

Osteopathic Truth

February 1921

Vol. 5, No. 7

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Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

*The more you talk, the
less you say.*

DO SOMETHING!

—Dr. A. T. Still

20 cents a Copy

February, 1921

\$2.00 a Year

Washington Bills Instituting State Medicine Must Be Defeated

How many copies of the above named Pamphlet can you use?

Order at once from Dr. P. S. Spence of Hartford

This is where we need the OSTEOPATHIC SERVICE LEAGUE organized down to a knat's heel to help us kill these bills quickly, but alas and alack the HOUSE OF DELEGATES decreed that the O. S. L. was not a part nor should it have any guiding connection with A. O. A. We should have an organized laity if we ever expect to keep the hangnails and other nails from nailing us to a tree. Dr. Cave started an admirable thing, let us carry it on.

Dr. Philip S. Spence, chairman of the State Legislative and Publicity Committee of the Connecticut Osteopathic Association is attempting a mammoth task of getting this 32 page pamphlet before the public at large, in order to awaken them to the conspiracy that the A. M. A. is trying to put over the people of this country. The pamphlet is 6x3½ inches.

"The pamphlet," states Dr. Spence's

letter, "gives the complete description of how TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (\$20,000,000.00) will be appropriated from the U. S. Treasury to carry out this plan of intrigue by the A. M. A. to implant a system of STATE MEDICINE in our country that would have the police force to carry out its orders and the strongest kind of propaganda to spread its teachings nationwide. Some of the bills introduced into Congress would establish Allopathic tyranny such as we have never known of in our country. This pamphlet convicts the A. M. A. of a conspiracy to capture the children of America and to examine each one of them (FOR A PRICE) between 6 to 18 years and all males up to 45. The SMITH-TOWNER BILL AND FRANCE BILLS ATTEMPT TO PASS THESE MEASURES."

Let your patients and friends know how the A. M. A. is attempting the

establishment of the worst form of AUTOCRACY. The people howled at Germany, so turn the light on the AUTOCRATIC A. M. A. and legions may be raised over night to fight the menace to country and home.

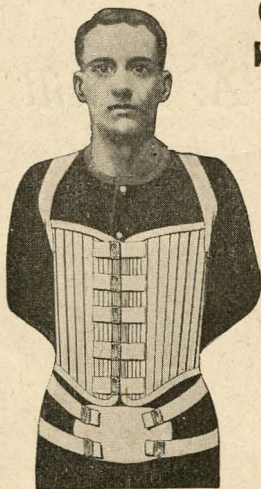
The price is 10 cents a copy; 15 copies for \$1.00 and 100 copies for \$6. HOW MANY CAN YOU USE?

J. J. SHIELDS, A LAYMAN PUBLISHES A BOOKLET

Mr. J. J. Shields of Davenport, Ia., has published a small booklet about osteopathy under the title of, "I AM ONLY A MACHINE." Beside writing the booklet he is also going to the expense of putting it on the market. That is what we call enthusiasm.

The motive behind the publication of the booklet has our most hearty commendation.

The Reclamation of Spinal Cripples



Osteopathic practitioners experienced in the treatment of curvature and displacement of the spinal vertebrae are often disappointed to find that all the effects and benefits of manipulation obtained from one treatment are frequently lost before the patient returns for the next treatment.

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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 V

FEBRUARY, 1921

Number 7

Adjusting Upper Rib Lesions

Illustrated by the Author, E. E. Tucker, D. O., New York

Lesions of the upper ribs were the bane of my professional struggles for a number of years, and until I devised the technic shown in the first illustration. Now they are among the easiest to handle.

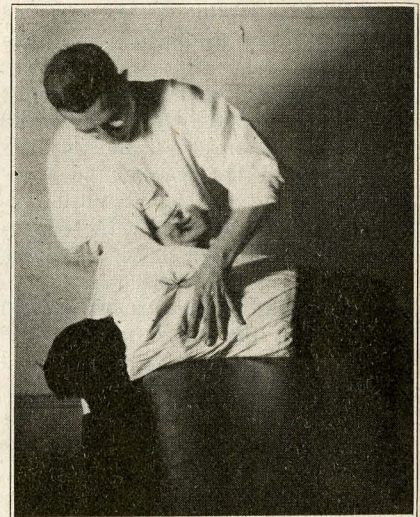


low: Patient lies prone across the table, arms hanging off. Supposing upper right ribs to be in lesion, operator stands on patient's right; lifts both arms, twisting patient toward him, until left shoulder is as nearly in line with the original direction of the spine as is comfortable, with a little tension. Left arm is flattened out along the edge of the table. Operator leans against table as though to sit on this arm, though of course resting no weight upon it. The right arm he draws across his lap.

Operator's left thumb then locates the lesion and presses against it, ventrally, laterally and toward the head, while with right hand against vertex and side of head, he carries it to full lateral extension, with tension, and at the same time dorsally as far as required to release the ribs, or as is regarded safe.

I have found neither great discomfort nor so far as I know any damage to arise from this technic, though my reason has always urged me to caution particularly in producing the dorsal extension; the tissues and articulations not being designed for or normalized to motion in that direction.

The second picture shows a development of this technic that may add to its effectiveness in stubborn cases. The position is the same, except that the operator's left hand deals with the patient's right arm instead of his head. The wrist is grasped, carried as high up under the armpit, with slight pressure backward, as is not too uncomfortable; at the same time the patient inhales a deep breath; at the same time also the operator finds



the lesion with his right thumb, pressing as before. When all is ready, the patient then releases his breath suddenly, the operator quickly carries the wrist to full extension of the arm over the patient's head, and maintains his pressure on the lesion, or reverses it to a ventral caudal pressure.

This technic is available for the upper five or six ribs, though I have found it effective as low as the twelfth.

The same position is valuable for correction of dorsal lesion, by lifting the head; or by letting the head hang, and pressing against the side of the spinous processes.

(Pictures Taken at N. Y. Osteopathic Clinic)

MORE TECHNIC AT CLEVELAND
A. O. A. CONVENTION

The pelvis lies prone against the table, the shoulders are twisted as near the vertical as comfortable, by drawing the lower arm under and laying it along the table; the head is carried downward and backward with tension; by this the upper ribs on the stretched side are carried to a position of fullest extension. The operator's thumb, pressed against them at the angle with a pressure straight forward or forward and up, exaggerating still further the position, can usually succeed in reducing the stubborn lesions.

