

# **Osteopathic Truth**

**August 1918**

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# Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

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

Volume III

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 re-

storing 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.

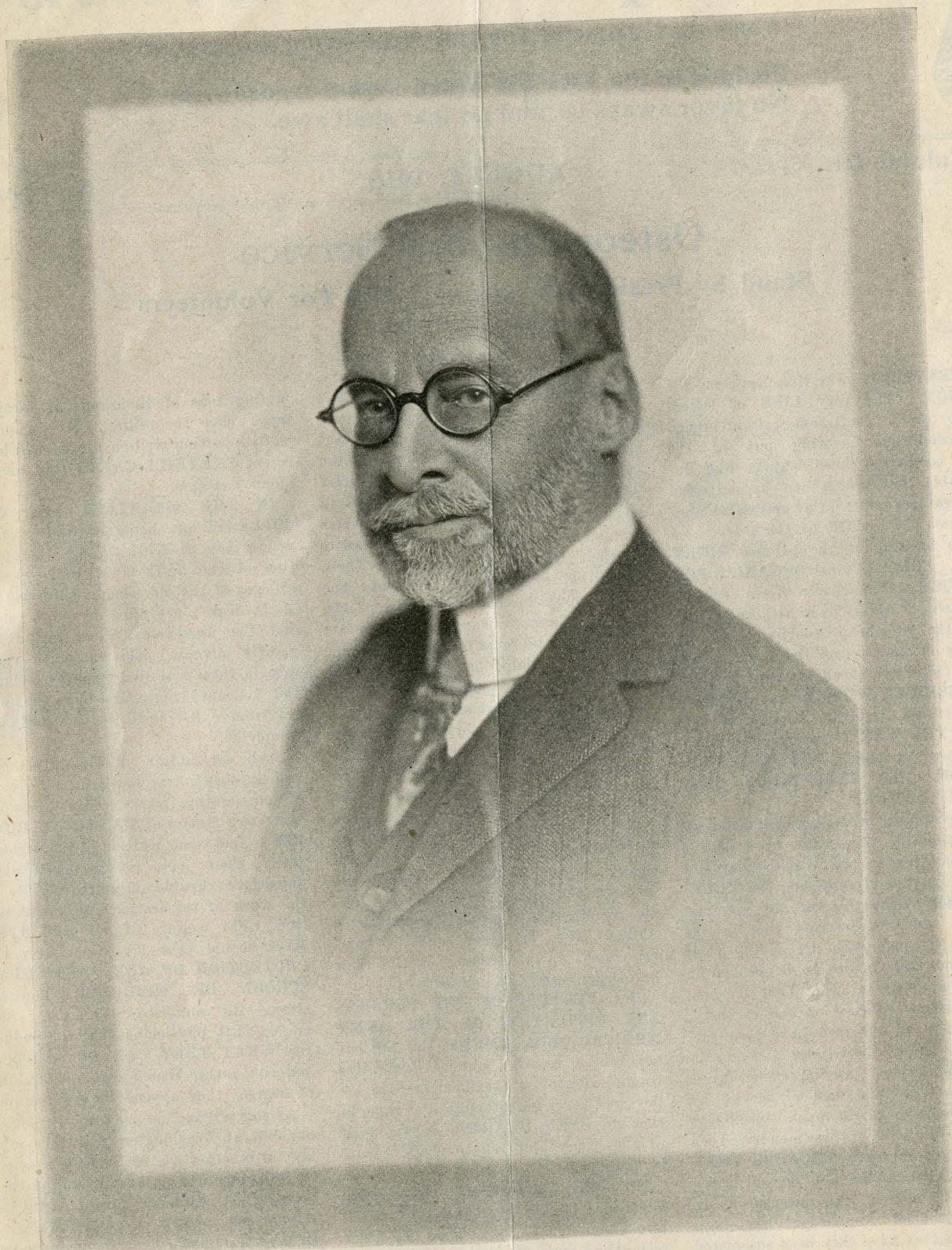
**IN THE MEANTIME**, also, **OUR COLLEGES** are being drained of their young male students through the operation of the draft laws, while medical colleges of the old-school, conferring the M. D. degree, are filled as never before, and the urgent call goes out for a greatly increased registration of young 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

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JOHN AMES MITCHELL  
Founder and Editor of LIFE

### John Ames Mitchell

Founder and Editor of "Life"  
Answered the Call of his Maker

No man outside the osteopathic profession was held in higher esteem by members of the profession than Mr. John Ames Mitchell, the 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 laity 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 practice."

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 stood shoulder to shoulder 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.

We are indebted to "Life" for the use of the picture on the opposite page.

" \* \* \* 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 benevolences with which Life has been most concerned are its Fresh Air Farm and its fund for the French orphans. He hated cruelty and pretence and all bogus infallibilities. He was considerate of everyone about him; affectionate, amusing, charming; maintaining about him an atmosphere in which minds could work with confidence and tranquility.

"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.

#### DR. C. E. ACHORN

Elected President of New York Rotary Club

Dr. E. C. Achorn was recently elected president of the New York Rotary Club. This is honor not alone to a man worthy of that honor, but to Osteopathy.

Dr. Achorn has been a member of the Rotary Club for seven years and during five years of that time as a member of the membership committee, its chairman for two years. The other two years he has served on the Board of Directors.

At present there are a number of the large city Rotary Clubs with osteopathic physicians as their presidents.

#### WEST VIRGINIA OSTEOPATHISTS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING AT CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA. June 28-29, 1918.

WHEREAS: President Wilson, on entrance of our nation into the present world conflict issued a proclamation asking every one to serve in the capacity for which his training and experience best fits him, and

WHEREAS: There is a shortage of physicians and surgeons in the army service, and

WHEREAS: The Medical Corps of the War Department refuses to permit Osteopathic Physicians, who present credentials of professional education and training equal to that of graduates 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, and

WHEREAS: A bill has been introduced in Congress by the American

Osteopathic Association to enable Osteopathic Physicians to qualify in the medical service of the United States army, and

WHEREAS: This bill has been held in the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives through the influence of Surgeon General Gorgas.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the West Virginia Osteopathic Association protest against this unjust discrimination which deprives the members of our profession of the privilege of taking the examination for commissions which would enable them to render this much-needed service.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Osteopathic Association held its Annual Meeting at Clarksburg, June 28-29. Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin was the guest of honor. On the evening of the twenty-eighth, Dr. Laughlin gave a public lecture at the Assembly Room of the Waldo Hotel on the Scope of Osteopathy. On the morning of the twenty-ninth Dr. Laughlin performed some Orthopedic Operations at the St. Mary's Hospital. Papers read by Dr. Boyes of Parkersburg and Dr. Henderson of Charleston deserve special mention. Dr. L. J. Walker, D.D.S., of Clarksburg, presented an interesting paper on the Relation of the Oral Cavity to body infections.

Resolution concerning the death of Dr. W. A. Fletcher, and on National Legislation were passed.

Officers for the following year:  
Dr. M. A. Boyes.....President  
Dr. A. C. Tedford.....Vice-President  
Dr. G. E. Morris.....Secy.-Treas.

