Osteopathic Truth

July 1919

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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 III

JULY, 1919

Number 12

Judge Orrin N. Carter Says-"Deliver the Goods"

Hon, Orrin N. Carter, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, was the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the American Osteopathic Association, and his subject was apropos: "Osteopathy and the Law."

Every osteopathic physician should have heard this one speech. Judge Carter is a believer in Osteopathy, and his family and he are treated when necessary. He also stated that all of the judges of the Supreme Court or their families have been cared for osteopath-

Deliver the Goods

In speaking of the laws governing Osteopathy or the laws we would hereafter seek, he intimated that we would have little trouble in securing what we wished if we but followed this simple axiom: "Success in the world depends upon the individual delivering the goods."

The Judge meant that we should individually, each and every one, deliver the goods alike. He did not include the slightest deviation to drugs given with an object of cure.

"The great trouble," said Judge Carter, "in the world today is due to individuals becoming opinionated - they think they know it all."

There is no reason under the shining sun why we as osteopathic physicians should try to make the world think we know it all through the addition of the right to give any drug, chemical compound, tincture, powder, pill, elixir, or what-not for the five or six things some of us say we cannot reach with our ten fingers. Have we ever figured what the M. D. cannot reach without Osteopathy -which he does not possess. What can he do for Infantile Paralysis, and twenty-five or thirty other conditions?

Are we becoming opinionated?

No individual connected with "OSTE-OPATHIC TRUTH" is advocating anything more than what Dr. Andrew Taylor Still claims each and every one of us can do with Osteopathy. We are not asking for laws which will confer more rights than Dr. Still would have us possess. We do not for a minute think we know it all, but we do believe that Dr. Still knew what he wanted to be included in the practice of Osteopathy better than any other person on the face of the earth today.

We of "OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH" are merely trying to keep our profession from becoming opinionated to the extent that no one else knows a thing, and leading on to what happened here a few days ago. Two M. D.'s (those that some of us would emulate) took a woman patient to the hospital for an operation. Uterian tumor was the diagnosis. The abdomen was opened and a seven months' baby (fetus is the correct term) was doing its best to become a child in two months. They sewed the incision, and the woman will be returned home in a short time to await developments.

Yes, we agree with you, they should have known better-but they did not.

Those doctors did not deliver the goods, and the people today are looking for the D. O. to develop into something better than a mere dollar chaser. They are looking for the development of a real physician. Will we live up to the world's expectations or let the M. D. drag us down?

The Law and Our Needs

Judge Carter brought out another point. He said "the glory of our country has always been to fit the laws to our needs." Therefore, as we educate the public through our deeds and otherwise we teach them our needs, and with the needs recognized by the people it won't be long before the law will be made to fit those needs.

"Work Out Your Own Salvation"

Judge Carter says, "Work out your own salvation, for it is the keynote of advancement and success."

Work out our own salvation means first to arrive at a single standard for all members of our profession.

The Board of Trustees of the A. O. A. voted as being against the "Unlimited License." Since the Board of Trustees is our highest executive body let every member abide by their decision and stop quibbling, but put their shoulder to the wheel and get Osteopathy somewhere.

The vote against "unlimited license" means no drugs. Judge Carter says that our success depends upon the individual delivering the goods. Let each individual deliver real Osteopathy during the coming year, and at the end of the year take inventory to see what has been gained for our profession.

"Work out your own salvation" certainly puts it squarely up to us to set a single standard for all, and when we have that single standard advancement will be a natural consequence. Is there a better single standard than Dr. Still's platform?

Judge Carter concluded with the thought that the great American spirit of today will help us solve our problems.



The picture is not all who attended the banquet. The other room on the left could not be shown.

The Banquet

The annual banquet was presided over by Dr. H. H. Fryette, the President, who first introduced the Presidentelect, Dr. Hugh Conklin of Battle Creek, and then the toastmaster, Mr. Perry S. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson, with fitting remarks, introduced Col. Abel Davis, who has recently returned from France. Col. Davis paid a very high tribute to the American soldier in saying that they made a better contribution to the war than any other soldier in France.

Col. Davis attributes the intelligence, courage, and resourcefulness of the American soldier as the characteristics which make him the best.

Judge Carter was the next speaker.

The last speaker was Floyd Gibbons, war correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Patterson paid him a tribute for his courage to "go over the top" for the news first hand.

Mr. Gibbons stated that the Germans have at last reached Paris, but with pens and not other weapons. He states that America won the war, and in glowing terms told of the marvelous prowess of our soldiers.

Mr. Gibbons said that the hyphenated American reminded him of the minus sign, and that hyphenated Americans were minus Americans.

Hyphenated Osteopathic physicians are minus Osteopathic physicians.

1919—Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat Convention—1919

Held at Chicago College of Osteopathy

There were about 250 members attending the program which lasted from June 23rd to 27th inclusive. It was divided into morning and afternoon sessions.

In the a. m. there were many examinations of clinic cases and a large number of surgical cases were handled. Those who performed them were: Drs. Ruddy, Larrimore, Moore, Semones, Lvnd, Marshall, Deason and Goodfellow. Dr. Ruddy did a cataract operation, sub-mucous resection and a number of tonsil cases, using his own anesthetic-nodolar.

In the afternoon, papers were read. These brought forth very lively discussions and contentions in the way of an Open Forum.

The Annual Banquet, held at the Chicago Beach Hotel, was a "rip-roaring" success. There were about 200 members present. A clairvoyant stunt was per-formed by Drs. Ruddy and Deason and a number of toasts by prominent physicians helped to make it a very enjoyable evening. Dr. Deason was the toastmaster. The dinner was followed by dancing with the best orchestra available in the city.

Dr. Larrimore was elected president for the ensuing year to take the place of Dr. Deason, the retiring president.

Every D. O. Invited to "Brush Up and Cool Off"

Third Annual Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Conference

"Brush Up and Cool Off"—Boulder, Colo., August 4th to 8th Inclusive

The tremendous success of last year's Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Conference held at Colorado Springs during the first week in August has encouraged those who have this years' meeting in charge to make bigger preparations than ever. Next to the national meeting, this meeting of the mid-west states promises to be the most popular osteopathic meeting in the country. Last year eighteen states were represented. The excellent program was enthusiastically received and many of those attending took advantage of the opportunity to spend several weeks in the mountains by way of a vacation trip. This year the meeting is to be more widely advertised, the conditions are such that a much larger attendance can easily be expected. It would be impossible to have a better program than the one furnished last year; a number of the best men in the country participated. However, the program this year will be larger, so that those who come from a distance will have the opportunity to get considerably more work. The best men in the country will be with us to give us the "last word" in osteopathy.

This year the conference is to be held at Boulder, Colorado. Everyone in the state is familiar with this little city; every summer Boulder is the mecca for tourists from every part of the United States. It is situated thirty miles from Denver on the Interurban Electric line, at the foot of the mountains. It affords an ideal location for a hot weather meeting. The people of Boulder are noted for their hospitality; the Boulder Commercial Association offers every assistance, and the Boulder Osteopathic Association have promised to see to it that no one goes away without having a good time. Ample accommodations are being arranged for, but reservations should be made in advance.