Details of the procedure are as fol-

Atzen's Model Bill

The first draft of the model osteopathic bill by Dr. C. B. Atzen, of the Legislative Bureau, has been out for a while. We voted in favor of a definition to be put into the bill. We also favored the idea of putting the college curriculum into the bill,—in defining what a college of osteopathy is. We are still in favor of this kind of a bill, but we do not favor the bill as it stands.

In the first place, the definition as it stands, is nothing more than a theoretical, glittering generality that amounts to nothing in law, but it is Atzen's definition and of course he wants it put in there as it was adopted at a Sunday afternoon educational meeting *viva voce* because Dr. Hildreth made a motion to adopt it and then made a few feeling remarks upon the subject. The definition does very well for a mass meeting on Sunday afternoon when the elect are telling their "experiments," as the old lady said, whether that meeting be a religious one or "experiments" in osteopathy. But seriously this is no definition for osteopathy to be put into a law. We want something definite in a law. Take the expression "**structural integrity of the body mechanism.**" What does this mean? It means most anything. A regular drug doctor would tell you that he would not be averse to accept this statement as the basis of his system of drug treatment, for if the "structural integrity" is maintained in the body, the body needs no attention. The whole text of pathology is a treatise on the lack of "structural integrity" in the body mechanism; hence, the chief emphasis is laid upon the structural integrity of the body mechanism by all schools of healing. Then, can it be said that this is a characteristic of osteopathy in contrast with other schools, or the drug school in particular? No, it cannot. But Atzen or someone defining this definition might say that it has reference to the mechanical relations of the microscopic parts of the body, viewing it as a machine especially. Then if that is what he means in the use of the definition, this ought to be put in the definition itself. No one can read into a man's language a thing that does not appear in the language used. In a definition one should use language that is definite, not a few glittering generalities. So that is all

there is in this definition, as it stands alone. There is nothing there to contrast it with, as Atzen has presented it so many times in contrast with the drug school, as laying emphasis on chemistry and the psychologist, placing emphasis on the mind. Having heard Atzen place these three things in contrast with each other so many times, both in print and speeches, we know what he has in mind when he uses this definition of osteopathy and we unconsciously place a meaning into it that is nowhere found in the language he uses here. Therefore, a judge interpreting this definition or anyone else other than an osteopathic physician, taking it out of its connections as the osteopath knows it, would never be able to read into it what we osteopaths understand by it. For this reason, we say that if this statement is used as a definition of osteopathy in a law it should be interpreted by definite language following it or a substitute definition should be used that means and says in definite terms what we do in osteopathic practice. We need no scientific, theoretical, metaphysical, speculative language in law. Such things, in a way, are out of place there. It should be stated in definite language that we recognize maladjusted structure as one of the most frequent causes of disease and that the adjustment of these tissues to their normal relation as the fundamental condition of recovery. We accomplish this adjustment by manipulation chiefly, which manipulation replaces vertebrae, ribs, relaxes contractures of muscles, ligaments, tones up the nerves or relaxes them as a condition to the adjustment of other tissues as well as for breaking up congestions, hyperemias, and inducing certain reflexes, all of which goes to making conditions more favorable for the recovery of the normal through nature's self-recuperative powers.

There are other defects in the bill. One of these is an inconsistency. In Sec. VII., **Professional Education**, he says that to practice as an **Osteopathic Physician** he must be educated so-and-so; "and embodying necessary instruction in anesthetics, antiseptics, germicides, paracitocides, narcotics, and antidotes. . . . To have all rights except to do major surgery and to use drugs not taught in the Standard College Curriculum."

In Sec. IX., he states the Standard College Curriculum. In this curriculum none of the drugs are mentioned. How is one to study these drugs named in Sec. VII., without they are taught in the Standard College? Then if they are taught a man and he must have a knowledge of the use of them before he may practice as an osteopathic physician, why deprive him of the use of them where they may be needed in his practice as an osteopathic physician, for surely the osteopathic physician should be allowed to practice obstetrics and he needs these things in cases of obstetrics, if he needs them at all?

One other defect in the scheme is the arbitrary division in the practice of surgery. We believe that all osteopathic physicians should be licensed to practice surgery just as the M. D.'s are so licensed and that we should give an advanced degree and a special license to those who desire to make a specialty of surgery. There are times when anyone of us may need to do emergency surgery; many, many things just as M. D.'s do. We should be as much qualified as they to take care of our clientele. If we adopt any such law as this, we are put to a disadvantage with the M. D. that practices in our community. In cities where the great surgery work is done, men make a specialty of surgery. Those who want to make a specialty of this branch of practice should be required to do some extra work and a special degree representing a special distinction and an additional license given them which further distinguishes them.

In Georgia the license of the medical men reads: To practice MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS, SURGERY. The osteopathic license: OSTEOPATHY, OBSTETRICS, SURGERY. We should like to see all osteopathic licenses read the same as we have ours here in Georgia.—Dr. Hardin in the Osteopathic Bulletin, Oct.-Dec.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT!

Are you a real Osteopath or are you rummaging in the junk pile of the drug school?—McCole.

CHARGES ALLOPATHS SEEK TO DOMINATE

Dr. George W. Goode Attacks Bills Prepared for Presentation to Congress

A "conspiracy" on the part of allopath doctors to dominate the practice of medicine in the United States, to the exclusion of all other schools of medicine, including osteopathic and homeopathic schools, was charged today by Dr. George W. Goode of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, at its 19th annual convention at the Lenox.

Dr. Goode attacked the bills now being prepared for presentation to Congress for the establishment of a federal department of health. The bills propose to have a health officer in the President's cabinet.

"It is a part of a medical conspiracy of the dominating school of practice to have autocratic control of all medical practice in the country," said Dr. Goode: "This conspiracy includes also an ironical boycott of osteopathic physicians, surgeons, and specialists, regardless of the medical degrees, or of their surgical or hospital experience, and even their surgical experience in the world war, by every hospital in the United States."

"Standardization"

Dr. Goode said the American Medical Association calls this conspiracy by the polite name of "hospital standardization" and camouflages it by classifying it under the department of medical education.

"The conspiracy also includes the proselyting of all the public school children by compulsory education, and even compulsory examination and treatment of school children by allopathic means only. The osteopathic treatment of disabled veterans of the war in cases where allopathic and surgical methods failed is absolutely prohibited, even when desired by the soldiers and by individual surgeons and specialists employed by the government to examine them."—From a Boston Paper.

