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

—Dr. A. T. Still
DR. MICHAEL LANE, FORMER CHICAGO OSTEOPATH, DEAD

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

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DETROIT OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

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

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

During the year 611 patients were admitted (129 Non-surgical, 99 Major operations, 399 Minor operations, 74 Obstetrical). Forty-four osteopathic physicians had patients in the hospital; a large number used the X-Ray and Laboratory facilities; over 3000 patients were treated in the Out-Patient Department; a Free Clinic was conducted during several months. It was a most gratifying report in every particular.

Following these short addresses, Mr. Gray spoke in a happy and most intimate manner of his aims and ideals for the hospital. It is doubtful if the science of Osteopathy has a more vigorous and at the same time self-effacing champion than Mr. Gray. His interest extends beyond mere words—his gifts up to the end of the first fiscal year to the Detroit Osteopathic Hospital reaching the magnificent total of over $200,000.00, and for contracts, etc., already under way for the year 1921, he will give an additional $100,000.00. He stated in his address that he expected to eventually have $1,000,000.00 invested in the hospital and grounds.

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

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

—From Monthly Bulletin.

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

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

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

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

Two principle objects must be attained. (1) Osteopathy as a body of scientific principles must be formulated and put in permanent form. (2) Osteopathy as a practice must be made known to and supported by the public.
local osteopath. In a year at the most the investment has ceased to bring returns.

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

The legislative problems are being effectively met in the model bill which if passed in each state will prevent the encroachment on our rights by attempted medical measures. Considerable confusion seems to exist both as to the necessity and proper means of acquainting the public with the merits of osteopathic treatment. There is no question as to the necessity of keeping osteopathy before the public but there is a very important question as to the best method. It must be constantly kept in mind that the fate of osteopathy is not in the hands of the public. From a business standpoint public approval is indispensable, but it is also a fact that recognition from a scientific source must be obtained sooner or later before the principles of osteopathy are presented from a source outside of our profession. Osteopathy as a scientific revolution in medicine cannot be destroyed or put aside. The osteopathic profession depends for its future life solely upon establishing beyond contradiction its relation to the principles of osteopathy. Suppose the Rockefeller Institute should “discover” by experiment that infections could be treated best by using manual methods of stimulating the body defenses without recourse to sera and vaccines. What would become of the osteopathic profession? While we are attracting the attention of the public to exceptional cures or considering minor health reforms by legislation let us not forget that with all the public approval we could possibly obtain by commercial advertising a half a dozen medical research workers could take away the only reason why the osteopathic profession exists. It is a much more serious danger that the medical profession will steal our principles than that the chiropractors will steal our methods.

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

If we would preserve the name of osteopathy and reach a timely solution to our professional problems there must be unity of thought and action. United we stand, divided we fall. There are three possible courses of action. We may join with the other drugless cults to fight medicine, we may join with the medical forces and try to convert them to osteopathy, or we may remain as an independent profession. It would be very easy to join with the chiropractors and their allies and they would be very glad of our disapproval. But that would necessitate undoing the constructive work of the past 25 years and lowering our standards only to be compelled to raise them again. No true osteopath who knows anything about the early history of our profession or the vision of our founder would consider such a possibility.

An attempt to join with the medical forces would meet with prompt failure since if any connection were possible, osteopathy would be considered as a branch of medicine and its principles lost sight of until someone discovered them again. The only logical course is to promote the interests of osteopathy and establish it as a complete system of healing. There are certain things that must be done which require the united efforts of the whole profession. First, research must be pushed to the limit that we may have a scientific basis. Second, the colleges must be supported financially and with students. Third, the practice of osteopathy must be protected by legislation. Fourth, the merits of osteopathy must be made known to the public. These enterprises call first for money and support. Advertising should be confined to the colleges and institutions which themselves are the best ad for osteopathy.

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

5,479 TREATMENTS GIVEN IN NEW YORK CLINIC

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

The Clinic charges a small fee within the limited means of those coming for treatment, but no one is refused help here on account of their inability to pay a fee. This policy cannot make the institution entirely self-supporting and therefore the Clinic appeals to you to contribute towards its maintenance. It will be necessary to collect seven thousand dollars in addition to the fees charged to maintain this institution during the coming year.

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

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

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

You are cordially invited to visit the Clinic, 35 East 32nd Street, and...
We take pleasure in presenting

Dr. J. H. TILDEN'S BOOKS

Impaired Health, Its Cause and Cure (set of two vols.) $10.00
Volume I contains the fundamentals upon which Dr. Tilden has based his practice. Volume II deals with the cause and treatment of disease. Both books are written in a semi-professional style.