The convention is to be held during the hottest part of the summer to give everyone an opportunity to cool off when they need it the most. Just as was the case last year a large number of those attending will make it their vacation trip and will extend their visit several weeks spending the time in the mountains about Boulder and other parts of the State. Last year many of the visitors expressed themselves as having contracted the "Colorado habit"; it is the best hot weather habit we know. During the week of the meeting the program is to be held during the afternoon, the morning is to be devoted to recreation and sightseeing.

Dr. Perrin and his program committee are now at work arranging the program which is to be one of the best ever given outside of the national meeting. Some of the best talent in the United States is to be secured. The arrangement of the program will be such that the tedious numbers which often creep into a convention will be eliminated.

While the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Conference is of special interest to those in Colorado and the ten adjoining states, nevertheless each and every D. O. in the United States is invited to attend, to take advantage of the excellent program, to participate in the daily sightseeing and to extend the visit into a vacation in the cool of our mountains.—Colo. Osteopathic Physician.

PUBLICITY

A. L. Evans, D. O., Miami, Fla.

The wise old saw which says that a lie will travel a league while truth is putting on its boots finds exemplification in two recent instances.

Not so very long ago the lay press of the country heralded from one end of the land to the other the rather spectacular cure of a case of blindness by a physician in Washington, D. C. The lie in this statement was none the less effective because it insidiously withheld a vital part of the truth. Many of the papers and some of the magazines stated that the cure was performed by a "Washington specialist." The whole truth was, and it would have been of immense advantage to osteopathy to have so stated, that the cure was effected by an osteopathic physician.

That the withholding of this essential item of fact was by design and not because those who manipulate the health news were ignorant of the existence of the osteopathic profession, is evidenced by the second instance wherein the lie was direct. In this case, where a fatal termination followed treatment by an imitator of osteopathy, the news was sent out that an osteopathic physician had killed a patient!

Briefly stated, the lesson for us here is that we who are interested in the spread of osteopathy must see to it that truth concerning it is always booted (and possibly spurred) in order that it shall have at least an even start in the race with the lies that are constantly being set going.



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A. G. HILDRETH, D. O. Superintendent

Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the A. O. A.

Biggest Convention Ever Held

Chicago Next Year

The biggest convention ever held by the American Osteopathic Association was started on Friday, June 27th, with the Constitutional conference. This conference threshed over and reconstructed the constitution and by-laws of the association. The new constitution we are printing on another page. It is at least the beginning toward something better and brings into closer relationship all Osetopathic organizations. The House of Delegates will be the business body of the A. O. A. with the power given to twenty-five per cent of the voting members present of appealing any question of policy or election to the main convention for settlement. It will now be the duty of every D. O. to attend his State annual meeting and to carefully select the delegates to this most important body. It should be known just where a delegate stands with reference to any mixing theories before he is elected a delegate. A grave responsibility is being placed upon these delegates and any person will not do as a representative.

Saturday afternoon the Illinois Osteopathic Association held their annual meeting for the transaction of business only.

Sunday afternoon the Educational Conference was held in the Louis XVI room of the Hotel Sherman with reference to preliminary requirements, college requirements and legislative needs.

A short definition of Osteopathy, given by Dr. C. B. Atzen, was recommended to the Trustees for adoption.

Some lively discussions were indulged in during the afternoon.

Monday, June 30th

At ten o'clock Monday morning the main convention program began with the President, Dr. Fryette, presiding. The program was carried out as printed, with the exception of the paper by Dr. Gerdine, who had been delayed in reaching Chicago.

Tuesday, July 1st

President Fryette opened the morning program with his annual address, which was followed by the papers on the printed program, except the one by Dr. Gaddis, who was not in attendance. A great deal of enthusiasm was created

by the statistics compiled by Dr. Riley.

Dr. Joseph Swart created quite a stir with his "Strap Technic." He had to be given extra rooms in the afternoon, and again on Thursday for demonstrations.

Dr. Virgil Halladay again took the convention by storm with his dissected specimen of the spine, showing all the movements made in corrections of lesions. He was given space for further demonstrations.

Wednesday, July 2nd

The Wednesday morning program lacked the paper by Dr. Whiting.

The feature of the Wednesday morning program was the report by Dr. F. A. Cave on the Osteopathic Service League. He reported having secured the services of Signaller Skeyhill to tour the country for six months in the behalf of Osteopathy, and subscriptions, payable January 1st, were taken to defray the expense of the trip. Every member of the profession will soon be given a chance to subscribe to this fund. The cost is exceedingly low, as Skeyhill is charging nothing for his salary. This trip will be the most wonderful opportunity for Osteopathy and for the organization of chapters in the Service League.

Wednesday Afternoon

Dr. Conklin Elected President

The annual business meeting of the organization took place Wednesday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Hugh Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich.

First Vice-President—J. W. Elliott, Cordele, Ga.

Second Vice-President-Janet Kerr, Toronto, Can.

Secretary—W. A. Gravatt, Dayton, O. Treasurer—Dr. H. L. Chiles, Orange,

Trustees

Dr. Geo. W. Goode, Boston, Mass.
Dr. W. F. Link, Knoxville, Tenn.
Dr. H. F. Morse, Wenatchee, Wash.
Dr. F. H. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dr. Jennie F. Ryel, Hackensack, N. J.

The new constitution was presented for adoption, but was laid upon the table. Thursday morning at the adjourned business meeting it was brought

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- 7. Exceptional opportunity for self-supporting students

College Hospital

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M. W. BOWEN, Business Manager 5200-5250 Ellis Avenue Chicago - Illinois from the table and adopted as printed upon another page.

Thursday, July 3rd

The Thursday morning program was changed to allow for the adjourned business meeting.

Afternoon Program

Each afternoon the various sections were in session. Due to the enormous crowd it became quite a problem for Dr. Nettie Hurd, chairman of the Halls Committee to so locate the various sections that all might be able to hear and see.

Work Was Excellent

Upon every occasion one could hear the discussion of the various section programs, and all who attended were more than satisfied.

The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Section gave the time from two to four for the examination of clinics and finger operations, and from four to six for the reading of papers.

The Gynecological Section have a separate report on another page.

The Gastro-Enterological Section had some unusual papers upon their program, which were enjoyed and appreciated

The Nervous and Mental Diseases vied with the Nose and Throat Sections for first place in the attendance record.

The Obstetrical Sections had the rare privilege of having Dr. M. E. Clark give the opening paper. Their sessions were all well attended.

The Surgery Section was well attended.

One thing which was greatly missed by many was a section for Technic. In fact the whole program was a trifle lean in Technic.

Credit is due to each of the section chairmen for the successful manner in which their respective sections performed. Next year they will be better.

REPORT OF GYNECOLOGICAL SECTION AT A. O. A. CON-VENTION, CHICAGO

In a program so varied and far-reaching, it is impossible to give individual mention and as the papers on the respective subjects will appear later in the A. O. A. Journal, it is needless to give a summary of them here.

The interest which was manifested in this department throughout the Convention is evidence of the appreciation of the well-selected subjects and of the ability of the people handling such subjects—which credit is due to the Chairman of the program for this section—Dr. Bertha Fair.