DR. HARRY L. COLLINS RETURNS TO CHICAGO

Dr. Harry L. Collins announces his return to Chicago for the practice of Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics. Dr. Collins will have his office in the Goddard Building at 27 E. Monroe Street.

We take pleasure in presenting

Dr. J. H. TILDEN'S BOOKS

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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.

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Cholera Infantum 1.00

Epilepsy50

Hay Fever50

Criticisms of the Practice of Medicine, Vol. I. 1.00

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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.

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Help Buy the Massachusetts College

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

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

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

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

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LIBERTY HOSPITAL REPORTS PROGRESS

The Liberty Hospital of St. Louis reports very satisfactory progress during the past year. Dr. John H. Crenshaw is the physician-in-chief and also conducts the obstetrical clinic which is open to the osteopathic physicians of the country.

Several other clinics are operated in the same manner.

CHICAGO OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION HOLDS FEBRUARY MEETING

Mr. Wm. T. McCoy, a teacher of the Wendell Phillips High School and President of Chicago Federation of Men Teachers, was the speaker of the evening, using as his subject the "Situation of the Schools." Mr. McCoy's address dealt with the general condition of schools and the public.

Dr. James Fraser spoke on the subject of "Efficiency in General Practice, What it is, How to Attain and Maintain it."

The meeting was held Thursday evening, February third, at the Hotel Sherman.

NEW JERSEY ADOPTS "MODEL BILL"

Here is Their Manual of Instruction for Osteopathic Workers in the Legislative Campaign of 1921, with Reasons Why They Believe in the "Model Bill," Based on Four Months of Study

Things to Remember

Three things are to be accomplished through the organization of New Jersey Osteopaths into an army with District Chairmen, Captains and Privates.

First—To familiarize as many laymen as possible through the distribution of literature, with the justness of our cause.

Second—To secure letters from every friend of OSTEOPATHY addressed to Legislators, urging the members of the Legislature to pass our bill.

Third—To train our profession in co-operative work; demonstrate the effectiveness of organized effort as contrasted with spasmodic individual effort; present a clear explanation of the basis of our Science to all who will listen in order to lay that foundation for the growth of OSTEOPATHY, which we all know it deserves.

This work will make all who serve broader and better men and women as well as better physicians. This organization will permit our work to be uniform both in character and method of presentation. It will prove the existence of an organization which is one of our strongest arguments.

What You Are to Do

Each Private, Captain and District Chairman will distribute not less than five pieces of literature daily to patrons and friends. The literature is to consist of five different kinds; each patron or friend to be given one of each kind. The literature to be used is: No. 1, Health Hints; No. 2, Address before Rotary Club; No. 3, Osteopathy the Science of Healing by Adjustment, Woodall; No. 4, Osteopathy, A Brief Sketch of its Development and its Institutions; No. 5, Value of Osteopathic Treatment, by J. Ryel.

Each Private, Captain and District Chairman will secure from one or more patrons each day, three letters addressed to members of the Legislature, from patron's district; two letters to representatives, one letter to Senators. Letters to be on patron's

own stationery; letters to be undated and unsealed but in addressed envelopes.

These letters are to be held in practitioner's office until released by notice from State Chairman. When State Chairman gives notice to mail letters, each worker will date, seal and send nine (9) letters daily to members of the Legislature; six (6) to the House and three (3) to the Senate. BE SURE AND DATE THE LETTERS.

Since the distribution of literature will confirm patrons' belief in OSTEOPATHY, give reasons for their activity in procuring Osteopathic patrons, constitute a means of confirming patrons' belief in one particular Osteopath's ability and knowledge, each worker is expected to purchase his own material. This may be secured from the business office of the A. O. A., Main St., Orange, N. J.

Reports of District Chairmen

Each District Chairman is requested to report to the State Chairman every Saturday evening. This report should state the work done by each Captain and each private in his district. This report should give an outline of any difficulties encountered and such suggestive criticism of methods employed

as are deemed necessary to make our campaign a success.

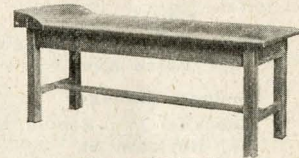
Report Blanks will be furnished to all District Chairmen in order to preserve uniformity of records.

Reports of Captains

Each Captain is required to send a report to his District Chairman every Tuesday and Friday evening. This report should include the work done by each Private and contain any additional comments deemed necessary. These reports are to be made upon the personal stationery of the Captain.

(Continued on Page 90)

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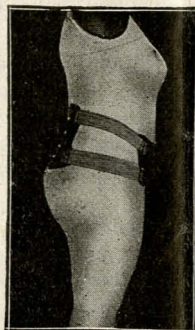
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Advertising rates will be submitted upon application to the Business Office in Chicago.

FEBRUARY, 1921

There is a duty to the living more important than any charity to the dead.—Works of Edgar Allen Poe.

What State Medicine Means

We have been favored by Judge Rogers, legal adviser of the Alabama Optometry Board, with a copy of an opinion which he sent this week to the board, in response to its request, in relation to the Holmes Medical examination law enacted at the last session of the legislature. The opinion sets forth a condition of affairs that, in our judgment, will give an idea of what State medicine means, or at least of the foundation which it has laid in Alabama for such a machine and which may yet be initiated in other states.

To understand the full effect of the Holmes' law, asking mandatorily for the examination of the school children as to physical health and physical defects, it is necessary to note certain provisions of the Public Health Law of that State. Under that law, now in force the State Medical Association is the State Committee of Public Health.

County Boards of Health are identical with the Board of Censors of County Medical Associations, organized under the provision of the constitution of the State Association, and subject to the supervision of the State Board, that is, of the State Association.

County Health officers are elected by County Boards of Health, that is, censors of the county association, subject to the State Association. The election of every county health officer is further subject to the approval of the State Committee of Public Health, that is, the censors of the State Medical Association.

The law provides that no other board or body of any kind will engage in any public health work in that State.

The examination of the school children in Alabama is to be made by means of this well oiled machinery. The educational authorities are permitted to co-operate by making arrangements for the examination and the medical machine will do all the rest.

We are not surprised, in view of these facts, that Judge Rogers characterized the Holmes Law in strong terms. It fits in perfectly with the other workings of the medical machine in Alabama. We doubt if any other State has a machine so all powerful in its workings.

