to 224 Neville block, Omaha, Nebr.

Dr. F. M. McHolland, from Baline to Sedro Wolley, Washington.

Dr. Geo. F. Ohlin, from Auburn to 1254 Franklin street, Oakland, Cal.

Dr. Earl L. Owen, from Mechanicsville to 109 State street, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Minerva Chappell Prather, from Taft to 141 Abby street, Fresno, Cal.

Dr. F. A. Perry, at 2 E. Court street, Hudson, N. Y.

Dr. Roy T. Quick, from Steamboat Springs, Colo., to Frederick, Okla.

Dr. C. T. Ray, at Tucumcari, New Mexico.

Dr. E. C. Ray, from 401-5 Wilcox building to 402 Hitchcock building, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Effie Roach, from Holdenville to Atlas, Okla.

Dr. Mina Abbott Robinson, from Visalia to Hanford, Cal.

Dr. M. A. Smith, from LaJunta, Colo., to Waynesville, Ill.

Dr. Ida M. Sash at 13-14 Post Office building, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Dr. R. W. Schultz, from Belmont, Iowa, to 45 National Bank of Montant building, Helena, Mont.

Dr. L. A. Orrison at 421 South Morris street, Waynesburg, Pa.

Dr. Helen A. Laws at 16 West Park street, Bangor, Maine.

Dr. Jennie E. Morrison at 123 Lafayette street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. H. T. Still, at 816-818 Marbridge building, Broadway and 81st street, New York City.

Dr. W. E. Scott, from 325 N. Main street to 214 S. Main street, Greenville, S. C.

Dr. Samuel Sterrett, from 711-12 Eitel building, Seattle, to Bow, Washington.

Dr. A. T. Seymour, from Los Angeles to 311 Elks building, Stockton, Cal.

Dr. W. P. Simpson, from Fredonia, Kan., to Newkirk, Okla.

Dr. Dudley Shaw, from Decatur, Ill., to Laporte, Texas.

Dr. Cora W. Trevitt, from Kirksville, Mo., to Commercial & Savings Bank building, Monroe, Wis.

Dr. Paul B. Wallace, from Grand Rapids to 11 Algona street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Dr. Edward F. M. Wendelstadt, from 381 West End avenue to 404 Bryant Park Arcade, New York City.

Dr. N. C. White, from 1817 Melrose street to 1119 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. G. M. Wade, from 520 to 72 Syndicate block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Wm. C. Wilson, from Wentzville to St. Charles, Mo.

Dr. C. G. Wilson, from 30 N. Main street to 119 Main street, Brattleboro, Vt.

Dr. J. D. Wirf, from Vacaville to Red Bluff, Cal.

Dr. Geo. H. Wood, from 328 Madison street to 245 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Lucy A. Wright, at 502 W. 139th street, New York City.

Drs. Frank P. Young and Parke H. Goodwin, from suite 910-911-912 to suite 515-516 Wright and Collander building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. J. T. Young, from Superior to Schurman building, Fremont, Neb.

Married

December 27, 1910, Dr. Lenna K. Prater and Mr. Carlos Emmons Chafee, at Springville, N. Y.

January 18, 1911, Dr. Leslie S. Keyes to Miss Leilia S. Burwell, of Port Huron, Mich.

January, 18, 1911, Dr. S. H. Stover to Miss Anna May Hanning, at Preston, Minn.

January 28, Dr. Julia M. Sarratt, of Waco, Texas, to Mr. John D. Sinclair, of the same city.

Died

Samuel A. Sarratt, brother of Dr. Julia May Sarratt, Waco, Texas, January 15th, of Bright's disease.

Mr. Riley Struble, father of Dr. C. K. Struble, of Hastings, Nebr., at Maquoketa, Iowa, of pneumonia.

Mrs. Alice A. Struble, mother of Dr. C. K. Struble, at Maquoketa, Iowa, of pneumonia.

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