The increased interest in this department is only typical of that of all de-

partments of the convention work, and we only grow as a convention body in proportion to the growth of each department. Hence, those who have worked for the success of this department are proud that we have been successful in holding our department up to the level of general growth.

Those who were present and heard the able discussions of the scientific papers, and saw the clinical demonstrations will bear me out in the statement regarding the efficient work given.

Dr. Dena Hansen of Moose Jaw, Sask., was elected chairman for the coming year. Respectfully submitted,

L. ALICE FOLEY, Secretary and Publicity Chairman.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR OSTEO-PATHY

Osteopathy is rapidly coming into its own in Colorado. In appointing the new members on the State Board of Health, the governor appointed one osteopathic member, Dr. G. W. Bumpus of Denver.

Dr. Bumpus is to be congratulated and the profession thruout the state as well as nationally is also be congratulated on this recognition and upon the selection of Dr. Bumpus. Those of us who know the doctor personally know that he will represent our profession in the best possible way on the State Board of Health.

Dr. Bumpus is already getting into the harness. He has been appointed on the committee of the Board of Health to locate the Detention Home for Women as provided for by an act of the last legislature, carrying an appropriation of \$15,000.—Colo. Osteopathic Physician.



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W. Banks Meacham, D. O., Asheville, N. C. Physician-in-Charge.

JUDGE ROLAND W. BAGGOTT SPEAKS FOR SINGLE STANDARD

Harriet Vittum Tells of Social Service Work

The one outstanding feature of the Convention was the free public meeting held under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of Public Health in the interest of Child Welfare at the Olympic Theatre, Monday evening, June 30th.

There was in attendance about fifteen hundred people, the majority of which were laymen from Chicago and vicinity. If all the doctors in attendance at the Convention had been present the theatre would not have held the crowd.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Josephine Pierce, chairman of the Women's Bureau.

The music of the program was furnished by Miss Anna Burmeister, soprano; Grant Kimball, tenor, and Marion Lychenheim, accompanist.

Harriet Vittum

Miss Harriet Vittum is the head resident of the Northwestern Social Settlement, and told only as one who knows can tell the story of the slum and what they need.

Miss Vittum carries the conviction of her belief to her audience and all who heard her went away with an idea that the other half of the world could be made better.

Judge Baggott

Judge Roland W. Baggott of the Juvenile Court of Dayton, O., told of the delinquents brought before his court, vividly describing the area of the city from which those children came, then the cause, and the aristocratic area from which it came.

The judge spoke feelingly of the manner in which the rich men would seek to escape the law in these cases.

With the background of the delinquent and the cause, Judge Baggott, without reserve, plead for the adoption of the single standard for both men and women. The single standard would give the child a chance to grow into adulthood clean, morally and physically.

"Pied Piper of Health"

The "Pied Piper of Health" is a moving picture started by Dr. Katherine McLeod Scott of Columbus, O., and it is her intention to have the various women's organizations add a section to the picture until it will make a wonderful

tribute to the work of Osteopathy in behalf of the child.

The picture is well put together and its opportunities are great.

In Conclusion

The public meeting was a wonderful success from every viewpoint, and the effect of its publicity will be nation wide. The credit is due the women, so we say more power to the women.

DR. LEROY E. BUSH RESUMES PRACTICE

Dr. LeRoy E. Bush has received his discharge from the Medical Dept. of the U. S. Army and has returned to Jacksonville, Fla., where he has resumed his practice. He was last stationed at U. S. General Hospital No. 36, Detroit.

DR. R. KENDRICK SMITH NOW A D. O., M. D.

The degree of M. D. was conferred upon Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston, on June 30, at the fortieth annual commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Boston. Dr. Smith has been appointed special lecturer upon orthopedic surgery at this institution.

NOW OPEN The Laughlin Hospital

Kirksville, Missouri

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

- 1. Osteopathic
- 3. General Surgical
- 5. Gynecology
- 7. Proctology and Urology

- 2. Orthopedic
- 4. Obstretrics
- 6. Nose and Throat 8. X-Ray and Laboratory Diagnosis

A Training School for Nurses will also be maintained, with a separate building for the nurses' home

For further information address

DR. GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN

Kirksville, Missouri

Food and Diet As Related to Osteopathic Practice

Edited by Dr. E. H. Bean, 71 E. State Street, Columbus, Ohio

THE MESENTERY

When there is a chronic congestion of the abdominal tissues the mesentery will become thickened presenting a feeling of bogginess that is easily distinguished from gas, food material, or waste in the intestines. Such a condition of the mesentery will, in all cases, readily respond to proper treatment and diet but its removal will of necessity be slowly accomplished.

DIETETIC MEASURES

If food is perfectly digested there will not be an abnormal amount of gas and it will not be poisonous and irritating. The first step in the treatment is to put the body in condition for perfect digestive work, and the next is to direct the diet.

There is more than one way of successfully directing the diet of individuals afflicted with intestinal disturbance. The method which in the final analysis is best consists in successfully carrying out two ideas. First, reduction of the amount of food ingested. Second, the combining of foods to promote ease and perfection of digestion.

The experience of the patient from apparent weakness, the loss in weight, and the usual teaching are to be combated when a reduction in diet is directed. Very often the patient is taking drugs for the avowed purpose of increasing the appetite and intake of food. And very much of the current literature on health topics teach sick people to eat more

The physician who has not learned his lesson well is in adequate for the task before him. A firm conviction of right and truth and great frankness of explanation are necessary resources. It should be understood by the osteopathic physician and his patient that when a fuil quantity of food is being given to the sickly person, apparent success more often attends the use of drugs than osteopathic treatment. That is, when diet is the large factor in the treatment, then drugs will force the unused food along better than osteopathic treatment. But if just one bit of attention is given to the diet, that of reducing the quantity of food, then the osteopathic treatment is the more potent for good.

It is necessary for the physician to clearly understand the distress which the patient interprets as weakness. The patient is conscious that it is more than weakness and appreciates confirmation of the fact by her physician. If you

want to "get a man's goat" just completely empty his chronically over-dis tended intestines and let them remain that way for a time. You will get it, and get it "right." Now what has occurred? Why, very much more than we know. The enormous number of sympathetic nerve endings in the intestines each send a message of distress to the brain and literally overcomes it with shock. The patient is suffering a nervous shock. A reduced diet does the same thing on a smaller scale. This is a tremendously important fact. It bring the seriousness of intestinal troubles well to the front. They are a profound and far-reaching ailment.

In acute conditions it is often wise to completely empty the intestines and keep them free from food, unless it be fruit juice, for a time. Then the shock may be very much lessened and the comfort of the patient materially improved by a tight bandage about the abdomen. Heat will also help. When necessary these measures may be followed with benefit in cases where reduction of diet causes the undue distress and weaknss. Sometimes a patient who can scarcely hold up the head and straighten the shoulders will go about their usual duties in comfort if only a tight bandage be applied to the lower abdomen. This bandage should not be permitted to slip up enough to catch the ends of the lower

What combination of food is best? One who is improperly digesting food will accumulate much gas if they combine acids and starch, that is fruit and starchy food. This is the extent of negative instruction required for the chronic case. The positive instructions should be of such a nature as to provide for the free use of fruit and non-starchy vegetables both green and cooked. One meal a day largely of fruit will assist in reducing the quantity of nutritious food, and therefore lessen the task on the digestive apparatus. Quite generally the fruit may be combined with milk, but not universally, for with some this will result in an unusual amount of gas. And in a few other cases the stomach will not empty this meal for many hours, and the patient will become very sick from it. There is probably a soreness or slight ulceration at the pylorus.

