

Osteopathic Truth

April 1921

Vol. 5, No. 9

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Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

What is Osteopathy?

It is anatomy first,
last, and all the time.

—*Dr. A. T. Still*

20 cents a Copy

April, 1921

\$2.00 a Year

Act to Regulate Healing Is Opposed

Measure Before Connecticut Legislative Committee Protested on Ground That It Would Virtually Set Up Dictatorship

HARTFORD, Conn.—Strong opposition has been aroused throughout Connecticut to a measure introduced by Dr. John T. Black, State Commissioner of Health, entitled "an act to regulate the practice of the healing art," which would, it is said, establish a virtual dictatorship in the State Board of Health. So insistent was the protest at a hearing on the proposed act that Dr. Black announced that he would offer a substitute measure that will come up for hearing before the legislative committee on public health and safety tomorrow. Many opponents of the measure see in Dr. Black's activity a deliberate movement to gain statutory power over health direction of the state.

Among those working to defeat the bill, if revision is not made, is Dr. Philip S. Spence, a Hartford Osteopath who has been identified with efforts to block legislative attempts to curb medical liberty. Opposing the pending legislation as a denial of justice to all practitioners of the healing arts, Dr.

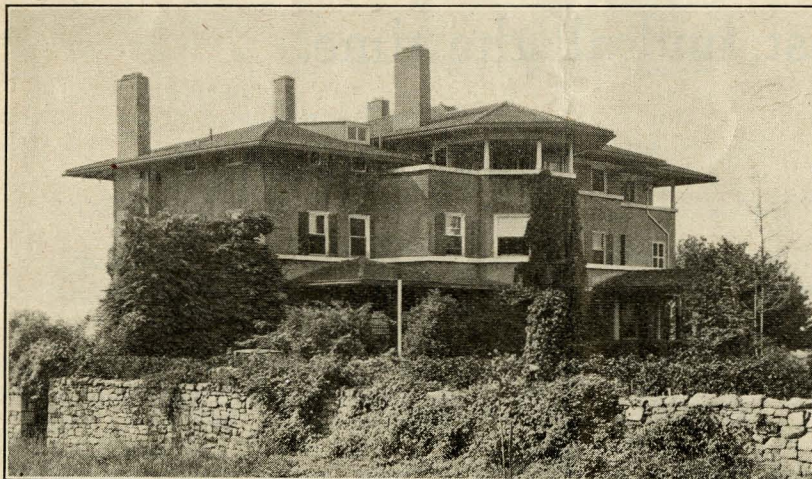
Spence asserts that the act would give the State Commissioner of Health dictatorial powers. He points out that although the bill provides, as though granting a concession, for a board of regents in which all power is centralized, it is possible for the commissioner to control the board by arranging for a majority favorable to the policies of the State Board of Health.

Dr. Spence condemns the act chiefly on the ground that it grants "one-man power," making the measure, he asserts, "pernicious legislation." Any board of regents set up in the bill, he urges, should include representatives from each school of practice governed by its rules. Dr. Spence advocates a reversal of the position which he claims would result under the present bill, and urges that "the board of regents should have power to appoint every one holding office in the State Department of Health, and such a department should be subject to its jurisdiction rather than dictating the

policies." It is also suggested that certain specific educational qualifications be written into the act.

"If the board of regents is substituted throughout the bill," Dr. Spence says, "for the State Department of Health, and if the secretary of the State Board of Education is substituted throughout the bill for the name of the Commissioner of Health, then this bill would be ready for discussion and a lively debate could readily ensue even at that, for there are still many ways in which it could be improved.

"One thing must be done or else this bill, or any other bill like it, will never pass and that is to eliminate one-man power as has been attempted in the bill introduced for Dr. Black, which would give the Commissioner of Health the powers of a czar in regard to health matters in the State of Connecticut. This legislation must be amended or it must be defeated. It is pernicious to the best interests of health matters in our state."—Christian Science Monitor, March 22.



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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

APRIL, 1921

Number 9

Is Osteopathic Patriotism Waning?

Dr. John H. Finley, in The Blotter

What true Osteopath, who hears the false accusation, Osteopathy is waning, is not stirred by feelings of regret, of indignation? Osteopathy today is undergoing a period or course of reconstruction. Let us, as Doctor Bancroft once accurately said, "Quit living by Osteopathy and live for Osteopathy." (Again, as the bubble of better times once winked at him, it said—Remember, brother, you will miss me when I'm dead.)

No one can deny the present serious disturbances occurring throughout the nation. Business both large and small is affected by this so-called post-war climax. Manufacturers of every sort of material and industry, the storekeeper, professional man and so on down to the common laborer who were flooded with increased business and prices for value given and received have now run their race, and with the dawn of today many, who have floated on the surface of the good times so-called, during the war, are now bankrupt. The wiser and more stable have foreseen this period and are able to meet it safely and surely. As a result of these unsettled days, robberies of every degree and with murder an incentive, when the victim hesitates to release his wealth or resists the intrusion are found daily occurring and in large numbers in every community in the country. So common and so apparently uneventful and unnoted are these crimes and murders that newspapers are placing them on rear pages. Formerly these events were displayed in glaring headlines which aroused communities and at times the nation,

till the perpetrators were finally captured. Soon, though, all these present events will become history and every man will be pursuing the even tenor of former happier days.

We all know how Osteopathy came to the front here in America during the war and in a positive manner due to successfully treating influenza and pneumonia, but as the epidemic did not break out until the war had practically ended our victory came too late to benefit sufficiently the bills before Congress and the House of Representatives, nevertheless the Osteopaths were willing to go the limit if needs be of sacrifice and suffering in alleviating many diseases with which no other school had been successful. We fought hard from the first days to get recognition for our soldiers, sailors, and marines, but were held back as unfit by a profession we have defeated in many a battle since 1874.

We can overcome our losses in the war by practicing to the end (ad infinitum) Spinal Osteopathy. Keeping our ranks filled with bigger and better and stronger societies, which include the National, State and County—using the sometimes difficult but eminently successful method of being friendly with our neighbor, wage advertising campaigns in the leading magazines, similar to the one which recently appeared in the Physical Culture Magazine; boost the colleges, not one but all of them, by sending new recruits and interesting yourselves in courses to such an extent that records can be made and kept because the future will demand them.

The M. D.'s are watching us, and if we don't advance as time demands in our colleges, in our localities, in our ability and enthusiasm, the latter, backed up by sound results, why the younger students and graduates of Osteopathy will find a disturbing and turbulent life ahead of them.

