

Osteopathic Truth

March 1921

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Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

A lesion precedes and produces the effect known as disease. This is the soul and body of Osteopathy, as a healing art.

—*Dr. A. T. Still*

20 cents a Copy

March, 1921

\$2.00 a Year

DR. MICHAEL LANE, FORMER CHICAGO OSTEOPATH, DEAD

Kirkville, Mo., March 19.—Dr. Michael Lane, pathological professor at the American School of Osteopathy here, dropped dead in the laboratory of the institution today. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Dr. Lane formerly was a member of the faculties of the University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Bennett Medical college, Chicago, and of the Chicago College of Osteopathy.—Chicago Tribune, March 20th.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DETROIT OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

On the evening of January 25th, 1921, the first anniversary of the opening of the Detroit Osteopathic Hospital was celebrated by a splendid banquet, served by the hospital dining room staff, at which fifty guests (the majority of whom were osteopathic physicians) were present. The climax to a very fine meal was the presentation of a large birthday cake to Mr. Philip H. Gray, the donor of the hospital, who proved he was an adept in the art of "cake-slicing." As part of the decoration scheme a small model of the hospital was placed on the speakers' table.

Among those who spoke were Dr. C. B. Stevens, President of the Detroit Osteopathic Association, Dr. H. C. Gilchrist, Dr. H. B. Sullivan, Dr. H. A. Duglay, Dr. Herbert Bernard, President of the Detroit Osteopathic Hospital, Mr. C. C. Gilbert, one of the trustees of the hospital, Dr. Lawrence E. Day, who made an excellent toastmaster, and Dr. Rebecca B. Mayers, the esteemed Vice-President and Superintendent of the hospital, who gave some interesting statistics of the hospital work during its first year. A brief summary is given as follows:

During the year 611 patients were admitted (129 Non-surgical, 99 Major operations, 309 Minor operations, 74 Obstetrical). Forty-four osteopathic physicians had patients in the hospital; a large number used the X-Ray and Laboratory facilities; over 2000 patients were treated in the Out-Patient Department; a Free Clinic was conducted during several months. It was a most gratifying report in every particular.

Following these short addresses, Mr. Gray spoke in a happy and most intimate manner of his aims and ideals for the hospital. It is doubtful if the science of Osteopathy has a more vigorous and at the same time self-effacing champion than Mr. Gray. His interest extends beyond mere words—

his gifts up to the end of the first fiscal year to the Detroit Osteopathic Hospital reaching the magnificent total of over \$200,000.00, and for contracts, etc., already under way for the year 1921, he will give an additional \$100,000.00. He stated in his address that he expected to eventually have \$1,000,000.00 invested in the hospital and grounds.

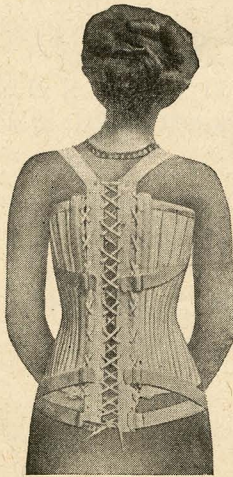
An important factor in the present state of efficiency in the hospital is the personal interest manifested by Mr. Gray in every phase of activity. He seldom misses making a daily visit to the executive offices, counselling with those in active charge of the institution.

Much credit is due the members of the staff, both doctors and nurses, for the success of the past year; also to the heads of all departments and their helpers. Each individual has endeavored to maintain the high standards set by the officials. With a continuance of this spirit, and the active cooperation of the practicing osteopathic physicians, the growth of the hospital is assured.—Albert E. Buss, Business Manager.

—From Monthly Bulletin.

"Do you stay away from meetings to get the other fellow's patients, who goes regularly?"—Waldo.

Many Osteopathic Physicians Find It a Great Help



YOU doctors of Osteopathy have the faculty of finding the *cause* of ailments in your patients. You are not given to treating symptoms. You seek out the *source* of trouble. And *very often* you find the source of trouble in the spine—a deflected vertebra, a slight or perhaps well-defined curvature, or tender spots at various points. Now, in cases of that sort, in addition to the regular osteopathic treatment many of your brother practitioners have found a most efficient aid in the

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Osteopathic Truth



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

Pledged to the TRUTH which Father Andrew saw,
No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.

Volume V

MARCH, 1921

Number 8

Osteopathic Problems

Leon E. Page, D. O., Newport, Vt.

Our professional literature expresses various opinions concerning the present state of osteopathy and the dangers which beset it. Still more diverse opinions are expressed as to the best methods of remedying these unfavorable conditions. It is admitted that osteopathy is harassed by the oppression of the A.M.A. on the one hand and the efforts of the imitators on the other. But the policies recommended as curative for the evident pathology range from ignominious flight, to a stand to the last trench. Among the courses suggested are: joining forces with the imitators and undoing all that has been done to raise osteopathy to its present standard; others suggest that we raise the white flag to the medical forces and form a M.D.-D.O. partnership; while others, remembering the example of our founder, are willing to go ahead and let truth prevail.

Before much can be accomplished, some definite policy must be adopted which all will follow in a definite and orderly fashion. It is granted that all wish to see osteopathy become the dominant method of treatment in principle and as nearly so as possible in practice. Since this is the common wish, a definite line of procedure must be formed which shall enable each one to carry on the good work in the way he is best fitted to do it.

Two principle objects must be attained. (1) Osteopathy as a body of scientific principles must be formulated and put in permanent form. (2) Osteopathy as a practice must be made known to and supported by the public.

The first object is of tremendous importance. It is the duty of our research institutes to place osteopathy on a scientific footing which claims of imitators cannot steal, or fair scientific judgment ignore. The first step is to gather together all the proven scientific evidence which supports the osteopathic theory and label it definitely with the brand "Osteopathy." Evidence to be scientific must be free from error. A definite proof in the increase in phagocytosis for example, after some osteopathic procedure, say stimulation of the spleen or lymphatics would be a piece of scientific evidence far more valuable to osteopathy as a science than hundreds of case reports assembled from a variety of sources. We must support our research workers and provide every opportunity for them to carry on the labors which they are fitted to do, and to give encouragement to those who have the ability to enter this most important field of work. The hope of a better and broader osteopathy in the future is in research. The confusion of our imitators as well as our oppressors lies in the results obtained in our research laboratories in the next few years.

To promote osteopathy as a practice requires that four things be done. We must have good schools with proper educational standards, we must erect and maintain institutions for special fields of osteopathy, chiefly surgery, we must secure protective legislation, and finally we must secure public notice and favor for osteopathy.

The first three of these things are being done in a creditable manner. The educational standard of our colleges has reached a normal level. There is a certain standard of training above which it is unnecessary and economically hazardous to go and below which no school can ultimately survive. The medical standards are too high to be practical and the chiropractic standards are too low to continue for any length of time.

Hospitals are being erected as fast as competent men are found to carry on special varieties of work. These public institutions constitute one of the most valuable assets that the profession can obtain. They not only command the attention of the public but they constitute evidence of the highest character that osteopathy is an established science. Moreover, they are material assets that are permanent.

\$50,000.00 invested in a hospital, sanatorium or laboratory will do far more to establish osteopathy, to obtain independence and immunity from medical oppression, to distinguish osteopathy from its imitators, and to impress the public mind, than an equal sum of money expended in any other way for the advantage of the profession. Suppose an equal sum were spent for advertising in the public magazines along with automobiles, palm olive soap, and chiropractic. The ads at the very most will appear not more than six months and the sole benefit derived is the notice taken by a few people who make a habit of reading the ads a small percentage of whom will look up the

local osteopath. In a year at the most the investment has ceased to bring returns.