The above was taken from the Optometrical Journal, of New York City.

WHERE HAVE WE BEEN SLEEPING?

Up to the present time we do not recall having received any item of any kind from any department or bureau of the American Osteopathic Association with reference to the Smith-Tower bill or the Fess-Capper bill, and it would seem that in forming an Education Department under the Smith-Towner bill that every Osteopathic college, every school and college in fact, would be controlled by it, which would be merely one means of the M. D.'s getting control of our colleges.

We are loath to think that any committee or bureau of the American Osteopathic Association is in the control of men who desire to see the American Medical Association put us out of business.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS WORKING FOR THE SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL

The National League of Women Voters of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the Honorary Chairman have just sent out a letter to all their members asking them to write to their respective Senators and Legislators urging the immediate passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill.

The Sheppard-Towner bill is for the establishment of Maternity and Infant Care, or what would be called the Prenatal Care. This is merely another way for the insidious control of the M. D. over the people. This carries with it an appropriation of \$1,480,000.00 for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and the United States Commissioner of Education, whom it is hoped to establish through the Smith-Towner bill.

SHALL WE ALLOW THE CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE FROM BEGINNING TO END TO BE UNDER THE M. D.

Opposition in the East

The Massachusetts Society, The Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, the New Jersey Osteopathic Society, the Connecticut Society, and the Maine Osteopathic Society have already joined with the Hartford Den-

tal Society and the Connecticut Division of the National Federation of Public School Neighborhood Associations in a protest against the passage of the Smith-Towner bill and the Fess-Capper physical education bill.

Dr. Phillip Spence, of Hartford, the chairman of the Legislative and Publicity Committees of the Connecticut Association, is working hard against the passage of these bills, and he asks that we get into the game, learn what the bills are, fight against them, or fight for their amendment.

OPTOMETRISTS AND DENTISTS ARE OPPOSED TO THE BILLS

The optometrical journals have been full of articles against the passage of these bills, and all over the country we have heard of the organization of the various optometrical and dental societies in protest against the passage of these bills which means the establishment of STATE MEDICINE under the control of one school—the allopathic.

NEWSPAPERS AGAINST THE BILLS

The Enquirer of Cincinnati, Ohio, says, "Under the guise of nationalizing the public schools of the United States efforts are being made to introduce through Congressional enactment precisely the system that the Prussian autocrats utilized a half century ago. It is proposed to direct the curriculum and the training of teachers from the banks of the Potomoc, and to place in the President's cabinet a Secretary of Public Education. There are proffered to financially weak States and districts subventions from the public treasury.

An end, and a sudden end should be put to these machinations."

The Fort Wayne Journal Gazette says, "This bill provides that the Federal government in conjunction with State governments shall aid in the physical training of school children with medical examination and a corps of nurses. It would mean, the adding of many thousands of bureaucrats to the payroll and many millions to the national expense.

SHALL WE FIGHT OR SLEEP?

Up to the present it would seem that we are sleeping, but we will trust that ere this magazine reaches your hands that you will begin to wake up

and realize what is being done to you and your neighbors regardless of the health side of it and that we must FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT!

Write immediately and get some of the pamphlets from Dr. Spence of Hartford with reference to these bills which we have mentioned in another article. Send them to your patients, friends and to your neighbors. Get busy and fight to kill these bills. Write to your Senators and Legislators and tell them your wishes—the killing of these bills.

There is no time to be wasted.

FIGHT AND LIVE.
SLEEP AND DIE.

HEARST NEWSPAPER GETS OUT A FEATURE STORY IN LAST SUNDAY'S PAPER WHICH IS A CONFIRMATION OF OSTEOPATHY

The Hearst's papers of which Wm. Randolph Hearst is at the head is one of our good boosters of osteopathy, or at least non-drug treatment.

The story in last Sunday's paper was with reference to Lillian Lorraine's fracture of the cervical vertebrae, and telling how she fell on the icy sidewalk, broke her neck and paralyzed her body from the shoulders down.

This story is written by a Dr. I. L. Nascher. Beside the two pictures of the actress it shows a picture of the spinal column with a spinal cord running down in it and three pictures of the vertebrae where they are fractured and compressing the spinal nerve trunk as it comes through the intervertebrae foramen.

The story although not mentioning osteopathy brings out the fact that the vertebrae in their deviation can compress the spinal cord or the nerves. The story tells how such misplacements have to do with the disturbances of the body although not requiring surgical treatment.

The story gives a very good description of the spine and of the various things that can happen from particularly just such a fracture.

The Hearst papers are very good to osteopathy and we should help them along whenever we can in the good work of spreading the gospel of adjustment.

Dr. Mary Maxwell Hathorn is located at the Winthrop, 425 West 118th Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA BIDS FOR THE A. O. A. CONVENTION IN 1926

Philadelphia to Have a World's Fair to Commemorate the 150th Anniversary of American Independence in 1926

At the last meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society of which Dr. Charles J. Muttart is President and Dr. Carl D. Bruckner, Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted to be presented to every member of the A. O. A.

Whereas, the preliminary steps have been taken to hold in Philadelphia in 1926 a "World's Fair" to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of American Independence, and

Whereas, Philadelphia distinguished in Colonial history—The Cradle of Liberty—The First Capitol of the (Nation)—with its innumerable places of historic interest will be the MECCA to which not only the United States, but the whole world will pay homage in 1926.

RESOLVED: THEREFORE, in Executive session of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society to extend to the Executive Board of the American Osteopathic Association and to the profession at large, the invitation to hold the Annual Convention of the Association in 1926 in Philadelphia.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO PHILADELPHIA IN 1926.

CHARLES J. MUTTART,
CARL D. BRUCKNER,
ARTHUR D. CAMPBELL,
WM. OTIS GALBRAITH,
JANE SCOTT.

Committee.

STILL-HILDRETH OSTEOPATHIC SANATORIUM ISSUES THEIR 25th BULLETIN

The Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Sanatorium of Macon, Missouri, has just published their 25th bulletin, which is for the third quarter of the seventh year, and deals particularly with conditions as a result of arterial and kidney diseases associated with mental symptoms such as strokes, convulsions or disorders of the mind itself.

The bulletin reports most excellent results in these types of conditions and from those which have been under observation for a long enough time the results have seemed to be permanent.

