Osteopathic Truth

November – December 1920

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Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

In Memoriam

OUR PLATFORM: By Dr. Andrew Taylor Still

It should be known where Osteopathy stands and what it stands for. A political party has a platform that all may know its position in regard to mat-

ters of public importance, what it stands for and what principles it advocates. The osteopath should make his position just as clear to the public. He should let the public know, in his platform, what he advocates in his campaignagainst disease. Our position can be tersely stated in the following planks:

First—We believe in sanitation and hygiene.

Second—We are opposed to the use of drugs as remedial agencies.

Third—We are opposed to vaccination.

Fourth—We are opposed to the use of serums in the treatment of diseases. Nature furnishes its own serum if we know how to deliver them.

Fifth—We realize that many cases require surgical treatment and therefore advocate it as a last resort. We believe many surgical

operations are unnecessarily performed and that many operations can be avoided by osteopathic treatment.

Sixth-The osteopath does not depend on

electricity, X-radiance, hydrotheraphy, or other adjuncts, but relies on osteopathic measures in the treatment of disease.



"DADDY"

August 6, 1828 December 12, 1917

Seventh-We have a friendly feeling for other nondrug natural methods of healing, but we do not incorporate any other methods into our system. We are opposed to drugs; in that respect at least, all natural, unharmful methods occupy the same ground. The fundamental principles of osteopathy are different from those of any other system and the cause of the disease is considered from one standpoint, viz.: Disease is the result of anatomical abnormalities followed by physio-logical discord. To cure disease the abnormal parts must be adjusted to the normal; therefore other methods that are entirely different in principle have no place in the osteopathic system.

Eighth—Osteopathy is an independent system and can be applied to all conditions of disease, including purely surgical cases, and in these cases surgery is but a branch of osteopathy.

Ninth—We believe that our therapeutic house is just large enough for osteopathy and that when other methods are brought in just that much of osteopathy must move out.

20 cents a Copy

November-December, 1920

\$2.00 a Year

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

Chicago College adopts "our Platform" as the standard by which teaching in college and practice in hospital will be judged.

Chicago College Leads All.

The Chicago College of Osteopathy took the lead of all the colleges last Thursday in adopting "Our Platform" by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still as the standard to which all teaching in the hospital must measure up to.

All practice in the hospital will hereafter be judged by the same standard.

The college now has over one hundred Life Members and it will not be long before the second hundred is completed. Any member of the profession desiring to become a Life Member may do so by mailing their application to Dr. Fred Bischoff, 27 E. Monroe St., and either accompany it with a check for \$500.00, payment in full, or if payments are desired then as large a first check as possible.

300 Life Members will place the institution on a sound financial basis with capital to teach Osteopathy as it should be taught.

Rocky Mountain Hospital Now the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital

The Rocky Mountain Hospital of Denver, Colo., has changed its name to the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital in order to show clearly its position.

Dr. Martha Morrison, secretary of the Colorado Osteopathic Association. writes that all surgical cases have

received regular osteopathic aftertreatment. All connected with the hospital are pleased with their progress but they are not satisfied with the present achievements and wish to make the Hospital second to none.

We of "Osteopathic Truth", extend our heartiest wishes for further success.

ATTORNEY FRANK TYRRELL AD-DRESSES LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOCIETY

Attorney Frank Tyrrell, of Los Angeles, addressed the Los Angeles County Osteopathic Society at their October meeting on the subject of "Organization and Co-operation."

A discussion of legislative matters was an important part of the evenings program. Dr. Charles Spencer, chairman of the State committee, led the discussion.



3. General Surgical 1. Osteopathic 5. Gynecology 2. Orthopedic 4. Obstretrics 6. Nose and Throat 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

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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. Thirtyfive 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

Kirksville, Missouri

7. Proctology and Urology 8. X-Ray and Laboratory Diagnosis 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

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1920

Numbers 4 & 5

Some of My Early Recollections in Connection with the Beginning of Osteopathy

When Father broke away from medicine I was a boy some eight or ten years old. I remember now a few of the pet names he was called at that time-the magnetic healer, spiritualist, humbug, crazy bone crank, and various other suitable names, in their opinion. Even his own brother thought insanity was the sole trouble. Some of his mutual friends went so far as to write to the good Brother Masons to inquire regarding his sanity. I remember hearing some of his old patients say, "What in the world has gone wrong with Doctor Still? Why did he denounce medicine as a curative and give up his practice when he was one of the leading and most successful practitioners in the West?" He was even petitioned by some of his ardent patient friends to give up the idea of being a dreamer and get back in the field of the practice of medicine. Little did these people think, all the time Father was quietly getting away from the poisonous drugs, and at the same time some of these people were taking the drugless treatment without their knowledge. Oft times when Father was very busy with his practice he would send one of his boys to deliver the medicine to the patient with strictest instructions. We never realized at that time that the patient was only getting dough pills and colored water in place of medicine.

One special case comes to my memory. One morning a young boy rode up to our home very much excited. He wanted to know if Father was at home and if so wanted him to come to their home immediately, which was in the country; said his brother was very sick probably due to an over dose of medicine that H. M. Still, Kirksville, Mo.

Father had left last Summer. Of course, it was my job to hustle up the horse and buggy. Hearing the conversation of the young man with Father, naturally, I was very much alarmed, so I ran every step and returned with the horse as soon as possible. I remember running in the house and shouting to Daddy, "I am ready, come on." To my great surprise he was fast asleep. I rushed to him and shook him as if the house was on fire, which almost cost me a spanking for my hasty actions. T finally succeeded in getting him in the buggy, which seemed to me almost a life time. We certainly started to the country in a rush as I was laying the lash on the poor old horse. Father suddenly stopped me and said, "Do not whip that horse any more, give him all the time he wants." However, the fact was still in my mind the patient was probably poisoned. Of course, Father knew differently. I remember he said, "My son, cool down. Remember one thing, many a patient has been saved by the doctor being late. You will live to see the day when the doctor will give very little medicine if any, and this is one of the principles I am striving for." This is only one case in hundreds I could relate, which has come under my personal observation in childhood.

