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  AUGUST, 1918  Number 1

Osteopathy For Service
Stand by President Wilson — A Call For Volunteers

(IMPORTANT TO YOU)

Dr. F. A. Cave, Boston, Mass.

FOREWORD: — The time has come for ACTION. The very LIFE of Osteopathy as a profession is threatened by conditions growing out of the war, conditions both unjust and intolerable, but which can be corrected by organized effort. Our profession may LIVE or it may DIE by the outcome of things hanging in the balance RIGHT NOW. Either we must ORGANIZE FOR SERVICE and make our efforts count in this great world crisis or risk being cast upon the junk-heap of oblivion because of the intolerance of those who place selfish interests ahead of country.

President Wilson has called upon all patriotic American citizens to help "WIN THE WAR" by speeding up along the lines for which PREVIOUS EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE BEST QUALIFIES THEM.

In accordance with this call, hundreds of osteopathic physicians have offered their services to the War Department for the purpose of supplying the MUCH-NEEDED osteopathic care to sick and injured and incapacitated men in the Army, the men who are giving their lives and their bodies to be broken in the Great War in order that freedom may continue to exist on this earth.

Numbers of our men have also successfully passed the regular Army medical examinations, proving their fitness to minister in the medical service by all standards based upon intelligent square-dealing. All of these men have been refused appointments BECAUSE THEY ARE OSTEOPATHS and do not carry the M. D. degree. No question as to their technical knowledge has been raised, neither have they been submitted to any practical test of their ability to serve in a creditable manner in the field for the relief and restoration of broken men.

The claim is made that Osteopaths are SPECIALISTS and that there is no place in the Army plans for specialists, entirely ignoring the OBVIOUS FACT that the entire Army medical service has been systematically divided into HIGHLY SPECIALIZED DEPARTMENTS each of which is under the supervision of some prominent physicians who are specialists in their own particular lines. These specialized departments constitute one of the most successful features of the medical administration, but it appears that there is no room for the osteopathic physician, specialist or otherwise, in the face of the great popular demand for their services throughout the world.

To correct this obvious intolerant discrimination against osteopathic physicians, who are justly entitled to serve their country in accordance with the call of the President; a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington (H. R. 5407) which, if passed, would operate to permit accredited osteopathic physicians to take the regular Army medical examinations, without fear or favor, and be commissioned in accordance with their knowledge and ability to serve.

But, BECAUSE OF THE PERSISTENT OPPOSITION OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, this bill has never been reported out of Committee (a majority of whose members are believed to favor it) although it is thought that an OPEN HEARING on the floor of the House and Senate would assure its passage.

IN THE MEANTIME, osteopathic physicians by the hundreds, duly registered and legally practicing in their respective states, have been DRAFTED FOR INFANTRY SERVICE and thereby deprived of the privilege of serving their country in its time of need in accordance with their special training as osteopathic physicians, capable of restoring tens of thousands of incapacitated men to military service or to self-supporting civilian life, of which the recent SKEYHILL CASE is but an eloquent example.

IN THE MEANTIME, also, OUR COLLEGES are being drained of their young male students through the operation of the draft laws, while medical colleges of the old-school, conferring the M. D. degree, are filled as never before, and the urgent call goes out for a greatly increased registration of young men in these so-called "regular" schools, the students being placed upon the medical reserve list until their studies are completed.

Such an unfair discrimination obviously does not serve the best interests of our fighting forces and it therefore becomes a matter of SIMPLE PATRIOTISM to find some solution of the problem while there yet remain osteopathic physicians capable of active service in the work of restoration and rehabilitation. The welfare of our ENLISTED MEN should take precedence over the PROTECTION OF ANY PARTICULAR SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, however strong its numbers. Humanity demands that physicians shall be judged for WHAT THEY CAN DO to relieve suffering rather than for particular kind of degrees they append to their names.

At this writing, no one knows whether our bill at Washington will become a law, or whether the Army medical service will some day pass a fair ruling that osteopathic physicians are entitled to serve their country in accordance with their special knowledge and demonstrated ability.