NEW JERSEY ADOPTS A.O.A. BILL

(Continued from Page 87)

Reports of Privates

Each Private is requested to send a report to his Captain every night, stating the number of letters secured, the number of pieces of literature given out and any further comment or news of importance.

The arrangement of our bill is logical. If you note the arguments for its sections you will see that it is the outgrowth of the definition. The definition is both logical and scientific in that it has its origin in the basic law of physics.

Every worker is requested to study the literature of Dr. Atzen and the arguments prepared by your committee as carefully as any patron. These are all based upon law or public interest and make it unnecessary to enter into controversy. Since they are the basis of all our practice you are requested to refrain from using any other in your discussion.

If this is done uniformly throughout the State, it will make possible the greatest Osteopathic victory ever achieved.

LETTERS TO LEGISLATORS SHOULD BE BRIEF

In "Health Hints" third page, you will find everything those letters need contain. The wording may be changed to make them a personal appeal of the patron. Until you order your supply of "Health Hints" the following may be used:

1. Osteopaths have proven their ability as physicians, to my personal knowledge. They have introduced a "bill" to change their legal status that accords with their growth.

I trust you will give this your attention and assist in its passage, so that others like myself may receive a more complete service.

2. Osteopathy has grown in public esteem and public usefulness. The present regulation imposes an unfair limitation upon this practice, and a new measure has been introduced that is more in accord with Osteopathic practice.

I trust you will use your influence to make this measure a law.

3. I desire to call your attention to the Osteopathic Bill. This measure is primarily intended to permit the Osteopath who takes care of my

health to do this in a free and complete manner.

As a citizen I seek your aid in making this "bill" a law.

4. The Osteopathic profession has demonstrated that three laws govern human life. They have introduced a bill in accord with this. While it shows their practice to be physical rather than chemical, it allows them to dove-tail into these laws. This is needed to permit them to render a complete service to Osteopathic patrons.

I trust you will use your influence to have this "bill" enacted into a law.

A DESCRIPTION OF OUR BILL

The A. O. A. "model bill" which the N. J. O. S. has decided to adopt and introduce during the coming Legislature, has a history. It is not simply a group of regulations thought necessary and arranged by a legal agent into a proper statute. That is the procedure which it has been our custom to follow in all past actions of this nature; but this time we have planned more carefully.

This bill had its origin in the mind of Dr. Atzen, our National Legislative Chairman, when, after analyzing our past failures, he realized that everything is based upon law.

He first formulated the conception that life is dependent upon the expression and co-operation of three laws. These are—the Psychic law, the Chemical law and the law of Physics. From this basis it is easy to continue our reasoning and determine that medicine depends, for its curative results upon Chemistry—that its power lays not in the importance of this law but upon the vast amount of capital invested in this conception and the enormous organization which has molded public opinion and established custom. OSTEOPATHY depends for its curative results upon the law of Physics and its success is the best obtainable evidence that this law transcends in importance the other two. It is evident that no one can ignore the fact that three not one law governs life. In consequence no physician should be limited to practice within the scope of action of any one law, if the service he is required to render shall be what a patient has a right to expect.

It is our purpose to define as exactly as possible that our practice

is based upon the assumption that the law of Physics is of most importance in regulating and perfecting physical action. We assume that physical action precedes and makes possible both chemical and psychological action, and further, if there is a proper harmony and co-ordination of physical action other expressions may vary in marked degree without impairing what we term good health.

Reasoning in this manner the first copy of the "model bill" was put into form. It was built in sections that filled the needs of different states and given legal form. This first draft was then reviewed by many and presented to the House of Delegates at the last A. O. A. convention. At this meeting many changes were made and these changes incorporated in the law.

Since last July to date, a constant revision of the measure has been made by consultation with State organizations, comments made by our colleges, the profession as far as they would respond, the personal thought and study of Dr. Atzen and the assistance given him by a legal friend who enabled him to give us the present measure.

This bill was then taken to Mr. Ernest Lum, of Lum, Tamblin & Colyer who has been retained as our attorney, and he made the necessary modifications of the less important sections in order to have it comply with legal procedure in New Jersey.

This is a brief resume of the building of our proposed new regulation for Osteopathic practice. Only a few of the most striking points in this history are touched. In fact it is an explanation with most of the history left out. Perhaps its greatest value consists in showing what the right man in the right place can accomplish when we as a profession are willing to co-operate.

It is hoped that every Jersey Osteopath will realize that he is something more than an individual practitioner earning a living by applying the principles of the law of Physics. It is hoped that our effort this year and our program of procedure will bring a new growth. It is hoped that out of the understanding produced by Dr. Atzen's findings we will learn we have a new place and a greater duty than that of individual success. It is possible for us to learn now as never before that OSTEOPATHY is a Science. We can unite a mutual acceptance of natural law and co-operate in a fash-

ion that will permit us to make the working of that law universally understood. There is no limit to progress for OSTEOPATHY or ourselves as exponents of that Science, except those we ourselves impose by neglecting to change the personal for the organization view. Together we may accomplish all we could hope for and even more. Alone we must be satisfied to plod and strive with only that type of progress which requires years of individual effort, whereas through organization results can be produced as though by magic. Magic indeed it will be. Since the law of progress is built upon unity, not separation, it will work through those who uphold truth and right for the progress of the race as surely and rapidly as does nature in her changes.

OSTEOPATHY began simply as all things begin. Because Osteopathy was founded upon natural law, scientific and fundamental in its practice, it grew. In 1913 the Legislature of the State of New Jersey decided it had grown sufficient to need recognition and legal regulation. This was done and the Act of 1913 covered in a very fair manner the status of OSTEOPATHY at that period. Growth for all ideas which

have a public value and serve a human need is continuous. It is progressive, because it can be added to and enlarged upon until it becomes more comprehensive and more inclusive.

OSTEOPATHY has proved its value so effectively that its practitioners have been trusted with the care of every type of ailments to which the human being is subject. Hospitals, sanitariums, and institutes for the care of mentally deficient are now conducted by Osteopaths. The time has arrived when the law of 1913 is no longer a fair regulation of this science, and in consequence this bill is introduced to correct what otherwise would be an unfair regulation.