Contrast the ad with the hospital which is a public monument that will carry its dignified message to the world for a century. If there is need for money to carry on our work let it be invested in permanent form that shall at the same time be an advertisement of the most effective sort and also add to the material evidence that we exist. The power of the medical profession lies largely in their extensive institutions as the weakness of the imitators lies in their lack of them. No more effective program could be conceived and carried out than to place the spare money in institutions both for research and practice. But in the enthusiasm for more hospitals it must not be forgotten that there must be competent men to carry on the specialties which hospital work demands.

The legislative problems are being effectively met in the model bill which if passed in each state will prevent the encroachment on our rights by attempted medical measures.

Considerable confusion seems to exist both as to the necessity and proper means of acquainting the public with the merits of osteopathic treatment. There is no question as to the necessity of keeping osteopathy before the public but there is a very important question as to the best method. It must be constantly kept in mind that the fate of osteopathy is not in the hands of the public. From a business standpoint public approval is indispensable, but it is also a fact that recognition from a scientific source must be obtained sooner or later before the principles of osteopathy are presented from a source outside of our profession. Osteopathy as a scientific revolution in medicine cannot be destroyed or put aside. The osteopathic profession depends for its future life solely upon establishing beyond contradiction its relation to the principles of osteopathy. Suppose the Rockefeller Institute should "discover" by experiment that infections could be treated best by using manual methods of stimulating the body defenses without recourse to sera and vaccins. What would become of the osteopathic profession? While we are attracting the attention of the public to exceptional cures or considering minor health reforms by legislation let us not forget that with all the public approval we could possibly obtain by commercial

advertising a half a dozen medical research workers could take away the only reason why the osteopathic profession exists. It is a much more serious danger that the medical profession will steal our principles than that the chiropractors will steal our methods.

The main objects of osteopathic advertising should be to recruit students and to fill our institutions. Every possible measure should be undertaken to arouse an interest of prospective students who are fitted to become physicians. Public notices of the activities should impress the reader that osteopaths are scientific physicians, not merely hygiene enthusiasts, diet faddists, physical culture fiends, or a union of spine adjusters.

If we would preserve the name of osteopathy and reach a timely solution to our professional problems there must be unity of thought and action. United we stand, divided we fall. There are three possible courses of action. We may join with the other drugless cults to fight medicine, we may join with the medical forces and try to convert them to osteopathy, or we may remain as an independent profession.

It would be very easy to join with the chiropractors and their allies and they would be very glad of our distinguished company. But that would necessitate undoing the constructive work of the past 25 years and lowering our standards only to be compelled to raise them again. No true osteopath who knows anything about the early history of our profession or the vision of our founder would consider such a possibility.

An attempt to join with the medical forces would meet with prompt failure since if any connection were possible, osteopathy would be considered as a branch of medicine and its principles lost sight of until someone discovered them again.

The only logical course is to promote the interests of osteopathy and establish it as a complete system of healing. There are certain things that must be done which require the united efforts of the whole profession. First, research must be pushed to the limit that we may have a scientific basis. Second, the colleges must be supported financially and with students. Third, the practice of osteopathy must be protected by legislation. Fourth, the merits of osteopathy must be made known to the public. These enterprises call first

for money and support. Advertising should be confined to the colleges and institutions which themselves are the best ad for osteopathy.

Let each specialist perfect osteopathy in his particular field. Let those who have money use it where it will give the most lasting benefit. Let those who are of a literary disposition place osteopathy in proper form in books. Provide means for the research workers and equipment for the colleges. But let those who are inefficient or indifferent depart hence.

5,479 TREATMENTS GIVEN IN NEW YORK CLINIC

The New York Osteopathic Clinic for the past six years has been giving service to the poor. During the year 1920, five thousand four hundred and seventy-nine treatments were given. Sixty-six Osteopathic physicians well established in private practice have rendered this service free from all charge.

The Clinic charges a small fee within the limited means of those coming for treatment, but no one is refused help here on account of their inability to pay a fee. This policy cannot make the institution entirely self-supporting and therefore the Clinic appeals to you to contribute towards its maintenance.

It will be necessary to collect seven thousand dollars in addition to the fees charged to maintain this institution during the coming year.

The Clinic organization is incorporated under the laws of New York, and the financial affairs of the institution are controlled by the following men who generously give their services on the Board of Directors:

Mr. W. Strother Jones, President,
Mr. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Secretary,
Mr. Marcus Goodbody, Treasurer,
Mr. W. B. Blowers,
Mr. Philip Brasher,
Mr. Frank J. Parsons,
Mr. John T. Stanley,
Mr. Theodore E. Steinway,
Mr. John S. Sutphen.

The New York Osteopathic Clinic is licensed by the State Board of Charities and its general affairs are under the supervision of this Board. The endorsement of this Clinic by the State Board of Charities has been given for the past five years by an official yearly rating in Class "A" in all particulars.

You are cordially invited to visit the Clinic, 35 East 32nd Street, and

inspect the character and scope of its work.

The proposed New York Osteopathic Hospital will be the logical outgrowth of the New York Osteopathic Clinic. It will extend and perfect the usefulness of Osteopathy in public as well as private service. It will provide hospital care for those whose circumstances and illness can be managed best by hospital direction. It will serve in a field of endeavor not being covered by any other hospital in New York.

The Osteopathic profession is united in desire and purpose to have this hospital distinctly and strictly Osteopathic in its technical achievements and to have a model institution that will rank even higher than the New York Osteopathic Clinic in completeness and efficiency of service.

A Committee of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York is now at work on the problems of establishing this hospital. The Board of Directors of the Clinic is advising the Committee on all business matters involved in the undertaking. Money is now needed to enter into any business negotiations and it is essential to transact these before further progress can be made in this endeavor to be of service.

The Osteopathic Hospital Fund has been opened with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Depository. Already substantial sums have been contributed to this fund by members of the Osteopathic profession.

It is most urgent and desirable that all persons who wish and are able to assist in bringing about this hospital service by contributing to the Osteopathic Hospital Fund, do so at once by sending checks of any amount to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depository, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

MRS. ABBIE McL. TETER DEAD

Wife of Dr. F. B. Teter of Davenport, Washington

Mrs. Abbie McL. Teter, wife of Dr. F. B. Teter of Davenport, Wash., died at her home in Davenport on February 24th, after an illness of two years.

Mrs. Teter leaves five children and her husband.

Dr. Teter has been one of the staunch fighters for Osteopathy and a member of the state legislature for several terms.

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They (the M.D.'s) Get One By in Washington— Director of License

The following are some of the contents of the bills passed at this session of the Legislature.

HOUSE BILL NO. 11 OR THE GOVERNOR'S CODE.

Sec. 95. The Director of Licenses shall have charge and general supervision of the Department of Licenses, receive a salary of not to exceed five thousand dollars per annum, and have the power to appoint such clerical and other assistants as may be necessary to carry on the work of the department, to deputize one or more of such assistants to perform such duties in the name of the director as he may deem expedient, and to designate one assistant as chief clerk and secretary of the department.

Sec. 96. The Director of Licenses shall have the power, and it shall be his duty: To exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in, and required to be performed by, the board of accountancy of the State of Washington, the architects' board of examiners, the barber's examining board, the state board of chiropody, the state board of chiropractic examiners, the board of dental examiners, the board of drugless examiners of the State of Washington, the state embalmers' examining board, the board of medical examiners of the State of Washington, the state board of mining examiners, the nurses examining board, the state optometry board, the state board of pharmacy, and the state board of veterinary medical examiners, respectively, except the receiving of fees.

Sec. 97. The Director of Licenses shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to prescribe the respective forms of applications for examination of licenses, certificates of registration, certificates of competency, certificates of authority, and certificates of qualification to practice the respective professions, callings, and occupations requiring examination, and the respective forms of licenses, or certificates to be issued upon examination.