The next meeting will be held at Parkersburg, June 20-21, 1919. Following the business meeting a banquet was served at the Waldo Hotel.

G. E. MORRIS, Secy.-Treas.,  
Clarksburg, W. Va.

#### NATIONAL MAGAZINE TO HAVE A SPECIAL OSTEOPATHIC NUMBER IN SEPTEMBER.

JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE, THE EDITOR.  
The National Magazine, of which Joe Mitchell Chapple is the editor, will get out a special osteopathic edition in September through his interest in our behalf at Washington.

The National Magazine conducts a Washington department in which they attempt to keep the world informed on the "doins'" at the capitol. Through his work in Washington during the past months Mr. Chapple has been attracted to our cause and is going to make this special effort for us.

You can order extra copies from their office, the Chapple Publishing company, 952 Dorchester avenue, Boston, at 15 cents each. They will send the bill after the magazines are sent to you. These you are to send to your patients as soon as received.

Mr. Chapple spoke before the convention and thrilled his hearers with accounts of the war on the western front, from which he has just returned.

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.

## Osteopathy

(This is the first of the report made by Justice Hodgkins in reference to the Osteopathic physicians in Ontario. The report was made to the legislature.—Editor.)

I have carefully examined the list of members of the Ontario Osteopathic Association and the Toronto Association of Osteopathic Physicians. The membership of the latter is all, save one, included in the list furnished me of the members of the Ontario Osteopathic Association, to whom I refer again. From the information given by these associations, I have ascertained the following facts:

Out of the 86 members of the Ontario Osteopathic Association as to whom the requisite information has been given, 46 graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo. Up to 1916 this had only a three-year course of nine months each for the degree of doctor of Osteopathy—now increased to four years, which previously had been optional. Of the remaining forty, twelve are from the Still College, Des Moines, Iowa, with a three-year course, and seven from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Los Angeles, Cal., which was since February, 1915, a course of four years of eight months. No four-year student from these two schools can have graduated since the four-year course was established. From the other colleges recognized in the United States by the American Osteopathic Association, there are five graduates. The remainder come from other colleges not recognized by that Association, or by those who have appeared before me, as being worthy of attention.

Of the 19 members of the Toronto Osteopathic Association, only one is a graduate of an Osteopathic college so recognized, the remainder having taken a course either in Toronto or in the United States in some smaller and in some cases extinct institutions professing to teach Osteopathy, chiropractic or mechano- or suggestive-therapy.

Some light is thrown on the screen by the following advertisement in the Bell Telephone Company directory for 1916—those mentioned being included in the Ontario Osteopathic Association.

"In the absence of legislation regulating the practice of Osteopathy and the consequent invasion of Ontario by hosts of unqualified persons calling themselves Osteopaths, the Toronto Association of Osteopathic Physicians publishes this list of qualified osteopaths who are now (August 1st, 1916) practicing in the city. All are graduates of colleges now re-

quiring for graduation a minimum course of three years, each of nine months' actual attendance and work." Then follow the names of twenty practicing Osteopaths.

Osteopathy is not united in Ontario, and the associations founded by its members are small and chiefly defensive, i. e., to protect the members from prosecution under the Ontario Medical Act.

Those Osteopaths practicing here in 1913, in which year, in June, Sir James Whitney announced his intention to appoint a commission to inquire into medical education, may be given as follows:

In the Ontario Osteopathic Association there were 59 who had begun practice in Ontario before June, 1913.

In the Toronto Osteopathic Association, 16 out of the 19 were here in 1913. No other bodies have appeared before me, nor any individual Osteopath, so that these two associations, including as they do the Association of Osteopathic Physicians, represent the militant force of Osteopaths asking for the right to practice without passing the present license test, and of their members 75 only can claim that they are within the protection of the present law as it had been interpreted by the courts up to 1913. Of this number 14 are not citizens of Canada, but retain their American nationality, and 24 are not graduates of any school recognized by the American Osteopathic Association.

I am not in a position to state exactly the number of Osteopaths practicing in Ontario, though I have asked

for the information. It was represented to me on one occasion as being about 100, which is about the number represented by the three associations, and at another time as being approximately 130. There are some 4,800 registered practitioners in the books of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. The only detailed information supplied as to practicing Osteopaths in this Province shows a total of 94 only of the Drugless Physicians' Association of Canada, many of whom practice Osteopathy. I have been given information, in answer to my request, as to a majority of its members up to the number of 45, of whom six are citizens of the United States. None of them have taken a course in Osteopathy in any of the colleges recognized by the American Osteopathic Association. The only colleges claiming more than one graduate are the Canadian Chiropractic College or the College of Mano-therapy of Hamilton, Ontario, which has five; the American College of Mano-therapy, in Chicago, which has seven (one for four months' and another six weeks' post-graduate); the National School of Chiropractic, Chicago, which has ten (two of two weeks' post graduate and one of six weeks); the Ross College of Chiropractic, Fort Wayne, Texas, which has three; the Robbins Chiropractic College of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario (now defunct), which has six; the Palmer-Gregory Chiropractic College of Oklahoma, which has four, all four weeks' courses; the International College of Osteopathy, Elgin, Ill., which has four (one for five

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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 of solution.

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.

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

Sample Copy on Request

F. L. LINK, Business Manager

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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

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

We are having an epidemic in this country, called appendectomy, and if we had a record of the deaths caused from the above mentioned disease, it would make our casualty list in this war look sick.

We need a more *conservative treatment 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 that an operation is necessary is in case of an abscess, and perhaps some few cases of chronic stricture; and the fellow who will not take care of his diet, who will not take treatment, and has had recurrent attacks, with probable adhesions, 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; hence its drainage is easily interfered with and remains intact only so long as the production and evacuation of its secretion continues normally. When the function is deranged, there are serious results—retention, stagnation and decomposition of the appendix contents.

It 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 were useless, Nature would have closed and obliterated it generations ago. I do not think an organ without function would become inflamed so easily.

If the appendix has no other function than standing guard in the front trench, and acting as a distress signal to the colon, it is doing a wonderful work.

I am often asked why they did not have appendicitis in olden days. I say they did, only not so much, as people ate plainer foods, 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 length of your body, and the small intestine four times the length of the body, with its wonderful mechanism of digestion, assimilation 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 indiscretion in diet causes the

undigested materials to be dumped into the large bowel, making the cecum and ascending colon incapable of doing its proper work, causing inflammation, which extends into the appendix.

The function of the cecum and ascending colon is most often disturbed, and most often the cause of appendicitis.

Nature has provided the appendix at that point as an oil cup to secrete a fluid, for the purpose of stimulating peristalsis and to destroy colon bacteria. That part of the bowel is the only part having real resistance, it being perpendicular; all material passing through it must be lifted from below upward.

Too often indiscretion in diet causes a dumping of undigested material into

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

## Change of Climate

F. J. FEIDLER, 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 gradually getting worse in spite of your best efforts. The patient and his friends were losing confidence in you, and you had reason to suspect that they were contemplating changing doctors. That frightened you. Possibly the other doctor might have a way of curing him after you had failed. Horrors! Your reputation would be ruined. Something had to be done. So you hunted up all the glowing advertisements of hotels and sanitariums 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 there—such as the unbearable heat, dust, flies, grafters and “lungers” galore. You figured that if he died you would say that it was his only hope—just “one chance in a thousand.” On the other hand, if he got well, you would rub your hands and say, “I told you so, I always advise the best,” etc.