The public is behind us, but we must undergo that period of reconstruction in our ranks which every business has to undergo following the early days of warfare. We are undergoing it now, but through the many channels of success which are open to us we can emerge from the conflict bigger, better and stronger and remain permanently in the lime light of the healing art. We must remain there. The younger generation in the profession need the undivided guidance, experience and wisdom of you older practitioners. If there was ever a time when real leadership and undivided co-operation was necessary to carry us through the present crisis of Legislative problems, of building hospitals, of which many more are needed in this and every state in the union, placing ourselves square with the public and our competitors, it is now, the present. (Let not our Osteopathic patriotism and zeal fall by the wayside.) You have achieved many notable victories in the past, but only after bitter struggles. Let us continue not one of us, but all of us to achieve many new victories during the all important present, otherwise in the not far distant future we will united stand divided fall.

Partial Report of Detroit Osteopathic Hospital

From Inception to January 25, 1921

The year ending January 25th, 1921, has been a memorable one in the history of Osteopathy, memorable not only to the local Osteopathic Physicians, but to the profession the world over.

For have we not in this time seen inaugurated and put into action the greatest movement ever made in Osteopathic circles? And may I say in a spirit of prophecy, we have set in motion (or rather have had set in motion for us) the wheels of a machine that can never be surpassed in efficiency and usefulness in the alleviation of suffering humanity, and in its widespread influence for the up-building of the high principles of the profession to which we are so proud to belong.

Emerson has said, "In every generation arises a disturber of the peace and settled conviction of the times," and such a one is apt to disturb the old in its adoption and promulgation of the new.

Such a disturber was Mr. Philip H. Gray when he, because of his firm belief in the efficiency of Osteopathy and his keen appreciation of the situation which denied to the Osteopathic physician the necessary hospital accommodations, made the Detroit Osteopathic Hospital possible, and has disturbed to no small degree the serenity existing so long in the old school camp.

Since the opening of the hospital on January 26th, 1920, there has been a noticeable development in the professional dignity and assurance of the Osteopathic Physician as he comes in and out of the hospital from day to day. He feels and acts as if at last he had come into his own, and that the opportunities for better service are his.

The hospital has opened the way for a better working knowledge of the newer scientific discoveries as demonstrated through hospital experience and association, and those who fail to realize these possibilities and do not avail themselves of the opportunities offered, are surely penny-wise and pound foolish.

"Duty well done, knows no equal," and we should practice our profession with this idea of duty well done as the paramount question, ever

striving for the maintaining of the highest ideals, and rendering to our patients the best service at our command.

DR. REBECCA B. MAYERS,
Vice-President and Superintendent.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Total Revenue up to Close of First Fiscal Year, January 25th, 1921

Rooms and Wards	\$30,058.80
Office Treatments	4,270.50
Operating Room	4,600.84
Special Nurses' Board.....	2,117.38
Laboratory	1,235.50
Anesthetics	872.50
Obstetrical	760.00
Nursing Outside	69.00
X-Ray	1,282.50
Miscellaneous	419.44
Nursery	496.26
	<hr/>
	\$46,182.72
Discount Earned	1,482.60
Value of Food Stores in Stock	898.07
Inventory of Supplies for all	
other Departments in Stock	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$51,063.39

A FEW WALDOETTES

"The several schools of Therapy are a fake on each other."

"Be big among big people."

"Knock your profession and you will go out backwards."

"Get Osteopathy right and stick to what you know."

—Team Work.

Total Expense of Operating up to Close of First Fiscal Year, January 25th, 1921

Salaries (Not Including Business Mgr.)	\$36,278.40
Food Expense	11,914.30
Supplies for all Departments.	11,889.70
Heat, Light and Water.....	5,225.41
Legal Advice and Auditing...	904.64
Printing and Stationery.....	691.36
Nurses' Room and Board.....	2,017.10
Traveling Expense	576.20
Advertising (Including Skeyhill Lectures)	1,392.46
Telephone and Telegraph.....	617.31
	<hr/>
	\$71,506.88
Revenue	51,063.39
	<hr/>
Loss	\$20,443.49

Mr. Philip H. Gray's Total Investment up to Close of First Fiscal Year, January 25th, 1921

D. O. H. Property (Including Nurses' Cottage)	\$ 86,327.39
D. O. H. Maintenance and Equipment	68,996.72

Paid out for Nurses' New Home	33,519.31
Paid out for Garage and Laundry Bldgs.	10,929.00
Paid on Purchase of Children's Hospital	2,000.00
Sundry Accounts (Fire Insurance, etc.)	768.78

Total Checked Out.....	\$202,541.20
Less Refunds	1,283.63

Total

(Since this report large additional amounts have been paid by Mr. Gray for work on Nurses' New Home, etc., which will very soon bring his investment past the \$300,000 mark.)

—Monthly Bulletin.

THE DETROIT OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL PUBLISHES THEIR FIRST MONTHLY BULLETIN

Dr. Herbert E. Bernard is President

The Detroit Osteopathic Hospital which was made possible through the generous gift of Mr. Philip H. Gray, has just published its first monthly bulletin with the desire of acquainting the profession with the aims of the hospital which has been opened in Detroit for the benefit of every osteopath in good standing in Michigan and adjacent territory.

The hospital is supplied with complete Surgical, Obstetrical, Roentgenology and Laboratory departments, with a specialist in charge of each.

At the present every nurse is a graduate, but it is hoped that some day they will have a nurses training school.

We trust that before long every city of size may have a truly Osteopathic hospital.

GILBERT K. CHESTERTON'S
Comment in Boston, U. S. A.
(From Boston Herald, Sunday, Jan. 16, 1921)

KEEP DOCTORS IN THEIR SPHERE

Chesterton Welcomes Them as Doctors, Not as Health Advisers

WELL-BEING IS PRIVATE AFFAIR

Gilbert K. Chesterton expounded "The Perils of Health" in his closing lecture at Jordan Hall last night.

* * *

"It has been said," proceeded the lecturer, "that the doctor should be

called the health adviser of the community. That is a phrase purely rhetorical which seems to many to be a substitute for thought but it immediately disappears under the pressure of thought. I have the profoundest respect for doctors when they are called doctors, but I will undertake to 'knock their heads off' if they attempt to offer themselves as health advisers. That means that my health is to be under their control and direction.

"See what is involved in this theory of general advice to the community. In England there has been an institution called the ministry of health, and all sorts of persons have attempted to be health advisers of the community. There is a great tendency to take seriously that kind of worship of health as a positive thing for the people. Not only is the general principle sociologically false, but the actual application of the movement in the modern world is extremely fantastic and disproportioned. . . .

Mr. Chesterton finally warned against what he called "a very serious and dangerous tyranny," and told his audience that people are not rising as seriously as they should against interference with the dignity of the citizen because they had been taught that revolt was wrong. "When a man says," he proceeded, "that the state, which means the professional politician, should take care of the health of the citizen, he says something which, if he stopped to consider the meaning of human words, he would see was perfectly wild and ridiculous. It is of the very nature of health that it is intimate, private, involved in every little detail of life, affected by every occurrence of life.

