

Osteopathic Truth

October 1920

Vol. 5, No. 3

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Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

There is no more sense in a medical man examining an Osteopath, than there is in a Catholic Priest examining a Mohammedan. I would like to see a Baptist preacher examine a Catholic Priest.

—*Dr. A. T. Still.*

20 cents a Copy

October, 1920

\$2.00 a Year

OSTEOPATHIC WOMEN'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

In line with the general organization plan of the association, two new local clubs and one state unit have been organized.

The Omaha women led out with the formation of the first local club. Dr. Florence Mount is the President, and the Secretary is Dr. Josephine Armstrong. The Osteopathic Women's Club of Seattle has for its president Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford, and for secretary, Dr. Margaret L. Moore. This group of earnest women report that at present they are making a survey of all the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of their city, to enable them the better to determine the line of work they should adopt.

Every woman in the profession should be a member of the O. W. N. A. If you have not already joined, send in your application for membership today to the secretary, Dr. Katherine McL. Scott, New First Natl. Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
FANNIE E. CARPENTER, D. O.,
Chicago. Ch. Press Com.

KANSAS CITY COLLEGE

Pursuing "Go Get Them" Policy— Success to Them

We have been very much interested in the recent campaign carried on by the Kansas City College through the series of letters mailed to the profession on the Southwestern Osteopathic Sanatorium stationery.

We have styled it a "go get them" campaign or in other words the same tactics employed by the large mercantile businesses to get new customers are being applied to one of our allied businesses.

Running a college, running a sanatorium, or running our own practice requires up-to-the-minute business methods and we wish heaps and heaps of success upon these two institutions.

Any of our institutions that will put A. T. Still Osteopathy to the fore and deliver the goods, osteopathically, deserve the support of the profession. Judge them by Dr. Still's platform and those that measure up to it should have your patronage and those that fall short of the mark deserve nothing.

May we have more true blue institutions for the dissemination of Osteopathy.

Montana Holds Twentieth Annual Convention at Billings, September 21-22

At the twentieth annual meeting of the Montana Osteopathic Association an amendment to the Constitution was adopted in accordance with the vote of last year making the Association a Divisional Society of the A. O. A. by adopting the following resolutions:

"This society shall be known as the Divisional Society of the American Osteopathic Association, and its officers shall act as the local officers of the American Osteopathic Association in all matters desired by the association."

"The Executive Committee at each annual meeting shall appoint a Bureau of Legislation; a Bureau of Clinics and Statistics; a Bureau of Public Health, Publicity and Education; a Bureau of Membership and a Bureau of Ways and Means and Development, and shall name a member of the board to preside over the Bureaus as chairman. These bureaus shall co-operate with similar departments of the American Osteopathic Association in all matters relative to the state."

The following was also adopted as an amendment to the Constitution:

"It shall be considered as evidence of ineligibility to membership in this association for a practitioner to use in connection with his or her name, letters or words indicating that he or she is a graduate of, or who practices

or associates himself, or herself, with the schools or organizations of any practice which is in reality sub-standard Osteopathy, the principles of Osteopathy under any other name, or any imitation of Osteopathy and which is generally taught in shorter courses and under lower standards than the courses and standards as recognized by this association as the minimum for Osteopathic colleges."

The association also voted to put "CONCERNING OSTEOPATHY" by Dr. Geo. V. Webster, in all the libraries of the state.

Great Falls was selected as the next meeting place and it is planned to hold a week of clinics immediately preceding the convention.

Following were elected:

President—Dr. Geo. M. McCole, Great Falls.

Vice President—Dr. Fred Taylor, Lewistown.