When one meal a day of fruit is taken then the other two may be made up from combinations of starch and the non-starchy vegetables with milk. The milk may be taken in sufficient amount to supply the essential protein. Or one meal may be made of starch and the vegetables while another is made of starch, vegetables and protein. The latter meal may be of eggs, bread and butter, cooked non-starchy vegetables (asparagus tips), raw non-starchy vegetables (lettuce), and milk. If meat is to constitute the protein, then it would be better to leave the bread out and use more raw vegetables and some fruit, and these may constitute a salad.

NEW YORK OUT FOR STUDENTS

The New York Osteopathic Society is carrying on a campaign under the direction of Dr. E. B. Hart of Brooklyn for students.

The profession of New York needs more students in order that it may grow as it should. Get a student and then get another is the slogan among the New York D. O.'s.

We will count them next Fall.

I have mine. He enters next fall.
—Drinkall.

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Osteopathic Truth

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PRACTICING OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

President
H. M. Vastine, D. O..... Harrisburg, Pa.
102 Locust St.

Vice-President

Richard Wanless, D. O......N. Y., N. Y. 347 Fifth Ave.

Secretary-Treasurer

Oliver C. Foreman, D. O....Chicago, Ill. 27 E. Monroe St.

Address all correspondence to THE OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH PUBLISHING CO.

1421 Morse Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Editor

Earl J. Drinkall, D. O..... Chicago, Ill. 1421 Morse Ave.

Business Manager

George W. Goode, D. O.... Boston, Mass. 687 Boylston St.

Circulation Manager

H. W. Shain, D. O. Chicago, Ill. 1421 Morse Ave.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

George W. Reid, D. O. Worcester, Mass. Carl P. McConnell, D. O. Chicago, Ill. Francis A. Cave, D. O. Boston, Mass. Geo. F. Burton, D. O. Los Angeles, Cal. Louise A. Griffin, D. O. Boulder, Colo. Nettie O. H. Stingle, D. O. San Gabriel, Cal.

Nettle O. H. Stillgie, B. S. San Gabriel, Cal.
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A. L. Evans, D. O. Missoula, Mont.
Josephine L. Pierce, D. O. Lima, O.

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JULY, 1919

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A chapter each day,
By deeds that you do,
By words that you say.
Men read what you write
Whether faithless or true.
Say! What is the Gospel
According to YOU?"

The End of Your Nose

M. C. Hardin, D. O., Atlanta, Ga.

This is a very important part of our anatomy. The editor feels sure that many osteopathic physicians, as well as other schools of medicine, scientists, and others, have overlooked the importance of this part of the human body. What we call your attention to here, however, is not a new discovery, but a long recognized truth, although more neglected than any other thing in connection with our daily lives. We knew an osteopathic physician once who located in a city to practice. Desiring to get an early start in the world, he often went around in this office building, from office to office, introducing himself to the occupants and making his business known, canvassing in a way like a book agent. In this same building, a patient of another osteopathic physician had his office. One day the new doctor called in this man's office and, in the course of the conversation, learned that he was familiar with osteopathy, being a patient of Dr. Blank's. A day or so later found him again in this man's office and, on leaving, he requested him to come to his office some time and allow him to examine him, as he was very much interested in cases with such a history. He went to this doctor's office one day and, on being examined, he was told that a bone in the small of his back was "out." "Why," said the patient, "my physician, Dr. Blank, never said anything about it." "Well," said the doctor, "it is very plain; Dr. Blank must have overlooked it." With that, he asked the doctor if he could fix it. He assured him that he could and that it should be done at once. He also offered an excuse for Dr. Blank's overlooking so important a thing. He said that Dr. Blank had graduated from the school of osteopathy several years before and that since that time the new science had developed very fast and that he was fresh from the very latest discoveries and most improved methods.

About a week later, Dr. Blank called in a social way at the office of the new comer. The waiting room was empty, but he heard a conversation in the treating room. Being in no hurry and not wishing to disturb the new doctor, Dr. Blank picked up a magazine from the table and perused it till the new doctor was at leisure. After a little while, the door opened and out walked a patient of Dr. Blank's with the new doctor. The patient looked very much embarrassed and said: "I suppose you are surprised

to meet me here, but Dr. Crook was over in my office the other day and, after talking with me a while, he wanted me to come in and be examined, as he was making a specialty of cases like mine. He found a bone out of place in the small of my back which you had overlooked and I came in here to get him to fix it." You can imagine the situation and the embarrassment. Now, if Dr. Crook had only looked beyond the end of his nose, he could have seen the lines of his actions converging in a scene similar to that which happened in his office a little later, but like many of the rest of us he could only see what was at the end of his nose. He was just "nosing around," as the expression has it. He was "short-sighted." All of the short cuts to success, the furthering of one's interest at the expense of another,-all such things grow out of the fact that the perpetrator never looks beyond his nose. All lines of our actions converge and, therefore, meet sooner or later. Even if the lines are perfectly parallel, they meet also, so our mathematics teaches us-ad infinitum. Hence, we cannot fail in meeting our acts somewhere. "Murder will out." The man who looks far into the future whose vision goes far in advance of his nose, this man sees a condition of circumstances in his mind's eye that would embarrass him or that would please him, if he met them, and policy alone would make his acts upright.

Some osteopathic physicians locate in a community and begin a practice. They do only fairly well. M. D.'s around seem to do more. They seek the degree, but do no better; hardly as well. Others move from one field to another and yet do not succeed. Mysteries of mysteries, what is wrong? The great trouble is that they do not see beyond the nose. He who looks far beyond the end of his nose sees a great field which belongs to him who would possess it. No man can compass it. There is room for all. But many cannot see it. They sit in the office, spend nothing to acquaint the public with their methods, holding on to the little they have for fear it will get away, forgetting the old adage that "as a man soweth, so shall he reap," and die a slow going mediocre, having never got a glimpse of anything beyond the end of the nose.

Success might be defined as a vision of something,—beyond the end of the nose.

Such a vision carries with it every element of success. It points out the one road into the beyond; it steadies the purpose and inspires the effort and sacrifices the present for the future.

As our forefathers in the wilderness, when crossing swollen streams with swift currents and floating driftwood, fixed their eyes upon some point on the opposite bank, which steadied them in the midst of the struggling torrent, so the osteopathic physician who fixes his eye upon the great future of the scientific realities of his profession is not disturbed by what happens around him today, for his interests are far beyond his nose and are more permanent than the mountain peaks beyond which he gazes and more dazzling than the gorgeous sun that pours its light into his eyes, for these interests bear him to a more glorious destiny-success.