BUT WE CANNOT LONGER REMAIN INACTIVE while our fighting boys so much need our services. We must devise some plan for service which

(Continued on Page 12)
No man outside the osteopathic profession was held in higher esteem by members of the profession than Dr. John Ames Mitchell, founder and editor of Life, who recently answered the call of his Maker.

We grieve with the members of his family and business associates, and extend to them our sympathy. The American Osteopathic Association in convention assembled adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That we appreciate the fearless efforts of the lady to secure the just recognition of Osteopathy, and we deplore the untimely death of Mr. John Ames Mitchell, late Editor of Life and the fearless champion of osteopathy and democracy in medical science.

We copy the following paragraphs from the July 18th issue of Life because the character of the man is best told by those who knew him as a brother; those who had fought with him for thirty-five years in the publication of the greatest humorous magazine in the world; and by those who had fought with him.

"... He had remarkably intense opinions, some of them quite novel, and not generally approved. He stood by them staunchly and pressed them on all occasions, yet he was not intolerant of opposite views, and never unwilling to have them expressed in proper fashion and due economy of space in his paper. "He loved the truth, and practiced continuously to make it prevail. He loved animals—dogs and horses—with undying affection. He loved children, and the two beneficences with which Life has been most concerned are its Fresh Air Farm and its Fund for the French orphans. He hated cruelty and pretense and all bogus pretensions..."

"With heavy hearts the companions of his labors, some of whom began with him when Life was started, turn back to a task from which his gentle and inspiring touch is gone."

Verily a man hath passed. We are included in "Life" for the use of the picture on the opposite page.

John Ames Mitchell
Founder and Editor of "Life"
Answered the Call of his Maker

The following day those in attendance were given a chance to subscribe for the magazine and to order extra copies of the special number. How many will you order? Do it now.

WEST VIRGINIA OSTEOPATHISTS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING AT CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.
June 29-30, 1918.

WHEREAS: President Wilson, on entrance of our nation into the present world conflict issued a proclamation warning every one to serve in the capacity for which his training and experience have fit him, and this in a measure of physicians and surgeons in the army service; and

WHEREAS: The Medical Corps of the War Department refuses to permit Osteopathic Physicians, who present certificates of philosophic education and training and who have been for years members of the so-called "regular school of medicine" and who are licensed and registered as physicians in their several home states, to take examinations for commissions as physicians and surgeons in the army service; and

WHEREAS: This bill has been held quite novel, and not generally approved. He stood by them staunchly and pressed them on all occasions, yet he was not intolerant of opposite views, and never unwilling to have them expressed in proper fashion and due economy of space in his paper. "He loved the truth, and practiced continuously to make it prevail. He loved animals—dogs and horses—with undying affection. He loved children, and the two beneficences with which Life has been most concerned are its Fresh Air Farm and its Fund for the French orphans. He hated cruelty and pretense and all bogus pretensions..."

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Osteopathic Propaganda

Osteopathic propaganda is the key that unlocks the door of opportunity for Osteopathic practitioners.

Osteopathic propaganda makes all of our problems more easy to solve.

Osteopathic propaganda creates a better understanding between patient and physician.

Osteopathic propaganda helps to dispel the doubts of the doubting.

Osteopathic propaganda helps to offset the destructive influence of our critics.

The Osteopathic propaganda is one valuable way of letting your Osteopathic light shine before men, that they may know of your good works and patronize you when necessary.

For real, ethical, effective Osteopathic propaganda, use the

HERALD OF OSTEOPATHY

F. L. LINK, Business Manager

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

Save the Appendix, it is the Spark Plug of the Bowels

E. B. NEFFERZ, D. O., EVERETT, WASH.

We have an epidemic in this country, called appendicitis. Even when we had a record of the deaths caused from the so-called inflammation disease, it would make our present account look sick.

We have more conservative treatises of appendicitis. Because the appendix is not a vital organ like the heart, liver, or stomach. There is no more reason for removing it than there is for removing a kidney, just because you have two.

I believe the only time evacuation is necessary in case of an abscess, and perhaps some few cases of chronic appendicitis; and the fellow who will not take care of his diet, who will not take care of himself, and who will not do anything about it, attacks, with profound abscesses, had better be operated.