Food (set of two vols.) $4.00
This set of books is most excellent as it goes into detail about the great fundamental principles of the composition, preparation, combinations and effects of food. Not only should you have the books, but your patients, also.

Diseases of Women and Easy Childbirth $1.50
Your patients who read this book will not be easy victims to surgical insanity.

Care of Children $2.50
Have this close at hand for reference and direct your new mothers to follow its directions rather than the usual medical books.

Pocket Dietitian $1.00
Here is a wonderful book. A pocket edition of the Food books, giving the fundamentals and many suggested combination for all seasons. Keep a quantity on hand for sale to your patients. They are as handy as a pocket in a shirt.

Venereal Diseases $1.50
This is the best book upon the subject ever written and is osteopathic to the core.

Appendicitis $1.00
Cholera Infantum 1.00
Epilepsy .50
Hay Fever .50
Criticisms of the Practice of Medicine, Vol. I 1.00

WE WILL SHARE OUR PROFITS WITH YOU

With every $7.00 order either from you or your patients we will give a year's subscription FREE to "Philosophy of Health." Usual price, $1.25.

With every $10.00 order from you we will give a year's subscription FREE to "OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH." Price $2.00.

With every $15.00 order we will give you a year's subscription FREE to both "Osteopathic Truth" and "Philosophy of Health." Price, $3.25.

OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH PUBLISHING CO.
1421 Morse Avenue :: CHICAGO, ILL.
They (the M.D.'s) Get One By in Washington—
Director of License

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 98. The word "license" wherever used in the succeeding sections shall be held and construed to mean and include license, certificate of registration, certificate of qualification, certificate of competency, certificate of authority, and any other instrument, by whatever name designated, authorizing the practice of a profession or calling, the carrying on of a business or occupation, or the doing of any act required by law to be authorized by the State.

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

Sec. 100. All applications for examinations for licenses shall be filed with the State treasurer on the next business day after the receipt of any such application and fee, to transmit the application, accompanied by his duplicate receipt for the fee, to the Department of Licenses, and to deposit in the State treasury to the credit of the proper funds the balance of monies received as advance fees for examinations on hand at the close of the preceding business day, after making all corrections and refunding all overpayments and other sums authorized by law to be refunded.

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

Sec. 103. Whenever there shall be filed with the director of licenses any complaint charging that the holder of any license has been guilty of any act or omission which by the provisions of the law under which the license was issued would warrant the revocation of his license, such complaint being verified in the manner provided by law, the director of licenses shall request the governor to appoint, and the governor shall appoint, two qualified practitioners of the profession or calling of the person charged, who with the director shall constitute a committee to hear and determine the charges and, in cases the charges are sustained, to impose the penalty provided by law. The decision of any two members of such committee shall be the decision of the committee. The appointed members of such committee shall receive ten dollars per day for each day spent in the performance of their duties and in going to and returning from the place of hearing, and their actual and necessary travelling expenses.
Sec. 135. From and after the 31st day of March, 1921, the following offices, boards, commissions, bureaus, and department of the state government heretofore created by law shall be and hereby abolished, the barbers' examining board, state board of chiropractic examiners, the board of dental examiners, the board of drugless examiners of the State of Washington, the state embalmers' examining board, the state board of health, the state commissioner of health, the board of medical examiners of the State of Washington, the state medical aid board, the nurses' examining board, the state optometry board, the board of osteopathic examiners of the State of Washington, the state board of pharmacy, the state board of veterinary medical examiners.

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

HOUSE ACT NO. 188.

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

Section 17. Any person who holds a license authorizing him to practice osteopathy from a board of medical examiners herefore existing, under the provisions of any laws of this state, past or present, shall be entitled to practice osteopathy in this state as if issued under his act and any person who shall have been examined and licensed to practice osteopathy by a state board of osteopathic examiners of another state or the duly constituted authorities of another state authorized to issue licenses to practice osteopathy upon examination, shall be entitled to receive a license to practice osteopathy in this state upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars to the state treasurer and filing a copy of his license in such other state, duly certified by the authorities granting the license to be a full, true and correct copy thereof, and certifying also that the standard of requirements adopted by such authorities as provided by the law of such a state is equal to that provided for by provisions of this act: Provided, That no license shall issue to any person without examination, who has previously failed in an examination in this state: Provided, further, That all license herein mentioned may be revoked for unprofessional conduct, in the same manner and upon the same grounds as if issued under this act: Provided, further, That the term Osteopathy, as used in this act, shall be held to be the practice and procedure as taught and recognized by the regular colleges of osteopathy: Provided, further, That no one shall be permitted to practice surgery who has not a license therefor.