The patient's attention was also called to the case of John Doe who returned from Arizona quite well. Honestly, Doctor, isn't it doubtful about John Doe having T. B.? Wasn't his case, in fact, a private disease requiring a prolonged stay at the southern springs? Well, here is how your patient fared:

He sold his home, borrowed all the

money he could from friends, crippled himself financially and impoverished his family for the balance of their lives for the money necessary for the trip.

At first the change of scenery, novel sights, Indians, palms, cactus, etc., interested him greatly, so that he had no time to think of himself or his ailment. He felt exhilarated and wrote home cheerful, optimistic letters. He believed that he was getting well.

In a short time the novelty of the scenery wore off and Bob had more time to notice his own condition. He realized that he was NOT getting stronger. In fact, he was getting weaker rapidly. His money was going fast, every attention, every cup of hot water costs a dime. The heat is unbearable, flies torment him to distraction, food is not to his liking. He remembers that you convinced him that the sun would kill T. B. germs in an hour—showed it to him in a medical book. You did NOT tell him that no amount of blazing sun could kill a single germ within the human body. But he finds that he is too weak to bear the enervating sun. He does not walk on the sunny side of the street. No one does. No one can. He walks on the shady side, where the enterprising merchant sprinkles the walk and street to cool the atmosphere from 105 down to about 99 degrees Fahrenheit. Just the heat and moisture that the T. B. germs love to multiply in with frightful rapidity.

Lungers cough and spit upon the walk and pedestrians' scuffling feet fill the air with untold myriads of the

germs. Through this sea of germs Bob took the exhausting exercise that you prescribed.

Poor Bob! A stranger in a strange land, no loving friends to attend to his wants and necessities, no kind words cheer him. He soon fell a victim to the two worst ailments a sick man can have—homesickness and despondency, and soon died. Just as thousands of others have died.

A moderate amount of sunshine is good, but too much is more than plenty.

Don't send T. B. patients to the mountains either. There is not enough oxygen there, bad for weak hearts and too exhaustive to exercise up and down hills.

It is well to send patients, for any disease, from an unhealthy locality to a healthy one. From malarial districts, copper, lead or sulphur mines, or ragweed and golden rod districts for diseases produced or aggravated by local conditions, but sending T. B. patients from home to regions where T. B. is the prevailing disease does not seem right to me.

What would I advise? If possible, stay at home, or near home, in a latitude of even temperature, preferably on the sea or lake shore or island. There the air is free from germs from the direction of the water anyhow, and that helps some. A tent or porch bed does very well if the surroundings are hygienic. But, alas! I have seen many tents in back yards 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 pneumonia. Their mode of living in the winter time in their closed and horribly smelling igloos accounts for the prevalence of pneumonia epidemics in the early spring months. I know. I have been there. But that is another story.

Of course, rest, as near as possible, is imperative at first. Later very short walks may be indulged in. A city block and back is enough for some time. Fatigue must never be approached. You cannot cure T. B. if the patient exhausts himself faster than you can build him up. Diet must be ample but carefully limited to the patient's ability to digest and assimilate the same. Treatments must be mild, stimulating, but never exhausting.

## A Few Persiflaginous Remarks as to Conventions

BY WM. C. DOORTY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A few persiflaginous remarks as to conventions and the medical profession, delivered at the annual banquet of the Osteopathic Society of the State of New York, held at the Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., on November 2d, 1917, by Mr. William G. Doorty of the Buffalo Bar (with apologies to Mr. Peter Finley Dunne):

“Ma-artin, do you think convintions is anny binift to a city?” asked Mr. Hennessy, as he stopped on his way home from the gas house, at Mr. Dooley's emporium. “I dinnaw,” said Mr. Dooley with a contemplative sir. “I dinnaw. It daypinds on the characktir iv thim.” “A Dimmyerotic Convintion is a good thing fer anny place, because they always have somethin' to talk about that's worth while, an' there was a time whin th' Raypublican Convintion wasn't so bad, but since O'Bryan quit runnin' fer prisidint th' wind has bin took out iv their sails, and now their convintions is in the same class as them held be the Women Sufferage an' th' Prowhibition pa-arties. Nobody but the diligates knows what they want and nayther iv thim expects to get it.

“Most people whin they think iv the binifts iv convintions don't figure on what me friend Hogan calls the mintal or spiritual uplift iv th' poppylaytion caused be the gatherin', but allmost intirely of how much filthy luere th' visitin' diligates will be separated from durin' their stay. But, anyway, all classes iv people meets from time to time to discuss the burnin' issues iv th' day an' sometimes the night, an' whinver they's anny held in Buffalo I take thim in.

“There's wan to be held here be a section of the medical profission be the name iv Osteopaths. Ye know, Hennessy, they's varyous kinds iv docthors—docthors iv the law, that ayther keeps ye out av trouble or gits ye into it, daypindin' pa-artly on circumstances, but la-argely on the available cash ye have handy.

“Thin there's docthors iv dayvinity—steerin' you up or down the highway ladin' to what Father Casey calls the “Burn that has no inding.” The mos' noomerous iv all, though, is the docthors iv medicine, called be the ancient Greeks, ap' be some iv the more fashionable iv today, be the name physician, a wurd manin' accordin' to the Cinchury ditchinary thim skilled in the a-art iv healin diseases iv a real or imaginary charackter, principally the latter. These physicians pursoo the same path

in chargin' fer their sarvices, but different paths in dealin' with the disease, an' so you'll find them usin' different cognomins—Alleopaths, Homeopaths, Osteopaths, and so on, an' their paytients raich the same indin' only by diff'rent paths.

“They's wan thing they always agree on an' only wan. Havin' first consultid with Mr. Dun and Mr. Bradstreet, two very poppylar min on the financyal standin' iv the patient, they make whut is known as a dognosis or profissionil guess iv what ails the patient, an' if so, why.

“These preliminayries bein' arranged, the Alleopaths on the wan hand jumps into the ring an' administhers la-arge and powerful da-ark brown or red colored rimidies, which makes the paytient fertit what ails him, an' causes him to think only iv whats bein' done to him, thus purducin' a condition where the infloence iv mind over matter raysults ayther in the death iv the paytient, the cure iv the disease, or the loss iv th' mind.

“On the other hand, the Homeopath, follyin' the teachin' iv an ol' Dutchman be the name of Hahneman, nivir mix their dhrinks or their dhrugs, but always take thim sstraight an' often, with the same results as the Alleopaths, but generally more fatal.

“A frind iv mine undher th' care iv a Homeo went thru a seryous illness caused be eatin' th' gay an' festive aysther in the closed season an' he scraped so much silver off the spoon in takin' the medicine that for a long time after he was aferd to go out in a rain storm fir fear he'd be strucked be lightning'.