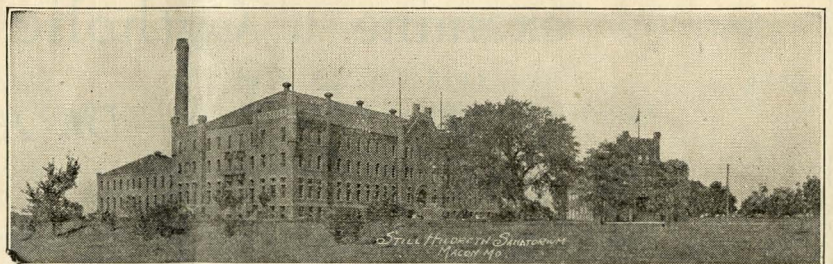
Sec'y.-Treas.—Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman. (This has been a continuous performance since 1911).

Delegate to House of Rep., A. O. A.—Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula.

Alt. Delegate to House of Rep., A. O. A.—Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman.

Trustee—Dr. F. H. Martin, Helena.

W. C. DAWES,
Sec'y.-Treas.



Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Sanatorium

MACON, MISSOURI

DEDICATED TO THE CURE OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES

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to the Above Institution.

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.
Superintendent



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

OCTOBER, 1920

Number 3

California Allopaths for State Medicine

The Osteopaths of California are Waking Up to a Grave Danger. The Following Circular is being sent to all Osteopaths in the State:

(From "The Truth Teller," September 22)

The attention of the osteopathic profession has been called to a political challenge contained, we understand, in a magazine of the State Medical Profession known as "Better Health." This article was commented on a few days ago by Edward H. Hamilton, political writer, and was in the nature of a warning to those seeking legislative office that they would be expected to accept the program of the medical profession.

It is not the desire of the osteopaths to take issue with others in the medical profession, nor is it their wish to meddle in politics, but the issue having been raised, we certainly will fight back with all the strength we can command. We believe that the public is as much opposed to state medicine as it is to state religion.

In anticipation of this brewing trouble, which was not of our seeking, we take this opportunity that our case may be clearly before you. Our case is so simple that once it is presented we feel certain that the public will see the justice of it. Briefly, it is thus:

Three Methods of Healing

There are in the world but three methods of healing—

1. The system of "chemical intake" represented by the medical doctors or the "drug school." This school places emphasis on chemical intake as being the most important single factor in maintaining well-being of the organism in disease or health.

2. Direct treatment of the mechanism itself. This is the system emphasized by osteopathy which places chief

emphasis upon the structural integrity of the body mechanism.

3. The "mental school" which includes the followers of the belief that through mind or divine appeal, healing may be obtained.

The osteopaths accept all three systems as having their place and their field. We do not seek to interfere with their progress and by the same token we do not wish the progress of osteopathy to be hindered. We concede to no one the right to interfere with our freedom, so long as we function through trained and experienced students who have had an education equivalent to that of the medical doctors. We are as keenly anxious to rid the field of so-called "quacks" as anyone else, but resent as keenly any intrusion upon legitimate practitioners of any of the three healing systems.

It is very evident from the activities of the "League for the Conservation of Public Health" (State Medical Society), that a strenuous endeavor is to be made to establish state medicine in California. A number of the members of the last legislature who voted for bills introduced by the osteopaths have been notified that they will be opposed for re-election unless they pledge themselves to accept the program of the "League."

The medical laws of the state are made for the protection of the public and not for the protection of the doctors; however, you need only to be told that legislation in this state has killed the homeopathic and eclectic

colleges in this state to have confidence in the assertion that the aim of the coming campaign is to kill the osteopathic school, thus clearing the field of all the competitors of the allopaths.

The large endowments from private individuals and state appropriations that have been obtained by the allopathic institutions have made it possible for them to stifle all competition. New ideas in the treatment of the human ills have to fight for their existence with small capital and limited facilities. The old system has developed a powerful political organization which maintains the myth that their system includes "all that is of service in treating human ills."

As examples of their broadness and open-mindedness, we would cite the facts that they refuse to work in such public health organizations as the Parent-Teachers' Association unless osteopaths are excluded. Osteopaths have cared for their patients in many of the best hospitals in the country until recently when these institutions were notified that unless they excluded osteopaths their rating as hospitals and the standing of their nurses would suffer. No charge of inefficiency or record of bad results was offered for this action, but rather as the late Surgeon-General of the United States said to our representatives, we were unfortunate not in the extent and character of our education but in the trade mark we carried, i. e., D. O.