"If you wish an official to take charge of the health of the citizen, it would be necessary for the official to be with the citizen day and night. You would have to have a policeman sitting at your bedside, looking to see if you did not snore, or sleep in unhygienic attitudes, or have too many windows open. You would be shadowed all your life by this constable; you would be interfered with in almost every human function.

Lunatic and Keeper

"In other words, you would be exactly in the position of a lunatic under the charge of a keeper. I have my own doubts as to who would be the lunatic, but there is a far deeper and more logical question here; it is, who is the sane man? For, if the

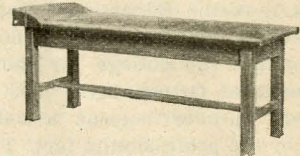
citizen is to have a keeper over him, who is to watch over the keeper, who is also a citizen? It would end in a long procession of one citizen following another, each man looking after the next in line. But, even if we suppose the process did not go to that length, we must suppose that any considerable application of it to human life is perfectly wild.

"That sort of interference is becoming very much more common than it used to be. You can all see it on every side. **What is the most serious danger of all is that those who are indulging in it have no kind of test by which to resist the extravagance of their own conclusions. They have no ideals of liberty.** They do not know by what principle men should be allowed to do this or be prevented from doing that; they can only watch them to see if they do things they think wise or unwise. . . .

"Every English radical, and I am one, has always felt that it was from this country that came that strong and clear definition by which the republican ideal was made immortal among mankind. Before the mob had risen in Paris, before the Bastille had fallen, before the beginnings of the revolutionary movement, a great English document had proclaimed what I most truly believe to be the fundamental, eternal principles of politics. And when I ask what an ideal society ought to give to the citizen I have not

the slightest desire that the society and the citizen should have health.—**I am perfectly content that they should have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."**

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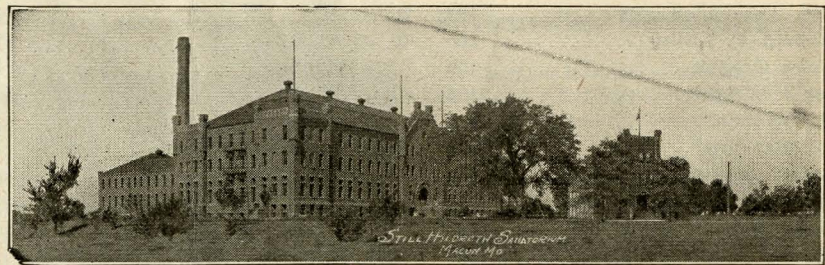
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Help Buy the Massachusetts College

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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New York Osteopathic Assn.....	\$500
The Loyal Twelve.....	500
New England Osteopathic Assn...	150
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DR. DAYTON GETS A GOOD ARTICLE IN HOME PAPER

OSTEOPATH CURES LARYNGEAL PARALYSIS

Mrs. Mary Hansen, who resides at 308 South 19th Street, is a happy woman today because she has had a dead throat restored to use. On February 10 she was stricken with laryngeal paralysis, which rendered her unable to talk and she could neither eat nor drink. After two weeks' treatment by Dr. Dayton, osteopathic physician, the throat was restored to normal condition.

—Escanaba Journal, Mar. 4th.

OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK MEETS March 19, 1921

PROGRAM

A Few Suggestions on Rib Technique—Dr. Horton Fay Underwood.
X-Ray Findings as an Indication or Contra-Indication for Osteopathic Manipulations—Dr. Lewis Gregory Cole.
Pneumonia—Dr. Ralph M. Crane.
Business session.

"We want more and better students, not few and better." —Waldo

De We Take Pride in Our Own Organizations?

F. P. Millard, D. O., Toronto, Ont.

The American Posture League was organized in 1913, by educators, hygienists and physicians. It savors of the old school, the "regulars." This organization has endeavored through lectures, lantern slides, wall charts and photographs to impress upon the people the importance of correct posture.

The work as a whole is to be commended. It lacks, however, the most vital point, the suggestion of methods to overcome curvatures that have gone beyond a simple round shouldered condition or slight curative induced by faulty posture and slouchy habits in walking.

The National League for the prevention of Spinal Curvature was chartered in 1916 by a group of citizens, nurses and osteopathic physicians. Almost immediately the journal of the League was published, a monthly profusely illustrated. Some 30 numbers were printed and distributed.

Part of the first two years' product was bound into volumes; copies

of these are in the exhibit at Washington.

Recently a branch of this League was organized in London with a small endowment. Clinics have been started here and there under the League's direction.

This in brief is the progress of the League to date. Within a short time we hope to publish several brochures illustrated showing the work being accomplished by the League.

The entire workings of the League is osteopathic. It must be. All corrections and examinations are necessarily related to the spinal lesion idea. The opportunity to introduce into schools, Y. M. C. A.'s and clubs the osteopathic idea of correcting curvatures and postural defects is great.

The proposition is this: The Medical profession is boosting the Posture League. The Literary Digest, Jan. 22, 1921, gives this League a very nice setting. Illustrations, tho old and very common are shown. Postural defects are emphasized. No corrective

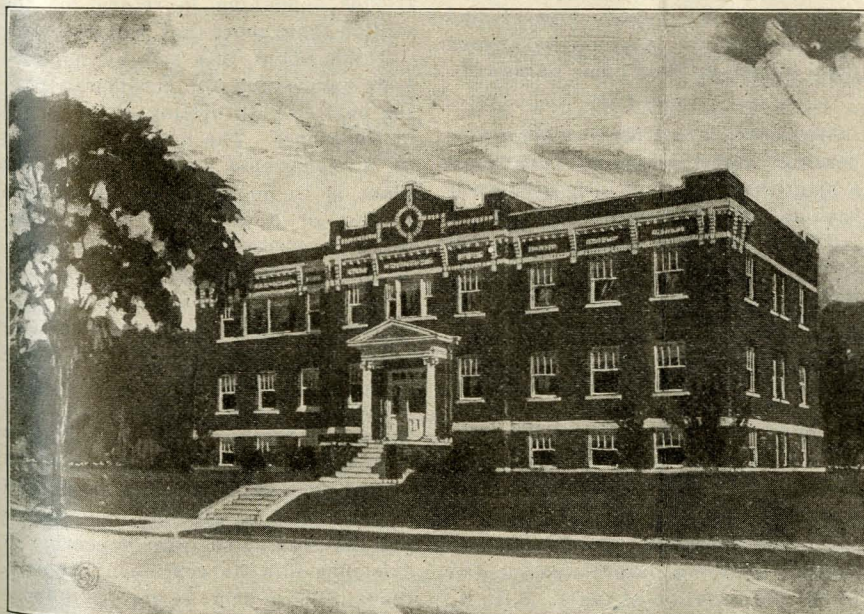
work in the way of adjustment is mentioned. We have an organization, the name of which is equally impressive and the significance far more reaching and yet no great pride is shown by the profession at large. We have a far greater proposition because we include the adjustment idea which is the almost all essential.