A. L. McKENSIE EXPELLED FROM MISSOURI OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

At the resumed business session of the Missouri Osteopathic Association which was provided for by motion passed at M. O. A. Convention in Kansas City, Mo., May 8, 1919, motion was made. seconded and passed by unanimous vote that A. L. McKensie, D. O. of Kansas City, Missouri, be, and is hereby expelled from membership in the Missouri Osteopathic Association for the following reasons: That the said A. L. Mc-Kensie has for some months been spreading Medical Propaganda among the members of the Osteopathic profession, among the students of Osteopathic Colleges and to the public in general, all to the detriment of Osteopathy, the life work and pride of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, and for the purpose of benefiting himself in building up a medical college at Kansas City, Missouri.

Motion carried by unanimous vote.

This action followed the recommendation of a committee of fifteen which was appointed at the M. O. A. business meeting at Kansas City, Mo., May 8, 1919, for the purpose of investigating and recommending final action in the expulsion of undesirable members from the Missouri Osteopathic Association.

Report of Committee of Fifteen

By authority given by motion passed at the State meeting on May 8, 1919, this Committee, appointed by the President of the Missouri Osteopathic Association, recommends that A. L. McKensie, D. O., Kansas City, Missouri, be expelled from the Missouri Osteopathic Association, for the following reasons, to wit: That the said A. L. McKensie

The Proof of the Pudding

In this department it is intended to prove scientifically by X-Ray and other upto-the minute laboratory methods that the Osteopathic Conception of Disease is correct

Edited by Earl R. Hoskins, D. O., of the A. T. Still Research Institute Staff Address him at 4347 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Hoskins is on his way to California and he wants you to fill his place during August and September.

Send article to Dr. Drinkall.

has for some months been spreading Medical Propaganda among the members of the Osteopathic Profession and among the students of Osteopathic Colleges, and to the public in general, all to the detriment of Osteopathy, the life work and pride of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, and for the purpose of benefiting himself in building up a medical college at Kansas City, Missouri.

BEWARE OF THE POLITICAL DOCTOR

Geo. W. Reid, D. O., Worcester, Mass. At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 4th, Dr. S. B. Woodward, retiring President, advised his colleagues to become active in political affairs.

"Physicians must get into politics," Dr. Woodward said. "In Latin countries, physicians occupy many places of high responsibility in the State. Clemenceau, Premier of France, is a physician. Was not Leonard Wood, the good Governor of the Philippines, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School? We need more physicians in the legislature. The doctor must not be satisfied with going no further into public affairs than becoming a member of the school board."

The doctors had their inning during the war. They had an unusual opportunity to get their propaganda before the public, and they made the most of it. Now their golden moment of opportunity is at hand. Their cherished hope of having a doctor in the President's cabinet gives more promise of accomplishment than at any other time in the history of medicine. Needless to say they are going to make the most of this opportunity. They are going to establish State medicine if it is within their power to do so.

Dr. Woodward justifies his appeal to physicians to enter politics by examples of such notable men as Clemenceau and Leonard Wood. This makes good material to give to the public but it is doubtful if the public gives much weight to any arguments in favor of doctors en-

tering into politics. They have a right to be suspicious of political doctors.

The importance of specialization has been demonstrated during recent years. The tendency has been toward specialization along all lines not only in industry but in the professions as well. This being true, it looks as though the advice of the retiring president of the Massachusetts Medical Society rather untimely and unwise. A doctor to be real successful must concentrate. It is difficult for him even to cover the whole field of therapeutics. To be the most successful, it is really necessary to specialize along some particular line. Now, contemplate the idea of taking up politics along with medicine. surely is not in keeping with the principles of efficiency, and God knows the world is sadly in need of efficient doctors at the present time. The appalling death rate from influenza should lead doctors to examine themselves and to study more thoroughly into the matter of conserving human life and curing and preventing human disease if they wish to be of the greatest possible good to humanity, and at the same time elevate their profession in the eyes of the public.

The medical fraternity has suffered greatly in the past because of the fact that it numbers among its ranks so many political doctors. They have branded themselves as opposed to competition. The fact that a few medical men have become great statesmen is no argument for the promiscuous dabbling in politics of the rank and file of the medical profession. The doctor's business, whether he be medical man or Osteopath, is to minister to the sick, to prevent disease, to teach people by precept and example how to keep well and efficient. When the doctor departs from this high calling to which he has been called, unless it be for some noble or altruistic purpose, he is not giving his patrons a square deal. The public must be taught to beware of the political doctor.

Puss-Punchers Take Notice

June 3, 1919.

Dear Doctor:-

Will you please use the following letter from Jim Jam Jems as an introduction to Pus Punchers Take Notice? The letter really explains itself, yet I want to say that I believe that the editor of this publication is more awake to the real perniciousness of the program of the A. M. A. than the average member of our profession. There is hardly an edition of Jim Jam Jems that does not contain an article designed to combat A. M. A. propaganda and the arguments as well as the facts contained in these articles are designed to bring conviction. The publication is in a class by itself. The reading matter is always interesting and, in many instances, highly entertaining. I venture to say if you buy a copy of Jim Jam Jems and read it once, you will find yourself looking forward to the next monthly edition. That, at least, is my experience.

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. REID.

May 5, 1919.

Dr. Geo. W. Reid, 411-415 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass. Dear Doctor:—

We note your Herald of Osteopathy for May quoting our "Busted Bunk" which is perfectly all right. Also we noted your rather apologetical foreword which is also perfectly all right but regarding which we desire to say, with perfect good nature, a few words.

Don't think we can't turn out rounded periods of classical English all begemmed with the sonorousness of seaquipidelian phrases because we can. But we have been fighting this A. M. A. propaganda harder and longer than you have and we remove our white kid gloves when doing it.

There is no use spraying a skunkery with rose water, slapping a gun man on the wrist, nor combatting A. M. A. legalized poisoning with kindly kisses. It won't work. They are going to medically enslave this land with "State Medicine" or they are not. They are not in North Dakota. See our May issue "Pus Punchers Take Notice."

It must be perfectly clear that this magazine battles against the A. M. A. system from principle—certainly not for profit. Hit 'em hard or let 'em alone. The war gave them a chance of which as you know they availed themselves

most ruthlessly. Satiny phrases or appeals to fairness are utterly wasted in that direction. It is a case of shoot real language or be forcibly shot full of their putresence. We are emancipated in North Dakota. It could be done elsewhere and everywhere if the public is aroused to its peril. But silken whips won't do it. It takes a good old cat of nine tails full of hard knots, vigorously swung too. Believe us. We have been at it eight years. With best wishes, we are

Yours very truly,

JIM JAM JEMS.

Absorb a little real language. Here it is: "No form of vaccination or inoculation shall hereafter be made a condition precedent, in this State, for the admission to any public or private school or college, of any person, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty or the enjoyment of any privilege by any person."

The above is the tombstone which the sixteenth biennial session of North Dakota has erected over the putrid remains and the festering corpse of legalized and forcible pus-punching and serum-squirting. Medicinal Witchcraft, Medicinal Wizardry, Medicinal Voodooism and A. M. A. legalized banditry have been retired to the scrap heap in little old North Dakota. The recent legislative assemblage had at least one interval of lucidity.