Sec. 98. The word "license" wherever used in the succeeding sections shall be held and construed to mean and include license, certificate of registration, certificate of qualification, certificate of competency, certificate

of authority, and any other instrument, by whatever name designated, authorizing the practice of a profession or calling, the carrying on of a business or occupation, or the doing of any act required by law to be authorized by the State.

Sec. 99. The Director of Licenses shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, from time to time, to fix such times and places for holding examinations of applicants for licenses as may be necessary and convenient, and to adopt general rules and regulations prescribing the method of conducting examinations. The Governor shall, from time to time, upon the request of the Director of Licenses, appoint examining committees to be composed of three persons possessing the qualifications provided by law to conduct examinations of applicants for licenses to practice their respective professions or callings for which licenses are required, which committees respectfully, shall prepare the necessary lists of examination questions, conduct the examinations, which may be either oral or written or partly oral and partly written, and make a file with the Director of License lists, signed by all the members of the committee conducting the examinations, showing the names and addresses of all applicants for licenses who have successfully passed the examination, and showing separately the names and addresses of the applicants who have failed to pass the examination, together with all examination questions and the written answers thereto submitted by the applicants. Each member of such committee shall receive \$10 per day for each day spent in conducting the examination and in going to and returning from the place of examination, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses.

Sec. 100. All applications for examinations for licenses shall be filed with the state treasurer on the next business day after the receipt of any such application and fee, to transmit the application, accompanied by his duplicate receipt for the fee, to the Department of Licenses, and to deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the proper funds the balance of monies received as advance fees for exami-

nations on hand at the close of the preceding business day, after making all corrections and refunding all overpayments and other sums authorized by law to be refunded.

Sec. 102. It shall be the duty of secretary of the Department of Licenses, on or before thirty days prior to the renewal date of any license which by law may be, or is required to be, renewed, to notify the holder of such license of such renewal date, the amount of the renewal fee required, and that such fee shall be paid to the state treasurer. Upon the next business day after the receipt of any such renewal fee, the state treasurer shall transmit his duplicate receipt therefor to the Department of Licenses, and, after making all corrections and refunding all overpayments, to deposit the balance remaining on hand at the close of the preceding business day in the state treasury to the credit of the proper funds. Upon receiving such duplicate treasurer's receipt, the secretary of the Department of License shall cause to be prepared the proper renewal certificate, signed by the Director of Licenses and attested by the secretary under the seal of the department, and issue the same to the licensee.

Sec. 103. Whenever there shall be filed with the Director of Licenses any complaint charging that the holder of any license has been guilty of any act or omission which by the provisions of the law under which the license was issued would warrant the revocation of his license, such complaint being verified in the manner provided by law, the Director of Licenses shall request the Governor to appoint, and the Governor shall appoint, two qualified practitioners of the profession or calling of the person charged, who with the Director shall constitute a committee to hear and determine the charges and, in cases the charges are sustained, to impose the penalty provided by law. The decision of any two members of such committee shall be the decision of the committee. The appointed members of such committee shall receive ten dollars per day for each day spent in the performance of their duties and in going to and returning from the place of hearing, and their actual and necessary traveling expenses.

Sec. 135. From and after the 31st day of March, 1921, the following offices, boards, commissions, bureaus, and department of the state government heretofore created by law shall be and hereby abolished, the barbers' examining board, state board of chiroprody, the state board of chiropractic examiners, the board of dental examiners, the board of drugless examiners of the State of Washington, the state embalmers' examining board, the state board of health, the state commissioner of health, the board of medical examiners of the State of Washington, the state medical aid board, the nurses' examining board, the state optometry board, the board of osteopathic examiners of the State of Washington, the state board of pharmacy, the state board of veterinary medical examiners.

Just what effect this bill will have on the profession remains to be seen. We are trusting it will work out to the advantage of all.

HOUSE ACT NO. 188.

Reciprocity Bill

Sec. 1. That section 17 of chapter 4 of the Laws of 1919 be amended to read as follows:

Section 17. Any person who holds

a license authorizing him to practice osteopathy from a board of medical examiners heretofore existing, under the provisions of any laws of this state, past or present, shall be entitled to practice osteopathy in this state as if issued under his act and any person who shall have been examined and licensed to practice osteopathy by a state board of osteopathic examiners of another state or the duly constituted authorities of another state authorized to issue licenses to practice osteopathy upon examination, shall be entitled to receive a license to practice osteopathy in this state upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars to the state treasurer and filing a copy of his license in such other state, duly certified by the authorities granting the license to be a full, true and correct copy thereof, and certifying also that the standard of requirements adopted by such authorities as provided by the law of such a state is equal to that provided for by provisions of this act: Provided, That no license shall issue to any person without examination, who has previously failed in an examination in this state: Provided, further, That all license herein mentioned may be revoked for unprofessional conduct, in the same manner and upon the same grounds as if issued under this act: Provided,

further, That the term Osteopathy, as used in this act, shall be held to be the practice and procedure as taught and recognized by the regular colleges of osteopathy: Provided, further, That no one shall be permitted to practice surgery who has not a license therefor. —Bulletin W. O. A.

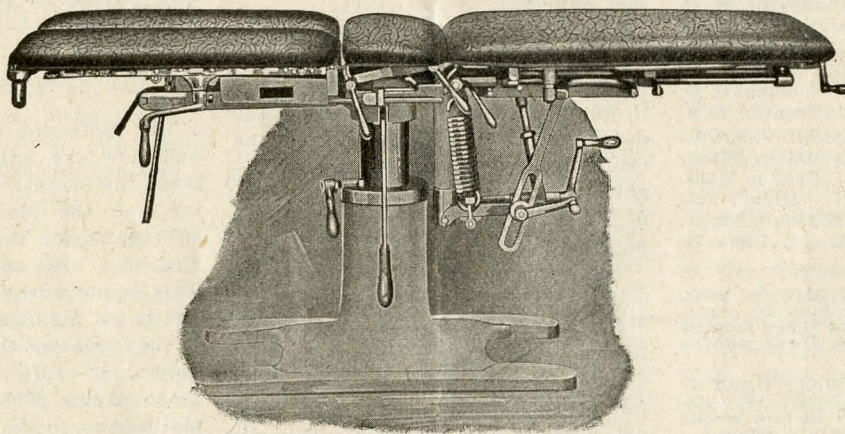
WASHINGTON WANTS MORE D.O.'S

Dr. A. B. Ford, president of the Washington Osteopathic Association, has appointed the Board of Osteopathic Examiners with Dr. W. T. Thomas of Tacoma, secretary, as a committee to encourage D. O.'s to locate in Washington.

Reciprocity may be had with all other states having equal requirements.

The Michigan association is making a strong effort to kill the hang-nails bill, which is now up before the legislature.

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Osteopathic Truth

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ADVERTISING RATES

Advertising rates will be submitted upon application to the Business Office in Chicago.

MARCH, 1921

There is a duty to the living more important than any charity to the dead.—Works of Edgar Allen Poe.

Shall We Spend \$50,000 for Advertising and Let the Massachusetts College Die, or ___?

Dr. Still Said, "Do Something"

We are not against the national advertising campaign, we are for it, but the great question is "Shall the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy die?"

College in Danger.

The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy in Boston today is in grave danger of dying.

The college is what would be called a private owned concern, but one in which we are vitally interested as a profession for its output will either enhance or detract from our work. What shall that product be?

The college is what would be called a going concern with an established record, well known and with great future possibilities. It can be purchased, a hospital added, and made into a most creditable osteopathic institution located at a strategic position. Shall we continue the work?