The time for operation is not during formation, but after abscess has formed. The mortality during formation is about thirty times as great as after abscess has formed.

The appendix is a hollow, glandular organ, with a small neck, and it can be drained without interference with and remains intact only so long as the appendix continues to work normally. Not four of its secretion continues normally. When the function is deranged, there are serious results—retention, stagnation, decomposition of the appendix contents.

The appendix has often been said that the appendix was a useless organ. No organ with the nerve and blood supply of the appendix could be useless. Besides, if it was useless, Nature would have closed and obliterated it generations ago. I do not think an organ about function would become inflamed so easily.

If the appendix has no other function than standing there and doing its thing and acting as a distal signal to the colon, it is doing a wonderful work. We love to make all organs do that, and just have appendicitis in olden days. I say they did, only not so much, as people are today. And when they did have it they called it cramp colic or belly ache; and, of course, there were not so many surgeons in those days. When you stop to think of the colon, the lungs, the intestines, your body, and the small intestine four times the length of your body, with its wonderful mechanism of digestion, absorption, secretion, and excretion, and the way we use and abuse it, there is no wonder that we have trouble with the heart, kidneys, stomach and intestines.

The incision in diet causes the nutrients of undigestable materials to be dumped into the large bowel, making the warm and swelling colon incapable of dietary proper work, causing inflammation, which extends into the appendix.

The function of the colon and ascending colon in most is often disturbed, but most often there is no appendicitis.

Nature has provided the appendix at that post point as an all cup to secure a line of communication, to stop dysentery, and to destroy colon bacteria. That part of the bowel is the only part having real resistance, it being perpendicular and all material passing through it must be lifted from below upward.

Too often indigestion in diet causes a dumping of undigestable material into the bowels.

Every Doctor

can double his income

Every person in your community is your potential customer. They can correct their eye troubles.

SOON you will be able to do this for them.

Why DON'T you? Our Home-Study Course in Ophthalmology fully qualifies you for the most exciting work in the Science of Refraction and the Laws of Glass."
Change of Climate

F. J. Fechner, D. O., Seattle, Wash.

I see that you have sent another of your T. B. patients to Arizona. Why did you do it? What good reason did you have for sending him there? You are silent. You are guilty. You have no good reason. You knew that the case was hopeless, and you had reason to suppose that they were contemplating changing doctors. That frightened you. Possibly the other doctor might have a suspicion of curing him after you had failed. Hooray! Your reputation might be ruined. Something had to be done. So you hunked up all the glowing adver- tisements you can find of sanatoriums and had no trouble in inducing the patient to go where the sun shone every day of the year.

You did not tell him several other things which he would be sure to find out—such as the unbearable heat, the flies, graters and "lunger's" galore. You figured that if he died you would say that it was his own fault—just 'Yin chance in a thousand.' On the other hand, you send him to Arizona, and you can't help aching to see the patient. It does not surprise me that you did not tell him that no amount of blazing sun could kill a single germ within the lungs as a whole. But he finds that he is too weak to bear the ennervating sun. The air is not free from germs from the direction of the water anyhow, and that may explain a certain soreness where the patient sweats profusely. But it could not be otherwise if the surroundings are hygienic. But, alas! I have seen many morbid cases of T. B. in a typhoid fever district within a dozen feet of a dirty garbage can.

When expense is no object, and a congenial companion can accompany the patient, the very best place is the far north—Alaska. There the cold inhibits the proliferation of germs. The air is free of the germs and T. B. is practically unknown.

The newspaper statements that the Indians up there die of T. B. is not true. They die of pneumonias. Their immediate neighbors, the Eskimos, do not die of T. B. in their closed and horribly smelling igloos in the early spring. The newspaper statements accounts for the prevalance of pneumonias in the spring, but not for the T. B. Indians up there die of T. B. is not true. They die of pneumonias. Their neighbors, the Eskimos, do not die of T. B. in their closed and horribly smelling igloos in the early spring. The newspaper statements perhaps are true, but not for the T. B. Indians. The newspaper statements perhaps are true, but not for the T. B. Indians.