Possibly the profession have not as yet grasped the meaning or import of our own organization which has spread to England already.

Think of the possibilities of reaching through the League the children of every school in the land. Branch Leagues headed by public spirited citizens could be established in every town and city.

Let us take pride in our own organization and take steps to make this a means of introducing our work in a way that is ethic and still osteopathic.

May we hope that the A. O. A. officials at Cleveland, this year will take the matter up and at least give it an official recommendation.



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:

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Kirksville, Missouri

Osteopathic Truth

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00 a year,
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Back numbers not over three months
old, 25 cents each; over three months
old, 50 cents each.

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

APRIL, 1921

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

Sow the Seed; Cultivate the Ground; Garner the Harvest.

Every Spring we read almost everywhere that it is time to think about planting seeds if we expect to garner a harvest in the Fall. It may be lettuce, cabbage, or wheat, but in our case it is the sowing of an idea.

The Idea

Several years ago the idea came to Dr. Francis A. Cave that the patients should be organized into a working body—to work for OSTEOPATHY.

The seed was planted and after due cultivation the idea-seed began to sprout and several kinds of organizations were thought of with names to fit the particular specie. As is natural, some of the plants turned out to be weeds. One grew and seemed to give greater promise than all the rest, and it was called "THE OSTEOPATHIC SERVICE LEAGUE."

The nurseryman, Dr. Cave, saw great promise in this plant of his and in talking it over with his friends they too saw its benefit to mankind and gave their endorsement to his placing it on the market.

Consequently, at the national convention in Boston the plant, "The Osteopathic Service League," was given its debut. Its virtues were advertised to the buyers present and they all thought it would be a good plant to use in their home gardens.

Home Use

We read a great deal of the "everbearing" varieties and are convinced a plant that will constantly produce is the one for our "HOME GARDEN."

"The Osteopathic Service League" is of the "everbearing" type and is recommended to produce twelve months out of every year. Naturally, the judicious use of fertilizers and intensive cultivation will net a very much larger crop and at the same time grow stronger roots. The stronger the roots, the stronger the plant and the better the fruit.

The Plant

The Osteopathic Service League was organized several years ago, similar to the organization of the Y. M. C. A., with a Board of Governors composed of the President of the A. O. A., some laymen whom he appoints, some doctors whom he appoints, and the group elected by the incorporators. This gives a very substantial and representative method of management.

The organization is ready to function; to produce, in other words; but

the fertilizer and cultivation are lacking.

The Fruit

"By their fruits ye shall know them," is all too true, but perhaps you would like to know what the fruits of this wondrous plant might be.

An organized group of osteopathic fans would be the first and foremost object, for without a highly systematized working body of patients we could expect nothing; but with it the possibilities are beyond the dream of avarice. Practically nothing has been done over the country to organize the various chapters of the League.

The chapter, which is the plant in your "home garden," will bear much fruit.

Here are a few of the berries: Operate the details of a clinic; aid in health measures for the home town; aid in securing full recognition in hospitals; aid in state and national legislation; and help in raising endowments for our colleges, hospital-sanatoriums, and research institutes.

What Will We Give in Return?

Nothing from nothing leaves nothing, they say. We must give our lay friends something in return for the million times more they will do for us.

Think about this and let us have your suggestions for consideration at the next annual meeting of the Board of Governors. The next meeting will be a memorable one, for either the plant is to be fostered and its sale pushed, or it goes into the garbage can.

Some Suggestions.

We would suggest a change in memberships to allow for Associate Members, Active Members, Health Members, and Life Members.

Before we explain further about these memberships we would suggest that the "Osteopathic Magazine" be turned over to the League as its official publication, with the understanding that the same type of service in existence now be continued; namely, the mailing of same to doctors' lists.

Associate Members would be those who pay \$2 a year. This gives them a membership in the local chapter and \$1.00 of the \$2 is to go to the national treasury. This type of membership would be for the individual members of the family of any of the other three types of membership.

Active Members would be those who

pay \$3 a year. This will allow \$1 for the national treasury, give them a membership in the local chapter and in the official publication, "The Osteopathic Magazine."

Health Members would be those who pay \$15 a year. This will allow \$1 for the national treasury, a membership in the local chapter, the official publication, "The Osteopathic Magazine," and the "Health Service" for the year.

Health Service

The "Health Service" would be a service similar to that offered by the Life Extension Bureau and other laboratories of the country. Those who subscribe for this service have their urine tested four times a year and advice given if any irregularities are found. They are also allowed physical examination service at cost.

This service could be centered in our seven colleges, the actual work being done by the students and the advice given by the professor in charge. Physical examination would be given by the professor in charge of the teaching of Physical Diagnosis, with several students present as internes and assistants. The students have an opportunity to learn from real experiences in this manner.

As more laboratories are needed they could be established in the city which will serve the territory best.

Each doctor has a number of patients who are subscribers to such a service now, but the great thing we would accomplish is the keeping of that patient under osteopathic guidance and not drug suggestions.

Life Members

Life Members would be those who have given \$500. One hundred dollars is to be retained by the local chapter of the League, and the interest from the investing of the hundred is to be used in expenses of the chapter. The interest from the \$400 is to allow \$1 to the national treasury, \$1 for the subscription to the official publication, "The Osteopathic Magazine," \$10 for the Health Service, and the remainder would go to the College and Sanataria-Hospital Fund.

Life Members of the Osteopathic Service League would be eligible to the Board of Regents of the various colleges and sanataria-hospitals.

When you give, you usually get.

Osteopathic Magazine

The Osteopathic Magazine, as the official publication of the Osteopathic

Service League, would go to all members of the League except the Associate Members. The magazine would of necessity have to be greatly enlarged over the present magazine; in fact, make it one of the standard sized magazines.

The magazine as the official publication would carry the reports of all the chapters, whether in India, Alaska, or Maine, and as each chapter reports what happened at the last meeting, it will create a most healthy interest in the magazine and Osteopathy. Chapters would vie with each other in doing something for our Science.

The magazine as it enters the homes of our patients everywhere would create a desire among those who can write to contribute a story, a drama, a poem or other items of universal interest. The more people we have working for us, the greater would be our field and opportunity of usefulness.