—Bulletin W. O. A.

WASHINGTON WANTS MORE D.O.'S

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

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

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

"The public lecture is the most powerful vehicle in public education."—Waldo.

McManis Treatment Table De Luxe

DON'T produce a lesion in your own back trying to remove one from a patient's back.

PROTECT YOURSELF!

Let a McMANIS TABLE do the heavy work!
With a McMANIS Table you can:

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

KIRKSVILLE, MO., U. S. A.
We are not against the national advertising campaign, we are for it, but the great question is “Shall the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy die?”

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

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

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

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

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

The college and hospital would be a business getter for all within hundreds of miles. We would suggest that in this hospital there be a sanitarium-hospital (same as sanatoriums) for students and for patients in the sanitarium-hospital.

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

First, we would acquire the charter for the college.

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

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

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

Fifth, the provision for a paid faculty.

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

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

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

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

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

There are two ways to raise money to finance the Massachusetts College which will be within our easy reach.

First, to organize similar to the Chicago College with Life, and Contributing Members, and second, by the budget system.

Budget System.
A budget system would work most admirably and it is the one which seems to be desired by those with
whom we have talked about the mat-
ter.
By giving the Department of Edu-
cation the power to own and manage
colleges and allied sanataria-hos-
pitals we have wished upon them the
task of amalgamating all our colleges
and hospitals. This naturally would
require a rather large sum of money
to provide a full time paid faculty
for each, and considering that each
school and hospital is paying all other
running expenses, they would have to
pay for the buildings and grounds.
The budget system would care for
this by considering the possible ex-
 pense of all colleges combined and
the possible income, and a sufficient
amount to pay upon the purchase
price of the property to retire the
indebtedness within a reasonable
length of time. This amount would
then be divided equally among the
members of the A.O.A., which
amount, by the way, would amount
to about $25 or $30 a year for each
member, if the Department of Educa-
tion took over all seven colleges and
allied hospitals now.
Would you be willing to pay $30 a
year to put all our colleges and allied
hospitals upon a sure financial basis
with a full time paid faculty in each?

Problem No. 1
Problem number one is the acquir-
ing of the present charter of the
Massachusetts College. The man who
owns it will sell at a reasonable figure
rather than see the college go to seed.
A new charter cannot be obtained
easily owing to the Massachusetts
law relative to the same. We would
need $20,000 to secure the charter.

Problem No. 2
Some years ago a bond issue of
$20,000 was floated to put the insti-
tution on its feet and to purchase
new equipment. No money would be
required at the present moment as
none of these bonds are due. The
bonds would have to be assumed and
the interest paid. Even at that we
will say we need $20,000.

Problem No. 3
Boston should have a well equipped
college and allied sanatarium-hospital
in order that from the advertising
standpoint it would be worth while.
The best results can only be obtained
with good equipment. A fifty-bed
sanatarium-hospital and a college to
accommodate 500 students would cost
at least $100,000, and perhaps more,
but for our purpose we will call it
$100,000.

Problem No. 4
The amending of the By-Laws of
the A.O.A. to create a real Depart-
ment of Education with the power to
buy, accept, or in any way acquire,
and operate for the advancement of
Osteopathy, colleges and allied sanat-
taria-hospitals will be a matter for
the House of Delegates to decide, but
what you as a member of the asso-
ciation tell your delegates will mean
a great deal. It would be well to talk
over the matter, study it out from all
angles, and above all study the
amendment and its meaning. Then a
word to your delegates will mean the
adherence to the wishes of the major-
ity of our members.
At the present time the rank and
file of our great profession care noth-
ing about the colleges. They are not
enthusiastically recommending to
eligible young men and women the
study and practice of Osteopathy.
Why? How can they be interested?
Jealous factions fight for the con-
tral and management of our colleges.
Most of these factions fight only for
the control in order that they may
practice everything except real Os-
teopathy.