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Chicago Gets Next Convention

Did you dream of seeing the Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall, the rock upon which our Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth, the Old North Bridge at Concord, the Old North Church where the lanterns hung telling a message to Paul Revere and in the world, the monument of Bunker Hill, the home of witchcraft at Salem, and all the other historical places around Boston? Didn't you after a time replace those thoughts of the American Revolution of 1776 with those of the revolution of 1874—OSTEOPATHY?

Osteopathy was a revelation. The same problems faced her yesterday, and continue to confront her today, as they did the American people in the revolution of 1776.

Boston Convention a Revolution

The Boston National Convention Association, comprising two hundred seven members of the New England profession, are to be congratulated upon the effort in manner in which they carried the commonplace meeting into the extraordinary.

One could not help but feel the difference in atmosphere as soon as they stepped from the train at the Back Bay stations and were cordially greeted by one of the reception committee, with a neat rosette fastened to their heads. That feeling increased as were directed to the convention headquarters, the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and upon entering beheld the Recreation Department quartered on the main floor, with an honest to goodness Information Bureau just around the corner, and before your wonderment stopped an attendant handed you the first number of the A. O. A. Convention Bulletin, a four page paper the size of "Osteopathic Truth." The Bulletin was edited by Geo. W. Reid, of Worcester, who in the first issue gave us a running welcome and told all the news about the next day. Each succeeding day he kept us in touch with the happenings; and in the last edition he bade us a tear with a cordial invitation to come again.

Sunday, June 30th, was Health Sunday. Many of our doctors occupying the pulpits, notable among which was the special service at the Old North Church, where Dr. U. E. Bond of Cin-

Sunday afternoon and evening there occurred an informal conference presi-
ded over by Dr. Geo. W. Riley, president of the A. O. A. Almost every question confronting the profession was taken up at this time, and discussed informally with suggestions for consideration to the Board of Trustees. These informal conferences may truly be termed the pulse of the profession.

All New England Meeting

Monday morning at eight Dr.查斯. G. Wheeler of Brattleboro, Vt., wel-

the workings of the association during the past year. This was the first year under the new organizational plan where by we have the chairman of the four main divisions or departments members of the Board of Trustees, and the sub-

of the New England Association. The remainder of the morning was given over to a program made up of New Eng-

All New England Meeting Monday morning at eight Dr. Chas. G. Wheeler of Brattleboro, Vt., wel-

the proceedings of the convention.

Funeral

Monday afternoon marked the formal opening of the two-week annual con-

cremation was in communication of him the convention passed for a few minutes to inform the one near

in communication of him the convention passed for a few minutes to inform the one near

the founder. In the absence of Dr. Charles-

Ten Ring Circus Is On.

Some one styled it the ten ring cir-

most techniques, and those who are ge-

ment Bulletin, a four page paper the size of "Osteopathic Truth." The Bul-

of Worcester, who in the first issue gave us a running welcome and told all the news about the next day. Each succeed-

acknowledgment. Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith

honor to the chair-

we did the American people in the revolution of 1776.

ce of the program committee, and

ment. This exhibit was worth ten times the former large de-

a "pop" concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with the reception by the officers at eleven.

Tuesday morning one got up meeting himself coming in from the night be-

"The Old North Bridge at Con-

and upon entering beheld the Registra-

in the Revolution of 1776.

"The Old North Bridge at Con-

Bay stations and were cordially greeted

was turned out such a program, honor to the chair-

some wonderful advancement

"The Old North Bridge at Con-

against the Board of Trustees, and the

with less effort than in the past.

in the Revolution of 1776.

by Bishop Bal-

nearly followed by Dr. George W. Riley with the annual presidential address. Dr. Riley presented in detail

tough that the "key" was ours during the convention.

Dr. Charles G. Taft of Weedport, N. Y., responded to the addresses of welcome in his inimitable manner, and was immediately followed by Dr. George W. Riley with the annual presidential address. Dr. Riley presented in detail

Chicago Gets Next Convention

Osteopathic Truth was in session in Room 23, with the gynecological section occupied.