The magazine would also be available, as now, for the use of our doctors to send to patients and prospects. A magazine of the type outlined above carrying articles of fiction by writers of note, reports of the chapters of the League, and articles, as at present, about Osteopathy, together with up-to-the-minute editorials, would by its high type attract individuals of the same high character to Osteopathy.

The magazine as outlined would be mailed as second-class mail matter, and with its large distribution and character would make it possible to sell advertising space at high rates.

It would do your heart good to see the Osteopathic Magazine distributed by the Western News Co. to every news and magazine stand in the country. It would be bought by many people not now osteopathic enthusiasts, who might be converted from the "Doubting Thomas" class to the worshiper at the shrine.

The possibilities are manifold.

The Harvest

The seed has been planted, the plant has pushed its head above the ground. Shall we apply the fertilizer and cultivate intensely?—for the harvest gives great promise of a bumper crop. The fertilizer is what we give through the various types of membership—Active, Health, and Life. Cultivation is how hard we push the project, and the harvest will be ready for the reaping in due season.

The Seed!
The Harvest!

DR. PERCY ROSCOE AND ASSOCIATES MOVE INTO NEW OFFICES

Send Out Handsome Announcement Booklet

Dr. Percy E. Roscoe and his associates, Dr. Leonard R. Rench and Dr. John W. Keckler, have just sent out a very handsome booklet descriptive of their new offices in the Seventy-first-Euclid building, at 7016 Euclid avenue.

Dr. Roscoe will, beside his general practice, give special attention to Diagnosis, Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Diseases of Children.

Dr. Rench will, beside his general practice, give special attention to Limited Surgery, and Ear, Nose and Throat diseases.

Dr. Keckler will have charge of the X-ray laboratory, clinical laboratory and also do general work.

**MARCH MEETING
LOS ANGELES OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY**

PROGRAM

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1921
(Second Monday Always)

UNION LEAGUE CLUB
Corner Third and Hill
(Former Y. W. C. A. Building)

- 6:30 SOCIAL DEPARTMENT.
Eva Kate, Coffey, Chairman.
Surprise.
- 7:00 Roll Call of District Presidents.
- 7:15 Special Easter mementos for largest district attendance.
- 7:30 Raffling Victrola by Student Managers of "Cortex."
- 7:40 Our Los Angeles Society and California invites the A.O.A.
- 7:45 Collecting your share in the Waldo trip's expense — only \$1.25.
- 7:46 LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
Henry S. Miles, Chairman.
"The Climax"—Charles H. Spencer.
- 8:15 PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
Ed. Merrill, Chairman.
An Address by John A. Griffin, City Engineer.
- 8:45 PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
Louis Chandler, Chairman.
Questionnaire on "Cerebrospinal Fluid"—Harry W. Forbes.
- 9:30 Adjourn. If you're "snappy."

Ohio Osteopathic Society

Gets Out a "Cracking" Good Argument for the Members of the Legislature

To the Honorable Members of the 84th General Assembly:

Your careful attention is called to H. B. No. 13. As the sponsors for this measure, pleading for recognition of an alleged new therapeutic principle, are ignorantly or maliciously endeavoring to mislead, it seems proper to present the following facts, which merit thorough consideration before action is taken.

The "art and science of the analysis and adjustment, by hand, of the spine and tissues related thereto, for the removal of the cause of disease" (definition of chiropractic) has been a part of Osteopathy—a fundamental one—for over forty-five years. Osteopathy, however, is not limited to "adjustment of the vertebrae," being a system applicable to treatment of other conditions, with course of study requiring high school preliminary and four years professional training. Provision for this method was made in 1902, with later amendments for raising the standard from time to time (See Code, Secs. 1286, 1288-96). It is legalized on an educational basis equal to that of all leading professions in nearly every state. The only thing new, in this measure, therefore, is an endeavor to grant physicians' privileges to several hundred now in the state, and to hoards who may come later, whose qualifications are extremely questionable, and permitting them to practice a method which is already provided for by adequate legislation.

Chiropractic might be given credit for originality if Osteopathy had not antedated it by at least twenty years.

In confirmation of this claim, and that the principle does not properly belong to Chiropractic, note the following:

Dr. A. T. Still, Kirksville, Mo., (founder of Osteopathy, discovered in 1874,) gives this reason for the name of his system.—Catalog American School of Osteopathy, 1902-3:

"I had worked and tried to reason that a body that was perfectly normal in structure could keep a man in full enjoyment of health just so long as the body was perfectly normal. I found that no human body was normal in bone form while harboring any disease. I got good results in adjusting these bodies to such a degree that people began to ask what I was going to call my new science. I began to think over names, such as Allopathy,

Homeopathy, Hydropathy; so I concluded to start out with the word os (bone) and the word pathology, and press them into one word—Osteopathy." (The word was coined in the early 80's, and the first school, the American School of Osteopathy, was chartered in 1892.)

"The first Chiropractic adjustment was given in 1895"—Page 4, "Annual Announcement, 1920, The Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Ia." (Old Dr. Palmer was known up to that time as a "Magnetic Healer," and a grocer, and without professional training of any kind.)

The New Jersey law recognized the principle as belonging to Osteopathy by defining it as follows:

"A method or system of healing whereby displaced structures of the body are replaced in such a manner by the hand or hands of the operator that the constituent elements of the diseased body may reassociate themselves for the cure of disease."

WALDOETTES

"Let the Medics have laws, but get freedom for ourselves."

"Sometimes charity kills friends—charge 'em something."

"You may have a medical friend, but don't expect him to work for you."

"Aping the other fellow is not the goal we want to reach."

The laws of many other states contain similar definitions.

In vetoing a Chiropractic bill, Governor Hooper, Tennessee, February 25, 1913, said:

"This bill virtually authorizes unskilled, unexamined and unlicensed men to practice a form of Osteopathy, a science already regulated by a rigid statute. Chiropractic, notwithstanding its claims to the contrary, is merely an unlearned and inefficient imitation of Osteopathy."

Attorney General Moose of Arkansas, after a careful investigation of the principles of Osteopathy and Chiropractic, rendered the following opinion, December 4, 1914:

"It is, therefore, my opinion that all persons who are now practicing Chiropractic in this state, not having complied with law regulating the practice of Osteopathy, are doing so in violation of law."

J. H. Long, Butte, and R. C. Miller, Livingston, Mont., Chiropractors were convicted and fined for practicing Os-

teopathy in that state in violation of the law regulating Osteopathy.

Note this from "The Osteopathic Physician," Chicago, monthly periodical, December, 1914:

"We are in receipt of a letter from F. W. Collins, of Newark, N. J., whose letter head indicates that he is president of the New Jersey College of Chiropractic, in which he says:

"* * * I suppose that you are aware that I have mandamused the New Jersey Board (medical board with osteopathic member) to show cause why they refuse me a license as an osteopath."