Later on I was blessed with the golden opportunity of travelling with my father for several years; travelling over the country in the practice of his new discovery. As a general rule, after arriving in a city it was not long before the whole town was awakened to the fact the new Healing Wonder was there. In a great

many cases Father got results almost instantly. The excitement was alarming at times. He always made it a point to lecture every day in the open to his patients, provided the weather would permit. Sometimes hundreds attended these lectures. At the conclusion of a lecture the big continuous show would start, which would last until Father was completely exhausted. He never made it a point of putting a price on his work and would only take money under the greatest protest. In many cases the poor old soul would have to borrow money to get home on, as his great heart, soul and life was to relieve suffering humanity without any thought of compensation. Once after one of his talks a fine looking old gentleman stepped up and asked if he could do anything for insanity. Father's reply was, "I will not be able to give you my opinion until after I examine the case." It happened his daughter was in an asylum in the same city where we were located, so the next day the patient was removed to her home. Father and I went to the place and the young lady was almost raving. She did not know her people. With some difficulty she was placed on the bed. Father immediately examined her and in a few minutes instructed the parents to let the patient up. The father and mother said, "Doctor, what do you think?" My father replied, "I think she is going to get well, as I have just removed the cause," which was a lesion in the third cervical, caused by a fall. 'This, of course, caused a great deal of rejoicing with the father and mother, and, I can truthfully say before we left the house the young lady recognized her parents.

What do You Think of the "Model Bill"?

A Letter Sent Out by Dr. W. E. Elfrink, Secretary of the Illinois Osteopathic Association

Dear Doctor:

I am writing you with reference to the "model bill," which it is proposed to try to pass in the various states in the effort to obtain uniform legislation. Dr. Atzen was here on October 30th, and spoke to a small number of our people and presented his bill, which appears to have been endorsed by a number of eastern states. I have protested in vain against the inclusion in this bill of two features which, tó my mind, are serious mistakes. Dr. Atzen has succeeded apparently, in convincing the people to whom he has talked that he is right. I do not believe that the people who have passed on this matter realize what they are committing themselves to. If they do, and if they really want these things in the law. I shall have nothing more to say, for I think the majority must rule even if it is wrong, as it so frequently is.

The first thing to which I object is the effort to define Osteopathy in a few words in the law. I believe this is a serious mistake which will lead to untold complications in the future. It may be possible to give a satisfactory explanation of Osteopathy in an article such as might be written for an encyclopedia, but to try to do so in a short sentence, even though it has been adopted by the AOA, is impossible without seriously violating the facts or giving opportunity for unwarranted inferences. So many people think that we do nothing except to "rub" or give the body a little mechanical going over. This definition will tend to confirm that error. If we are going to "define" at all we should do it in terms broad enough to make it clear that we are physicians and not merely "rubbers." The fact that we are trained in Diagnosis, Hygiene, Dietetics, and all the things which are included in what may be termed "Physiological Treatment," should be made very clear or else the definition should be left to the general acceptance of the term as may be laid down in standard works. In this State we have legally adopted a "Declaration of Osteopathic Rights and Principles." This is a part of our charter in this State. Is it not obvious that to place this definition in our

law would largely nullify what we have already accomplished? This seems so clear to me that I will not try to argue it further at this time. And yet a good many of our people seem to want this new definition included.

The second item to which I object is that of including a detailed college curriculum as a part of the bill. This bill calls for 4422 hours of class work and schedules-the subjects and hours which are to be taught in detail. In other words, the legislature is asked to pass on a problem which belongs to the colleges and on which only the educators in the colleges are competent to pass. There is no doubt but what we should adhere to the high school requirement and the four year course of, let us say, nine months to the year. But why go into details? Why not just say "high school and four years of professional training" and stop there? There is now developing in medical as well as osteopathic circles, a recognition of the fact that our courses are overloaded. In a literary or scientific college three class hours a day is recognized as standard full work and four hours a day is regarded as a maximum. In our courses we give from six to eight hours a day. No student can do that much and do it right. The result, as we all know, is that most of our students, and this is just as true of medical students, go through the motions but do not get their work. My contention is that as soon as we can get rid of wrong laws we should cut our class hours to about 3000 as a maximum, or about four class hours a day. We should teach the essentials of everyday practical knowledge and teach the student how to look up the details which he cannot hope to acquire in his regular course. This would give the student a chance to really "get" the essentials and would do away with the idea of just listening to lectures, cramming for exams and board and "merely getting by" as so many do. I am so sure that I am right in my contention that I am placing the matter before a number of people who should recognize these things, in the hope that this fundamental error may be avoided.

An analysis of the vote received	l of
the votes on the "model bill" is	as
follows, for Illinois only:	
Against a "definition"	126
For a "definition"	3
Against a "curriculum"	133
For a "curriculum"	3
For a "definition" but against the	
one in the hill	6

Votes from outside the State as follows:

In addition to this, there are a large number of letters which are almost unanimously opposed to the bill as it stands. Some think we should have a more detailed definition and a few think that there should be some statement regarding the subjects to be taught, but without giving a definite number of hours. There are still a good many replies coming in and when we get all of them, we will make a more definite tabulation. It is very evident that Illinois is positively against including these two items in the "model bill." We feel sure that the legislative committee will act accordingly. The vote from outside the State is almost as emphatic as from in the State. Just why the profession voted so casually and so against itself in the first instance is hard to understand. It is beyond doubt that these two features will have to be eliminated if the bill is to be adopted generally.

All of which might be preliminary to anything or nothing at all. But I will let it be introductory to the controversy which is now on over the proposed "model bill" over which some of us have taken issue with some of the rest of us. There is no doubt but what both views are held honestly and sincerely with the best interests of Osteopathy at heart. Both sides cannot be right. When I started out to try to find out what the Osteopaths really want in this bill, I thought I was in a decided minority. Now it seems as if the profession is almost unanimously with me. The thing which stands out to my mind on this subject is that no vote should be taken by the profession at large in a matter of this kind without a good deal of preliminary discussion. The average DO is like the average man. He is likely to jump to unwarranted conclusions. A lot of people voted to include a definition and a definite curriculum in the model bill without giving the matter any great amount of thought. Now that the

matter has been brought strongly to their attention nearly everyone who is sufficiently interested to act at all is of the opinion that it would be a mistake to include the definition and the curriculum in the bill. Over 100 replies have been received to one letter which I sent out recently and of these only three are for definitely including these two features. Of three replies from New York two are definitely and strongly against the inclusion and the third is too, but with some reservations. Less than 100 letters were sent outside the State, but we sent the letter to our entire list in the State. The total number sent out was about 475.

I have no doubt that this move on my part will draw some pretty sharp critcism and I anticipated that before the letter was sent out. I have already been told that I should have let well enough alone and that this would just serve to confuse the issues, etc. However, I placed the matter before a few people whose judgment I consider good before I did anything. I felt sure after talking to quite a few that this bill did not represent the sentiment of the profession and I felt sure before that the bill was a mistake and that it would be better to stir up some trouble than to let it go on and make endless trouble for us in the future. If I have to be the "goat" so be it.