“On the other hand, the Osteopaths belayve that the proper remidy fer th' curin' iv disease is be maynipulaytion, to keep the circylation of the red, white an' blue corpuscles movin', an' they rub an' pull th' pa-arts afflicted, includin' stidy and vilent massage iv the cash duct, till the patient gets so sore all over that he seems in perfec' health.”

“Did you ivir go to anny iv thim Osteopaths, Mr. Dooley?” asked Mr. Hennessy. “I did,” said Mr. Dooley, “wance. I was gripid be plumbago a while back and I finally made a call on wan be th' name of Russell, a short man, but sthrong as Samson an' havin' the same style whisker as Sam had be-fure Delilee got hol dav him.

“His full name as I raymimber was Sherlock H. Russell. Ye know, Hin-

nissy, all thim Osteopaths is named after the principal charackters in day-tective stories. Whin I wint in he shuck hands in a frindly kind av way, talked about the war, the price iv coal, the sale iv Liberty bonds, the weather an' sich like. Whin I thought he'd gone fa-ar enough, I sstarted to tell him what ailed me, but he wuddent listen

(Continued on Page 14)

## Work For H. R. 5407



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If “Concerning Osteopathy” was at her hand—she would be reading it while waiting for treatment.

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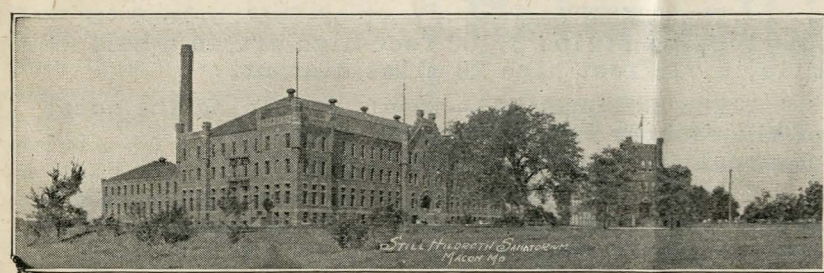
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A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.  
Superintendent

## Chicago Gets Next Convention

Did you dream of seeing the Cradle of Liberty, Fanueil 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 to the world, the monument of Bunker Hill, the home of witchcraft at Salem, and all the other historical places around Boston? Did you not after a time replace those thoughts of the American Revolution of 1776 with those of the revolution of 1874—OSTEOPATHY?

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

tion Bulletin, a four page paper the size of "Osteopathic Truth." The Bulletin was edited by Dr. Geo. W. Reid of Worcester, who in the first issue gave us a rousing 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 au revoir with a cordial invitation to come again.

Sunday, June 30th, was Health Sunday with many of our doctors occupying the pulpits, notable among which was the special service at the Old North Church, where Dr. E. R. Booth of Cincinnati spoke on "The Gospel of Health."

Sunday afternoon and evening there occurred an informal conference pre-

Lieutenant Governor Coolidge, following the invocation by Bishop Babcock and dedication of the service flag of four hundred three stars with one in gold for Major Lash as a representative of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, gave an inspiring address of welcome. He expressed the regret of Governor McCall who was unable to attend, and his sincere remarks made us feel at home.

Mayor Peters, in behalf of the City of Boston, completed the welcome, which left no doubt that the "key" was ours during the convention.

Dr. Charles C. Teall of Weedsport, 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

cus, and as it is the best appellation we will leave it. The programs were put up in an attractive style about three and one-half inches wide to easily fit the pocket without bending, another revolution from the previous large de luxe editions.

At four o'clock Monday afternoon the Woman's Bureau of Public Health held a public meeting, and in the evening at eight there was the "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 before, but each morning thereafter the women had the best of the men by having some physiological exercises directed by Dr. Evelyn Bush of Louisville, Ky.

Each morning except Thursday, the Fourth, there was technique by our fore-

Each morning the gynecological section was in session in Room 21, with clinics and lectures.

Each morning the gastro-intestinal section occupied Room 23, and we are told that some wonderful advancement has been made in the treatment of diseases coming under this heading.

Friday the nose and throat section gave way to the discussions of the eye, and on Saturday to the study of the ear.

Friday the gynecological section was replaced by the obstetrical section.

No one will 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. No one will doubt the enormous details connected with carrying

### The Afternoons.

In the afternoons the programs were centered in the main ballroom and were given over more or less to miscellaneous papers and demonstrations.

Thursday afternoon was a war meeting, with some stirring addresses with reference to Osteopathy and the war. Dr. J. M. Ogle of Moncton, N. B., told of his experiences in treating the wounded Canadian soldiers. Dr. Riley Moore told of his curing Signaller Skeyhill. Dr. John H. Bailey of Philadelphia told of his experiences on the draft board. Dr. Whitaker told of his experiences at Camp Devens, and Dr. Fryette told of the work done by the National Legislative Bureau to secure national recognition. Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith read some letters from our boys in camp and at the front. Chief among these



### 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 effective manner in which they changed 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 clothing. That feeling increased as you were directed to the convention headquarters, the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and upon entering beheld the Registration 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. Conven-

sion Bulletin, a four page paper the size of "Osteopathic Truth." The Bulletin was edited by Dr. Geo. W. Reid of Worcester, who in the first issue gave us a rousing 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 au revoir with a cordial invitation to come again.

### All New England Meeting

Monday morning at eight Dr. Chas. G. Wheeler of Brattleboro, Vt., welcomed all the visiting doctors in behalf of the New England Association. The remainder of the morning was given over to a program made up of New England practitioners, as printed in our June issue.

### Formal Opening

Monday afternoon marked the formal opening of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association which was also in the nature of a memorial to our beloved founder, Andrew Taylor Still.

the workings of the association during the past year. This was the first year under the new organizational plan whereby we have the chairman of the four main divisions or departments members of the Board of Trustees, and the subsidiary bureaus may or may not have a member of the Board as chairman. Dr. Riley has, we believe, made a consistent effort to get these departments organized, and within a few years we expect to see more work turned out with less effort than in the past.

### Memorial to Dr. Still

On December 12th, 1917, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still answered the call of his Maker, and in commemoration of him the convention paused for a few moments to do homage to the man, our founder. In the absence of Dr. Charles Still, Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth gave the memorial address.

### Ten Ring Circus Is On.

Some one styled it the ten ring cir-

most technicians, and those who are going to be, in the ballroom of the hotel.

Each morning except Thursday there were operations of various kinds at the Middlesex Hospital.

Each morning except Thursday there were moving pictures at the Huntington Avenue Theater of operations, technic, physiological exercises, and of the "Old Doctor."

Each morning at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy Dr. H. V. Halliday, with his staff, demonstrated technic on dissected cadavers to show the motion in every joint of the body. This exhibit was worth ten times what any person spent to attend the convention.

Each morning in the state corridor the nervous and mental disease section held forth.

Each morning in the state suite drawing room the nose and throat section, with clinics galore, demonstrated all the latest developments of the past year.

out such a program, honor to the chairman of the program committee, and there were very few hitches anywhere.