The Ohio Osteopathic Examining Committee states that when the law providing for their registration was enacted in 1902 a number of Chiropractors made application for license as Osteopathic physicians. Evidently the Chiropractors of that day were not so positive that "Chiropractic is not the practice of Osteopathy."

For matters of comparison, please note the following definitions of Osteopathy:

"A system of therapeutics which, recognizing that function perverted beyond the limits of self-adjustment, is dependent on a condition of structure perverted beyond those limits, attempts the re-establishment of normal function by manipulative measures designed to render to the organism such aid as will enable it to overcome or adapt itself to the disturbed structure."—G. D. Hulett, professor of Principles of Osteopathy (and author of a text-book upon that subject), Am. School of Osteopathy; see May, 1902, "Journal of the American Osteopathic Association."

"A school of medicine based upon the theory that the body is a vital mechanic organism whose structural and functional integrity are co-ordinant, and that the perversion of either is disease, while its therapeutic procedure is chiefly manipulative correction, its name indicating the fact that the bony framework of the body largely determines the structural relation of its tissues."—Gould's Medical Dictionary.

Professor A. S. Hollis, editor of the "Journal of Osteopathy," in that magazine for October, 1913, page 599:

"Osteopathic practice aims to re-normalize abnormal tissue. We may use to advantage in this connection the expression "adjustment," as being a fitting term to express what osteopathy aims to accomplish. * * * We adjust the tissues of the vertebral column to the normal."

Evidence could be multiplied by quotations from osteopathic literature further establishing the fact that Osteopaths were "adjusting by hand sub-

luxated vertebrae" long before "Chiropractic" was "discovered" (1895). For instance:

"History of Osteopathy," E. R. Booth, p. 56, quotes Dr. H. M. Still, son of the founder of Osteopathy. In telling of his father's early work, he relates an experience in Nevada, Mo., in 1884 or 1885, when his father examined an insane girl:

"Father examined her neck and found a lesion of the atlas. In less time than I have taken in telling it, the girl was as rational as ever."

"Philosophy of Osteopathy," by A. T. Still, 1899, p. 39:

"Remember that slipped or twisted vertebrae and ribs must be sought out and adjusted, giving the intercostal nerves thorough freedom to act and soften muscles and let blood loose to feed and nourish the whole spine. I contend that the curing comes from the liberation of the inter-spinous and inter-costal nerves, freed from bone pressure on the nerves."

Sounds like the definition of Chiropractic, don't it?

"Our Platform," p. 15, "Osteopathy, Research and Practice," A. T. Still:

"Disease is the result of anatomical abnormalities followed by physiological disorder. To cure disease the abnormal parts must be adjusted to the normal."

"Journal of the Am. Osteopathic Association," Dec. 1911, p. 797, C. P. McConnell, Editor, in an article on

"The Principle of Adjustment." The introductory sentence is:

"The essence of Dr. Still's philosophy is adjustment. Osteopathy, a therapeutic system with adjustment as its key-note." Further along: "The principle or manner of adjustment—the technique—may vary to a limited extent. Naturally, the essential point is adjustment—not palpation; and the one who can adjust with the greatest ease and with a minimum of shock to the patient is the best technician. * * * In Osteopathic adjustment the same as in surgical technique, time is only an incidental feature * * * although the principle of adjustment remains constant."

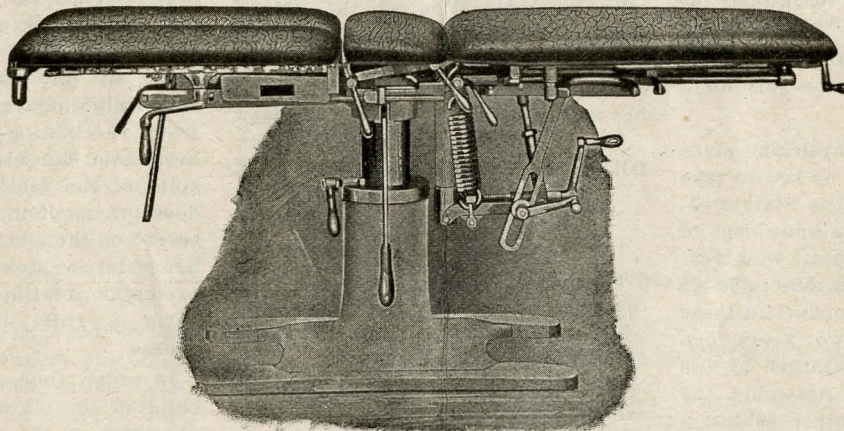
While friends of bill 13 allege that the object of the proposed law is to protect against incompetents treating the sick, in reality the opposite will result. Many of those who will receive license without examination—those now in the state holding no license, probably 300—have only "correspondence" diplomas, and others have had but a few weeks' or a few months' schooling at best, and none come from schools that can even meet the conditions provided in this bill.

It is clear, therefore, that the prime object, **the sleeper**, in the proposed law is granting permission to treat the sick to a large number of at best poorly equipped practitioners by a method for which provision with ade-

quate educational training, is already made.

Because **no provision is made for enforcement**, the bill, if enacted into law, becomes at once a "dead letter." The income would be inadequate for expenses of the board and clerk hire, even under the best possible conditions. And unless the state treasurer comes to its aid, prosecutions must fail for lack of funds, even if there were enforcement provisions. Thus, **while the bill repeals all other means of prosecution, it does not provide amply in itself for this purpose.** Again, in a few years others will come into the state who are not competent, or not inclined to pay the fee or to take the required examination. If enforcement is attempted, **they** will ask the legislature for relief, as do those of today, who now admit the reasonable requirements, adopted in 1915 which they accepted at that time are too high.

If a **special board** is provided for Chiropractors, why not also for others who practice similar methods: Mechano-Therapy, Naturopathy, Neuro-Magnetic Healing, Naprapathy, Spondylotherapy, etc., all of which are mentioned in the present law on a par with Chiropractic. All these are



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**KIRKSVILLE,
MO., U. S. A.**

OHIO'S ARGUMENT

modifications or weak imitations of the principle underlying Osteopathy—mushroom growths springing up since there has been so popular a trend toward this, the original mechanical treatment.

Again, if provision is made for “adjusters” of the spinal joints, why not for adjusters of joints elsewhere; elbow, shoulder, wrist, hip, knee, joints of the feet, etc.? They all need “adjusting” occasionally. Shall you then create for each of these a board of examiners? The Chiropractor could not do this work because he is limited to the spine (see definition).