Section. 1. Science demonstrates that there are three natural laws utilized in the physical functions of our body. All modes of practice have their origin in one of these laws. OSTEOPATHY is the pioneer in basing its practice upon the law of Physics. The definition found in this Act incorporates the basic principle in words which allow this to be understood and made a legal procedure. The definition as stated provides further that the entire law may be read as a logical building upon a

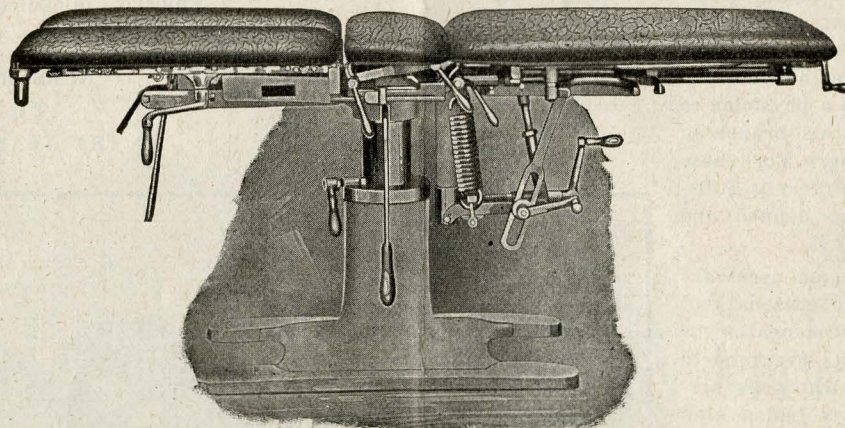
scientific basis of a regulating procedure that is reducible to clear interpretation of practice. It permits a regulation that although it does not curtail growth will allow proper legal supervision.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 outline method of procedure as required by law, to guide those whom the State determines shall be the executors.

Section 7. Shows the preliminary education to be equal to that determined necessary in all states of high standing and which time has proved necessary for a proper education upon which to base the training of a physician of any school.

Section 8. This fixes the standards of professional education. Further, it defines two types of education, producing two differently equipped types of practitioners.

1. The Osteopathic physician—his work is defined with exactness. It can be readily understood that Obstetrics, minor surgery, fractures and dislocations, are a physical disturbance. That correcting these by assisting nature in their correction is a form of practice based upon the law of Physics. All the curative agents used by Osteopaths are based upon this law. It can be further under-



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stood that although the basis of practice has its origin in one law, it is impossible to ignore the existence of the other two. The present legal statute regulating OSTEOPATHY admits the right of an Osteopath to practice Obstetrics. Science demonstrates the need of antiseptics for the purpose of cleanliness; anesthetics to ease pain and narcotics to relieve suffering when small tears are repaired in the practice of this branch of the curative art. Under the present regulation Osteopaths are denied the right to use these aids which are intended to make the suffering of a patient much easier.

Osteopathic patients may find themselves afflicted with external parasites, or an Osteopathic physician may be called to prescribe an antidote for some poison taken by mistake. Our present Act does not permit the Osteopathic physician to use any of these measures and their introduction into the present law is made to correct this.

2. In this Section we change past procedure. It is generally conceded that special training is required to equip a surgeon, but hitherto no attention has been paid to this legally. The State heretofore has left this to the intelligence of those who practice. In the formation stage of any science that is wise, but surgery has now passed that stage and experience enables us to determine the time and study required to equip a physician to begin the practice of this branch of the curative profession. For these reasons, and because Surgery is a distinct practice, it is so defined and regulated in this Act.

Section 9. It is deemed necessary for the welfare of our citizens that colleges as well as Osteopaths be regulated. This permits everyone to be assured that those who seek permission to practice have had a kind and quality of education that is standardized.

It prevents anyone raising a question of doubt as to what studies are taken or hours devoted to those studies. It further makes it impossible to state that our colleges do not properly prepare students in accord with standard requirements.

In order not to place too difficult a restriction upon our schools, a clause is introduced permitting a modification of hours devoted to any one subject up to thirty per cent.

The sum total hours spent in college remains a fixed item.

Section 10. This Section deals with the requirements for obtaining a license. It shows the requirements for the license given to an Osteopathic physician; also those for an Osteopathic physician and surgeon.

Section 12. Permits a reciprocity based upon equal standards. In Section 3 a clause is introduced permitting any Osteopathic physician who has been accepted in the army or navy to practice in any state or territory that his duties require him to visit, without further examination. This is a courtesy clause extended to the Federal Government admitting its ability to determine the qualifications of its officers.

The Sections which deal with the display of license, privileges and obligations and right through to Section 19, explain their purpose without need of further comment.

Section 19. This is called a Saving Clause. By that is meant a clause which segregates each section of the bill.

In the event of its being necessary to test any section in relation to the State Constitution, the introduction of this clause provides that only the section and not the whole bill will be judged and possibly declared unconstitutional.

A. P. Firth, D. O., Chairman,
Legislative Committee.

Eight Nurses Graduating From the A. S. O. Hospital Training School

An announcement has just been received telling of the Graduation of Nurses from the Training School for nurses at the A. S. O. in Kirksville. The commencement exercise will be in combination with the graduation ceremonies of the American School of Osteopathy on Monday morning, May 30.

The Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker will deliver the graduation address. Miss Cora Gottreu the superintendent of nurses will present the class pins and the Florence Nightingale Oath.

Dr. George A. Still will present the diplomas.

The nurses graduating in this class are:

Laura E. Sullivan, Ann D. Nesheim, A. Marie McGehee, Freda E. Baldwin, Una F. Wheeler, Unice Thacker Willard, Thelma Rebecca Walters, and Note Aurela Tripp.

DRS. L. D. and DAGMAR M. SMITH LOCATE IN CHICAGO

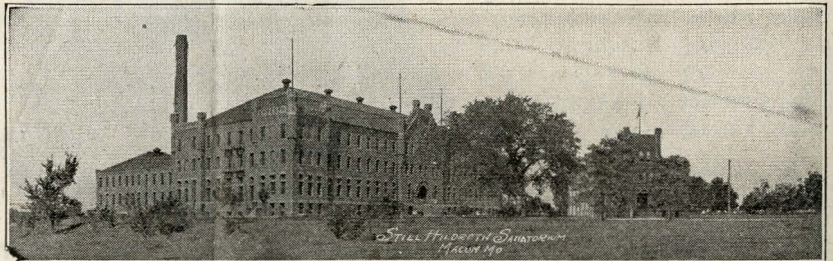
Drs. L. D. and Dagmar M. Smith have located at 4224 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, for the practice of Osteopathy.