The college would have the support of New England, part of New York, and a part of Canada if it were entirely osteopathic in its control, management and spirit. Shall we foster that support?

The college and hospital located in Boston would be a bulwark for the profession in the East, and ere long it would become the nucleus for the development of enthusiasm and the center from which educational propaganda would emanate for that section of the country. Shall we develop the pace setter?

The college and hospital would be a business getter for all within hundreds of miles. We would suggest that in this hospital there be a sanitarium division where patients might come for osteopathic adjustive care only, not surgery nor obstetrics. This division would attract people from all New England and their return home would boost osteopathy and the osteopathic physicians. Shall we aid the patient to get the best treatment in the world?

The Problem.

The problem would seem to be a large one but in reality it is not so great as the first glance would indicate.

First, we would acquire the charter for the college.

Second, we would assume the bond issue of \$20,000.

Third, create a fund to build a sanitarium-hospital in connection with the college.

Fourth, to insure the college being run from a truly osteopathic basis we would ask for the amendment of the by-laws of the A.O.A. to enable the Department of Education to operate this and all other colleges and allied sanatoria-hospitals. (Same as proposed last year.)

Fifth, the provision for a paid faculty.

Sixth, an aggressive campaign for students and for patients in the sanitarium division of the hospital.

The Solution.

A riddle is not hard to solve if there is a sufficient reward at the completion of the task.

The Chicago College of Osteopathy and its allied hospital are paying running expenses. Prospects for a large class next Fall are very bright. The hospital is full and a waiting list is maintained. Larger quarters must be provided for the college by September and the hospital should be enlarged.

The profession of Chicago, Illinois, and now the adjoining States have made the success possible. The building and the block of ground cost \$130,000.00 and the equipment is carried at a little more than \$16,000.00. This is not entirely financed but the end is not far distant.

The Chicago College is being financed by Life Members, who are those paying \$500.00 (in cash or installments) to the general funds, and Contributing Members who are paying \$100.

There are two ways to raise money to finance the Massachusetts College which would be within our easy reach. First, to organize similar to the Chicago College with Life, and Contributing Members, and second, by the budget system.

Budget System.

A budget system would work most admirably and it is the one which seems to be desired by those with

whom we have talked about the matter.

By giving the Department of Education the power to own and manage colleges and allied sanatoria-hospitals we have wished upon them the task of amalgamating all our colleges and hospitals. This naturally would require a rather large sum of money to provide a full time paid faculty for each, and considering that each school and hospital is paying all other running expenses, they would have to pay for the buildings and grounds.

The budget system would care for this by considering the possible expense of all colleges combined and the possible income, and a sufficient amount to pay upon the purchase price of the property to retire the indebtedness within a reasonable length of time. This amount would then be divided equally among the members of the A.O.A., which amount, by the way, would amount to about \$25 or \$30 a year for each member, if the Department of Education took over all seven colleges and allied hospitals now.

Would you be willing to pay \$30 a year to put all our colleges and allied hospitals upon a sure financial basis with a full time paid faculty in each?

Problem No. 1

Problem number one is the acquiring of the present charter of the Massachusetts College. The man who owns it will sell at a reasonable figure rather than see the college go to seed. A new charter cannot be obtained easily owing to the Massachusetts law relative to the same. We would need \$20,000 to secure the charter.

Problem No. 2

Some years ago a bond issue of \$20,000 was floated to put the institution on its feet and to purchase new equipment. No money would be required at the present moment as none of these bonds are due. The bonds would have to be assumed and the interest paid. Even at that we will say we need \$20,000.

Problem No. 3

Boston should have a well equipped college and allied sanatorium-hospital in order that from the advertising standpoint it would be worth while. The best results can only be obtained with good equipment. A fifty-bed sanatorium-hospital and a college to accommodate 500 students would cost at least \$100,000, and perhaps more, but for our purpose we will call it \$100,000.

Problem No. 4

The amending of the By-Laws of the A.O.A. to create a real Department of Education with the power to buy, accept, or in any way acquire, and operate for the advancement of Osteopathy, colleges and allied sanatoria-hospitals will be a matter for the House of Delegates to decide, but what you as a member of the association tell your delegates will mean a great deal. It would be well to talk over the matter, study it out from all angles, and above all study the amendment and its meaning. Then a word to your delegates will mean the adherence to the wishes of the majority of our members.

At the present time the rank and file of our great profession care nothing about the colleges. They are not enthusiastically recommending to eligible young men and women the study and practice of Osteopathy. Why? How can they be interested?

Jealous factions fight for the control and management of our colleges. Most of these factions fight only for the control in order that they may practice everything except real Osteopathy.

The amalgamation of our colleges under the Department of Education of the A.O.A. and the placing of those colleges upon a strictly business basis with a paid faculty would eliminate these jealous wrangles, and with the one standard of the "Platform" written by Dr. A. T. Still himself to guide and govern all actions, there would be no reason for anything but united action for Osteopathy.

As each member of the A.O.A. under the budget system becomes a stockholder in fact in each and every one of our colleges and allied sanatoria-hospitals, and interested from the financial standpoint he becomes a worker. Results count, so with all the schools practically teaching the same thing the graduates would go out into the field trained alike, and with a similar training the patients would receive better treatments. Enthusiasm would follow and all our institutions would flourish.

The A. T. Still Research Institute would become a working factor instead of a sleeping one, in that it must conduct a Teacher's Conference and a Teacher's Training School where the teacher's of all the schools would be taught how to teach the students. Circuit clinics could be established over the country similar to the one conducted by the Western Osteopathic Association with lecturers from the

Research Institute. Imagine the enthusiasm this would create among the members when they receive hot-off-the-bat the latest from the Institute. A post-graduate course would be brought to the very office, and why not, for these lecturers and teachers would be our employees.

You may ask where is there a man capable of directing and handling this seemingly large task. The Chicago College is training just such a man—the dean. He would be excellent timber for the job, and he is big enough to handle it.

No task is too big for us.

Problem No. 5

The provision of a full time paid faculty in all seven colleges and the Teacher's Training College would require some 90 to 100 people.

The Massachusetts College would require at least eleven or twelve members of the faculty with several student assistants for the laboratories.

Getting the members of the faculty would not be so difficult as would the money to pay them.

The members of the faculty would, beside teaching in the college, compose the staff of the sanatorium division of the hospital and all fees collected from the patients would go into the general treasury. Operating fees of the surgeons would also go into the general treasury, with the exception of private operations done by other than staff members.

By the creation of such a staff the members of same would practically pay their own salaries. What small amounts remain would be paid from the financing methods.

By the creation of such a staff we are also providing in at least seven strategic positions over the country a well equipped machine for diagnosis and treatment. The laboratory men and teachers would dove-tail into the scheme nicely making a composite whole which would set a pace hard for our contemporaries to follow.

To make it worth while for an individual to give their time in teaching and as a member of the sanatorium staff, we would pay them a stated salary and a commission over a certain amount earned in the care of patients in the sanatorium-hospital. This would enable the Department of Education to secure the services of the best available teachers.

Problem No. 6

An aggressive campaign we all believe should be conducted to interest students in our colleges, but to be

candid why should we pay good money in a national advertising campaign which will increase the dividends of any stock owned school. Those earned dividends should accrue to the benefit of all the other schools.

\$50,000 spent in advertising each year would return much more than that same amount in students. This \$50,000 could be cared for easily through the budget system of financing our amalgamated colleges and allied sanatoria-hospitals, and before many years the members of the A.O.A. would be paying nothing, but at the same time they would each be a stockholder in a more than a million dollar concern.

College agent concerns make it a business to furnish lists of high school graduates and these may be obtained for a small sum. These lists readily available run into the hundred thousand names and would form the basis for a direct advertising campaign.