The amalgamation of our colleges
under the Department of Education
of the A.O.A. and the placing of those
colleges upon a strictly business basis
with a paid faculty would eliminate
these jealous wrangles, and with the
one standard of the "Platform" writ-
ten by Dr. A. T. Still himself to guide
and govern all actions, there would be
no reason for anything but united
action for Osteopathy.
As each member of the A.O.A. under
the budget system becomes a stock-
holder in fact in each and every one
of our colleges and allied sanataria-
hospitals, and interested from the
financial standpoint he becomes a
worker. Results count, so with all the
schools practically teaching the
same thing the graduates would go
out into the field trained alike, and
with a similar training the patients
would receive better treatments. En-
thusiasm would follow and all our
institutions would flourish.
The A. T. Still Research Institute
would become a working factor in-
stead of a sleeping one, in that it must
conduct a Teacher's Conference and
a Teacher's Training School where
the teacher's of all the schools would
be taught how to teach the students.
Circuit clinics could be established
over the country similar to the one
conducted by the Western Osteopathic
Association with lecturers from the
Research Institute. Imagine the en-
thusiasm this would create among the
members when they receive hot-off-
the-press the latest from the Institute.
A post-graduate course would be
brought to the very office, and why
not for these lecturers and teachers
would be our employees.
You may ask where is there a man
able of directing and handling this
 seemingly large task. The Chicago
College is training just such a man—
the dean. He would be excellent tim-
ber for the job, and he is big enough
to handle it.
No task is too big for us.

Problem No. 5
The provision of a full time paid
faculty in all seven colleges and the
Teacher's Training College would
require some 90 to 100 people.
The Massachusetts College would
require at least eleven or twelve
members of the faculty with several
student assistants for the laboratories.
Getting the members of the faculty
would not be so difficult as would the
money to pay them.
The members of the faculty would,
beside teaching in the college, com-
pose the staff of the sanatarium divi-
sion of the hospital and all fees col-
clected from the patients would go
into the general treasury. Operating
fees of the surgeons would also go
into the general treasury, with the
exception of private operations done
by other than staff members.
By the creation of such a staff the
members of same would practically
pay their own salaries. What small
amounts remain would be paid from
the financing methods.
By the creation of such a staff we
are also providing in at least seven
strategic positions over the country
a well equipped machine for diag-
nosis and treatment. The laboratory
men and teachers would dove-tail into
the scheme nicely making a composite
whole which would set a pace hard for
our contemporaries to follow.
To make it worth while for an indi-
vidual to give their time in teaching
and as a member of the sanatarium
staff, we would pay them a stated
salary and a commission over a cer-
tain amount earned in the care of
patients in the sanatarium-hospital.
This would enable the Department of
Education to secure the services of the
best available teachers.

Problem No. 6
An aggressive campaign we all be-
lieve should be conducted to interest
students in our colleges, but to be
We need $200,000. Pay all you can and as fast as you can. It will help all the colleges.

SHALL THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE DIE?

"DO SOMETHING."

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

"DO SOMETHING."

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

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

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

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

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

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

New York is doing some wonderful work.

The D. O.'s of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland meet the latter part of April in New York City to form an association along the line of the New England Osteopathic Association. We wish them well.
Help Buy the Massachusetts College

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

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

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

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

JOIN US

New York Osteopathic Assn. $500
The Loyal Twelve 500
New England Osteopathic Assn. $150
Earl J. Drinkall 100
George W. Goode 100
J. Oliver Sartwell 100
W. Arthur Smith 100
Helen G. Sheehan 100
Geo. W. Reid 100
C. O. Fogg 100
R. K. Smith 100
H. H. Pentz 100
W. W. Fessenden 100
Elizabeth F. Kelley 100
Charles Grapek 100
Peter J. Wright 100
C. L. Watson 100
M. B. Barstow 100
Charlotte Richmond 100
Ralph A. Manning 100
Harry A. Olmstead 100
Mark Shrum 100
Francis A. Cavo 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, 100
Providence, R. I. 100
Agnes Fraser 100
Providence, R. 1. 100
George Bridges, 146 Westminster, 100
H. F. Coller 100
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, Springfield, Mass. (100 Bond) 110
Dr. F. W. Wetmore, Paid $100
Dr. Lottie D. Faul 100
T. O. Monteith 100
Burnsinsky 100
Granville Shibles 100
C. Downing 100
D. Wing 100
M. W. Brumner 100
Mrs. E. T. Walker 100
Mrs. A. Luther 100
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 10
F. E. Moore 2
George R. Boston, Newton, N. J. 2
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
M. W. Brumner 10
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

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

Father of Dr. H. H. Fryette of Chicago

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

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

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

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

“WALDO THE WONDER OF THE WEST”

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Osteopathic efficiency.

The message by Waldo.

Our National President.

To the public.

To the profession.

In Western “Circuit” Clinic, traveling about 4,493 miles.

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

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

Osteopathic message to 27 societies.

Osteopathic message to 850 osteopaths.