Drs. Smith are graduates of the Chicago College of the class of June, 1920.

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Superintendent

HAVE YOU ORDERED YOUR COPY OF THE NEW BOOKS FROM THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE?

Dr. Burns Needs More Subscriptions Before Printing

Dr. Louisa Burns, dean of the Education Department of the A. T. Still Research Institute reports that not enough subscriptions have come to her for the new books which are to be issued by the Institute, to permit printing. The Research Institute does not have enough cash on hand to swing such a large order as these books will require and therefore the publication of these much needed books depends upon the subscriptions sent in advance.

Bulletin No. 6 which will be a continuation of the previous five will be sent for \$2.00 postpaid. It is well to keep in touch with what has been done scientifically as it gives you food for thought and the knowledge may help to clinch an argument or two.

"Osteopathic Treatment of Children" is by Dr. Ira W. Drew and others. That is enough said, and we know that although you abhor the treating of children you get grandpa and Aunt

Sue through the child. \$4.00 is the price.

"Applied Anatomy" by Dr. Carle H. Phinney is based upon twenty years' work by the doctor and his associates. Dr. Still has repeated that we should know anatomy. Send your subscription order at once—\$4.00.

"Cells of the Blood" by Dr. Louisa Burns. This is Volume 4 of Dr. Burns series, "Studies in the Osteopathic Sciences." You may not ever look into a microscope but you should know about the blood. This volume is cheap at five times the price asked.—\$6.00.

Hurry with your subscriptions.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

A Mosby Production

The American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology is a new journal published by the C. V. Mosby Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

The journal will represent the American Gynecological Society, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the Obstetrical Societies of New York, Philadelphia

and Brooklyn. The subscription price will be \$6.00 a year.

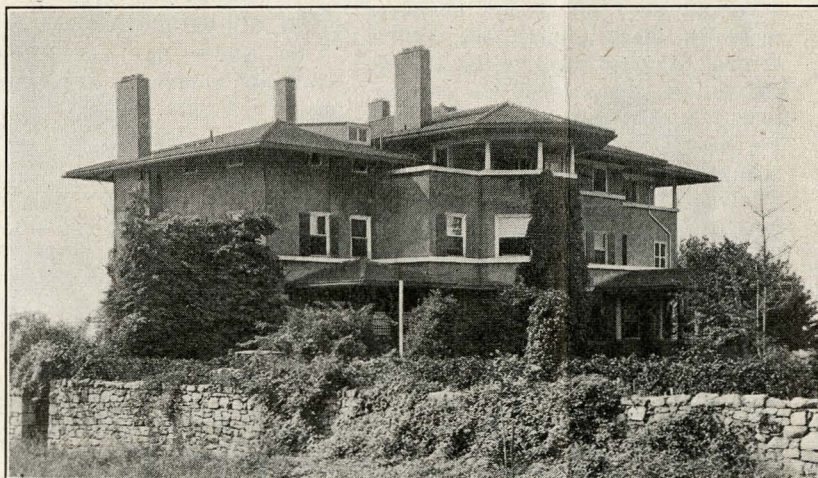
From all appearances we would judge that the magazine will be an excellent one in its particular field.

THE FEBRUARY MEETING OF THE LOS ANGELES OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY WAS ADDRESSED BY DR. W. E. WALDO

The following program was given at the last meeting of the Los Angeles Osteopathic Society with Dr. W. E. Waldo the President of the American Osteopathic Association as the main speaker of the evening.

Dr. Waldo spoke on the subject of "Osteopathy and You." Dr. Edward Merrill, chairman of the Public Health Department of L. A. O. S. had a report. Dr. J. H. Edmiston, the Chairman of the Public Education Department also had a part on the program, and Dr. Henry F. Miles, Chairman of the Legislative Department made a report on the Legislative situation at the present time.

From all reports Dr. Waldo evidently created quite a sensation on his trip around the Western Osteopathic Association clinic circuit.



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PORTLAND :: OREGON

President of Illinois University Denounces Smith-Towner Bill in Strong Words

Centralizing Government

Illinois State Register, Springfield, Illinois, Saturday, January 15, 1921

The people of the United States seem to be awakening to the danger to their liberties caused by the insidious advancement of the doctrines of Hamiltonianism in our governmental affairs. Insidiously the advocates of Hamiltonianism are endeavoring to secure federal control of the people's educational institutions from the public primary and ward schools to the universities. Bills have been introduced in Congress to establish a Department of Education with various bureau attachments which will in effect assume jurisdiction over studies and the management of the public schools and universities, thus centralizing at Washington the educational systems now controlled by the states and by communities.

The State Register is glad to say that the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton favoring the centralization of power in Washington are becoming more and more obnoxious to the thinking people, and that the doctrines advocated by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, favoring a government of the people, by the people and for the people, are gaining in their hold upon the public mind and heart. The people of this country are becoming intensely jealous of their rights as communities, of their inalienable rights as sovereign citizens. In other words the centralization of all power in the federal government at Washington is distasteful to the people's sense of justice and thoroughly out of harmony with their views of liberty.

It is high time to call a halt on assumption of powers by federal bureaus at Washington before it becomes so strong and universal in its application that plain citizens cannot use a public highway without the consent of a bureaucrat at the federal capital.

President David Kinley of our state university, in a recent address before the Mid-Day Luncheon club in this city, made a strong protest against the passage of federal laws giving Washington bureaucrats authority to interfere with and dictate to the state and local school officials

how they should conduct their educational institutions and the studies that should be prescribed. In his address Dr. Kinley said:

"This federal-state plan is known in education circles as the fifty-fifty principle. It is strange to me that so many people, even in a state like Illinois, have regarded it as beneficent. The federal government takes a dollar from Illinois, returns perhaps twenty cents of it on condition that Illinois will furnish another twenty cents and permit the agents of the federal government a thousand miles away to tell her what to teach her children and how to teach it. Of the whole federal revenue from internal revenue taxation of all kinds, four or five states furnish approximately three-fourths. Illinois is one of the group. It is right and democratic that the rich states should contribute something to help educate the children of their poorer sisters. But they should never in doing so surrender to the federal government actual control over their own educational system.