We extend our sympathy to those who through circumstances beyond their control were detained at home. The greatest new departure was achieved at this convention in closing the doors to all non-members. Our scientific programs are valuable and therefore the justice due the members can only be promulgated by not permitting the non-member to attend without paying the same fees. The learning of just one new bit of technic or point in diagnosis will return far more in satisfaction of work well done than the few paltry dollars earned by staying at home. Every practitioner should give one-tenth of his time to the mere subject of studying more about Osteopathy. No one today has ever equalled the "Old Doctor"—it will be hundreds of years before any one passes him.

was a letter from one of the boys, who by good work at Camp Oglethorpe, had been recommended for promotion to a commission, concurred in by all the medical officers of the camp. It was turned down at Washington by Gorgas. He went to Washington to investigate, but only to be turned down—for one reason—he did not possess an M. D. degree.

Friday afternoon there occurred the annual business meeting of the association.

### Dr. Fryette Elected President.

In the election of officers the following will serve for the coming year: President—H. H. Fryette, Chicago.

First Vice President—Alice P. Shibley, Washington.

Second Vice President—Philip Halliday, Montreal.

Secretary—H. L. Chiles, Orange.

Assistant Secretary—Jennie Ryel, Hasbrouck Heights.

(Continued on Page 11)

### Osteopathic Truth

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OSTEOPATHIC PROGRESS

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FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

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#### ADVERTISING RATES

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

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,  
whose particular work at the present  
time is that of getting HR 5407  
through Congress.

Do not stop working on this bill for  
one moment but keep plugging.

Something must come of it. Good or  
bad!

So, take another hitch in your belt and  
set your jaw a trifle firmer then work  
out some new original whereby you can

bring the matter to the attention of  
your patients.

Read the article on the front page—  
Osteopathy for Service—and get ready  
to organize all your past and present  
patients. If we cannot enter the army  
as Osteopathic Physicians, and there is  
some excellent points against it, we can  
establish Reconstruction Hospitals where  
we can invite the soldiers and sailors  
who have not been benefited by the  
marvelous treatment, or lack of treat-  
ment, to come to the fountain of per-  
ennial youth—Genuine A. T. Still  
Osteopathy—and receive sight, hearing,  
and health.

God is merciful and full of compas-  
sion. He will give to those that seek,  
and through us He would, 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. REID RESIGNS

Dr. George W. Reid of Worcester,  
Mass., who has been editor of Osteo-  
pathic Truth following the resignation  
of Dr. Edwin M. Downing of York, Pa.,  
resigned from his position last March.  
Nothing could be done about appointing  
his successor until the annual meeting  
of the founders of the magazine held  
July 6th in Boston. At this meeting  
Dr. Earl J. Drinkall, assistant editor,  
was elected to the position left vacant  
by Dr. Reid's resignation.

We regret that Dr. Reid has seen fit  
to lay down the duties as editor, for  
one who knows the many arduous tasks  
devolving upon an editor is aware that  
he has performed his work well. We  
are mindful of his ability and appre-  
ciate what he has accomplished in the  
past. We look forward to the fact that  
his advice and help will be ever present  
as a contributing editor.

#### The Future

As we take up the work of ye editor  
with this first number of the third vol-  
ume, the burdens, duties and privileges  
resting upon our shoulders almost over-  
whelm us.

Osteopathic Truth was born for a pur-  
pose, of which you are all familiar. No  
greater object was ever placed before  
a body of men and women than the one  
toward which we are moving. No great-  
er opportunity was ever given to an in-  
dividual to speak for the advancement  
of Andrew Taylor Still Osteopathy—  
pure and undefiled—than the one given  
to the editor of this magazine. May  
we have the support of every man and  
woman who believes osteopathy as given  
to the world in 1874 by Andrew Taylor  
Still is right, in the shouldering of the  
many burdens we must carry.

There are some arduous duties to be  
performed, the chief one being the close  
adherence to the policy as given in the  
first number of the first volume, accord-  
ing to the following eight articles:

1st—The purifying of Osteopathic  
teaching.

2nd—A new standard for membership  
in our organizations, and their co-opera-  
tion—local, district, state and national.

3rd—Uniform legal regulation in the  
several states and nation. In order to  
obtain this a comprehensive definition  
of Osteopathy must be evolved. This is  
absolutely essential for a satisfactory  
legal status.

4th—The establishment of free clinics  
in all the great centers of population.

5th—The creation of a fund to place  
our colleges on an endowment basis.  
Then and then only will it be possible  
to secure private endowments and state  
appropriations, both of which are neces-  
sary for successful conduct of any great  
college.

6th—The close study of Dr. A. T.  
Still's philosophy as embodied in his  
several books, as well as all other stan-  
dard osteopathic works. To encourage  
the preparation of osteopathic text books  
for use in the colleges, and discourage  
the use of medical texts.

7th—The cardinal importance of main-  
taining the same strict independence  
which marked our advent as a system  
of therapeutics is necessary, in order  
that our development may be unimpeded.  
With surgery, we can rightfully claim  
completeness, and hence Osteopathy is  
entitled to be reckoned as a compre-  
hensive system of therapeutics.

8th—The financial backing of the pro-  
fession to secure and make possible this  
plan.

It is human to err. Therefore, in the  
fulfillment of the duties devolving upon  
us, we would ask your indulgence if  
absolute consistency is not always ad-  
hered to. We shall try to be consistent  
in following closely the policy as out-  
lined above, but many times our view-

(Continued on Page 15)

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#### REPRESENTATIVES

**W. B. SAUNDERS CO.**  
MEDICAL BOOKS

Meet Us at the Next A. O. A., 1918

#### Chicago Gets Next Convention

(Continued from Page 9)

Treasurer—J. R. McDougall, Chicago.

Trustee for Two Year Period.  
Canada Wendell, Peoria.

Trustees for Three Year Period  
Samuel L. Seothorn, Dallas, Tex.  
C. A. Upton, St. Paul.  
W. Curtis Brigham, Los Angeles.  
Ada Achorn, Boston.

Richard Wanless, New York (re-  
lected).

#### The Evenings

The evenings were centered around  
the program in the main ballroom of  
the hotel. Tuesday evening there was  
a public lecture with Judge Raymond  
MacNeille of the Philadelphia Juvenile  
Court as a feature.

Wednesday evening was a symposium  
of "Professional Affairs" and an infor-  
mal conference.

This gives in general a resume of the  
convention without telling of the spe-  
cial features. We did leave out one  
particular result of the business meet-  
ing and that was the raising of the dues  
to ten dollars a year. It is imperative  
that more money be forthcoming to al-  
low for expenditures other than the  
usual expenses, and it was deemed best  
to raise the dues rather than to attempt  
the superhuman task of getting this  
money through popular subscription.  
We hope to see our national membership  
increase by this progressive step.

#### The Special Features

The feature of features was the at-  
tendance of over 900 persons, of which  
about 750 were practitioners. Everything  
went the same way, more than they ex-  
pected. It was presumed war conditions  
would affect the attendance. It did ma-  
terially, by a substantial increase. Even  
the official badges ran out. But with  
that good fellowship which prevailed  
through the entire attendance the make  
shift was an incident only.