Some of the letters which have come to me are so interesting that I think they should be quoted to the profession. The following letter from Dr. Elton is especially valuable, corroborating as it does the views of our own attorney, Mr. Patterson. Parenthetically I want to say that Dr. Atzen is not to be blamed for this situation. The profession itself is to blame for expressing itself so loosely on so important an issue. I think that Dr. Atzen was misled because the votes. of those who did vote (and there were many equally guilty who did not express themselves at all), seemed to indicate that the profession did want these things included. I have conceded all along that the profession should have what it really wants, but I doubted if we knew what we wanted on this issue. The following is from Dr. Elton, Secretary of the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association:

"I do not know when I have been as much disappointed in any progressive movement by the AOA, as I am in this "model bill." I presume that this feeling of disappointment is caused by the fact that, being led to believe We take pleasure in presenting

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that Dr. Atzen's legislative experiences fitted him so supremely for the job assigned him, assured me of a certain confidence that whatever was presented to us in this line would be received almost without question.

"I do believe, however, this this bill is not so much the product of Dr. Atzens mind alone, as it is the consensus of opinions which resulted from the letters of inquiry issued from his office. However, if this is true, and Dr. Atzen practically told us in Chicago that it was, I am wondering how valuable these opinions may be when considered from a purely legislative and legal standpoint.

"There is no doubt in my mind that most of us are led to idealize our standards, forgetting that it is the practical viewpoint which must be considered in seeking to deal with the law. It is the simple, "concise, uncomplicated measure, the kind which the average legislator can understand which will land us 'somewhere' rather than in the 'isle of nowhere.' Because we have certain ideals in connection with our profession is no reason why we should burden the State with a law which seeks to place those ideals upon a pedestal rather than obtain a law of practical and workable value.

"Now with reference to the bill as the product/of the replies to the letters of inquiry sent out by Dr. Atzen. When that letter came to my office, I sent a copy of same to each member of our legislative committee and Executive Board, eight people in all; at the same time I sent Dr. Atzen's letter to Mr. Corrigan for legal advice in the matter. The replies received from above members of committees were almost unanimous as to the objection to the bill containing either a definition or a curriculum. I will quote a part of Mr. Corrigan's reply.

"'I am inclined to think that it should not contain a definition for the following reason: It will unnecessarily add to the verbiage of the bill, in this, that Osteopathy has a pretty well defined meaning without a specific definition. To endeavor to give it a definition in the act might lead to controversy which in itself might have a tendency to defeat the bill. I believe in simple and plain expressions in drafting of bills. Brevity is always important.

"'I am greatly in doubt as to whether the proposed bill should elaborately set forth the requirements for study. To do so will greatly enlarge the bill and I fear might challenge the opposition even of some of our friends. I believe the bill should go so far as to specify the number of years of study of so many months and perhaps should go even further but to go to the extent of stating the substance of what is contained in the ordinary school catalogue with respect to the course of study, involves a mass of statements which I think would find objection and challenge opposition.

"'It must be borne in mind that the schools of Osteopathy and Surgery are in process of evolutionary development. Really great progress has been made in late years in developing this course. We may readily assume that this progress will be continuous. If the curriculum was established by law today, the majority of the colleges might surpass it tomorrow. This would require a constant change in the law requiring that the subject matter be brought before successive legislatures in which there is always a lurking danger, especially in view of the fact that your profession seems to have a constant and uninterrupted opposition by the medical profession.

"'My idea is that it should be made very simple and plain and should be brief. All modern legislation or nearly all of it is to be criticised because of its complicated and unnecessary verbiage, causing considerable litigation over its meaning and construction.'

"These quotations from Mr. Corrigan's letter were transmitted to Dr. Atzen, and I confess that I was a little disappointed to find that none of them had been taken into consideration in drafting the model bill. Mr. Corrigan's general experience - his grasp of the situation due largely to his close study in handling our litigations admirably fits him to pass upon a matter of this nature. Of course, in this opinion Mr. Corrigan undoubtedly had in mind more particularly the needs of our own State. yet the advice with reference to the general formation of the law ought to be worth a great deal, if we are attempting to prepare something which can be adapted to any or all states and for all time, so far as we can judge now.

"I am frank to state this: That as Dr. Bond and I see it, in discussing the matter on our return the other evening, the proposed bill is almost a useless product in so far as Wisconsin is concerned. We may be wrong, and, as you suggest in your letter, if it is a product of a majority and of an intelligent consideration of the subject, we will be willing to give it some preference.

"Now with reference to the endorsement of the model bill by the states mentioned by Dr. Atzen. I do not want to pass any unwarranted criticism upon this, but I just naturally question if these endorsements were rushed through in the same manner as at your meeting the other evening. Your meeting was not sufficiently representative. yet Illinois will be reported as having endorsed the bill. Many of the other meetings which Dr. Atzen attended. I understand were annual meetings, and as such would, of course. be more representative. At the same time, I would be glad to know the result of your inquiries which will in all probability denote whether these endorsements were unanimous as well as representative."

The following is from Dr. C. M. Bancroft of New York:

"I do not believe that a definition of osteopathy is advisable in this bill —a definition does nothing but limit. I realize that many men believe that if osteopathy had been defined in the various State laws that the chiropractors could not have gained a foothold. I have never held that opinion.

"You object to the detailed college curriculum in the bill and I can agree with you as to the "detailed." The whole idea was to prevent various legislative bodies from establishing standards for osteopathic education. That is, the legislatures have said what a college should feach in order to make an osteopath and they are in no position to so decide. The colleges know what education is necessary, certainly outsiders do not. I think your point is well taken except for this; we can well state in the bill that so much time (a minimum amount) must be devoted to the fundamental subjects such as anatomy, physiology, etc. I do not think that a modern legislature would pass a bill which did not include something of the kind.

"There is another point which needs consideration. What position, will we be in should this bill become a universal law and provide a minimum education of four years and then have the chiropractors get legislation which will provide for a standard of three years' education with privileges which are practically equal? Where will the future students come from? Certainly the trade name chiropractor is fast becoming as valuable as the trade name osteopath and the one year's difference in education might work final havoc with our colleges.

"It is a fact that something needs to be done but I have not taken sides or talked much about this model bill because I do not see the path ahead clearly. My mind is full of negation and apprehension, therefore, I want to let others do the major share of the talking. I cannot honestly boost, and refuse to knock, but I am ever conscious of the fact that something MUST be done."

From Dr. George Moffett, Elizabeth, 111.:

"'Osteopathy' should be what the bill calls for, then if there is a call for a definition later, on particular occasions, let it be given in full.

"From my college experience, I believe the college is the only party that can fix the proper curriculum. We don't want legislatures to do it, they are not judges of the work to be done.

"I also believe our colleges, like corporations, are carrying too much 'watered stock' in their curriculums, too much time put on some studies while the principal fundamental work is crowded out or slighted."