One could not help but feel the dif-

in communication of him the conven-

sent the Board of Trustees.

sion Department quartered on the main floor, with an honest to goodness In-

with some stirring addresses with reference to Osteopathy and the war.

Dr. J. M. Ogilive of Moneston, N. B., told of his experiences in treating the wounded

and at the front. Chief among these

out such a program, honor to the chair-

and at the front. Chief among these

racing, with some stirring addresses with reference to Osteopathy and the war.

Second Vice President—Philip Hall-

to attend, and his sincere remarks made us feel at home.

Mayer Peters, in behalf of the City of Boston, completed the welcome, which

host. This host, who through circumstances beyond their control were detained at home.

were very few hitches anywhere.

While the applicant's education and training were sound, we suspected that the Board of Trustees has no doubt the educational value of this sectional program, and had it been possible for one to have been in eight different places at the same time they would have burst their craniums with all the knowledge so acquired.

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On December 12th, 1917, Dr. G. Wheeler of Brattleboro, Vt., wel-

was turned out such a program, honor to the chair-

and at the front. Chief among these

ment Bulletin, a four page paper the size of "Osteopathic Truth." The Bul-

these departments organized, and within a few years we expect to see more work turned out with less effort than in the past.

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY PRACTICING OSTEOPATHS FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

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For the Osteopathic Profession

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AUGUST, 1918

HR. 5407

Dr. George W. Riley, former president of the A. O. A., has been elected by the Board of Trustees to the Chairmanship of the National Legislative Bureau, which particular work he has before him. At the same time is that of getting HR. 5407 through Congress.

Do not stop talking on this bill for one moment but keep bogging down. Something must come of it. Good or bad.

So, take another hitch in your belt and set your jaw a trifle firmer then you work out some new original whereby you can bring the matter to the attention of your patients.

Read the entire page on the front page—Osteopathic for Service—and get ready to organize all your part and present your den to the Army as Osteopathic Physicians, and there are some excellent points made in it; we will not fail to present the story correctly, but take care, or treatment, or lack of treatment, to come to the fountain of per­

suasion; youth—Grammar of Osteopathy—and receive sight, hearing, and health.

On is useful and full of completion. He will give to those, and through us. He will, in his own good time, give health and happiness to the boy who has given, that truth and righteousness might live.

YE OLDE AND YE NEW EDITOR

Dr. George W. Riley, Mass., has been editor of Osteo­

pathy following the resignation of Dr. Edwin M. Dowling of York, Pa., resigned from his position last March. There was much good about appointing Dr. Reid as his successor until the annual meeting of the founders of the magazine.

At a meeting of Osteopathic friends in Boston the other day Dr. Earl J. Drinkall, assistant editor, was elected to the position left vacant by Reid's resignation.

We regret that Dr. Reid has seen fit to lay off his duties as editor, as he has performed his work well. We are mindful of his ability and appreciate what he has accomplished in the past. We look to the fact that he will continue his advice and help will be ever present as a contributing editor.

The Future

As we take up the work of ye editor with the first number of ye year we hope for the same, the burdens, duties and privileges resting upon us somewhat almost.

Osteopathic Truth was born for a pur­

pose, of which ye are all familiar. No greater object to be accomplished than the release of humanity, the means of a body of men and women by the power of which we are moving. No greater instance of supreme opportunity was ever given to man. It was given to the individual to speak for the advancement of Andrew Taylor Still Osteopathy is a system of therapeutics is necessary, in order to obtain this a comprehensive definition of Osteopathy must be evolved. This is absolutely essential for a successful legal system of therapeutics.

The establishment of free clinics in all the great centers of population. Then and then only will it be possible to secure private endowments and state appropriations, both of which are necessary for successful conduct of any great college.

The close study of Dr. A. T. Still's philosophy as embodied in his several books, as well as all other stand­

dard osteopathic works. To encourage the preparation of textbooks of osteopathy, the colleges, and discourage the use of medical texts.