The Society for the Advancement of Osteopathy is excellent in its object but imagine the national office of the Department of Education of the A.O.A. located in Chicago, we will say, in direct touch with 100,000 students who will graduate from our high school next June. During the months of June, July, and August, they could send them several pieces of literature about our schools, and with all our colleges teaching alike they could choose the one nearest to their home. The local osteopathic physician would be most enthusiastic in his endorsement because of the fact that one college would be just as good as the other. After a time the public would come to realize the same thing.

How long do you think it would take us to knock the allopathic and imitation colleges in the head?

Another thing, if each school were aggressively seeking students and mailing catalogues, etc., to this list of students it would mean a cost seven times greater than if handled from the one source—The Department of Education of the A.O.A.

The Massachusetts college needs then about \$7,000 for advertising purposes during the next year.

Total Needs

We have interwoven the possibilities of the amalgamation of our colleges and allied sanatoria-hospitals with the needs of the Massachusetts college, but we will now summarize what is needed to put this college where it should be.

To buy the charter.....\$ 20,000
To retire bonds..... 20,000

To buy building..... 100,000
Faculty 24,000
College Expenses 15,000
Advertising 7,000
Hospital Expenses 35,000

\$221,000

Estimated Receipts

200 Students\$ 36,000
Clinics, etc. 5,000
Sanatorium Treatments 20,000
Hospital 40,000

\$101,000

Balance Needed\$120,000

To make the amount large enough to care for contingencies we will say we need \$200,000 to put this institution on its feet as a going concern.

"The More You Talk, the Less You Say—Do Something," Says Dr. Still

Dr. Still's saying is "pat" upon this situation and although this college has not been a bright and shining light in the past it can be made one when it is taken out of the jealous faction class.

Dr. Still says, "Do Something," so here goes.

I, Earl J. Drinkall, will change my present subscription from \$100 to \$500 which will purchase a Life Membership in the college corporation.

We will organize along the same plan as the Chicago College but without Active Members. With a paid faculty this class of membership will not be needed.

Contributing Memberships will be issued to those who give \$100.

Associate Memberships will be issued to those who give \$50.

Life Members shall have the power to elect the Board of Regents who shall work in conjunction with the Department of Education. They shall also receive 20% discount upon all sanatorium and hospital bills and a 10% discount for the members of their immediate family.

Contributing Members shall receive a 10% discount upon all sanatorium and hospital bills and a 5% discount for members of their immediate family.

Associate Members shall receive 5% discount upon all sanatorium and hospital bills.

Contributions below \$50 will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

When the Department of Education takes over all the colleges provision will be made for those who have con-

tributed. It would be well to give those doctors who have Life Memberships in the Chicago or Massachusetts College corporation a Life Membership in the A.O.A., and those patients and friends who hold Life Memberships to be transferred to a Life Membership in the Osteopathic Service League. Contributing and Associate Members will be cared for in a suitable manner.

We need \$200,000.

Only 500 Life Memberships.

Pay all you can and as fast as you can.

It will help all the colleges.

SHALL THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE DIE?

"DO SOMETHING."

Send your first check and pledge to Dr. E. J. Drinkall, Editor "O.T." 1421 Morse Ave., Chicago.

"DO SOMETHING."

NEW YORK OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY HELD A WONDERFUL MEETING ON FEBRUARY 19th

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health of New York City, Addressed the Meeting on "Health And Housing"

The February meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York was a red letter one, having as their chief speaker, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the Commissioner of Health of the City of New York, who spoke on the subject of "Health and Housing."

We received a clipping of one of the New York papers the other day giving the picture of Dr. Copeland, stopping hiccoughs by pressing upon the fifth cervical nerve. Dr. Copeland is a Homeopath by the way and it seems someone was stealing osteopathy.

Dr. L. Van H. Gerdine, addressed the Association using as his subject "The Osteopathic Study of 875 Cases of Mental Disorders."

Dr. Ralph H. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y., the member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, spoke on the subject of "Licensing of the Osteopathy."

New York is doing some wonderful work.

The D. O.'s of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland will meet the latter part of April in New York City to form an association along the line of the New England Osteopathic Association.

We wish them well.

Help Buy the Massachusetts College

Twenty Thousand is needed to start this college to a more substantial Osteopathic foundation. When the charter is purchased from the M. D. who now owns it, the school will be placed under the management of the Educational Department of the A. O. A.

The purpose of this campaign is to purchase the charter of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy from the MD who now owns it, and then to present it to the Educational Department of the AOA who shall manage and conduct the college for the advancement of Osteopathy. This college will thereby become a college owned by the profession in fact. There is a bonded indebtedness against the college which we believe the college with the proper professional backing behind it will be able to pay from earnings, or otherwise if the Educational Department chooses.

Let us put this school on the proper basis — Osteopathically Owned and Controlled.

Send your pledges (not checks) to Dr. E. J. Drinkall, 1421 Morse Ave., Chicago (Osteopathic Truth).

JOIN US

New York Osteopathic Assn.....	\$500
The Loyal Twelve.....	500
New England Osteopathic Assn...	150
Earl J. Drinkall.....	100
George W. Goode.....	100
J. Oliver Sartwell.....	100
W. Arthur Smith.....	100
Helen G. Sheehan.....	100
Geo. W. Reid.....	100
C. O. Fogg.....	100
R. K. Smith.....	100
H. H. Pentz.....	100
W. W. Fessenden.....	100
Elizabeth F. Kelley.....	100
Charles Grapek.....	100
Peter J. Wright.....	100
C. L. Watson.....	100
M. B. Barstow.....	100
Charlotte Richmond.....	100
Ralph A. Manning.....	100
Harry J. Olmstead.....	100
Mark Shrum.....	100
Francis A. Cave.....	100
R. K. Smith (total \$200).....	100
C. W. Bruninghaus.....	100
Earl Scamman.....	100
Frances Graves.....	100
Anna L. Hicks.....	100
Lizzie Osgood.....	100
Anna Slack, 146 Westminster, Providence, R. I.....	100
Agnes Fraser.....	100
Providence, R. I.....	100
George Bridges, 146 Westminster, H. F. Collier.....	100

C. D. Thore.....	100	H. B. Rowe.....	10
M. T. Mayes.....	100	C. D. Mott.....	10
W. C. Bryant.....	100	Bozo Club M. C. O.....	10
D. W. Coburn.....	100	W. C. Dawes, Bozeman, Mont....	10
C. G. Hatch.....	100	P. Everett.....	10
B. F. Riley.....	100	T. O. Monteith.....	10
Allan A. Fehr.....	100	Burnsinsky.....	10
E. W. Carter.....	100	Granville Shibles.....	10
Maude Williams.....	100	C. Downing.....	10
A. Tinkham, Paid.....	100	D. Wing.....	10
S. C. McLaughlin.....	100	C. W. Wood.....	10
G. F. Muntz.....	100	M. W. Brunner.....	10
M. Demerais.....	100	Mrs. E. T. Walker.....	10
A. E. Were, Albany, N. Y.....	100	Mrs. A. Luther.....	10
Senior Class M. C. O.....	100	W. B. Meacham, Paid, gift from friend.....	5
Freshman Class.....	100	Dr. E. C. Elderkin, Paid.....	5
K. P. D. Field Members.....	100	Dr. Lottie D. Faul.....	5
Alice A. Robison, Springfield, Mass. (\$100 Bond).....	110	C. A. Vinnedge.....	5
Dr. F. W. Wetmore, Paid.....	\$100	M. L. Hartwell.....	2
Dr. Lizzie E. Osgood, Pittsfield.....	\$100	F. E. Moore.....	2
A. J. Boucher.....	50	George R. Boston, Newton, N. J.	2
I. T. S.....	50		
K. P. D.....	50		
P. S. G.....	50		
Sophomore Class.....	50		
L. Plaisted, Leominster, Mass....	50		
M. K. Cole.....	50		
A. H. Paul, Bridgeport, Conn....	50		
F. C. Nelson.....	50		
A. P. Watson, Lawrence.....	50		
Junior Class.....	25		
O. Gossett.....	25		
R. Humphries, Paid.....	25		
H. L. Pease, Putnam, Conn.....	25		
A. B. Ames.....	25		
E. Heath Clark.....	25		
W. B. Meacham.....	25		
L. M. Dibble.....	25		
C. A. Lindquist.....	25		
The Emseco.....	25		
M. P. Reid, Newton, Mass.....	20		
Helen King.....	20		
E. L. Meader.....	20		
F. C. Heney.....	20		
W. M. Kingman.....	20		
W. Lindquist.....	20		
Dr. Lancaster.....	20		
Dr. Greenwood.....	20		
C. W. Estey, Westfield, Mass....	20		
G. W. Estey, Attleboro, Mass....	20		
M. Pease.....	15		
Edgar S. Comstock, Secretary Chicago College.....	10		
Laura Meader.....	10		
S. L. Gants, Prov., R. I.....	10		
T. A. Darling.....	10		
M. B. Johnson.....	10		
J. M. Winslow.....	10		