From Dr. Canada Wendell, Peoria, Ill.:

"I have been thinking over this matter for several weeks now and I agree with you. We don't want to commit suicide for the osteopathic profession and I believe we will if we agree to these two things. We in this State should decide this thing for ourselves. We live here and we know better what we need than the AOA does. We hire our own attorney and we should be guided by his opinion. Also our State will have to pay the freight. I hope they will make the right decision."

From Dr. Emery Ennis, Springfield, Ill.:

"I cannot understand why the committee would propose for adoption a law containing a clause calling for 4,422 hours to be given in a four-year course. I heartily agree with you that this cannot be done.

"The present Medical Act, if I remember correctly, does not state the number of hours to be given in a course. Why should we then impose upon our students something that is impossible. The clause, if lived up to, would stimulate inefficiency." From Dr. H. W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich.:

"I agree with your objections in the main, but I feel the good resulting from this 'model bill' is greater than the objections."

From Dr. F. N. Oium, Oshkosh, Wis.:

"I have been opposed to including any general definition in a state law because I have always contended that Osteopathy should and does include everything necessary to make a complete and competent physician and it should be so assumed before all legislatures and courts and that should be sufficient just as much as to assume that the practice of medicine covers everything necessary to make a complete physician. * * * To include in a Model Bill a definite curriculum which the schools must adhere to, I have always been opposed to."

From Dr. W. M. Smiley, Albany, N. Y.:

Y.: "No, no. I think we had better go slow with this legislation."

From Dr. E. R. Larter, Niagara Falls. N. Y.:

"No, no."

From Dr. Martha Petree, Paris, Ky.:

"I am especially opposed to the definition as stated in the bill. Putting in the details of the curriculum seems too childish to be considered. It will be a great mistake I am sure."

From Dr. E. S. Comstock, Chicago, Ill.:

"The definition given is the broadest I have seen and to my mind more nearly defines our principles than any other. * * * Am unalterably opposed to a definite curriculum or to requirements of so many hours."

From M. R. Tilley, Kewanee, Ill .:

"I consider that you are absolutely right. I would not like to see such a bill go through. Nor do I think any DO who gives it serious thought would."—Central States Osteopath.

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Østeopathic Truth

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They Would Not Listen Seven Years Ago About Proposed Legislation and it Would Seem as Though They Had Their Foot in It.

POISON ACT PASSED

It has often been said that, "As ye sow, that shall ye also reap." May our new graduates realize that blunders are costly and that unless we build upon the high ground of principle we stand a good chance to lose that which we have gained.

Our schools must perforce produce the osteopathic physician of the future, and unless they are grounded and anchored to the great truths of Osteopathy, they will do as some of the students of the Los Angeles college have done; used it as a short cut to the practice of drug medication.

The trustees of the Los Angeles school last June 9th, sent out a night letter to the effect that they were opposed to the teachings of medical therapeutics in the manner made necessary by the California medical law and will teach such medical measures only until such time as the California State Osteopathic Association can secure legislation which will make possil le the presentation of a course strictly Osteopathic in nature.

It would seem that these self-same trustees are now to traverse the furnace of fire to test the sincerity of their promise. It would seem from the following that these trustees have requested that the proposed new legislation be dropped. Drugs and osteopathy will not mix and the sooner we set a pace of our own the quicker will our profession come into its own.

THE FIRST WARNING IN 1913

The report of the Legislative Committee of the A. O. A. for 1913 contained the following: (See A. O. A. Journal, Aug., 1913).

"A bill positively vicious in its demoralizing and weakening influence upon the osteopathic profession was passed in California as a substitute for the composite board which has been in operation in California for six years. Its many weak and debatable features cannot here be discussed; but your committee has no hesitancy in saying that, insofar as its bearing upon our people is concerned, it is the most pernicious legal medium for the stimulation of drug catering and osteopathic weakness and professional decay and disintegration, now upon the statutes of any state or province in Christendom."

The predicted results and possibilities of this law have been proven and by hard experience our people in California have had the lesson. Dr. Forbes' manly confession at the general legislative conference at Chicago this year brought this out with telling effect. The Western Osteopath for July, 1920, contains an open letter from Dr. Louis C. Chandler, president of the College of Osteopathic physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles, in which he says:

"For some time past there has been a growing disappointment because of an apparent failure of the C. O. P. & S. to graduate students who uniformly retain their loyalty to Osteopathy. Ever since assuming responsibilities of the position which I now hold, I have concerned myself with the devising of measures which would help to remedy this weakness in our educational work.

"Regarding the legislative situation, it is believed that most of those who after graduation abandoned their Osteopathic interest have been members of a group, who seized upon the opportunity offered by the peculiar conditions at the time of the passing of the present law. They used our school as a short cut to the practice of regular medicine. Many of this group frankly confessed a total lack of interest in Osteopathy and their choice of our college was based on the fact that at that time it was possible for them to become eligible for Physicians and Surgeons license without further preliminary education than high school graduation and completion of a course of 128 weeks duration. At that time the medical schools of California required one to three years longer for the securing of a degree in medicine. Not even a fouryear diploma was required. Connected with this opportunity for more easily securing the necessary credentials was the fact that the state license which they received failed to clearly designate the Osteopathic character of their training. This set of conditions operated strongly against securing a student body with definite interest in Osteopathy and permitted a ready defection to the regular ranks."

Dr. Chandler offers a number of constructive suggestions, too, in his letter. Last year at Chicago the legislative bureau recommended as it had been contending for years that "the ideal goal of regulation is legislation giving us full professional opportunity under independent regulation." And the association at Chicago this year went on record with a definite policy for the years to come behind that. Now, we have had our costly experience, let us not burn our fingers in the medical fire any further but all push together along the plans outlined and preserve our profession intact and independent.

(Dr. Forbes has just sent out the following letter.)

LICKED BY THE MEDICS

POISON ACT PASSED

Osteopathy in California Derated to Two-year Class

Dear Fellow Osteopath:

The passage of the "Poison Act" reduces the legal status of Osteopathy in California to a lower level than at any time since 1901, and to as low a level as that of any State in the Union.

Our Osteopathic licentiates are now not legally "Physicians." None of our colleges have recognition save as twoyear colleges. Our P. & S. licentiates are barred from State and Federal Service and are confronted in hospitals with signs which read: "Only A. M. A. Members Admitted."

About two hundred of our number hold P. & S. licenses. Over three hundred hold Osteopathic licenses which are now derated to the level of the Chiropractor license. Another seventy D. O.'s have been compelled to take the two-year drugless license. Still another group-about 64 now and more coming in at each meeting of the medical board-hold Osteopathic reciprocity licenses, which are two-year licenses, yet their graduates must enter California as two-year limited doctors. We thus have four groups of licentiates when we should

have but one; and over two-thirds of us are on the two-year basis, and all additions to our numbers are on the two-year basis. "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link" and Osteopathy's standing in a State is no higher than that of the lowest form of license held by any D. O.