The long standing question of maintai­

ning the same strict independence which marked our ancestor as a system of therapeutics is necessary, in order that our development may be unimpeded. With surgery, we could readily claim that osteopathy is entitled to be reckoned as a comprehensive system of therapeutics.

The financial backing of the profe­

sion to secure and make possible this plan.

It is human to err. Therefore, in the fulness of the duties devolving upon us, we would seek your indulgence if absolute consistency is not always ad­

hered to. We shall try to be consistent if possible, but not always. We may be out­

lined above, but many times our view­

Osteopathic Truth Association, as he present­

ed Dr. Geo. W. Riley, president of the A. O. A. and toastmaster, with a white gavel.

Mr. Charles Burgough, State Treas­

urer, was the first speaker with a greet­

ing from the former to the latter. His speech was along patriotic lines.

Dr. Riley then read some regrets to invitations from prominent men to at­

tend the banquet. They were from Ex­

President Theodore Roosevelt, Senator John C. Weeks, Congress­

man George Holdren, Andrew J. Peters, the Mayor of Rochester, and Paul Courant of the French army.

H. Guy Cox, an ex-congressman, was the next speaker, who, in his oration, held the audience spellbound. He, in his remarks said that only one who desired to choose a physician of any school of practice should have that privi­

The banquet was another revolution, for not a single D. O. spoke except Dr. F. A. Cure, president of the Boston

Dr. Riley, in introducing Judge Mur­

ray of the Municipal Court, spoke of him as a silver foxed orator, and the speech given by Judge Murray was as fine as it could be, but it did not affect the attendance. It did ma­

thing indeed.

The Denver chapter of the O. A. A. who have not been benefited by the medical texts.

It was presented yesterday, and if you desire the magazine to stop at­

tention to that point.

In advance, single copies 10 cents. Postage, 3 cents. Back numbers not over three months old, 5 cents each, over three months old, 50 cents each. Instructions for RENEWAL, DISCONTINUATION, CHANGE OF ADDRESS, and for sending to foreign countries, in all cases, to the Business Office in Chicago.

Fruit Nut Cereal

Doctor, a day never passes that you do not find a patient in need of a little of this cereals.

Fruit Nut Cereal is the ideal natural laxative.

It contains figs, raisins, walnuts, wheat, bran and malt thoroughly denitritized, but not predigested.

It is nutritious, delicious and easily digested.

Send for samples and information.

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West Somerville, Mass.
Osteopathic Truth

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For any of these books, address, enclosing price, at

The A. T. Still Research Institute
122 South Ashland Boulevard
Chicago, Ill.

Save the Appendix (Continued from Page 5)

It is not usual to aspirate the appendix, but to allow it to become IMMEDIATELY OPERATIVE. And we must work out some method of finding the products of food have taken place, and that the main part of the bowel a common sewer is formed. The fluid of the digest food to be taken with care, and the same for the abdomen. The reaction also produces exhaustion of the functioning powers of the bowel wall, and normal effect is lost. Overloading that part of the bowel with debris causes a sagging and stopping of the pouch; then taking place and forcing more debris into it causes a pressure and a spasmodic concomitant. The appendix is the escape from the appendix, to prevent the debris from entering, and in turn an inflammation of the appendix is caused.

The symptoms of appendicitis are the same as the result of any tube or duct, such as gall duct, uterine, fallopian tube, or obstruction of gut. Sometimes all the sealed tubes will pump hard to try to empty themselves, because nature says the tubes must be kept clear, and when there is an obstruction it pulls up a fight. If you can open the tube, you are all right; if not, you can wait until the tube or three per cent of the cases. Sometimes the only thing to do is to guess appendicitis. It is one of the most constant and are most ready to work for their quick success. Please address all communications to the Chairman, Dr. Francis R. A. Cason, 20 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

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War Session

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A Few Peculiarly Auspicious as to the
Conventions