We all need to educate ourselves more on these propositions. It is through study of them by the average citizen, and that means you and me, that right conclusions can be reached. We need to educate ourselves anew to a living belief in the old American principle that we ourselves will do for our community and state and country the things needful for her welfare and will not shirk civic duties because they are irksome and will not leave their discharge and the determination of their character to a bureaucratic agent, even though he be an agent of our own. The present tendency in all this legislation is likely to destroy that system of checks and balances that is the very essence of our form of government. We are drifting toward a political system which will lodge authority in practically all matters of public importance in the hands of the federal government and leave the states themselves and many of the communities in the states dependent upon action from Washington and powerless to do otherwise, because the federal government will have taken all

the means at hand to do the things in question.

Among the greatest evils of the day is the rapid tendency toward federal centralization, the growth of federal control of economic life to the detriment of local and state authority and responsibility, and the control of their own affairs by the citizens of the state. In a government which rests upon public opinion every piece of legislation which does not have back of it a majority of public opinion is bad. For it not only tends to produce disrespect of law, but it continually weakens the sense of duty and responsibility to the individual citizen. A long continuance of such a process will result in time in imposing on the people, even of a democracy, governmental and bureaucratic control over a large part of their lives and actions. No democracy can endure when this state of things comes to pass. It will be true in our democracy, as it was in that of Athens and Rome, that when citizens acquiesce in the general proposition that the government is to do everything for them, the seeds of decay will have been widely sown."

Dr. Kinley has spoken words of truth and soberness. They are democratic and right.

Governor Lowden, in several addresses, delivered some months ago, appealed to the people whom he was addressing not to adopt the plan of asking the federal or even the state government to do for them what they could do for themselves. He held that such a course was a surrender of that power which the people should retain for themselves and weakened their self-reliance and their liberties as citizens.

Since the Civil war the centralization of government in the United States has been achieved largely through pleas of "patriotism" made by its advocates—pleas that have deceived many citizens who have failed to see the insidious designs of the Hamiltonians.

Democratic citizens of this republic, republicans as well as democrats and independents, must no longer be deceived or they will eventually lose

their freedom and be bound hand and foot to the chariot wheels of Hamiltonianism. They must guard their liberty or lose it.

The State Register is glad to see that many of the republican public men are having their eyes opened to the purpose of the Hamiltonians, and are making it clear that they have found out that to preserve the liberties of citizens of their country they must oppose centralization of power and authority in Washington.

Political parties are derelict to public duty when they make the holding of office and public patronage the chief object of their organizations. In thus making party success instead of principle the purpose of their organizations, they are selling the people's liberties for a mess of pottage.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF OSTEO-PATHY PUTS OUT AN EXCELLENT YEAR BOOK

The Chicago College of Osteopathy has just put out a very excellent year book, containing the names of the officers and the members of the corporation. The corporation list is composed of people from all over the United States who have contributed

\$500 as a Life Member. The Woman's Auxiliary is also prominently featured. The articles of incorporation and the by-laws are a part of the year book and a financial statement is given.

The curriculum for all four years is given in detail. The clinics are all mentioned as to what they do and those who are in charge of them. There is also a list of all of the members of the school—205 in number. The question comes up now as to what the school will do with a large class which they expect to enroll next September.

The Chicago College of Osteopathy is beginning a more or less prominent drive for life members. The object is to have at least 300 life members who have paid \$500 each. This will give a fund sufficient for the maintenance and the operation of the college and hospital.

It would be possible to take all of the schools of the country, and amalgamate them, finance and operate them along the lines adopted by the Chicago College of Osteopathy.

WAYNE-LEONARD SANITARIUM PASSES FIRST MILE STONE

Another of our promising institutions, the Wayne-Leonard Sanitarium

has passed its first year with flags flying. We can readily imagine the satisfaction any group of doctors would have when the first year mark is passed successfully.

We wish them greater success during the coming years.

TO HAVE ANOTHER MOVIE

Dr. R. K. Smith of Boston is Working On a Most Admirable Project

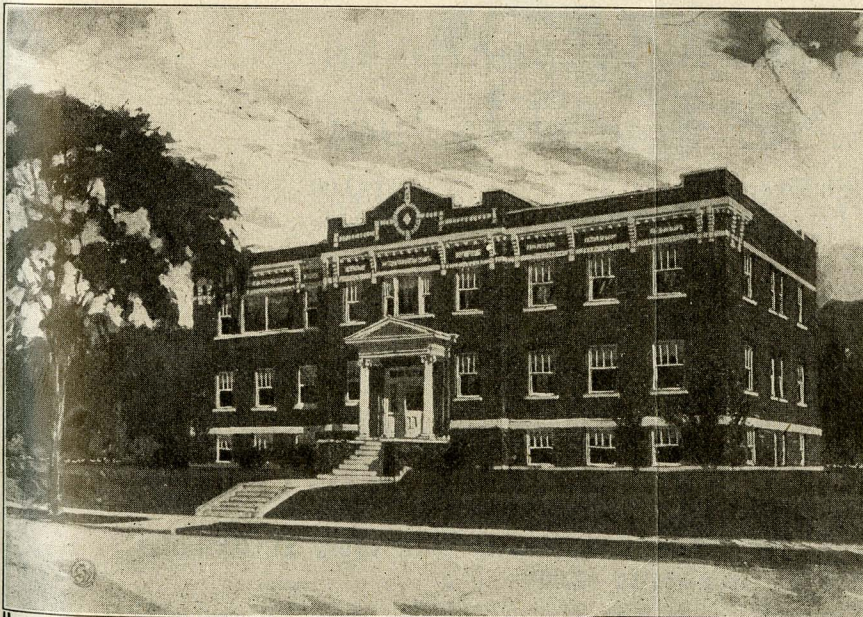
Dr. R. K. Smith of Boston, our Efficient Publicity Expert, is working on a most admirable project in getting out a moving picture called "THE LIGHT THAT DID NOT FAIL."

This is to be a five reel picture and is to bring the story of osteopathy before the people in a unique and fascinating manner.

Each osteopathic physician is asked to contribute \$10.00 toward a fund of \$17,000 to place this film upon the market.

Each doctor who contributes \$10.00 will then have the picture shown in his own town without further expense.

We wish the greatest success to Dr. Smith and his picture.



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

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

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

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

For further information address

DR. GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN

Kirksville, Missouri

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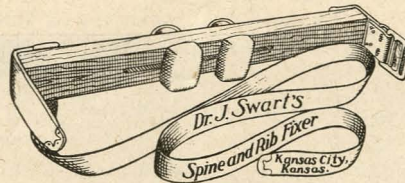
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