Is Chiropractic a profession? Charges are made that it is simply a money-making proposition. Catalogues of their schools and advertisements of the individuals are sufficient evidence of the truth of these charges. But confirmation is found more emphatic in utterances of Mr. Palmer, “The Fountain Head of Chiropractic,” of Davenport, Iowa. Recently, at a convention of Chiropractors in Butte, Montana, he stated:

“Our school back at Davenport is established on a business and not a professional basis. It is a business where we manufacture Chiropractors. A course of salesmanship goes along with their training. We teach them the idea then we show them how to sell it.”

Sufficient reason here why Chiropractors always fight proposals for a high educational basis.

The Osteopathic Physician since 1902 has been required by law to take an examination under the State Medical Board in branches a knowledge of which is fundamental to all who treat the sick. This is ample time to judge of the fairness in the conduct of these examinations. And two years ago they asked, and were granted by the unanimous vote of the Assembly, the privilege of adding another subject—surgery.

In 1915 provision was made to admit Chiropractors to a similar examination. If qualified, why do they refuse this opportunity? There can be only one answer.

If the Chiropractor is entitled to a **separate board**, then surely is the Osteopathic Physician. He will, therefore, anticipate that the legislature which provides the one shall also grant the other. And these demands can legitimately come from each class, **ad infinitum**.

Since Chiropractic is an imitation of Osteopathy, the vital difference being a lower educational basis, the passage of H. B. No. 13 would be unjust discrimination against the Osteopathic Physician. Osteopathy is working toward higher, not lower, qualifications, believing that the best skill obtainable is none too good. Therefore, the Osteopathic Physicians insist that the Chiropractor shall meet an equivalent standard. No additional legislation is necessary, because this is already provided in the present law.

—Signed by the officers and
Legislative Committee.

WALDOETTES

“Don’t be a pouter, be a shouter.”

“There are many among the public who believe more in Osteopathy than you do.”

“Don’t have your feelings out where anyone can step on them.”

“Did somebody get your goat?—then go get it.”

“Knocking is an irritant, growth is the result.”

IOWA SEEKS NEW LAW

The Iowa D.O.’s are seeking to completely amend the present law with a modification of the “Model Bill.”

Judge Ben Sallinger, recently of the Supreme Court, is looking after the bill and chances are good for passage.

DR. L. V. STRONG, JR., TO PRACTICE IN NEW YORK CITY

Dr. L. V. Strong of 25 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, has announced that his son, Dr. L. V. Strong, Jr., who has been practicing in Philadelphia, Pa., will take charge of his New York City office at 1 Madison avenue. Dr. Strong, Jr., will also practice in Tarrytown where he will make his residence.

DR. ADA ACHORN IN ITALY

In Rome for Easter

Dr. Ada Achorn reports a wonderful visit at Taormina, Sicily, in view of the famous Mount Etna. She says that her pen, like Ruskin’s, is inadequate to describe the magnificence of that locality.

Dr. Achorn was to spend Easter in Rome.

DR. GEORGE W. REID DISCUSSES
COMPULSORY VACCINATION AS
IT AFFECTS CHILD’S HEALTH

Compulsory vaccination is a subject of vital interest today to the laboring classes of Massachusetts for two reasons; first, because labor is necessarily of the cities and it is in the cities that oppression from this compulsory law and from rulings of boards of health and school committees are first asserted; and, second, because labor is the substantial class of citizens, largely settled in families, and the burden of compulsory vaccination always falls heaviest on the large family.

Hundreds of physicians in Massachusetts advise against vaccination. They regard danger from smallpox as very remote in modern sanitary communities. They hold that smallpox today is of a mild type and easily handled—more easily diagnosed and treated, says one prominent physician, than the complications that so often follow vaccination.

Let us suppose that a laboring man with five children of school age has a physician who does not believe in vaccination, argues George W. Reid of this city. Is he privileged in this free country to follow the advice of his medical practitioner and send his children to school unvaccinated? No! Not without heavy expense. The board of health and school committee may have ruled, as they have in the City of Haverhill, that certificates exempting from vaccination must be renewed every two months. This was done in spite of the fact that the state law does not mention renewals of certificates and the city solicitors of a number of large cities have ruled that one exemption certificate is sufficient to carry a child through his school course.

In order, then, for a father of five children to follow the advice of his physician, in the instance above mentioned, he would have to pay for five exemption certificates every two months. If the doctor’s fee was \$2.00 per certificate, which would not be unreasonable from the physician’s point of view, there would be a tax imposed of \$10.00 every two months, or \$5.00 a month. This is as much as tuition if the children were being sent to a school outside their own district.

In these circumstances it is small wonder that the average parent, knowing little about the dangers of vaccination, when he is told by city health

authorities that the operation is comparatively safe, accepts the easiest way and has his children vaccinated?

What follows in many, many cases? Here is an actual case in Lawrence, Mass. At a mass meeting in that city last week under the auspices of the Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts; one of the audience, a laboring man, testified that he opposed vaccination for his little daughter for two years and kept her in school that long unvaccinated. Then he submitted because the board of health insisted. The child was vaccinated last August and on February 7 was still suffering, the arm still exuding pus. Stomach trouble which the child had never had before developed after vaccination. There was much expense for medical attendance. A laboring man's family, that could ill afford to have sickness even if unavoidable, was here forced to have sickness at the command of the state. Would the child have contracted smallpox had she been left in her former state of good health?

Right here in Worcester, where a group of citizens is arranging for a mass meeting sometime in March, affidavits of injury following vaccination are easily collected. Two children in this city are today under the doctor's care, suffering from serious illnesses, their health broken down since vaccination in August, 1920, five months ago. These children were preparing for school in September, were in the best of health, and the result of vaccination was not preparation for school of happy, healthy children, but two little invalids who have not been able to go to school at all. Affidavits of these and other cases will be read at the meeting of protest against compulsion in the matter of vaccination in Worcester in March.

There is undoubtedly a call to labor to look into the dangers of compulsory or state medicine, toward which there is an appreciable trend today. In Massachusetts the one surgical operation compelled by law is vaccination. Should it not be made optional with physicians, parents or guardians? Many thinkers and workers are answering the question in the affirmative and the question is today before the Legislature of Massachusetts in the form of an amendment known as Senate Bill 221.—"The Labor News," Feb. 11, 1921.

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This is the best book upon the subject ever written and is osteopathic to the core.

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SYNOPSIS OF "THE LIGHT THAT DID NOT FAIL"

"The Light That Did Not Fail" is an intensive real life story of the kind which is truly stranger than fiction. It is woven of the colorful lights and shadows, achievements and failures, joys and disheartenings of three young lives, yet throughout the fabric gleams the golden thread of a lofty love.

The scenes are beautiful, varied and thrilling, ranging from the rescue of the tiny child drifting out to sea, through the Juvenile Court with its drifting children helped by osteopathy to the final rescue and rehabilitation of the young man who, because of a human machine out of harmony had become a derelict on life's sea.