Continued from Page 7

to a war? How do they? Mr. Dooley, says he, we never allow our patients to make any money out of our practice. If they do, the next time we've chose for them our profession, says he, is an
ancient Chiropractic board, and find, and we all ask it in the choice.
"Take off your coat an' vest," says he, "and don't lay down on these stretches," says he.
"I done so and he went over me from head to foot on'fore and aft with as little regard for me feelings as Bill Hollenbarn has for Fee wan expect Prejudice.
"I see ye'er crooked," says he, "I am not," says I, 'I've always been a square man. I niver chated anny wan in the world," says he preparin' to rise. 'Tis your body I mean," says he, 'not your character. Ye must have had a fall," says he, 'accordin' to my calculation, twenty years," says he, 'or may be nineteen years and six monther ago he's Choosy," says he. 'Do ye re--

Osteopathy

(Continued from Page 7)

months); the Detroit Chiropractic Institute, which has six; the International Chiropractor, which has six, and the American University, Chicago, which has two. All these institutions have courses not exceeding two years, and often one year or less, and none of them have the standing worthy of the name, so far as I can learn.

Taking up those that were in practice in Ontario in July, 1918, it appears that 23 of this association antedate that period, i. e., about oncemonth of the membership, the remainder having graduated or begun practice afterwards.

On the material side, so far as these associations have incomes or investments, they are very small and quite inconsiderable. The reason given, is, that these lacking legislative recognition they cannot grow. I refer to this fact because in my opinion, notwithstanding the reasons thus given, a lack of enthusiasm over the subject and of faith in its success, makes no difference in the fact that the members, educated abroad and coming into Ontario have nothing to attend to but voluntary societies, the motive power of which was absent until the present commission was appointed.

The practice of Osteopathy has obtained a very comonable vogue in the United States, it's home, in that country it has received recognition as a method of practising and as part of medical practice in no less than 44 states, and it is therefore to that country we must go to ascertain its definition and its work.

The profession has found at college where it is taught, with altogether the same principles required in the most famous medical school. The American Osteopathic Association, and the United States there are independent Osteopathic boards for examining and licensing Osteopaths in 30 states. In the nine states there is a practical board, and in 24 states an arrangement is made to call in an Osteopathic examiner to assist in the examination, or omit mediares and therapeutic or major surgery, or to examine Osteopaths in those states.

In three states Osteopaths are exempted under the Medical Act, and in the District of Columbia there is no provision on the subject.

In the larger and more exacting states--such as Illinois, Iowa, New York, etc.--the law either in Ohio and Wisconsin--the tendency is to keep in the hands of the examining body the choice of those who do not desire to practice modern medicine as it is generally understood, or by means of a special board, or by omitting specified subjects altogether.

Maine and New Hampshire example drugless healing from the operation of standing worthy of the name, so far as I can learn.

If we can through its columns bring to the world by our acts and words. Ye Oide and Ye New Editor (Continued from Page 14)

Ye Olde and Ye New Editor

Some day you will want to live in the
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The Convention


The twenty-second annual convention has passed into history. In many respects it was remarkable. The attendance was particularly gratifying in view of the fact that we are at war, the raise in railroad rates, and the fact that it was held in the extreme eastern part of the country. The superb manner with which the local committee handled the details of the meeting deserves special commendation. In fact, no hitch prevailed anywhere. The historic trip to Concord and Lexington will find an enduring place in the memory of every one who was privileged to go. The publicity given the meeting in Boston papers, and in the associated press was fine. Congratulations, Publicity Committee. And the Information Bureau, the women who so untiringly answered the innumerable questions, including the foolish ones, and guided us where we wanted to go, we congratulate and commend you. In fact, Bostonians and other New Englanders, you did a great piece of work. You turned what bid fair to be one of our poorest conventions, by reason of its various handicaps, into one of exceptional excellence. So much to your local committee. The sessions were filled with excellent papers, profound addresses from the laity, with especial stress upon that of Judge MacNeill of Philadelphia, fine clinics and profitable gatherings everywhere.