Any North Dakotan who wishes to have his pure blood stream polluted or his healthy tissue poisoned or his blood cells debased by pus-punching rites or by serum-squirting orgies has that privilege; but no coterie of A. M. Atite thugs with a legal scourge in one hand and a poison force pump in the other can drive him into a corral and poison him against his will. Taxpaying parents can send their children to the public schools without their being first forced to take several preparatory courses of variegated poisons administered by legalized allopathic thuggery. In North Dakota parents are as free to rear their own children medically as they are spiritually. They can now select a medical adviser as freely as they can choose their sky pilot. Educational institutions in North Dakota can now be administered for the benefit of the children instead of for the benefit of pillaging medicos. Rites of poisoning voodooism have gone

rearward and education can now go forward. One entrenched sector of legalized graft has been bombed out by just one sentence of common sense.

And isn't this just as it should be? If John Doe believes in the absurdity of producing health from disease, if he believes that pollution produces purity, if he believes that roots of health spring from fetid poisons and if he is sufficiently feeble minded to prostitute his healthy body or the healthy bodies of his children to the practice of such supernal idiocy, that is his privilege. The law doesn't restrain him from such damphoolishness. But the law does say in effect that citizens cannot be conscripted forcibly into the poisoned brigade or into the serum-squirted battalion.

But here is the doctrine of the quintessence of sublimated idiocy which gets us. John Doe believes that if he doesn't have some putrescent pus from a diseased cow polluting his blood stream he might die of smallpox. Well and good. John Doe has the constitutional right to absorb just as much putridity from a sick heifer as he can and dodge the undertaker. After John Doe has survived -if he is lucky enough to survive his bout with blood pollution and with animal putrescence—he is absolutely certain that smallpox can't get him. He is absolutely immune and he knows it. All right, so far for John Doe.

We don't believe that putrescence from a sick and wobbly heifer has any more effect in the prevention of smallpox than the Aurora Borealis has upon the prevention of delirium tremens. In the next place, we don't believe that we are foreordained or predestinated to have smallpox anyway. And, moreover, if we did have it we should expect to beat the undertaker. And, finally, if we were forced to choose between the very remote contingency of having smallpox or of being poisoned by a slug of putrescent pus from a disgustingly diseased cow we should prefer smallpox.

John Doe knows that he is absolutely immune. He has been pus-punched and he knows that no matter how many of his family and neighbors have the smallpox he is smallpox proof. He can't have it! If John Doe is absolutely immune what does he care whether the rest of the world is pus-punched or not? He is just as certain that he is smallpox proof as he is certain that two and two make four. But he isn't rushing to the legislature to have it legally enacted

that two and two make four, is he? Why then should he be hot-footing it to the legislature to force other people to be vaccinated?

You aren't compelled to prove mathematics or any other science by legal enactment. It proves itself if it is true. If smallpox were—which it is not—a menace and if pus-punching mankind made them immune from its ravages-which it doesn't and never did-do you suppose that you could prevent mankind from being vaccinated? Of course you couldn't. Pus-punchers wouldn't be corralling people and enforcing vaccination at the point of the law, the people would be corralling pus-punchers and begging for vaccination! The force would be on the other foot!

You can't legislate beliefs into the people's minds—especially when all facts and all true statistics and human experience have proven these beliefs to be baseless. You can't force people to take poison—against their will—in order to fill the pockets of a medical sect which has changed its opinion with every decade and whose most honest members admit that their best guesses have been proven mighty poor! As a mazuma extractor it won't work—not permanently.

"State Religions" don't go in this land and "State Medicine" won't go very long. If Americans are capable of selecting their own variety of guides for their souls for the Hereafter aren't they capable of selecting guides for their bodies for the Here? Church and State are separate and why should Medicine and State be married? When any sys-

tem of healing is so decrepit that it must lean on the State for a crutch it has one foot in the grave and the other is slipping badly. When a man or a system or a so-called "science" fears competition and flees bawling to the State it advertises its inferiority.

Anyhow in little old North Dakota, children and citizens in general cannot be forcibly herded for branding in an allopathic slaughter pen by vaccination against smallpox nor by inoculation against fifty-seven varieties of phantom bacilli. And let's see if North Dakota is decimated by smallpox or by any other diseases which these allopathic sooth-sayers claim to prevent by their loath-some serums! We are betting that it will grow healthier than ever with the blighting hand of legalized poisondom paralyzed!

For centuries the professional ancestors of the present poisoners aided the undertakers by bleeding every patient—by depleting the blood stream. The present method of aiding the undertakers is by vaccination or by inoculation—by poisoning the blood stream. They are merely different routes to the cemetery, the first one abandoned entirely and the second in process of abandonment.

The favorite tool of the butchers was a lance, the favorite tool of the poisoners is a pus-loaded force pump. Both belong in the museums of abandoned savagery. One is there and the other is going. North Dakota is a few paces ahead in the march of progress—that is all.

JIM JAM JEMS.

May, 1919.

DR. F. E. DAYTON PUTS ESCA-NABA ON THE MAP

Dr. Dayton attended the recent meeting of the International Conference on Child Welfare in Chicago where he had the pleasure of exhibiting some pictures of children who had come under his guidance at the Osteopathic Clinic maintained by the Escanaba Woman's Club.

Dr. Dayton made a report to the Clinic Committee of the Club.

Two splendid newspaper items in the Escanaba Daily Mirror tell of his trip to the Conference and the report to the Woman's club.



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Constitution of the A. O. A.

ARTICLE I.—NAME

The name of the association shall be The American Osteopathic Association.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS

The objects of the association shall be to promote the interest and influence of the science of Osteopathy, and of the Osteopathic profession, by all means conducive to their development and establishment.

- a. By stimulating original research and investigation, and collecting and publishing the results of such work for the benefit of the profession and humanity.
- b. By elevating the standards of Osteopathic education and advancing Osteopathic knowledge.
- c. By directing and fostering a correct public opinion of the relations of the Osteopathic profession to society and to the State, and providing for the united and frequent expression of the views of the profession.
- d. By promoting friendly emulation and social intercourse among the members of the profession, and securing prompt and concerted action in all matters of common interest, to the end:

That the evolution of the principles of osteopathy shall be an ever-growing monument to the beloved memory of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still whose original researches made Osteopathy as a science possible.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS

The membership shall consist of the

present members, members of the Division Societies, and such others as shall be elected in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE IV.—DIVISION SOCIETIES, AUXILIARIES AND BRANCHES

State or Territorial Osteopathic Societies, and societies of foreign countries and their provinces may become Division Societies; and the student bodies of recognized colleges may become Auxiliaries of this Association in accordance with the by-laws. The House may create other Branch Societies essential to the advancement of the profession.

ARTICLE V.—ANNUAL SESSIONS

The annual sessions shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by the House, but such time and place may be changed by the Trustees should necessity warrant.

ARTICLE VI.—HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The House shall be the legislative body of the Association, and shall consist of Delegates elected by the Divisions, and such other members as may be provided for by the by-laws. It shall represent the delegated powers of the members, and be the representative of the Divisions in national affairs. It shall elect the officers and Trustees, excepting the Secretary and the Treasurer; and transact all business not otherwise provided for, and that a minority of not less than twenty-five per cent of the members voting may bring any question

before the General Meeting for a decision of policy or election. The officers and Trustees shall be members of the House, but without vote. Each Division shall be entitled to one Delegate to the House, and one additional Delegate for each one hundred of its members or fraction of three-fourths thereof who are in good standing in this Association.