Summary of the Legislative Situation
California's first Medical Practice

Act was passed in 1876. This law provided for three separate medical boards, Allopathic, Homeopathic and Eclectic. For twenty-five years these boards licensed applicants to practice on credentials, no examination being required. These credentials ranged from a few months in a doctor's office, the doctor acting as a preceptor, to a college course, in some instances two years of six months each. Some few colleges gave a course of three years of six months each. Osteopathic physicians were licensed without examination for a period of six years. All osteopathic colleges during the period osteopaths were admitted on credentials gave a course of at least twenty months.

The medical profession, becoming alarmed at the rapid growth of osteopathy, appealed to the legislature to create a composite board and compel the osteopaths to take an examination. They argued that a fair examination would eliminate the nuisance. The osteopaths welcomed the opportunity to prove their fitness to practice. The result was the Act of 1907, creating a board consisting of representatives of the four schools of medicine.

For thirteen years the osteopaths have taken the identical examination given the drug doctors; and so far as the examination is concerned, with results satisfactory to osteopaths.

The osteopathic profession was advised by counsel that this law requiring osteopaths to take the same examination required of the medical profession accorded them the same rights and privileges. This act contained the proviso that "any license issued by any previous board under authority of any previous Act shall have the same value as though issued under this Act."

The osteopaths held that this Act validated all licenses previously issued as unlimited. The medical board, holding that the osteopathic licenses were limited, caused the arrest of an osteopath on the charge of practicing medicine without a license. Superior Judge Ogden, before whom the case was tried, decided in favor of the osteopaths. Under the authority of this decision the osteopaths practiced with unlimited rights until the Supreme Court reversed this decision in 1919. No one contends that the public suffered as a result of these twelve years of freedom in their practice.

Having failed to keep the osteopaths out of the state through examination,

the Medical Board changed its course, and refused to admit them to examination. This was accomplished through the disapproval of our colleges.

This action of the Board was based upon a report so false and malicious in character that the Board was forced to reverse itself. The writer, a former member of the State Board of Medical Examiners for six years, will gladly verify above from minutes of Board.

The next pretext for refusing to admit osteopaths to the examination was based upon the refusal of our colleges to install drug dispensaries and dispense drugs to our clinic patients, which would be in contradiction to all osteopathic principles.

The crux of the situation resolves itself into—What constitutes the practice of osteopathy? The osteopaths are not willing to concede the right of definition to those who are endeavoring to destroy us. We contend that osteopathy is what is being taught in the osteopathic colleges.

We do not use drugs as curative agents, but need them as anaesthetics, antiseptics, antidotes, parasiticides, etc. Osteopathic colleges give a thorough course in the above means that are used in the osteopathic practice. This course has enabled osteopaths to pass State Board examinations in therapeutics and materia medica of the other schools of medicine.

The osteopathic profession has always conducted open and honorable fights. We are known in this state as the California Osteopathic Association. Our opponents are trying to hide under the misnomer of "The League for the Conservation of Public Health," which in reality is a league for the conservation of medical practice. That organization, with the exception of its attorney and secretary, is composed in its entirety of politicians of the State Medical Society.

The merits of this controversy were threshed out before the last legislature. After hearing all the arguments the medical profession could offer against the bill giving unlimited rights to osteopaths, the bill was passed. The best argument in favor of the measure is the fact that 90 per cent of the big men, the men who stood right on all moral issues, the strong men who could not be browbeaten, voted for this measure.

The bill was given the pocket veto by Governor Stephens notwithstanding that tens of thousands of letters and telegrams from California's finest citizens requesting him to sign, were sent

him. It may be significant that his private secretary, who handled this correspondence, resigned immediately thereafter to assume the position of attorney for the State Board of Health. Another noteworthy fact was the appointment of our chief opponent to the position of Superior Judge in San Francisco, in spite of the fact that his experience was acquired and practically limited to that gained in the position of bond and warrant clerk in the district attorney's office of San Francisco and attorney for the State Board of Medical Examiners.—California Osteopathic Association.