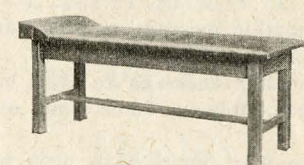
PRICE \$1.10 IN U.S.A. "THERAPHONE"
FOREIGN \$1.20
DELIVERED



New Standard Clear-Voice Whispering Mouthpiece is unequalled for Privacy, Hygiene, Distinctness, High Power, Durability and Beauty. Transmits voice over troubled lines like magic. Saves time and energy; a boon to the busy man. Fits any phone. Check or C. O. D. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The Evolution Phone Co., Inc.
48 T Greenwich Avenue
New York City

Equipment of Quality is a Profitable Investment



Style 2250 Table

The Allison Tables are substantially made, nicely finished and give good satisfaction.

Several designs are shown in Supplement A-1 which will be sent on request. Ask your dealer for Allison Equipment.

W. D. ALLISON CO.
Manufacturers
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INDIANAPOLIS : : INDIANA

DR. S. J. FRYETTE OF MADISON DIED FEBRUARY 21

Father of Dr. H. H. Fryette of Chicago

Dr. S. J. Fryette of Madison, Wis., one of the pioneers in Osteopathy, and the father of Dr. H. H. Fryette of Chicago, died at his residence in Madison on February 21st, of pernicious anemia.

Dr. S. J. Fryette was born in Huwilton, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1848. Dr. Fryette was a druggist before studying Osteopathy. He began his studies at 52 years of age and graduated from Kirksville in 1900.

Dr. Fryette belongs to the "Simon Pure" group and his hard work netted him a large practice. He has been in excellent health until about a year ago when the condition from which he died began. Dr. Fryette has helped in many a legislative battle in Wisconsin.

Dr. Fryette was 72 years of age at his death, and is survived by his wife, one son, and three daughters.

"WALDO THE WONDER OF THE WEST"

Osteopathy.

Osteopathic organization.

Osteopathic efficiency.

The message by Waldo.

Our National President.

To the public.

To the profession.

In Western "Circuit" Clinic, traveling about 4,403 miles.

During a period of six weeks at a cost of \$503.70 (traveling expenses).

At a loss to Dr. Waldo's practice of \$10,000.

Osteopathic message to 27 societies.

Osteopathic message to 850 osteopaths.

Osteopathic message to 5600 adults in public assemblies.

Osteopathic message to 2200 business men, Rotary, Lions and other Clubs.

Osteopathic message to 5000 high school students.

Osteopathic message through 330 dailies.

Osteopathic message through 2,327 newspapers.

Osteopathic message to 8,080,409 people.

Osteopathic publicity, 1600 inches of reading matter.

Cost of publicity would be \$6920.00.

Did it pay?

Yes, it paid, and it will pay and the profession will never reach the time

when it can say that the influence of Dr. Waldo's self-sacrificing trip is not being felt on prospective students, the health of the general public, the prosperity of the individual practitioner and the progress of our science. Did you do your part? T. J. RUDDY, Chairman of Publicity A.O.A.

DR. ASA WILLARD WANTS CLINIC REPORTS

Dr. F. E. Dayton, Chairman of the Bureau of Clinics of the A.O.A. Sends Out the Call

Dr. F. E. Dayton, chairman of the Bureau of Clinics under the Department of Public Affairs has sent out a call for reports of every kind of clinic held during the past year. These reports are to be incorporated by Dr. Asa Willard in his report as chairman of the Department of Public Affairs.

You will confer a very great favor upon both doctors by sending them a report as soon as possible. Suggestions for making the work of the Bureau better will also be appreciated.

DR. JANE B. W. HALL DELIVERS HER OWN SON

Dr. Jane B. W. Hall of Caribou, Me., could not wait for her associate to come and assist her at the birthday party, so Winslow Wilson Hall came into the world on January 7th, with his own mother as the obstetrician.

Dr. Hall will sign her own son's birth certificate.

DR. F. E. DAYTON ADDRESSES BINGHAMTON (N.Y.) D.O.'s

Osteopaths Listen to Lecture by Dr. Dayton of Michigan

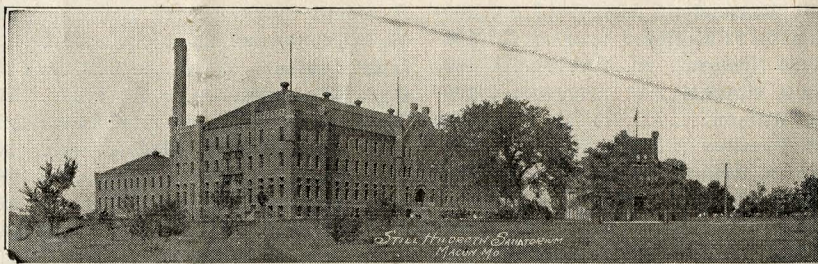
The osteopaths of this city last evening entertained Dr. F. E. Dayton of Escanaba, Mich., chairman of the Bureau of Clinics in the department of public affairs of the American Osteopathic Association.

Various special subjects were discussed, including ear, nose and throat work, Sacro-Iliac strains, Osteopathic technique, and the value of rest and relaxation.

Dr. Dayton gave a talk on the reduction of Sacro-Iliac lesions under anaesthesia. His presentation of the subject in this form emphasized the value to the patient of this osteopathic procedure. The correction of this lesion, which is so frequently caused by slips, falls on the sidewalk, and occasionally from lifting heavy loads when the body is not equally balanced, resulting in strain, producing that discomfort variously diagnosed as sciatic neuritis or rheumatism in various forms, he said. Dr. Dayton showed by demonstration that the usual accompaniment of pain can be eliminated by this procedure.

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Dayton for his courtesy and the hope was expressed that similar meetings may be held regularly.—Binghamton Press, Jan. 13.

CLEVELAND IN JULY



Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Sanatorium

MACON, MISSOURI

DEDICATED TO THE CURE OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES

Address All Communications
to the Above Institution.

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.
Superintendent

THE SOUTHWESTERN OSTEOPATHIC SANITARIUM PUTS OUT EXCELLENT BULLETIN

Dr. H. M. Ireland is Added to the Staff

The Bulletin just put out by the Southwestern Osteopathic Sanitarium of Blackwell, Oklahoma, contains a resume of answers to the letters sent out about fee-splitting. It is quite evident that the majority of the profession are against fee-splitting and would rather have real good Osteopathy delivered to the patient referred by them to another or to an institution, than the splitting of the fee.