ARTICLE VII.—OFFICERS

The officers shall be a President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, elected annually by the House to serve for one year or until their successors are elected and installed; and a Secretary and a Treasurer elected by the Trustees.

ARTICLE VIII.—TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees shall consist of the President and Secretary, ex-officio, the immediate ex-President and fifteen other members, five of whom shall be elected annually by the House to serve for three years. The Board shall transact the business of the Association between sessions and be the administrative and executive body thereof.

ARTICLE IX.—SECTIONS

For the more systematic prosecution of the objects of the Association, Sections may be authorized from time to time by the Board of Trustees, on general divisions of the science of Osteopathy. Sections may be dissolved by the Board for cause.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by the House at any annual session, by a majority vote of the accredited voting delegates at such session. Provided, that such amendments shall have been presented to the House and filed with the Secretary at a previous annual session, and that the Secretary shall have it printed in the Journal not less than two months nor more than four months previous to the session at which it is to be acted upon.

POST GRADUATE COURSE

At Chicago College of Osteopathy

It was the second one given at that college and was deemed a big success. There were sixty-three registered for it as compared with forty-two in February. Those at the former course considered it the best one they ever attended; but the June P. G.'s decided they surely had one better. One member said that he came the last few mornings feeling that he had already absorbed all that his mental capacity could take, only to find himself drinking in more new and beneficial ideas—due to the way the subjects were presented.

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Among the professors who seemed to attract most attention were: Drs. McConnell, Fryette, J. B. Littlejohn, Deason, Gour, Blanche Elfrink, Blakeman and Bivin.

Besides the regular daily schedule there were special evening lectures given by such well-known men as Dr. Bivin and Dr. Lowenthal.

As a source of diversion, a beach party at Lake Michigan was planned, a game of baseball scheduled between the post-graduates and under-graduates, which was called off due to rain, and several took advantage of nearby tennis courts.

It was the concensus of opinion that the Chicago College of Osteopathy has a wonderful future.

Many physicians at the Convention, after hearing about the splendid course given at the College, expressed their regret that they could not have been present; so, for their benefit, a Post Convention Graduate Course was held from July 7th to 14th.

OSTEOPATHIC SERVICE LEAGUE

Objects and Purposes

1. To promote organized osteopathic philanthropy and popular education concerning the osteopathic philosophy.

- 2. To establish and maintain osteopathic hospitals, clinics and sanitaria.
- 3. To procure endowments for research laboratories, colleges and other osteopathic institutions and otherwise insure their perpetuation and development.
- 4. To maintain professorships in osteopathic colleges and otherwise support a high standard of scientific education in such colleges.
- 5. To establish and maintain scholarships and interneships in osteopathic colleges, research laboratories and other osteopathic institutions.
- 6. To establish and maintain lecture bureaus for the education of the public upon hygiene, sanitation and other fundamental matters pertaining to the public health.
- 7. To procure such legislation as will make secure the recognition, evolution and perpetuation of the osteopathic philosophy.
- 8. To publish and circulate appropriate periodicals and other literature for dissemination of information pertaining to public health and the various activities of the League.

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The Osteopathic Profession Must Have A Definite Program

Edited by Geo. F. Burton, D. O., 220 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. (Dr. Burton Invites Correspondence)

OSTEOPATHY TENTATIVELY OUTLINED AND DEFINED

Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the Founder of Osteopathy, was born in Lee County, Virginia, in 1828; and died December 12th, 1917, at Kirksville, Missouri, his home and the birthplace of his beloved Science.

About ten thousand intelligently trained and scientifically developed Osteopathic practitioners attest the merits of the Therapeutic System of Osteopathy which dates its discovery from the year 1874, when Dr. Still, the originator, made the following remarkable statement:

"A disturbed artery marks the period to an hour and minute, when disease begins to sow its seeds of destruction in the human body. That in no case could it be done without a broken or suspended current of arterial blood which, by nature, is intended to supply and nourish all nerves, ligaments, muscles, skin, bones and the artery itself. THE RULE OF THE ARTERY MUST BE ABSO-LUTE, UNIVERSAL, AND UNOB-STRUCTED, OR DISEASE WILL BE THE RESULT. All nerves depend wholly upon the arterial system for their qualities, such as sensation, nutrition and motion, even though by the law of reciprocity they furnish force, nutrition, and sensation to the artery itself."

- I. Tentative Outline of Osteopathy.
- 1. Osteopathy is a complete scientific therapeutic system.
- 2. Osteopathy recognizes generic man as a complete or perfect machine.
- 3. Osteopathy holds that man, in perfect health, in perfect correlation of parts, with proper food and clothing and shelter, has within himself all the elements, nutritional and even chemical, for sustenance and self-repair; and that he is only limited in usefulness, under the above mentioned natural environments, by the God-given vitality which is his portion.

According to the Founder of Osteopathy, "The Rule of the Artery is Supreme." It is absolutely necessary to have and to maintain an uninterrupted and an unobstructed flow of normal arterial blood in order that generic man, as a perfect machine, may be kept in the perfect equipoise of balanced nutrition.

4. Osteopathy acknowledges that

there must be complete accord of mental suggestion with material manifestation for man to reach the high ideal of the perfect machine of osteopathy.

"As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

"A sound mind in a sound body" is the final test.

- 5. Abnormal man, by reason of sickness, injury, starvation, poison, or what not, can only reach normality by having all of these withering and destroying extraneous agents removed so that the natural fluids and juices which possess all the elements of sustenance and self-repair may hold sway.
- 6. The law of restoration of the abnormal to the normal may thoroughly be designated by the proper use of the term adjustment. Adjustment, under the Osteopathic regime, deals with every vital portion or cell of the human body. Ninety per cent or more of the corrective or adjustive work is performed by manipulation; yet the genuine Osteopathic practitioner is alive to the fact that the small per cent added to the ninety per cent or more of a strictly manipulative character, may be required to be reduced, adjusted, equipoised, correlated, or even removed by some unharmful or wholesome or reasonable artificial process. Hence Osteopathy recognizes as adjutants, the following, viz.:
 - a. Hydrotherapy.
 - b. Heat and cold.
- c. Food, shelter, clothing, rest and right thinking.
- d. Antidotes for poisons maliciously or accidentally administered.
- e. Asepsis, including the artificial assistance of antiseptic agents, when absolutely necessary.
 - f. Surgery and its procedures.
- g. All helpful agents of diagnostic value.
- h. Strictly autogenous serum. Every man is a law unto himself. No living man should be permitted to draw from or give to another any force or fluid which by reason of inheritance, acquisition, or accident may vitiate the second system.

The following epigrammatic quotations of Dr. A. T. Still, the Founder of Osteopathy, are here significantly appropriate, viz.:

"The integrity of the structure determines the integrity of the function."

"Man is a self-oiling, self-regulating, self-reparative, animated machine. Given

proper air, food and water, the machine will function perfectly, so long as the parts are maintained in perfect alignment. When order in all parts is found, disease cannot prevail."

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

"The great Inventor of the Universe, by the union of mind and matter, has constructed the most wonderful of all machines, man, and Osteopathy demonstrates fully that he is capable of running without the aid of whiskey, drugs or kindred poisons."