IT CAN BE DONE!

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,

But he, with a chuckle, replied
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one.

Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.
So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin

On his face. If he worried he hid it.

He started to sing as he tackled the thing

That couldn't be done, AND HE DID IT.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that;

At least no one ever has done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,

And the first thing we knew he'd begun it,

With the lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin,

Without any doubting or quiddit;
He started to sing as he tackled the thing

That couldn't be done, AND HE DID IT.

There are thousands to tell you it can't be done;

There are thousands to prophesy failure;

There are thousands to enumerate, one by one,

The dangers that wait to assail you;

But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,

Then take off your coat and go to it;

Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing

That "cannot be done,"

AND YOU'LL DO IT!

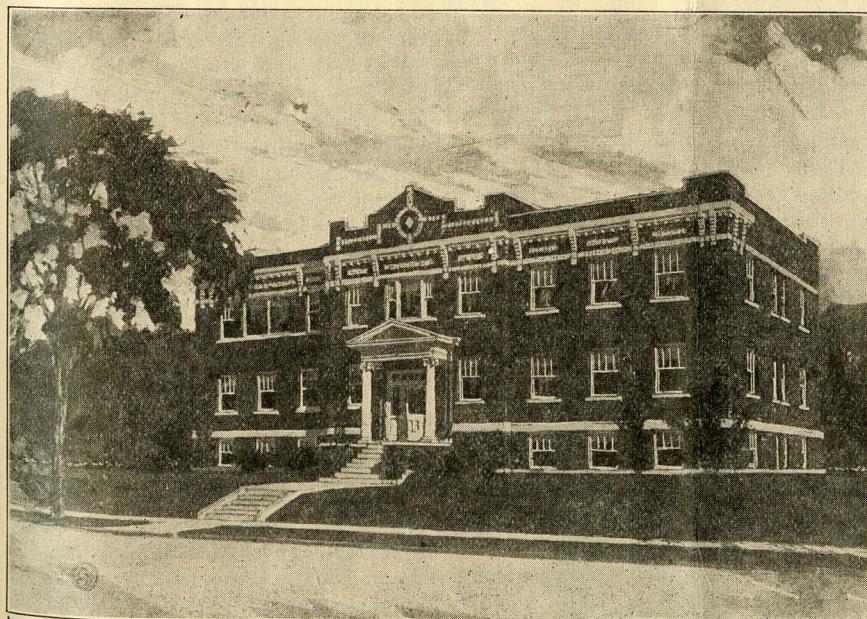
Stick Together

As I have talked recently with Osteopaths from various localities in the state, I have been surprised and impressed with the open spirit of jealousy that exists between some of the members of our profession. Usually it manifests itself in some such beginning as, "Now take so-and-so up in our district for example. His methods of adjustment are a disgrace to the name of Osteopathy and his charges, whew!" and so it runs on into criticism that smells of the political muckraker. Such a spirit and especially the open manifestation of it is frowned upon as unethical in all professions and should be even more so in ours. When we consider the attitude of the M. D. in general towards us all, I think we should be, and indeed we must be, even more closely allied than the run of professional people. We ought to be willing to help and co-operate with every member of the profession in our vicinity. There are few localities in this state

where the call for Osteopathy is not greater than the capacity of the D. O.'s who are there and so our energies might better be directed toward attracting more young doctors to locate there and in that way helping ourselves by augmenting the profession's usefulness in the opinion of the community than in hurting ourselves by hurting the profession through small attacks on the reputations and abilities of our fellow practitioners. If you have criticism for Dr. So-and-so over on Main Street of your town, give it to him first. It may do some good that way, but it simply can't result in any good by dishing it out as a scandalous morsel at the state convention or telling it to an influential patient in the home town.