The patriotic trip to historic scenes on  
the Fourth of July morning required a  
little over one hundred automobiles to  
carry the crowd of 400. This trip was  
in charge of Dr. Howard T. Crawford,  
who led the procession to Concord, Lex-  
ington, Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill, Bos-  
ton Massacre, Old State House, Old  
South Church, Washington Elm and  
Harvard College. Stops were made at  
the various places for minute inspection.

At Dr. Crawford's home in Lexington  
the party were served with punch, and  
at Concord one of Dr. Cave's patients  
served lemonade.

#### The Banquet

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

Convention Association, as he present-  
ed Dr. Geo. W. Riley, president of the  
A. O. A. and toastmaster, with a white  
gavel.

Mr. Charles L. Burrough, State Treas-  
urer, was the first speaker with a greet-  
ing from the governor and the common-  
wealth. 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, Private  
Peat, Senator John C. Weeks, Congress-  
man George Holden, Andrew J. Peters,  
the Mayor of Boston, and Col. Paul  
Cozant of the French army.

Hon. Guy Ham, an ex-congressman,  
was the next speaker, who as an orator  
held the audience spellbound. Mr. Ham  
in his remarks said that any one who  
desired to choose a physician of any  
school of practice should have that priv-  
ilege.

Prof. Frank L. Pollay has been liv-  
ing in Germany for fifteen years study-  
ing International Law, and after his  
speech, vivid with the atrocities that  
have been committed, there was a vis-  
ible increase in the hatred for the Hun  
and his methods. Prof. Pollay's per-  
sonal experiences in getting out of Ger-  
many were intensely interesting.

Prof. Pollay made this statement, that  
if we were not wise enough to practice  
on our own soldiers, then we should be  
allowed to practice on the German pris-  
oners and avenge Belgium!

Dr. Riley read a regret from the Hon.  
Addison T. Smith in not being able to  
attend the banquet. Hon. Mr. Smith is  
the man who introduced our bill in  
Congress.

Dr. Riley, in introducing Judge Mur-  
ray of the Municipal Court, spoke of  
him as a silver tongued orator, and a  
friend of Osteopathy who was not afraid  
to say so.

No one doubted the assertion that he  
was an orator of no mean ability, for  
no public speaker received better at-  
tention than he during his address. We  
wished that all in the world might hear  
it, and mourned for those who did not.  
Judge Murray is a believer that the  
osteopathic physician should have the  
same standing before the law as the  
doctor of medicine.

The three hundred thirty-eight peo-  
ple who attended the banquet went to  
their beds rested by the new ideas  
brought to them by men of other pro-  
fessions. They went home enthused with  
thoughts of duties needful of attention  
that our country might win the war,  
and, in their revolving, new thoughts  
were bestirred as to how Osteopathy

might win some of her battles against  
the autocracy of the A. M. A. A revolu-  
tion indeed.

#### The Clam Bake

Have you ever been along the sea  
coast to eat the slick ones where they  
just slide down in drawn butter? Well,  
you missed the time of your life and  
four hundred thirty say they would not  
have missed it for worlds.

Special street cars carried the crowd  
from the Copley-Plaza to Rowe's Wharf,  
where the steamer was boarded for Nan-  
tasket Beach, a half hour's ride across  
the harbor. In the immense dining  
room of the Nantasket Inn the clam  
bake supper was served. Little clams,  
thin clams, big clams, all you could eat,  
and the trimmings. To say the trip  
through the harbor among the forts,  
camouflaged ships, and the clam bake  
was enjoyed is only a mild way of ex-  
pressing our pleasure. A rain spoiled a  
stroll on the sandy beach or a dip  
in the briny deep, but a dance with  
good stirring music made us forget the  
time and almost the last boat.

#### Woman's Bureau Luncheon

The annual luncheon of the Woman's  
Bureau of Public Health was given  
Tuesday noon at the Westminster Hotel  
Roof Garden, and with expectations ex-

(Continued on Page 12)

## Fruit Nut Cereal

**Doctor, a day never passes that  
you do not find a patient in need of  
a laxative food.**

**Fruit Nut Cereal is the ideal  
natural laxative.**

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

**It is nutritious, delicious and  
easily digested.**

**Send for samples and information.**

New England  
Breakfast Food Company

West Somerville, Mass.

ceeded there was hardly room and food for all. About two hundred women were in attendance, and from all accounts it was the most enthusiastic gathering in the history of the organization.

The women are to be commended for the magnificent work they are accomplishing under the direction of Dr. Josephine Liffing Pierce of Lima, O.

Out of their meeting in Boston has grown the idea of establishing a Reconstruction Hospital for the returning soldiers somewhere near the eastern sea coast. Plans are not complete, but if perseverance will win you can count the hospital done.

#### Reunions

Practically every organization in the osteopathic profession had their annual reunion Tuesday evening, as space had been given at that time for them.

#### More Revolution

An emergency service was maintained during the convention. This service consisted of several doctors being on duty for treatment. They had a special room. As an innovation at a convention, it made an instantaneous hit, and it would be well for future conventions to maintain an emergency service.

A flower committee, whose duty it was to supply flowers in the various rooms and to the rooms of the officers, was another innovation. Flowers have an attraction wherever found, and they carry with them a message of good cheer.

#### Laymen's Movement

On another page you will find an article about the formation of the lay-

men into an organization to get behind us with their influence.

#### Exhibits

Every inch of available space was sold for exhibition purposes at the convention. Twenty-six exhibitors used the space allotted for that purpose in a room through which all must pass in order to reach the main ballroom.

#### Finis

All good things must draw to a close, and on Saturday at noon, July 6th, the convention in Boston came to a close. We congratulate each of the two hundred seven members of the convention association for their wonderful convention. It passes into history as one of the most successful conventions ever held by the American Osteopathic Association.

### Work for H. R. 5407

## War Session

Supply the vacancies in the Medical Ranks by studying Osteopathy. Special Mid-Year Term opens January 2, 1918.

### Massachusetts College of Osteopathy

85 Otis Street

East Cambridge, Mass.

## Do You Know All About Osteopathy?

Then you should Read OSTEOPATHIC BOOKS

Read **CLINICAL OSTEOPATHY** if you need help in treating patients. Edited by C. P. McConnell, D. O. Price.....\$4.00

Read **BULLETIN No. 4** if you want to know more about bony lesions. Fully illustrated. Price.....\$2.00

Read **BULLETIN No. 5** if you want to know what lumbar lesions may do. Fully illustrated. Price.....\$2.00

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**The A. T. Still Research Institute**  
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#### Osteopathy For Service

(Continued from Page 1)

can become **IMMEDIATELY OPERATIVE**. And we must work out some plan which will keep the breath of life in our colleges during this critical struggle for existence. **WE OWE THAT MUCH TO POSTERITY**. If we are not to be permitted to take the Army medical examinations and serve in the **USUAL** manner, or be given special and definite work in the field of repair and conservation, we can **AT LEAST** provide facilities **IN THIS COUNTRY** for the care of enlisted men after their return, and **FOR THEIR FAMILIES** during their absence.