We are glad to note that Dr. H. M. Ireland formerly of the faculty of the Des Moines Still College is now head of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the S. O. S. The institution is fortunate in securing the services of such a high class man.

We bid them success.

"Some who are 'called' to be surgeons merely heard a buzzer."

"The medical doctors are afraid to tell anyone he is going to die, he might call in an Osteopath and live."

—Waldo.

EASTERN IDAHO OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY MET AT POCATELLO, MARCH 23rd

Dr. W. Curtis Brigham the Main Speaker

The Eastern Idaho Osteopathic Society met on March 23rd, at the office of Dr. Vern M. Bodmer in Pocatello, with Dr. W. Curtis Brigham, professor of surgery at the C. O. P. & S. of Los Angeles, as the main speaker and guest of honor. Dr. Brigham was the second speaker on the Western Circuit.

The afternoon was given over to clinical examinations by Dr. Brigham. Some of the patients in for examination travelled a distance of 100 miles, and were brought by Dr. Aupperle of Idaho Falls.

Dr. Brigham gave an interesting talk on "Differential Diagnosis and Blood Transfusion."

A banquet was served at the Hotel Bannock at which a round table discussion took place.

The members present were: Dr. A. E. Johnson, Rupert, president of the society; Drs. Glen I. Noe, Julia A. Weiters, Andrew McCaulley and wife, Geo. A. Aupperle, wife, and son, of

Idaho Falls, Dr. A. H. McFarland of Blackfoot, Dr. Grace J. Parker, secretary and treasurer, and Dr. Vern M. Bodmer and wife, of Pocatello.

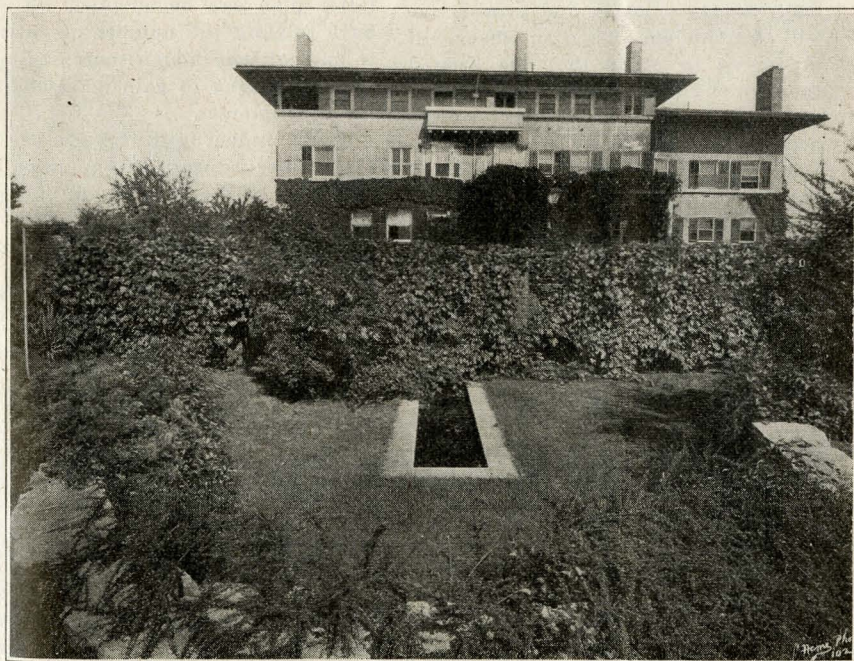
DR. ROBERTA WIMER-FORD WRITES FICTION

The Doctor Gets Her Picture in the Seattle Daily Times

Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford of Seattle was given the honor of a nice picture reproduction in the Seattle Daily Times of January 3rd. The item under the picture stated that Dr. Ford is active in women's club work and also finds time to write fiction which has been published in various magazines. She also contributes articles frequently to osteopathic publications. She represented the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs at the last three biennial conventions of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is treasurer of the National Women's Osteopathic Association and is president of the King County Women's Osteopathic Club.

A most excellent osteopathic write-up we would say.

CLEVELAND IN JULY



Right
Environment
to Recover
Health

It is really a rare privilege to regain health in this beautiful Sanitarium. Some call it "The House of Smiles and Good Cheer," while others say it is "a haven of rest." But the main point is, our Milk Diet plan of treatment gets results which are usually quickly accomplished and are of gratifying permanence. The rates, including the doctors' services, are moderate. Personal direction of Drs. F. E. & H. C. P. Moore.

The Moore Sanitarium

Office 908 Selling Building
PORTLAND : OREGON

LAW TO PUNISH OFFICIALS DIS- REGARDING PERSONAL RIGHTS

**Senator Wm. E. Borah Introduces a
Bill to Safeguard the Right of
Free Speech, Press and Assem-
blage as Guaranteed by
Constitution**

DECISION HANDED DOWN BY FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

**Arrests and Search of Premises With-
out a Warrant Illegal, and Testi-
mony so Obtained Cannot be Used
in a Trial—Brutality Practiced by
Officials Toward Citizens.**

Senator Borah, of Idaho, has introduced in the Senate a bill proposing fines, imprisonment and removal from office of any federal official found guilty unlawfully trespassing on the right of free speech, free press and assemblage granted by the constitution.

It is stated that in drafting this bill Senator Borah had the advice and assistance of lawyers, some of them formerly connected with the Department of Justice. In introducing his bill, Senator Borah said:

"The civil rights of the private citizen have of late often been challenged and many times wholly denied. This condition has been on the increase for the last quarter of a century. More and more there has been a disregard of the great guarantees of the federal constitution so far as the rights of the private citizen are concerned. The facts in support of this judgment are at hand and overwhelming. Men in authority, officers and their agents, have made arrests without warrant, broken into private dwellings without authority, and practiced brutality toward citizens guilty of no offense.

"I do not think we get anywhere, however, by merely criticizing particular individuals or by denouncing for a day a particular public officer. In fact, when such practices have become ingrained in our system, no particular officer is individually responsible. The situation deserves general consideration and permanent treatment.

"I have therefore introduced this bill, which is designed to protect the private citizen in his constitutional rights particularly against the arbitrary and lawless acts of public officers.

"There is no one whose duty it is to be more scrupulous of the obligations of the constitution or more re-

gardful of the constitutional rights of the citizen than the officer entrusted for a brief season with great authority.

"Lawlessness among those whose duty it is to enforce and uphold the law breeds lawlessness, and not only that, it begets distrust of and disaffection for the government itself among the people generally. A high and sincere regard for law, a profound respect for our constitution must begin with those who are entrusted with the execution of the law.

"Obedience to the law is the pillar upon which free institution rest. When this spirit of obedience is broken down, law itself becomes in a sense mockery."

The need for the law proposed by Senator Borah is urgent, and we want every member of the American Medical Liberty League and every friend of constitutional law and freedom to write Hon. Wm. E. Borah, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., and express approval of the bill. Do this NOW. We are living in the eternal Now, not yesterday or tomorrow.

The passage of such a bill by Congress will presage the passage of similar laws by the states. Then we will not have the spectacle of a so-called health officer robbing a citizen of freedom upon a pretext which is untrue and absurd. Such cases as those of Typhoid Mary, Mrs. Barmore and many others existing and prospective will be unknown. Then an officer will be forced to prove that the ground upon which he interferes with the freedom of the citizen is correct. At the present time the value of vaccination and injections of serums as prophylactics or curatives has never been declared by any court. Cases taken to court have been sidestepped. With laws like that proposed by Senator Borah these questions of fact and theory can be brought to a show-down.

* * * *

—The Truth Teller, March 7.