A few of our four hundred two-year licentiates have a possible way out through the oral examination, but the working of this provision has thus far been unsatisfactory. The reciprocity and most of the other drugless licentiates do not have even this remotely possible way out, for they are denied the oral examination.

This diversity of licensure seriously threatens our harmonious co-operation and the fact that over two-thirds of us are on the two-year basis definitely classifies Osteopathy with the other two-year systems and will continue to do so until all of our licentiates are placed on the four year or higher standard. We are classed with the "Quack Quartette." Our friends, the "Medics" have placards in their offices pasted onto the bottom of the "Quack Quartette" leaflet which read: "WE WON."

Yes, they won a battle; but, have they won the war? Are we through? Is the last battle fought? Shall we submit to the low standards and limited liberty to which we are now reduced or shall we raise our standards above those of the Medics and obtain our freedom to conduct our colleges and our practices in our own way?

The Board of Trustees of the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons presented a resolution and a program to the State Association last June. This program was unanimously adopted. The Western Osteopathic Association endorsed it. The House of Delegates of the American Osteopathic Association, after three days of earnest discussion, adopted this program as the means of restoring academic freedom to our system throughout the Nation. The legislative committee of our State Association, meeting with representatives of the C. O. P. & S., on October 2nd, adopted this program and agreed on the general form of a bill to carry it into effect.

This bill provides for: 1—An Osteopathic Physician license after a fouryear course; and, 2—An unlimited Osteopathic Surgeon license after an additional year of Education, and a further year of practice or internship. The Osteopathic Physician license would permit: (a) general practice; (b) minor surgery, including fractures and dislocations; (c) the use of narcotics, anesthetics, cathartics, antiseptics, and parasiticides. It would contain a provision whereby all of the present licentiates who do not hold P. & S. licenses could obtain the Osteopathic Physician license and later if they want it, the Osteopathic Surgeon license.

This law would bring all of our present licentiates and all of our new ones onto the four-year standard and would provide a higher standard for Osteopathic Surgeons and for Osteopathý than for any other system in California. The poison act victory won by our competitors would be completely nullified by this bill.

· Everyone was enthusiastic after the legislative committee announced its program; and arrangements were well under way to start our campaign to win the last battle and end the war. Thus came the election and nearly four hundred thousand voters registered their protest against the Medical Board and for the Chiropractor. This evidence that the people stand for equal rights for all systems filled our legislative committee with great joy. It changed their hopes of success to a practical assurance of success. In the height of our rejoicing we are plunged into gloom by a request from the College trustees to drop our proposed bill, which was initiated by their resolution in June, and adopted on the motion of their President, Dr. Chandler, in October.

What can this mean? Is the Medical Board panic-stricken by that Chiropractor vote and our court victory? Do they very much want to keep us away from Sacramento this year? Are they anxious to forget that we were classed with the "Quack Quartette" if we will agree to forget it? Do they see unconditional surrender confronting them; and are they trying to negotiate a peace? Are they now in their consternation willing to withdraw the demands which the former Board of Trustees of the College indignantly rejected as a condition to recognition? Or is the Medical Board standing pat and has the Board of Trustees of the College decided that they want to conform to the present law and to the dictates of the Medical Board?

The College Board most certainly has a perfect right to adopt the policy they deem best and if they want to conform to the present law and Board surely no one in our profession will oppose them. But, inasmuch as the program of the legislative committee does not contemplate any assault upon or change of the present law, surely the College Board, after reflection, will be equally generous and will do nothing to put obstacles in the path of the present licentiates breaking the bonds which enslave them and of the graduates of other Osteopathic Colleges coming into the State on a four-year and six-year basis instead of the low standard two-year basis of the present law.

If we drop the proposed bill, we drop all legislative effort this year. It is obvious that in the face of the large majority for the poison act, there is no possibility of the legislature going against the people and amending this act. It is equally hopeless for us to modify the present medical law favorably, for the same reason and for the additional reason that the oral examination provision of the present law appears to legislators to offer a way out for one group of our licentiates. The legislature would favor our new bill because it raises our standards above those of other systems, and asks for no special privileges. Our request to place the administration of our new law into the hands of a lay commissioner will probably be welcomed by the legislature.

Fraternally yours, HARRY W. FORBES.

P. S.—We must act at once. The majority must rule and all of us must abide by and support this decision, else the WE WON signs will hang forever.

N. B.—The students of the C. O. P. & S. are assured of the P. & S. examination as long as the present Board of Trustees maintains the educational standards of the previous administration. We won a sweeping court decision. The Medical Board appealed. The appeal will be decided soon, and undoubtedly in our favor.

DR. W. S. BARHAM TO SPECIALIZE

Dr. W. Stanley Barham is announcing the opening of his new office in Suite 901-902 of the Goddard Bldg., where he will specialize in Proctocology and Gastro-Intestinal Diseases.

SKEYHILL SCORES

Many of us were very much afraid to risk the failure which might occur if we took on Skeyhill for a series of lectures. We did not believe that it could be done with any degree of success in Chicago. It was originally planned to have Skeyhill at Rockford, Bloomington, Peoria and Springfield, but our downstate developed a case of pes frigor and other alarming troubles and the stuff was "all off."

It remained for those two fearless warriors, Robuck and Drinkall, to step into the breach and put him on for three days in Chicago. On Sunday, October 10th, Skeyhill spoke to a rather small audience in the Illinois Theatre. This meeting was not advertised long enough to bring out a good crowd, but at this time arrangements were made to have Skeyhill come back for the 18th, 19th and 20th of October. During these three days he spoke to over 12,000 people.

The following are the places at which he spoke:

Monday, October 18th

Chicago College of Osteopathy....200 Morgan Park High School.......600 Press Club of Chicago, Luncheon...200 Washington Park Woman's Club..100

Tuesday, October 19th

Carter Harrison Technical High

School	
Austin High School	
Hamilton Club Luncheon500	
Chicago South Side Club	

(Women)400

Wednesday, October 20th

Lane Technical High School.....800 Nicholas Senn High School.....2000 Rotary Club of Evanston.....150 Medinah Temple, Public Meeting.2500

These engagements speak for themselves. We believe that it was most decidedly worth while to put forth the effort which was involved. The boys who were courageous enough to take on this job and see it through deserve the gratitude of the entire profession. They deserve more than that. They deserve the modest check of \$10 from every D. O. in Chicago, not for themselves, but to help defray the expense of this campaign. Are you in Chicago? Have you done your part toward paying the expense of this winning campaign? If not, do it now. -Central States Osteopath.