II. Tentative Definition of Osteopathy.

- 1. Explanatory suggestions.
- a. Osteopathy is a complete scientific therapeutic system.
- b. Osteopathy is the only therapeutic system which acknowledges generic man as a perfect machine.
- c. Osteopathy is the only therapeutic system with which generic man as a perfect machine, under the right environments, generates and maintains all the chemical fluids and juices necessary for battery voltage and nutritional advantage.
- d. Osteopathy is the only therapeutic system which depends upon manual manipulation up to 90 or more per cent aided or abetted by 10 or less per cent of artificial adjustment ranging from hydrotherapy to surgery for the complete adjustment of the abnormal to the normal.
- 2. Derivation Osteopathy. (Gr. osteoy = bone + naOos = disease).
- a. A word chosen to convey the meaning of skeletal unbalance or bone-non-adjustment
- b. A word coined by the Founder, Dr. A. T. Still, to represent his new system of therapy, which dates from the year 1874
- c. A word in harmony with the other "pathies" of medical fame.
- d. A word which carries with it special significance as the bony skeleton or framework forms the fulcrums and levers with which the larger per cent of the manual manipulations of necessary corrections are made possible.
 - 3. Definition.

Osteopathy as a complete scientific therapeutic system is the science and the art of adjustment mainly of manual manipulation, aided or abetted by wholesome or unharmful artificial processes, wherein perfect physiological functioning is absolutely dependent upon anatomical integrity.

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VARIETIES

W. J. Novinger, D. O., Trenton, N. J.

We have graduate osteopaths whose application of what they know ranges all the way from Dr. Still's teaching and practice of "find it, fix it, and leave it alone," those who give treatments that require a simple adjustment of one bone, or in other cases require a little relaxing of muscles or articular ligaments, before making the correction, where not more than from one to five minutes need be consumed in giving the treatment,inclusive of time required in examining to get the objective and subjective symptoms each time before treatment is administered,-to the graduate who treats by the Little Tin Clock. In the case of this variety each treatment room has a table, a stool, a chair, a bureau washstand with mirror, and last but not least, a little tin clock to tell the Doctor when the treatment is finished. The treatment in all cases, no matter what the malady, consists of a set rigamarole, of pulls and twists of neck and spine, wiggling and jiggling the arms and legs, always keeping one eye on the pocket nerve and the other on the little tin clock for exactly fifteen minutes,when the treatment is finished, and the Doctor says "That will be all today; come back Tuesday," and rushes on to the next patient.

Not included in these two distinct classes we have that ragtag motley crew of camp followers, which includes the chap who gives the long treatment; one I heard of gave a whole hour at each treatment and was so very busy. Another whose patient was improving, for when she began she could take only three-quarters of an hour treatments, but now was able to take one hour and a quarter. This variety uses all the way from the meaningless movements and manipulations of the Tin Clock Osteopath to the rubbing, massaging and exercising given by a Turkish bath rubber. Some, in their endeavor to give in quantity what they lack in quality, also add electricity, exercising machines, drugs and nostrums, also quack and fake side lines in vogue among outcast medical charletans.

Of course, this latter class or his prototype is found in all professions, including law, engineering, medicine, etc. They are inevitable and will never be entirely eradicated, but Osteopathy, unfortunately, is cursed with an undue proportion of them. The worst ones should be dropped from our organizations and have their licenses revoked. Yet each of these sooner or later is dis-

covered, his incomptence exposed and the public decides his fate.

But let us again look at the first two varieties, the A. T. Still kind of adjuster and the Tin Clock hangnail. Both are usually busy treating patients. They both give about the same average number of treatments, receiving about the same amount of money, but the first because he cures such a large proportion of his cases in a comparatively short time handles far more patients and spreads the benefits of Osteopathy in a corresponding ratio. He gets about \$35.00 to \$75.00 per patient for curing them; the other one gets from \$200.00 to \$300.00, sometimes even more for experience, that is, the patient gets the experience, the kind that often leads people to believe that Osteopathy spells Dollars but not Cures. He first examines and treats his patient with an eye single to curing as quick as possible. The second, because of avarice or ignorance (generally both), gives his kind of treatment as often and as long as the patient does not get wise and quit. Here is a genuine occurence (and there are many of a similar kind), a man got three treatments a week for one year, then two for one year, then one per week for the third year. The Osteopath who did this can do first class work and cure his patients quick, and often does, but if the patient will stick he will defer the cure to prolong the pay. Do you get my point? Of course you do. This type makes lots of cures and is doing a great deal for true Osteopathy, yet not as much as they could do if they would divorce their professional work from mercenary methods.

But the rest of those who treat and treat for dollars alone, who do not know how to cure, or who do know and still go on buncoing the sick folks, these are our worst drawbacks; they seldom make a real cure; they bring our cause into bad repute, detract from the good impression made by those who do cure the sick. Yet these self-seeking mercenaries push themselves forward, run our societies and publications, pose as leaders and have all but lost for us the place in the public eye to such an extent as to make the chiro's look like the real article.

I believe the real Osteopath, the one who cures, who works to become more efficient, so he can fatten his percentage of cures, who looks on Osteopathy as a profession, as a sacred trust, is playing a noble part in life. And whether he amasses as great wealth (as represented in the current coin of the realm) as his mercenary near brother, matters not nearly so much to him as the pure en-

joyment of a contented mind in feeling he has been faithful to his profession, to his patients and to himself. Am I right?

WEST VIRGINIA MEETS

Dr. A. C. Tedford, President.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the West Virginia Osteopathic Association was held June second and third. This meeting was important from several viewpoints. Dr. George M. Laughlin, the leading orthopedic surgeon of the profession, operated June second. Dr. J. H. Long, head surgeon of the Delaware Springs Sanitarium, Delaware, Ohio, continued with cases June third. Dr. J. D. Miller, of Morgantown, the Dean of Osteopathic Technicians, did some notable work. The number of clinics presenting themselves was the greatest ever before the Association. The Parkersburg City Hospital was placed at the disposal of the surgeon for cases. The papers read were of a superior type. The cordiality and friendly feeling existing during the meeting was cause for gratification. All together it was one of the biggest little meetings outside the National meeting.

Our thanks are due the Parkersburg News and the Parkersburg Sentinel for the support they gave the meeting. We are indebted to Miss Vernon, superintendent of the City Hospital, and her efficient corps of nurses, for their faithful services and ever courteous treatment. The Association acknowledges with thanks the services of Dr. G. E. Morris of Clarksburg, for his services as anesthetist.

Cases operated upon are all doing excellently. Several children who were so badly deformed they could not walk will have good use of their feet and will remember most kindly the surgeon who made them walk.

Officers for ensuing year:

President—Dr. A. C. Tedford, Bluefield.

Vice-President—Dr. John J. Henderson, Huntington.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. G. E. Morris, Clarksburg.

Delegates to National Constitutional Convention—Dr. J. H. Robinett, Huntington; Dr. G. E. Morris, Clarksburg.

Delegate to National Convention—Dr. M. A. Boyes, Parkersburg.

Place of Meeting next year-Morgantown.

Chairman Program Committee—Dr. J. D. Miller, Morgantown.