DR. DAYTON B. HOLCOMB LOCATES IN PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Dr. Dayton B. Holcomb has announced the opening of his office and X-ray laboratory at 745 N. Los Robles avenue, Pasadena, Calif., where he will specialize in Glenard's Disease, and the resulting autotoxicosis, gastro-intestinal, kidney and cardio-vascular conditions. Dr. Holcomb will devote time to diagnoses.

Dr. Holcomb recently removed from Chicago.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHI- CAGO COLLEGE OF OSTEOP- ATHY CORPORATION

The annual meeting of the Chicago College of Osteopathy was held in the college assembly room on Thursday evening, March 10. A good sized representation of the corporate members were present and much interest was manifested.

The annual reports of the dean, the superintendent of the hospital, the secretary, the treasurer and the women's auxiliary all showed very substantial and satisfactory gains during the past year.

The dean's report showed that the college was running to the very limit of its capacity, the class of work given was of a very high standard and constantly improving, the quality of the students was of the highest type, and that we had come to the point where one of two plans must be adopted; namely, (a) limit our student body to its present number and be very much more selective in the quality of the students we keep, dismissing those who were not doing the very best kind of work and thus making room for those who were anxiously awaiting opportunity to get into our college, or (b) increase our capacity by building additional laboratory and class room space. Until the latter plan can be adopted, we shall have to limit the number of entrants to our college, though there are many who are trying to gain admission for the next quarter.

Every student in the college has had his or her educational qualifications examined by the Department of Registration and Education of the State of Illinois, and absolutely no student is admitted unless qualified by this department. State inspectors from New York, Illinois, California and Minnesota, have inspected the college within the past month and all have accepted our work. Our books and records are open to the inspection of any member of the Osteopathic profession and we shall take pleasure and pride in explaining our system.

The report of the superintendent of the hospital shows the hospital to be running to full capacity and that there is a waiting list all the time. Many improvements in the equipment of the hospital have been made during the past year and the work is going on better than ever before. Early this year Miss Anna Jones, our superintendent, resigned to take up other work and we were very fortunate in

getting Mrs. Laura Pierson Pennington, formerly with the Knoxville (Tennessee) General Hospital as its superintendent for eight years. Under her supervision the work is steadily improving.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports showed the work that had been done during the past year, which was very gratifying, and also that both the college and the hospital had more than paid their running expenses. The policy of the corporation is to make the Chicago College and the Hospital of the very highest standards possible, to improve our laboratory facilities, to increase the scope of our clinics, to better our teaching force, and to make our institutions of as high grade as any in the country.

The report of the Women's Auxiliary showed the wonderful work these lay-women have been doing for our college and hospital. During the year they held a rummage sale at which they cleared over \$1,050.00, and a bazaar in the Fine Arts Building on Michigan boulevard, at which nearly \$4,000.00 was cleared. This organization has given the college about \$1,200.00 during this year for equipment for the physics laboratory, class room chairs and library books. Nearly \$2,300.00 was given to the hospital

in the way of supplies, added equipment for the surgical department, the obstetrical department and the kitchen and dining room, besides meeting every month to mend and make hospital garments for every department. This organization in its enthusiastic support of our professional institutions, is setting an example that might well be emulated by a great many members of our profession who do little or nothing for like institutions.

At the election of trustees, in which all life and active members had a voice by means of voting by mail, Dr. H. H. Fryette was elected to fill out an unexpired term until March, 1924, Mr. A. M. Clement and Dr. S. V. Robuck to March, 1925, and Mr. Perry S. Patterson and Dr. E. S. Comstock to March, 1926.

The officers who were elected were: President, Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter; Vice-President, Dr. Jessie O'Connor; Secretary, Dr. E. S. Comstock; Treasurer, Dr. Fred Bischoff.

The following are the members of the board of trustees for the year 1921-1922:

Representing the Life and Active Membership: Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter, Dr. Jessie O'Connor, Dr. E. S. Comstock, Dr. Fred Bischoff, Dr. O. C.

Foreman, Dr. J. Deason, Dr. H. H. Fryette, Mr. A. M. Clement, Dr. S. V. Robuck and Mr. Perry S. Patterson.

Representing the Illinois Osteopathic Association: Dr. C. P. McConnell, Dr. C. E. Medaris, Dr. Hal W. Shain, Dr. James M. Fraser and Dr. C. E. Tilley.

Dean Jerome H. Raymond is a member exofficio.

THE FEBRUARY MEETING OF THE BOSTON OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY
February 21st.

PROGRAM.

Applied Euthenics—Dr. Dale S. Atwood, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Investigation of Changes in the Muscles, Nerves and Viscera by Electrical Methods—Dr. L. R. Whitaker, Boston, Mass.

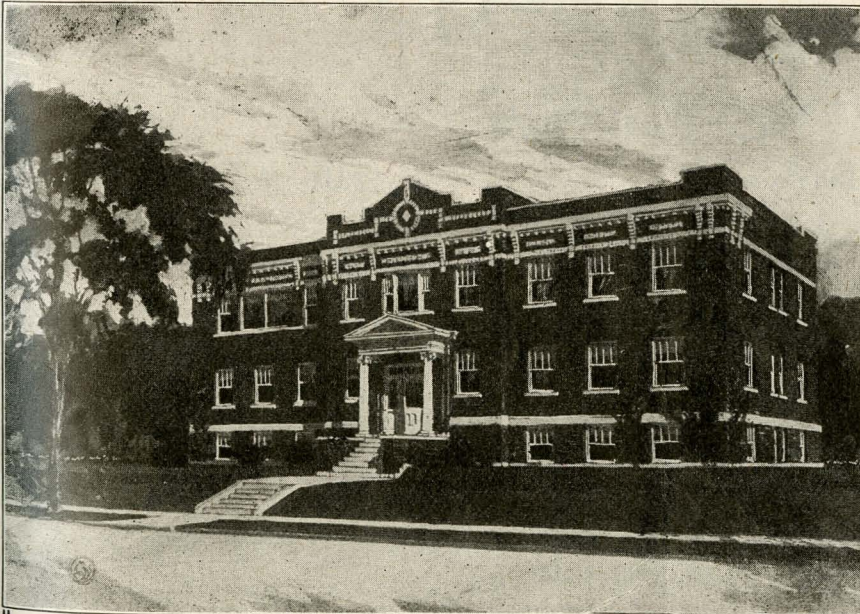
Lecture on Nervous Mental Diseases—Dr. L. Von H. Gerdine, Macon, Mo.

Massachusetts College of Osteopathy from a Layman's Point of View—Mrs. Robertson.

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Kirkville, Missouri

The Laughlin Hospital of Kirkville, Missouri, has just been completed and is now ready for your patronage. The hospital, which was built at a cost of over \$50,000, is a modern fireproof structure of forty-two rooms. Thirty-five of these rooms contain beds for patients. The building is built of the very best material and has every convenience that can be put in a hospital of this size. An electric automatic elevator has been installed, which means a great convenience. There are two operating rooms, one for general surgery and the other for orthopedics.

Dr. Laughlin has secured competent

Dr. Laughlin and his associates will do an osteopathic and general surgical practice. assistants to help him in the various departments, of which there are the following:

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- 2. Orthopedic
- 3. General Surgical
- 4. Obstetrics
- 5. Gynecology
- 6. Nose and Throat
- 7. Proctology and Urology
- 8. X-Ray and Laboratory Diagnosis

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For further information address

DR. GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN

Kirkville, Missouri

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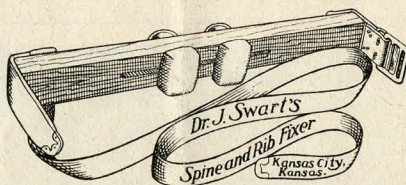
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