I am glad to be able not only to theorize on the evils of this spirit, but to be more constructive in giving you an example of how and where it has been beaten and real co-operation substituted for it. I'm fortunate

to be living in the Hudson River North District where there is no jealousy and no knocking. We organized in 1906 when we had a common enemy to fight and when our very existence depended on sticking together. We did especially good team work for the law which was passed in 1907 because we were at the scene of action and could do it. We all saw the great benefits of organized and united effort and have continued our organization until now we are almost as one big family. In these times when there is less to fight for there is more of the social and educational to our gatherings. We held our annual picnic on June 19th and it was a rouser from the hot dogs to the Virginia reel. Those who had cars took the rest of us to the doings. Our regular meetings are from October to May on the first Saturday night of each month and our motto is "Don't Knock, Lend a Hand." Try it out—it works.—M. E. McDOWELL, "The Blotter."



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

The New York Osteopathic Society

Notifies its Members of the Annual Convention in the Following Letter

Carthage, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1920.

Dear Doctor:

The program for the New York State Osteopathic Society's Annual Convention is complete. The dates set are October 22nd and 23rd. The place is Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y. This letter is written from the viewpoint of the Chairman of the Program Committee to tell you what you will miss if you are not present. First of all you will lose a session of good Osteopathic fellowship. There is nothing that contributes more to the pleasure of Osteopathic practice than association with fellow practitioners who view life from the same angle.

The efforts of the program committee have been directed toward arranging a convention that will be practically a little post-graduate course covering the points which the questionnaire revealed were of particular interest to the profession and utilizing, in so far as possible, the talent within our own numbers. The schedule is full, and I have Dr. Bancroft's promise that it will be run on the minute.

The sessions will open at nine o'clock Friday morning when "The Man Who Knows," Dr. L. Von H. Gerdine, Macon, Mo., will give us "Points on Diagnosis and Treatment of Nervous Disorders." The mere announcement that Dr. Gerdine will be there should fill the hall at the opening gang. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

At the Chicago Convention, Dr. C. Earl Miller, of Bethlehem, Pa., brought the profession that which was new and of value in the treatment of acute diseases in what he is pleased to term "Auto-Anti-Toxin." Dr. Miller will give us a lecture on his observations, discoveries and the technique of this specific treatment. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

In Utica is located Dr. M. W. Johns, M. D., who has made a wide reputation for himself in the use of the X-Ray for diagnostic purposes. He will present a series of plates and demonstrate the value of the X-Ray in the diagnosis of obscure thoracic conditions. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

Dr. L. Mason Beeman has been supplementing his regular Osteopathic work by exercise prescriptions that have brought very satisfactory results. You will hear him at 10:30 Friday morning. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

Dr. Chas. S. Green, of East 42nd Street, who has made a success in the merchandising of Osteopathic service, will tell us of the kind of "Technique" that commands blue ribbon fees in the big city. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

Every professional man loses money, chiefly through faulty collection methods. Dr. L. J. Bingham, of Ithaca, claims to have perfected a method of getting the tardy fee just as easy as Jack Frost "gets" the maple leaves. He will give the rest of the profession the benefit of his experience in making collections under the title of "A Business Problem of Professional Men." **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

At the national convention in Columbus, Ohio, the man who stood out prominently in that gathering as doing something worth while for Osteopathy was Dr. F. M. Nicholson, of Chicago. Dr. Nicholson has been trailing spinal lesions in research work for years and is at present close on their trail. He will lecture twice at this convention and show the stereopticon slides which he has made. No one can hear him and leave the convention hall without a better understanding of lesions. It will be worth real dollars to every Osteopathic physician to hear these two lectures by Dr. Nicholson. **Time, twenty-five and forty minutes respectively.**

It was only two years ago, I believe, that the use of the ophthalmoscope was the subject of a lecture at our State Convention, but the importance of this instrument for diagnostic purposes is so great that it seemed wise to have a further lecture on the instrument and a demonstration of its use—this by Dr. Thos. R. Thorburn, of New York, whose lectures have been of such help to the members of the profession at re-

cent conventions. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

A subject which has received little attention on the state programs for a number of years is that of gynecology. Dr. J. R. Miller, of Rome, has been doing special study along this line and has prepared for this meeting a lecture on "Osteopathic Problems in Gynecology." **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