Reels I and II

Happy school days and romantic college days glide by and George Blair and Richard Sherman, friends from boyhood establish themselves to practice their chosen professions, while Doris Cameron, the girl whom they both love, goes abroad to study for a musical career.

Reel III

Both George Blair, the young lawyer, and Richard Sherman, the young osteopathic physician, are finally successful in their first year's struggle for a foothold on the ladder of achievement. Suddenly without apparent warning, George Blair suffers public disgrace and disappears from sight.

Reel IV

Stunned, upon her return from abroad, by the news of the failure of the man she loves, Doris Cameron renounces her musical career and goes into charitable service, striving to brighten the lives of the children in a New York slum kindergarten. Months later while on her way to her duties early one morning Doris's attention is attracted to a young man whom an officer is roughly awakening. Doris intervenes in the man's behalf and finds to her horror that it is George Blair, now a "down and outer."

Reel V

Frantically she sends for Dr. "Dick" Sherman who, as always, comes at her bidding and for her sake undertakes to "bring back" George Blair to health and manhood. It is found that a spinal derangement, caused by a fall, produced pressure on a nerve center resulting in a constant cerebral irritation which so affected Blair that he could not longer "play the game" manfully.

They (the Medics) Are At It in Pennsylvania

Control of All Licensure in Hands of One Man

Lancaster, Pa., March 12, 1921.

Dear Doctor:

House Bill No. 856, a copy of which is enclosed, creates a bureau for the control of professional licensure in the department of Public Instruction, and the osteopathic board is placed under its control.

This bill is a dangerous bill for Osteopathy and would serve as an opening finally to destroy the profession. An examination of the bill will show the following objections from the viewpoint of an osteopath:

It does not state of whom the bureau shall be composed, what qualifications the director (who is the only official of the bureau referred to) and the other employees, shall have.

It does not state what control the bureau shall have over the several boards enumerated in the bill, other than to say, "Said boards shall be under the supervision of the bureau for the control of professional licensure and subject to the rules and regulations established by the superintendent of public instruction with the approval of the State Board of Education." The right to supervise and to establish rules and regulations for the Osteopathic Board is unlimited, and could be such as to nullify what has been gained for Osteopathy by prior legislation. Unless its supervision and its rules and regulations changed existing conditions, there would be no reason apparent for its establishment. Therefore, it is fair to assume that these provisions contemplate changing existing conditions and such changes would be made by someone not skilled in Osteopathy, or by one probably inimical to it, and not only would not help Osteopathy, but would give the opportunity by supervision and regulation to destroy

Through Dr. Sherman's efforts George Blair is restored to normality and Doris, forgetful in her joy of Dr. Sherman's devotion, eagerly pledges herself to wait for George. Saddened by the loss of the girl whom he has always loved, but cheered by the vision of all the good there is to be done by osteopathy, Dr. Sherman returns to his work and faces the future with high purpose and courage. So, as from time to eternity, the light of true love and service does not fail.

the present functioning of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and all that has been heretofore accomplished for Osteopathy.

The wording of the bill cleverly attempts to counteract this construction by saying, "They (the boards) shall continue to perform the duties now fixed by law except where such duties are otherwise herein provided for." But it could not function as at present if it is controlled, supervised and regulated by a bureau ignorant of Osteopathy or inimical to it.

Section 2 provides that the bureau shall issue all licenses, etc. At present the board of Osteopathic Examiners issues the licenses to practice Osteopathy and what reason can there be for taking this function from that board?

Section 3 takes certain powers from the several boards and serves only to centralize power in one man.

Section 4 takes the right to revoke licenses from the present boards, for which there is no good reason, and establishes different reasons for revocation than those contained in the Osteopathic bill. It states reasons for revocation of licenses of all professions affected by the bill, which reasons are not common to all such professions, and the superintendent of Public Instruction—who cannot be versed in all the professions included, shall decide when a license shall be revoked instead of the several boards composed of competent men in the particular profession.

This bill centralizes the control of all the professions practically in one man. He would have the opportunity to hamper and even to destroy Osteopathy. The public has shown that it wants and demands Osteopathy and the public should not, in this insidious way, be deprived of all the benefits gained under the existing Osteopathic laws.

Read carefully the bill, study the arguments as presented by legal counsel for your state association, and see your legislator from your district at once, get his promise to vote against the bill.

Signed by legislative committee for Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association.

DR. EDWIN M. DOWNING,
DR. JOHN H. BAILEY,
DR. E. CLAIR JONES,
Chairman.

Technic for a Twelfth Rib Lesion

By Dr. J. Swart, Kansas City, Kansas

When a patient comes to me suffering with pain due to the anterior end of a twelfth rib being hooked under the eleventh rib, I have him lay on his side with the lesioned rib up. Then by rotating his upper hip backwards and his upper shoulder forwards the twist of the body naturally separates the eleventh and twelfth ribs. To accomplish this body twist, I throw a strap over the patient's hips and around under the table and buckle it tight enough to hold the hip in a backward rotated position; then I put a strap around the table and over the patient's shoulder and draw the shoulder as far forward as possible. Thus the straps hold the patient's upper hip rotated backwards and his upper shoulder rotated as far as possible forwards. I then press over the eleventh and twelfth ribs to spring them out and in several times to stretch the soft tissues in that region. This corrects the lesion. However, further treatment is necessary in such cases for usually the patient will have more or less thoracic kyphosis with contracted abdominal muscles drawing the sternum and

the anterior end of the ribs downward. The ribs must be raised and the abdominal muscles relaxed. A thorough relaxation of the muscles of the chest should be given, then the abdominal muscles can be treated by allowing the patient to lay on his back across the treatment table as described in my book on page 28. I advise the patient to keep up this part of the treatment daily at home. It

not only raises the anterior end of the ribs and prevents the lapping of the eleventh rib over the twelfth, but it also is a very beneficial treatment for the entire chest and thoracic spine.

In treating such a case we should not only correct the rib lesion which has been causing more or less suffering, but we should correct the thorax to prevent other troubles or disease of the bronchial tubes, lungs, heart, nerves, etc. If these evil effects are explained to a patient, he will gladly co-operate by giving himself this treatment at home every day. He can find a table, trunk, box, sofa or something at home to lay across to stretch the abdominal muscles and correct the thoracic kyphosis. This condition can't be cured in a day. The treatment should be repeated daily for a month or more. The benefits derived are well worth the trouble.

Kansas City, Kansas.

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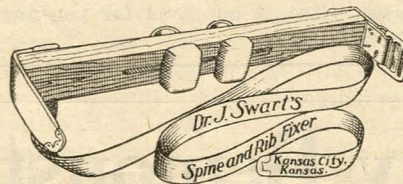
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