And our plans must comprehend the possibility of further drafts upon our men of all ages for Army service, in which event **OUR WOMEN MUST BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE THE BLESSINGS OF ORGANIZED OSTEOPATHIC SERVICE**. The call is urgent, the opportunity Christ-like. May the osteopathic profession rally to the standard with a whole heart for service to **OUR BOYS, OUR PRESIDENT** and **OUR COUNTRY**.

#### THE PLAN

(Resolution unanimously passed at business meeting of A. O. A. Convention, Saturday morning, July 6, 1918.)

**RESOLVED:**—That it is the sense of this meeting that the best interests of the public and the profession would be served by the formation of an organization among the laity for the purpose of securing unified effort in osteopathic development, the same to be controlled and officered by laymen, with an Advisory Council of osteopathic physicians. Further

**RESOLVED:**—That the dues in this organization be placed as follows:  
Annual Membership . . . \$ 1.00 per year  
Associate Membership . . . 5.00 per year  
Active Membership . . . . .10.00 per year  
Life Membership . . . . .100.00 per year

**FURTHER RESOLVED:**—That a committee be appointed by the President of the American Osteopathic Association for the purpose of formulating definite plans for such an organization, to report within three months.

Please make suggestions regarding the scope of the organization, the best method of organizing, the names of prominent laymen and women who are devoted to Osteopathy and would welcome a chance to serve it.

The Committee on Organization will be made up of those who manifest the most awakened interest in these plans and are most ready to work for their quick success. Please address all communications to the Chairman, Dr. Francis A. Cave, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

#### Save the Appendix

(Continued from Page 5)

it before selection and absorption of the products of food have taken place, and making that part of the bowel a common sewer instead of absorption of most of the fluid of the digested food to be taken up. Over stimulation by physics 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 physics and forcing more debris into it causes a pressure and a spasmodic contraction of the valve at the opening of the appendix, to prevent the debris from entering, and in turn an inflammation of the appendix.

The symptoms of appendicitis are the same as the occlusion of any tube or duct, such as gall duct, ureter, fallopian tube, or obstruction of gut.

The reason is that all occluded 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 puts up a fight. If you can open the tube, you are all right; if not, you will have pus in about two or three per cent of the cases. Sometimes the only thing to do is to guess appendicitis, because it comes more often than any of the others, and you will not know until the pain is localized.

The first symptom is colicky pain in the epigastrium; the patient is nauseated, and you think of everything from appendicitis to floating kidney, but you will have to wait until the pain is localized, although you can help to localize it while you wait.

The only danger of sudden death is from rupture of pus sack, but any time before there is abscess resolution is possible.

Gangrene is caused from recurring attacks and means death of structure en masse. It is not green, as the name implies.

#### Treatment.

Rest. No food, either solid or liquid. In other words, passive treatment above the ileo cecal valve, and active below the valve. That is to get the colon absolutely empty and lifted out of the right iliac fossa, and relieve any kinks in it. Then begin loosening the abdominal muscles around the descending colon and loosen colon carefully; then the transverse colon the same. Then I have the patient take the knee chest position and I lift the ascending colon carefully to empty any contents that are accumulated there. As you get it loosened, wash out the colon with water until all clean. Inhibit the nerve to the stomach small intestines to keep down peristalsis

as much as possible, but do not adjust any rib or innominate lesion, or try and squeeze out the appendix until the patient gets over the acute attack, or you will have trouble. The mechanical pressure of the prolapsed colon and the mass of debris within is what is causing the immediate trouble. Get that relieved and nature can go ahead and build up the diseased tissue and clean out the poison which the appendix is trying to keep out by its contraction. As soon as you get the colon clear, and the pressure relieved, nature will begin functioning, in that it will begin "mopping up," as they say in battle. That is, the appendix will relax and open up, and nature will do the rest.

Under healthy conditions the intestinal tract is supplied with a chemical secretion that will protect and destroy more virulent bacteria by far than any antiseptic that might be introduced by douche or otherwise. This has been proven by such men as Doderlin, who originally started out to prove something entirely different.

Other secondary causes of appendicitis, sluggish liver or obstructed gall duct, trouble in the thoracic region from the sixth to the eleventh and innominate lesions, strains, etc.

To prevent further attacks, you will have to cure the constipation.

Constipation and intestinal stasis may be the result of many different conditions. A wide variety of causes may lead to intestinal disorders.

Diet, and habit in not heeding nature's call, and muscular deficiency are the most common causes of constipation. Errors in diet come first, and the personal equation of the individual is the factor which determines the way in which, in each instance, causes constipation and, in turn, appendicitis.

Lack of moisture, unbalanced diet, quantities of a particular kind of food are taken in excess of the body needs, or can take care of. Lack of fresh fruits, vegetables, foods taken are too concentrated or refined, and leave no residue for the bowel to work on. Too little fat is eaten.

There must be enough roughage (coarse food) to keep up the peristalsis of the intestines, otherwise the contents fail to pass along, causing an accumulation of debris, and distention and sagging naturally follows, causing intestinal stasis and fecal impaction.

Lack of exercise, deficiency in muscular action in women by corsets, and in men by belts, weakening the abdominal muscles and dragging down and displacing the intestinal structure.

Displacement of structures which in-

terfere with nerve and blood supply as they emerge from the spine, lack of bile in the intestine, and nervous shock will cause cessation of activity.

Cathartics and laxative drugs are responsible for the most aggravated cases of constipation, and do more harm than good. Individuals who are always looking for a more effective laxative are like the rainbow chaser, always expecting to find it just over the hill, and not realizing that each drug leaves them more constipated than the last. All stimulating drugs dry up the natural secretions of the body and retard natural tendency to increase the function, secretion, muscular action and elimination of the natural forces. Instead mechanical means should be applied to aid the intestinal canal to a restoration of functional efficiency and seek to restore, aid, and conserve nature's methods.

The important points, then, are the careful regulation of the diet, mechanical adjustment of structures, a systematic plan of exercise of the abdominal muscles adjusted to the needs of each individual, and in certain cases the dilation of the rectal sphincters.

A definite line of osteopathic treatments to aid the immediate evacuation of the bowels, and to permanently tone and strengthening the whole intestinal and abdominal structure.

Read at W. O. A., Seattle, Wash., June 7, 1918.

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### A Few Persiflaginous Remark as to Conventions

(Continued from Page 7)

to a wur'd. You know, Mr. Dooley, says he, we niver allow our paytients to make anny statements to us at all. The name osteo we've chose fer th' name of our profissyion, says he, is an ancient Hibernyan wurrd meanin' 'seek and find,' and all we ask is the chance.

"Take off yur coat an' vest," says he, 'an' your dickey,' says he, 'an' lay down on this stretcher,' says he.

"I done so and he wint over me from head to fut an' fore and aft with as little regard fer me feelins as Bill Hohenzollern has fer anny wan save Prooshians.

"I see ye'er crooked," says he. 'I am not,' says I, 'I've always been a sqaare man. I nivr chated anny wan in the wurld,' says I preparin' to rise. 'Tis your body I mean,' says he, 'not yur charackter. Ye must have had a fall,' says he, 'accordin' to my calcylation, twinty years,' says he, 'or may be nineteen years and sivin months ago las' Choosday,' says he. 'Do ye raymimber it,' says he. 'I do not,' says I.