The last period of the afternoon session Friday will be devoted to special demonstrations and clinics. Dr. C. Earl Miller will demonstrate "Auto-Anti-Toxin" Technique and Dr. Thorburn the ophthalmoscope with the schematic eye. Dr. Hugh L. Russell, of Buffalo, will show an efficient method of strapping the foot in arch and ankle weakness. Dr. N. C. Hawes, of Gouverneur, will demonstrate the value of spinal tracings in diagnosing individual group vertebral lesions. **Time, fifteen minutes.**

The big event of the day will be the banquet, and we are assured of lots of fun at this festive gathering, for Dr. C. D. Clapp will be master of ceremonies, and Clapp likes a joke and a song right well. Here we will hear Dr. Jennie A. Ryel orate on "Osteopathy as a Fine Art."

With the banquet over there will be none of the "early to bed" advice to be followed. Dr. C. B. Atzen will be present, representing the legislative committee of the American Osteopathic Association. He will present the plan and purpose of the A. O. A. Legislative Committee. His subject will be "Life or Death for Osteopathy." Then will come Dr. Nicholson's stereopticon exhibit.

Saturday morning the cock will crow early. Some will have their breakfast and some will have merely the memory of the banquet for sustenance, but all will be on hand at nine o'clock to hear Dr. E. S. Detwiller, of London, Ont., in his lecture on the Endocrine Glands. The questionnaire revealed the fact that a large percentage of our membership was interested in the ductless glands, and Dr. Detwiller seemed the logical man to present this subject. Hear him. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

Dr. A. Z. Prescott, of Syracuse, has burned much midnight oil and lost several winks o' sleep in the study of Exophthalmic Goitre. He has an interesting series of cases, and his observations and deductions will be worth an attentive ear and a retentive memory. He will crowd years of study into **twenty-five minutes** of convention time.

The big subject of Public Education which is ever before us will be handled by Dr. Jennie A. Ryel, of New Jersey, who for two years was chairman of the A. O. A. Public Education Committee, and by Dr. R. K. Smith, of Boston fame, at present Press Director of the American Osteopathic Association. Both of these doctors have a message and they can hand it to us from the platform far better than they can by letter. **Time, fifteen minutes each.**

Next, the mysteries of pain below the diaphragm (from renal-colic to green apples) will be tabulated, rubber-banded and pigeon-holed so that the diagnosis of acute abdominal symptoms will be as easy as pediculosis—this by the eminent Osteopathic Surgeon of Pennsylvania—Dr. O. O. Bashline. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

Mr. S. L. Howe, superintendent of the Carthage Schools, father of Dr. Waldo Howe, A. S. O., 1917, (who suffered the loss of both feet while with the American Expeditionary Forces in France), has been a student of psychology for a lifetime. He has taken special courses in the subject from several universities. He knows psychology as it was and as it is. His subject is "The Evolution of Psychology." His interest in his subject and in the Osteopathic profession assures the convention an intensely practical lecture. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

Miss Flora Otis, of Oswego, N. Y., represents the State Department of Education in the work which it has undertaken in behalf of mentally defective children. She will tell us of the State's work for these unfortunates and show how the Osteopathic profession may co-operate with the State Educational Department for their uplift. **Time, twenty-five minutes.**

Dr. Nicholson and Dr. Bashline cannot "say it all" in one period. Each is given a second lease of the time of the convention that we may more fully profit by their presentation of the subject assigned.

The session closes Saturday after-

noon with special demonstrations of technique by Drs. A. G. French, of Syracuse, Maus Stearns, of Schenectady, R. C. Wallace, of Brockport and Wm. Craig, of Ogdensburg. **Time, fifteen minutes each.**

The program committee has endeavored, first, to find out what the profession wanted and, second, to provide the material to satisfy that want.