Osteopathic message to 5600 adults in public assemblies.

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

Osteopathic message to 5000 high school students.

Osteopathic message through 330 dailies.

Osteopathic message through 2,327 newspapers.

Osteopathic message to 8,080,469 people.

Osteopathic publicity, 1600 inches of reading matter.

Cost of publicity would be $6920.00.

Did it pay?

Yes; it paid, and it will pay and the profession will never reach the time when it can say that the influence of Dr. Waldo’s self-sacrificing trip is not being felt on prospective students, the health of the general public, the prosperity of the individual practitioner and the progress of our science. Did you do your part?

T. J. RUDDY,
Chairman of Publicity A.O.A.

DR. ASA WILLARD WANTS CLINIC REPORTS

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

Sends Out the Call

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

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

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

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

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

DR. F. E. DAYTON ADDRESSES BINGHAMTON (N.Y.) D.O.’S

Osteopaths Listen to Lecture by Dr. Dayton of Michigan

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

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

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

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

CLEVELAND IN JULY

Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Sanatorium
MACON, MISSOURI

DEDICATED TO THE CURE OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES

Address All Communications to the Above Institution.

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.
Superintendent
THE SOUTHWESTERN OSTEOPATHIC SANITARIUM PUTS OUT EXCELLENT BULLETIN

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

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

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

We bid them success.

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

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

-Waldo.

EASTERN IDAHO OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY MET AT POCATELLO, MARCH 23rd

Dr. W. Curtis Brigham the Main Speaker

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

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

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

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

The members present were: Dr. A. E. Johnson, Rupert, president of the society; Drs. Glen I. Noe, Julia A. Welters, Andrew McCaulley and wife, Geo. A. Aupperle, wife, and son, of Idaho Falls, Dr. A. H. McFarland of Blackfoot, Dr. Grace J. Parker, secretary and treasurer, and Dr. Vern M. Bodmer and wife, of Pocatello.

DR. ROBERTA WIMER-FORD WRITES FICTION

The Doctor Gets Her Picture in the Seattle Daily Times

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

CINCINNATI IN JULY

Right Environment to Recover Health

The Moore Sanitarium
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Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO
LAW TO PUNISH OFFICIALS DISREGARDING PERSONAL RIGHTS

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

DECISION HANDED DOWN BY FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

Arrests and Search of Premises Without a Warrant Illegal, and Testimony so Obtained Cannot be Used in a Trial—Brutality Practiced by Officials Toward Citizens.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, has introduced in the Senate a bill proposing fines, imprisonment and removal from office of any federal official found guilty of unlawfully trespassing on the rights of free speech, free press and assemblage granted by the constitution. It is stated that in drafting this bill Senator Borah had the advice and assistance of lawyers, some of them formerly connected with the Department of Justice. In introducing the bill, Senator Borah said:

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

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

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

"There is no one whose duty it is to be more scrupulous of the obligations of the constitution or more regardful of the constitutional rights of the citizen than the officer entrusted for a brief season with great authority."

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

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

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

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

---The Truth Teller, March 7.

DR. DAYTON B. HOLCOMB LOCATES IN PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

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

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

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

The report of the Women’s Auxiliary showed the wonderful work these lay-women have been doing for our college and hospital. During the year they held a rummage sale at which they cleared over $1,050.00, and a bazaar in the Fine Arts Building on Michigan boulevard, at which nearly $4,000.00 was cleared. This organization has given the college about $1,200.00 during this year for equipment for the physics laboratory, class room chairs and library books. Nearly $2,300.00 was given to the hospital in the way of supplies, added equipment for the surgical department, the obstetrical department and the kitchen and dining room, besides meeting every month to mend and make hospital garments for every department. This organization in its enthusiastic support of our professional institutions, is setting an example that might well be emulated by a great many members of our profession who do little or nothing for like institutions.

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

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

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

Representing the Life and Active Membership: Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter, Dr. Jessie O’Connor, Dr. E. S. Comstock, Dr. Fred Bischoff, Dr. O. C. Foreman, Dr. J. Deason, Dr. H. H. Fryette, Mr. A. M. Clement, Dr. S. V. Robuck and Mr. Perry S. Patterson.

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

Dean Jerome H. Raymond is a member ex officio.

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

PROGRAM.

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

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

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

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

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LINEN FINISH BOND—100 IN PAD
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1000 Statements $4.00
1000 “Actual” Typewriter Letters $5.50
Prices Include Parcel Post Charges
A. H. KRAUS, 407-409 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Laughlin Hospital
Kirksville, Missouri

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

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

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

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