"Well, 'tis perfectly plain," says he. 'Your pneumony gasthric nerve has been impingin' on your left vinthricle all that time,' says he, 'and some of your vertebrae is as limber as a bow consthriector's tail, or an old woman's tongue,' says he. 'I wonder you're lasted so long,' says he.

"There's another thing I observe, too," says he, 'your capillary system needs shavin'.' 'Ye need shavin' yourself,' says I, 'and I'll do it for you at wance if you'll take your knee out iv the small av me back and lave me up,' I was that mad at him. But he paid no attintion to me and kept on goin' over me an' tellin' me about things I had that I niver heard av in me life nor no wan else, and whin he got through with me I was so ashaymed of what I had with-out knowin' it that I sthole out with-out payin' his charges."

"An' did ye go back to him?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "Shure I did," said Mr. Dooley. "Many times, not because I felt bad or had anny ailment, but because I injoyed his romanthic discourses on the wondhers iv the human body. I needed his interthainmint and he kneaded me body, and we always broke even.

"As I told ye, all the Osteos in New York state is havin' a bankwet tonight and I'm wan iv the invited guests an' because they know I'm sthronng fer thim they've asked me to make a few remarks, an' if me fifth nerve doesn't get all bawled up with me alimenthary canal, I hope I won't dishgrace meself."

"An' whut are ye goin' to talk about?" said Mr. Hennessy.

"Nawthin'" said Mr. Dooley. "That's all ye hear at bankwets. It is so."

### Osteopathy

(Continued from Page 4)

months); the Detroit Chiropractic Institute, which has six; the International College of Chiropractic, Detroit, 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 any standing worthy of the name, so far as I can learn.

Taking up those that were in practice in Ontario in June, 1913, it appears that 23 of this association antedate that period, i. e., about one-half 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 lacking legislative recognition they cannot grow. I refer to this fact because it indicates, notwithstanding the reason given, a lack of enthusiasm over the subject and of faith in its success. This is no doubt largely due to the fact that the members, educated abroad and coming into Ontario, have nothing to attach themselves to except voluntary societies, the motive power of which was absent until the present commission was appointed.

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

Its adherents have found at colleges where Osteopathy is taught, together with almost all the subjects required in the most modern medical school. Its schools and practitioners have formed the American Osteopathic Association, which has established a Research Institute in Chicago, Ill., and publishes a journal devoted to Osteopathic interests.

In the United States there are independent Osteopathic boards for examining and licensing Osteopaths in 20 states. In nine states there is a composite board, and in 14 states an arrangement is made to call in an Osteopath to assist in the examination, or omit materia medica and therapeutic or major surgery, or to examine Osteopaths as such. 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, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin—the tendency is to keep in the hands of the state licensing body the examination of those who do not desire to practice modern medicine as it is generally understood, either by means of a Composite Board or by some other like arrangement, or by omitting specified subjects altogether.

Maine and New Hampshire exempt drugless healing from the operation of their Medical Act.

(This is the first installment—the second will follow next month.)

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### Ye Olde and Ye New Editor

(Continued from Page 10)

point as to what is meant may not be the same. In judging the magazine and what appears on its pages we would ask that you judge not by what seems, to be, but by the motive. An article cannot be judged by the mere statements in its paragraphs, but can only be rightly judged by the motive which prompted the writing of that article.

Osteopathic Truth occupies a strategic position between the forces of the enemy—the enemy within and the enemy without.

If we can through its columns bring about the formation of an invincible profession, behind the profession a formidable group of schools, behind the schools an impregnable coterie of instructors—impregnable to any influences except those of true osteopathy—and behind the instructors the tremendous working force of our associations, then we will not have worked in vain.

### Pioneers

Let us always remember that we have not passed the pioneer stage of our existence, and not only should we tell every young man or woman who enter our schools that they, too, are pioneers, but we should teach them how to go out and fight as "daddy" fought thirty years ago. Teach them the full significance of the marvelous revolution which he started for us to complete.

Dr. Andrew Taylor Still was radical. Let no one forget that. Osteopathic Truth is endeavoring to walk in his footsteps, and besides being revolutionary it is also radical. Let no one forget that.

Radical revolutionary methods are needed now to turn our ship of science from the waters of sunny climes, where the barnacles attach themselves and impede the progress, back to the waters of the north temperate zone where parasitic growth cannot rot the bottom and where sailing is a pleasure and a profit. We always expect submarine attacks from above and beneath the surface, but what is more exhilarating than a battle at sea. The submarine was a revolution of all known methods of warfare. Osteopathy was the submarine that put the hole in the bottom of the drug ship, and made the corner drug store change from a dispensary of drugs to a dispensary of everything else under the sun.

Osteopathy is the only science of the healing art which has scientific facts for its foundation, and if that is true let us prove it to the world by our acts and deeds.

Osteopathic Truth, as the helmsman on the ship of science, asks your aid

and support, your time and thought, your life, in fact, to win the revolution started by our beloved leader—Andrew Taylor Still—none other.

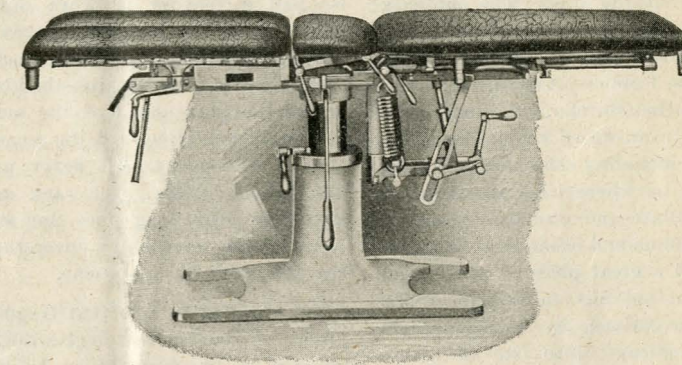
### DR. R. KENDRICK SMITH IS NO LONGER CONNECTED WITH THE A. O. A. PRESS BUREAU

At the convention it was decided to combine the work of the Press Bureau of which Dr. R. Kendrick Smith has been the head with some of the other bureaus.

Dr. Smith will now be available to the State organizations to assist in their publicity problems where not conducted by the A. O. A. He will be glad to assist or direct any newspaper or lecture campaign.

Dr. Smith's address is 19 Arlington Street, Boston.

Dr. Eugene E. Raynor, of Battle Creek, Michigan, is probably the first Osteopathic physician who has been reported "killed in action" in France. His name is listed in the casualties of August 8th, 1918. He was a lieutenant in Company "A," 104th Infantry, 26th Division, A. E. F., having graduated from the officers' training school at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. "Post," as he was known to his classmates, was a graduate from the A. S. O., January, 1913 class, and a member of the Theta Psi Fraternity. He was single, and had been practicing in Jackson, Michigan.



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## The Convention

H. M. VASTINE, D. O., HARRISBURG, PA.

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 MacNeille 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," deplors 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 conceptive scheme of development mapped out, 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, 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, Mr. 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 gauge 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 un-specific. 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 unfitted."

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 Osteopaths have before 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."