A program like this one should be sufficiently profitable to the individual practitioner so that every member of the State Society would close their offices Thursday night, October 21st, take a little vacation and sing as they were being rocked to sleep that night in the Pullman, "Ho for Utica!"

Great expectations? Certainly, we are expecting YOU.

Sincerely,

G. W. WEBSTER,
Chairman.

WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Osteopathic Society held a special meeting at Parkersburg, W. Va., October 16, 1920. The convention was held in the Y. M. C. A. The Legislative Committee gave a comprehensive report of the work being done in the state and expressed themselves as being satisfied with the laws as they exist, since the Osteopaths have all privileges the practitioners of any other school enjoy. A program to secure more Osteopaths for the Mountain

State was adopted and will be religiously prosecuted.

The formation of a new Osteopathic Association, termed the Ohio Valley Osteopathic Society, and comprising the states of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, was discussed at length. A committee was appointed to further this plan.

The subjects of Publicity, Public Education and Public Clinics were subjected to much discussion from both sides—pro and con.

The Society voted unanimously to put the "Double Membership Clause" into effect immediately.

Dr. J. H. Robinett of Huntington was chosen delegate to the House of Representatives for the next A. O. A. meeting, and Dr. G. E. Morris of Clarksburg, alternate.

The next meeting of the Society will be held in May at Huntington.

The association invites correspondence with any Osteopath who is desirous of practicing A. T. Still Osteopathy and is seeking a good location.

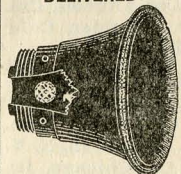
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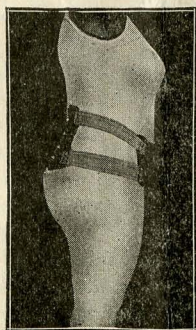
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Osteopathic Truth

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Josephine L. Pierce, D. O. Lima, O.

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OCTOBER, 1920

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

Here is Some Unvarnished Truth

Now, What Do You Think of That?

(From the Fountain Head News, October 2, 1920)

The Osteopathic Physician (August, 1920) has some interesting sidelights. I'll give you some of them.

First. Page 5 is a full-page ad of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. In this ad we find the following:

From present indications we confidently expect an entrance class of 200. After we have booked up to that capacity we shall have to hang out a sign, "Standing Room Only," and refuse to take additional matriculants.

Two hundred freshmen would mean 800 students in four years. When they have reached 800 they have reached the top notch, then they stop. The very best that this one largest school of osteopathy can do is 200 graduates a year. When you realize that a certain percentage drop each year, as they go along, and drop over into the chiropractic pot, you can see that they don't graduate any 200 and that the Palmer School of Chiropractic does graduate a trifle more than that.

Following the principle of averages, letting them stand still at 200 per year and us going on into 2,000 every eighteen months, and it won't be long until "Osteopathy" will be one of the lost arts and "Chiropractic" will be the art of the hour.

The 200 per year can't out-advertise the 2,000, can they? Hardly!

And then again, over on page 15 we find this squib:

Too Many Osteopathic Schools

Semi-annually the American Medical Association advertises the osteopathic schools as not being equal to a grade C medical school. Ask the management of an osteopathic school about this and get the reply: "We are doing the best that we can with our limited amount of money and the profession is to blame for not supporting our schools better." Would it not be well to reduce the number of schools to those necessary to educate the students studying osteopathy? With fewer schools the profession could obtain better equipment and secure better instructors. Results—better practitioners of osteopathy.—C. A. Dodson, D. O., Little Rock, Ark.

If I might be so presumptuous, I would like to suggest to the osteopathic schools that they, first, get something the public wants; second, quit adver-

tising chiropractic and chiropractors; third, build their schools larger rather than cutting down the number (as suggested); fourth, that they quit hammering us as the medics used to hammer them; fifth, that they reduce the educational killing requirements now imposed upon themselves at their own request by osteopathic legislation; sixth, that they become more liberal in building up osteopathy and that they leave chiropractic alone—if any one of these simple things were followed we believe that osteopathy could become more than it is in a quicker time than it is.