DR. JANE BURNETT RETURNS TO NEW YORK

Dr. Jane Burnett of 2131 Broadway, New York City, returned several weeks ago to her practice in the City.

DR. PERRIN T. WILSON NEW PRES-IDENT OF BOSTON SOCIETY

The Boston Osteopathic Society held its first meeting for the year, Tuesday, Oct. 19th, at the Hotel Westminster, with President Elizabeth F. Kelly presiding.

The following program was given: Greater Boston's Share in the National Publicity Campaign, Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, Boston.

Impressions from the A. O. A. Convention: Dr. Ruth Humphries, Waltham, Dr. Anna Tinkham, Waltham, Dr. Fessenden, Beverly.

Stereopticon Lecture, Dr. Chas. W. Brunninghaus, Worcester.

Osteopathy As It Should Be, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha, Nebraska.

The following officers were elected: President, Perrin T. Wilson, Cambridge; Vice-President, Agnes G. Lake, Boston; Secretary and Treasurer, Frances Graves, Boston; Curator, G. W. Goode, Boston.

ONE OSTEOPATHIC TREATMENT WOULD HAVE SAVED MAN FROM 38 OPERATIONS

Boston Osteopathic Society Holds November Meeting

November 21, 1920.

The Boston Osteopathic Society held its November meeting, Saturday, November 20, at Faelton Hall, Huntington Ave. President Perrin T. Wilson presided. The following program was given:

Notations on the Maine Convention, Dr. Emma L. Meader, Lynn, Mass.

Evidences of Disturbed Physiology of the Liver, Dr. Allen F. Fehr, Malden, Mass.

Eclampsia, Dr. Olive B. Williams, Worcester, Mass.

An Interesting Clinic Case, Dr. Myron B. Barstow, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Clayton, who had 39 operations, spoke at length on Osteopathic treatment and said if he had had one Osteopathic treatment, that it would not be necessary for him to have 38 of these operations.

DRS. ASA WALMSLEY AND OLIVE MOULTON MARRIED

Dr. Asa G. Walmsley and Dr. Olive H. Moulton were married, Nov. 9, 1920. They will make their home at 621 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa. Congratulations.

CONVENTION WAS A SUCCESS

Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association Held in Albert Lea, Saturday, Nov. 6th

WAS BEST ATTENDED OF ANY FOR YEARS

Clinical Demonstration of Character Analysis by Alice Holeman Proved Feature

The convention of the Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association held in Albert Lea Saturday was a great success. Dr. Arthur D. Becker of Minneapolis stated that it was the best attended of any convention of this association for many years. The program was good and well received.

Dr. E. J. Stoike of Austin in his paper on Fasting Combined with Osteopathy, told how he was able to cure typhoid fever in from ten days to two weeks' time. Other fever diseases yield readily to this treatment. Dr. R. W. King outlined his cure for constipation. Dr. J. S. Rydell of Minneapolis assured the doctors that chronic diseases not curable by other methods were curable by combining the milk diet with osteopathy. Dr. Rydell operates a sanitarium for the purpose of administering the treatment. Dr. Arthur S. Becker, of Minneapolis outlined his treatment for fever diseases. The results of his eighteen years' experience.

An apparatus for giving special osteopathic adjustments was demonstrated by Dr. E. R. Varsema of Mankato. The round table was conducted by Dr. P. D. Pauls. Many attending physicians took part, which made it very interesting and instructive.

A special and new feature of this association was the noon hour banquet and entertainment tendered the visiting doctors by Dr. Scott Rector and Dr. P. D. Pauls who had charge of the program and arrangements. Following the dinner the following program by Albert Lea talent was executed:

Solo, E. L. Hayek; Clinical Demonstration of Character Analysis by Alice M. Holeman; Solo by Helen Peterson. Miss Sadie Bliss accompanied both Mr. Hayek and Miss Peterson.

The clinical demonstration of character analysis by Alice M. Holeman proved to be of unusual interest. She had planned on thirty minutes, but instead she held the audience spellbound for more than an hour and then she had to abruptly break off, leaving many questions unanswered. It was impossible to reassemble the doctors for the regular program until Mrs. Holeman left the rooms, where she was encircled and held for a while.

The officers elected were:

President—Dr. E. W. Hawkins, Farilault.

Vice-Pres.—Dr. Philomena Wiewell, Wells.

Secretary—Dr. Elmina Versema, Mankato.

Trustee—Dr. C. S. Mead, Red Wing. The next convention will be held in Mankato.—Evening Tribune, Albert Lea, Minn.

DR. C. C. REID ANNOUNCES EFFI-CIENCY COURSE

Dr. C. C. Reid of Denver, is announcing the Efficiency Course to be held next January 31st and the following four weeks by the Denver Polyclinic and Post Graduate College. Dr. Gerdine will be a member of the Faculty.

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AND patients like the treatments better!

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McMANIS TABLE COMPANY

KIRKSVILLE, MO., U. S. A.

An Objection to the "Model Bill"

An Open Letter to the Profession

Dr. Morris Lychenheim, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctors:

The Osteopathic profession are united in requiring a four year course of study. So far so good! The House of Delegates, which is yet an experiment of delegated authority, has selected Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha, Neb., as the man in the field, to cover the United States and explain to the Osteopaths the proposed bill for introduction and enactment in the legislature of every state, as a model bill having the united Osteopathic profession back of it, thus making for reciprocity between the states, so that where requirements are alike, a practitioner can leave one state and locate in another without further examination.

Dr. Atzen was recently in Chicago and presented the model bill. With very little consideration, the Osteopaths present voted approval with some dissenting. As a dissenter, I wish to enter my protest and objection to the bill.

As stated before, the House of Delegates is an experiment. There must be no steam roller tactics, or the House of Delegate method of considering business must fail far more lamentably than the method in vogue before. Does this mean we should not do things and in short order? No! Everyone wants things done as quickly as possible, but not at the expense of principle.

The Osteopathic principal of adjustment is adjustment in every field physical or mechanical, chemical, psychic, electric and spiritual or moral—the total man. We may not explain this total adjustment to our patient, but in reality, this idea of totality or completeness, is our ideal. Otherwise we remain bone-setters or specialty workers, and we neither have a complete ideal nor care to approximate it.

This idea of completeness is not as new as may be imagined. The priest, in ancient times, was also the physician. The modern idea of completeness-does not deal with theology or doctrinal differences. It simply tries by harmless means to set the individual in his right position to his environment—be this what it may. This requires study and skill and character. The student will need his time to study every branch that is worth while and usable, and who can doubt that he will, if given this conception and approximate realization, reign supreme in practice? Many changes will undoubtedly be made in the present curriculum to make the future Osteopath conform to a world vision of this sort, but who can doubt that it will come? I, for one, do not doubt that Osteopathy will be the only way of healing if we do not compromise. In economics, in politics, in coalitions of all sorts, we find failure, because "oil and water won't mix."