The banquet was a fine feast for brain and brawn. The addresses were profound and filled with a patriotic call, and ought to spur us to lead on in a way we have not yet known. If only our leaders could but catch the vision these men painted, what a transformation would occur in our profession! But we seem to be immunized. This paper has repeatedly tried to point out the need of these things. Yet with all of the other successes we seemed to win at Boston. We stopped short of inaugurating a great complete and united movement led by our leaders and backed up by the rank and file to place Osteopathy in the great forefront, its true and rightful place. Dr. Arthur Cram, in his great book, "The Nemesis of Mediocrity," deplores the woeful lack of leadership in the world today of those who are our accredited leaders. Just so with us, there is too much trusting to luck, and too little vision and leadership to carry that vision to its achievement.

At Boston several measures were presented, the initiative coming largely from the rank and file. Now, while the initiative possesses the right of eminent domain, yet it is but natural to expect that we choose our leaders not only to execute, but to initiate, to have a conceptional scheme of development mapped out, to see our great destiny and plan in like fashion to make its accomplishment a reality. What we mean is that there was no great rallying meeting to place the whole resources of our profession, its men and women friends and money back of these movements and give them an impetus to insure their success. They were taken as a mere part of the necessary business routine. One would think we had a century to work out what ought, by right handling, to be an early accomplished fact. What we need most is bold, fearless leadership—the kind that places the idea ahead of the man and heroically moves toward its accomplishment. Osteopathy will never progress until this obtains. The rank and file have been ready long since, and anxiously await the word to go "over the top," but the order has not come.

We are glad to note that fragmentary pieces of constructive legislation were adopted in the form of an increase of dues to $10.00 per annum, and an attempt to raise a special legislative assessment. This latter movement, however, must not be left to the profession to raise if it is to succeed. It must be carried out as a part of the next piece of constructive legislation.

The greatest thing in my mind that was done at the Boston Convention was a resolution offered by Dr. Francis Cave for the inauguration of a great drive for Osteopathy with the laity, similar to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives. "TRUTH" has already advocated this plan. It should be managed and conducted by a layman, for instance, Dr. C. S. Ward, or a similar organizer, the man who conducted these other great drives. This is a vision and a move to make the vision real. We commend you, Dr. Cave for offering it, and if rightly conducted we predict the results we covet.

We seldom do public duty. It is little wonder our critics refer to us as "patriotic healers for revenue only." The public regards us by our lack of the assumption of public duty and do not credit our office charity. Our public clinics are doing great work, but they are so few that they little influence public opinion.

As a result of our failure to catch the vision of our development, in a public as well as a private way, we find ourselves today in the most humiliating position of any world movement—the price to be paid for lost opportunity. We proceed to lambast Surgeon General Gorgas and the forces that prompt him, and God knows they need it, for they are committing a crime against the soldier. It is the antithesis of patriotism and in direct opposition to the principle of justice, righteousness and humanity so clearly enunciated by President Wilson.

Personally, I do not approve of the type of bill we have introduced in Washington anyway. It is indefinite and unspecific. It should be modeled after the law providing for the commissioning of dentists. Whether the point is well taken or not, the medics are using as one of their arguments against it that "it would permit the Osteopaths to give drugs for which they are wholly unqualified."

My opinion is endorsed by the following statement made by one of the prominent Osteopaths now in service in the Medical Department of the United States:

"It is my hope that the bill we present to Congress may never be passed in its present form. To be compelled to work under an officer from the American Medical Association would spell ruin quicker than it takes to say it."

Our legislation should place us clearly and honestly where we belong, free and unfettered by that Prussianized oligarchy, the A. M. A. Boston Convention did not discuss this enough, nor the 403 members of the profession at the front. We hung up the flag. We ought to pity them, for we have not honored them. They who are possessed with the great power of carrying succor to the sick and wounded soldier, are going forth to dig trenches as common privates. Tell it not in Gath, nor proclaim it from the house tops, but squirm or dodge as much as we will, the weak visionless policy of our organization cannot hope to escape from the responsibility. Properly prosecuting our righteous cause would have made such a situation impossible and turned our failures into successes. We see in the lay movement, however, enormous potential possibilities if executed by some such organizer as C. S. Ward. This movement should include the profession as it cannot succeed without professional co-operation. If this obtains, it ought to yield a result little dreamed of by those who gave their assent at Boston, and may alone make the Boston Convention famous.

"Where there is no vision the people perish."