The present model bill (?) (save the mark) takes us at our present condition and fastens and hobbles us by giving in definite form the number of hours a student must study, and the number of hours for each studythis to be enacted into law which is very difficult to change. In other words to take a couple of studies, I feel I know something about Hydrotherapy and Medical Gymnastics. Hydrotherapy is given sixteen hours, or less than one hour per week, and Medical Gymnastics is given zero-no requirement. The subject is hidden under another name. Why? Because the great mass of Osteopathic physicians are ignorant of the value of this study. And yet we are going to have a model bill for all time, including subjects on which the writers of the bill are totally ignorant. One concession is to give a leeway of 30 per cent of change of hours. Just as a matter of refreshing your memory, I will mention the subjects required:

Histology, Anatomy, Physiology, Embryology, Chemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology, Diagnosis, Practice, Hygiene, Gynecology, Genito Urinary, Surgery, X Radiance, Obstetrics, Dermatology, Orthopedics, Philosophy of Osteopathy, Hydrotherapy, Principal of Osteopathy, Clinic Treating, Pharmacology, Therapeutics, etc.

How many physicians of any school of practice has any more than a superficial knowledge of many of these subjects. Even if a doctor has nothing else to do than study, he would have but little more in a practi-

cal way for use in helping humanity than the so called superficial investigator, for the field to be discovered is infinite-never ending. Edison says, with all our claims of advance, we do not know one millionth of one per cent-in other words, we have about one billionth part of knowledge-yet we are going to manacle the growing science of healing the sick and maimed by a hard and fast curriculum and the number of hours for each subject. Surely this is madness. No legislation is better than this, and I protest with all the strength at my command, against this action. As a constructive alternative, I propose that we meet the need for legislation by a four year course used as will make the graduate a superior practitioner, changing the curriculum from time to time to meet the needs of the students, and to include subjects deemed worthy. Every college faculty knows the situation better than anyone from the outside, as to how to teach. The Osteopathic profession as a whole, being in touch with the patients, can offer counsel and suggestions, but surely the people who teach should not be restricted, if the whole faculty decide it is better to change subjects and hours.

So far as playing politics to minimize opposition, I am against it, as stated before, because we will be swallowed up by the major school of practice if we conform to their requirements, and when we have a definite law of requirements on the statutes, the major school will see that we live up to it, and will throttle us as certain as can be.

The Chiropractors propose a similar entrance requirement to us, and three years' study. If they confine their studies to practical subjects and borrow the Osteopathic principle of adjustment, will they not be superior practitioners? Laws do not make practitioners. Results are the only things that count. Therefore, leave all things free as A. T. Still left all things free.

Hoping for a thorough discussion of the model bill, I am

Yours faithfully,

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.

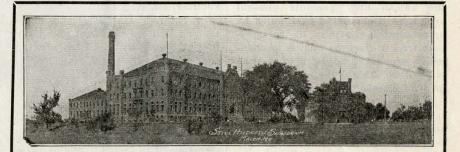
Send your pledges (not checks) to Dr. E. J. Drinkall, 1421 Morse Ave., Chicago (Osteopathic Truth).

JOIN US

New York Osteopathic Assn	\$500
The Loyal Twelve	500
New England Osteopathic Assn	150
Earl J. Drinkall	100
George W. Goode	
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,	200
H. F. Collier	100

Sement of the Buddational D	cpar
C. D. Thore	100
M. T. Mayes	100
W. C. Bryant	100
D. W. Coburn	100
C. G. Hatch	100
B. F. Riley	100
Allan A. Fehr	100
E. W. Carter	100
Maude Williams	100
A. Tinkham, Paid	100
S. C. McLaughlin	100
G. F. Muntz	100
M. Demerais	100
A. E. Were, Albany, N. Y	100
Senior Class M. C. O	100
Freshman Class	100
K. P. D. Field Members	100
Alice A. Robison, Springfield,	
Mass. (\$100 Bond)	110
A. J. Boucher	50
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
0. 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 Emseeo	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	
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
H. B. Rowe	10
C. D. Mott	10
Bozo Club M. C. O	10
W. C. Dawes, Bozeman, Mont	10
P. Everett	10
T. O. Monteith	10
Burnsinsky	10
Granville Shibles	10
C. Downing	10
D. Wing	10
C. W. Wood	10
M. W. Brunner	10
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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 PRESIDENT DR. W. E. WALDO ATTENDS HOUSEWARMING OF MOORE SANITARIUM IN PORT-LAND, ORE., AND HIS AD-DRESS IN PART, TOGETHER WITH HIS PICTURE, AP-PEARS IN THE OREGON SUNDAY JOURNAL OF DECEMBER 5TH.

Preventable Deaths Declared on Increase

The percentage of deaths in America from preventable causes is constantly increasing, according to Dr. W. E. Waldo, of Seattle, president of the American Osteopathic Association, who addressed a meeting of local osteopathic physicians, Saturday night at the Moore Sanitarium. The event was in the nature of a housewarming for the new sanitarium, with Dr. Waldo as guest of honor.

"While less babies die and while old people do live longer, the appalling fact is that in the most important and most valuable period between these two extremes, the death rate is increasing," Dr. Waldo said. "Insanity, cancer, heart disease, kidney disease, hardening of the arteries are rapidly increasing, particularly in our cities.

"Disease is the result of altered circulation. Germs are destroyed by healthy blood in perfect motion. Impaired circulation permits germs to multiply. Germs are everywhere and cannot hurt the perfectly adjusted mechanism of the human body, which is supplied with automatic methods of killing these invaders. When a machine does not work well, its owner has it adjusted by a mechanic. When the human body presents unusual symptoms it should be overhauled by an osteopathic physician, as the osteopath tries to discover what is mechanically wrong and adjust it as well as is possible. This is the rational treatment of disease."

Dr. Waldo intends to keep his infant son, Burton Corlett Waldo, in excellent condition, preparatory to his becoming his successor a few years hence. (Editor's Note.)

MCMANIS TABLE CO. HAS PRO-DUCED A HANDSOME NEW BOOK ON TECHNIQUE

The McManis Table Co. have just recently mailed to all the owners of their tables a very attractive and handsome new book on Technique. The company is to be congratulated upon their steady advance and growth.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION HAS SOME EXCELLENT MEETINGS

Since we live in Chicago and attend the meetings of the Chicago association regularly we forget to write about them.

The first Thursday evening of each month from September to July is the meeting date and any doctor in the country who happens to be in Chicago on that date should make an effort to attend the Chicago meeting held at the Hotel Sherman.

The October meeting was in the nature of a welcome to Dr. T. C. Morris, formerly of Spokane, Wash., but who is now teaching Osteopathic Technic at the Chicago College of Osteopathy. Dr. Morris was one of the students under Dr. Still's personal direction and he is teaching the students of C. C. O. what Dr. Still taught him.

Dr. W. C. MacGregor also addressed the association on "Reduction of Fractures."

November Meeting

Dr. Edgar S. Comstock, secretary of the Chicago College and Professor of Principles of Osteopathy gave an excellent address on the fundamental principles underlying our adjustive technic.

Dr. G. E. Maxwell, professor of Senior Surgery at the college spoke upon the subject of "Emergency Treatment of Wounds."

December Meeting

Dr. A. G. Hildreth the Speaker.

The December meeting is always a memorial meeting to our beloved Founder, Dr. A. T. Still.

Dr. Hildreth was the speaker of the evening and we need not speak further of his ability to fill the program and perhaps no other man can so well memorialize Dr. Still.

DR. FRANK FARMER REPORTS RESUMPTION OF WORK

Dr. Frank C. Farmer, who was associated with Dr. C. P. McConnell of Chicago for many years, reports that he arrived safe and sound in Los Angeles via automobile. Dr. Farmer says it was a great experience to cross part of this enormous country by the open air route.

Dr. Farmer is associated with the Los Angeles Clinical Group of Physicians and Surgeons, and he is now ready to care for the maimed, halt, and blind, that may be referred to him by his friends over the country.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE SEEKS AD-VANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS ON FOUR NEW BOOKS

We will soon have four new books if the proper number of advance subscriptions are forthcoming whereby the printer may be partially paid.

Dr. Burns, dean of the Educational Department, has just sent out a notice to the effect that Bulletin No. 6 of the Institute work may be ordered for \$2; Osteopathic Treatment of Children, by Dr. Drew and associates for \$4; "Applied Anatomy," by Dr. Phinney and associates, for \$4; and "Cells of the Blood," by Dr. Louisa Burns for \$6.

"Study Osteopathy" is a very good motto.

DR. JOSEPHINE L. PIERCE TO HEAD

New Department of Ohio Clubwomen

The Ohio State Journal of Columbus under date of Oct. 21., prints the picture of Dr. Pierce and has the following to say about her new work.

Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs have organized a new department child welfare—with Dr. Josephine L. Pierce, president of the Osteopathic Women's National Association, as chairman. Dr. Pierce has served for six years as chairman of the public health department of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

The new department will comprise welfare work with the child of all ages, including prenatal influences and maternal care of the infant, a field of work in which Dr. Pierce has been active in Allen County.

DR. ISABEL SHERMAN MARRIED

Dr. Isabel Sherman, of Chicago, was married on October 2nd, at the home of her parents, to Major Samuel Fomon.

Dr. and Mrs. Fomon will reside at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

(Continued from page 61)	
Mrs. E. T. Walker	10
Mrs. A. Luther	10
W. B. Meacham, Paid, gift from	
friend	5
Dr. E. C. Elderkin, Paid	5
Dr. Lottie D. Faul	5
C. A. Vinnedge	5
M. L. Hartwell	2
F. E. Moore	2
George R. Boston, Newton, N. J.	2
Received During Past Month	
Dr. F. W. Wetmore, Paid\$	100

New York City Society Has Two Interesting Meetings

Sept. 25

Principles and Practice, Dr. Arthur M. Flack, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paper and Demonstration, Osteopathic Technique, Dr. J. Oliver Sartwell, Boston. Mass.

Oct. 16 Mock Trial

M. W. White, Plaintiff.

Triborough Transit Co., Defendant, H. V. Hillman, D.O., J. H. Buehler, D.O., Plaintiff's Physicians.

H. M. Herring, M.D., L. K. Tuttle, D.O., M.D., Defendant's Experts.

Lawyers to be selected at the meeting.

Justice, Hon. William Chilvers.

Plaintiff has instituted suit for \$25,000.00, alleging permanent injuries due to carelessness and neglect of Defendant's employees.

This note was added: If you have not experienced the thrills of a real trial, this is your opportunity to get a post-graduate course on how to conduct yourself at a trial, and who

men are experts who have had their "trials" and, therefore, know the game which you may be forced to play at any time. Do you want to be prepared?

In the November announcement appeared this comment on the Mock Trial: "The thanks of the Society are due Doctors Buehler and Hillman for arranging such a successful Mock Trial as held at the last meeting at which the attendance was nearly double the corresponding month of last year. The Society is also indebted to Hon. William Chilvers for the manner in which he conducted the Trial; to Dr. H. G. McAdam, who graciously served on the moment's notice; to Mr. M. W. White, for the terrible ordeal to which he was subjected; and to Dr. H. M. Herring for the manner in which he presented his case. It is needless to say the verdict was received with popular approval."

Nov. 20th.

knows when his time will come. These pared with Osteopathy today." Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Macon, Mo.

> Report of the Chairman of the O. H. & C. Committee, Dr. Charles E. Fleck.

> Report of the Committee on Scope, Dr. G. W. Riley.

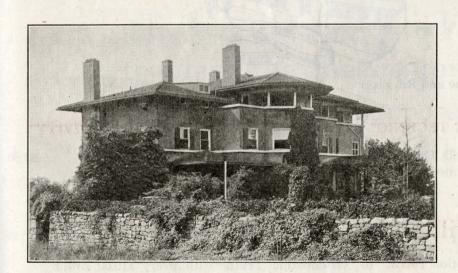
Report of Committee on Ways and Means, Dr. A. B. Clark.

Report of Committee on Finance, Dr. C. H. Whitcomb.

Report of Committee on Location. Dr. Charles S. Green

Report of Committee on Prospectus, Dr. L. Mason Beeman.

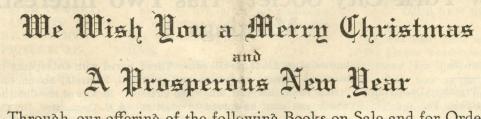
The idea of this meeting is to stimulate and inform members of the society and friends of Osteopathy as to the progress of the proposed Osteopathic Hospital of the City of New York for the profession, and it is earnestly hoped that there will be a full attendance, which will not only be an encouragement to the members of the different committees, but which will also show a desire on the part of the profession to co-operate in the "Osteopathy 20 years ago as com- establishment of this hospital.



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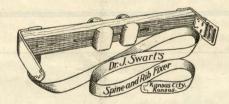
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