And, if I again might be so liberal, I would like to suggest the most simple solution of all the troubles that osteopathy (and chiropractic) is suffering with, viz: **That your schools endeavor (harder than they are) to make osteopaths rather than apeing medical men. Osteopathy, so-called, today is 90 per cent medicine in theory, teaching and practice.** If that could be eliminated and every so-called osteopath could be brought back to the old-time, old-day A. T. Still Simon-pure osteopathy, I believe, you would find less competition between yourselves and ourselves.

I know these suggestions are free (and true) and perhaps that is why they will hurt.

FIXING THE LESION

When by experience you find that the method you are using will not adjust the perverted structure back to normal, what do you do?

If our technic was not delivering the goods we would find one that would do the work.

May we not learn a lesson from the criticism shot at us by our imitator? What are we doing to build larger schools? What are we doing to so teach our students that they will adhere to A. T. Still Simon-Pure Osteopathy?

Are we suffering from educational killing requirements in some states? We would say we were.

The Adjustment Technic

After having determined the lesion then comes the adjustment. Some lesions we are forced to proceed

slowly with and others we can adjust more or less easily.

The adjustive technic we would suggest is of a two-fold operative measure. First put the Osteopathic Service League on the map and make it a going concern. Second, amalgamate all our schools under one central head and make it a big business proposition, teaching the student osteopathy as given to the world by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.

The full organization of the Service League will take some time, but as our own doctors begin to realize the potential power of such an organization for the upbuilding of our profession they would break their necks to get things started in their locality. The organized laity will help the building of larger student bodies and larger buildings to house them properly. The organized laity will help us kill educational killing legislation not of our asking. The organized laity will help us counteract state medicine through the establishment of clinics of osteopathy.

The amalgamation of our schools is up to the house of delegates. When they are put together as provided for in Drinkall's amendment of the by-laws, or a better one, then they are a fighting unit, teaching the same subjects in practically the same manner in each of our several schools. The policy of these amalgamated schools will be determined by the policy committee of the house of delegates, whereas at the present time the policy of each school is at variance with the policy of the A. O. A. Centralization of power is the crux of a big business. The training of our future profession is the biggest business our profession has to face and success must crown its efforts.

TO DR. M. M. BRILL

Your touch is like a fairy wand,
It chases 'way the pain,
And after just one treatment,
I felt quite new again.
I hobbled to your office,
And thought I couldn't live,
But oh! what a difference,
When I had the treatment that you give;
A smile from your secretary,
Or a touch from your soft hands,
Contain more magic than a ton
Of goat or monkey glands.
—Sydney S. Samuels.

New York Has a Student Recruiting Committee

Report of Student Recruiting Committee

The Student Recruiting Committee attempted during the past year to carry forward the work started by the same named committee during the previous year.

By calling attention to the individual members of the profession, by letter, to the importance of interesting new blood for this state in our profession, some results were obtained. The committee sent out about six letters to each Osteopath in the state. We obtained from the profession the names of eighty-two prospects. These names were submitted by twenty-eight members of the profession. The names and addresses of prospects were sent to the Chicago College of Osteopathy and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy with request that their literature be sent to the prospects. How many of our prospects have matriculated, will be impossible to report until the Colleges open in September.

An advertising campaign in the high schools of the state was instituted. A quarter page advertisement copy below, was carried in the high school publications and college publications where it was possible. Advertisements were carried in thirty-three publications in twenty-three institutions in the state, three of which were colleges, one a normal school and nineteen high schools. Your Committee received inquiry in three instances directly in result of this campaign. These individuals were immediately assigned to a practitioner in their city; such catalogues and literature by the colleges; sent a personal letter by the committee acknowledging the inquiry and stating the advantages and prospects for one practicing Osteopathy in this State. The committee still waits a report from those practitioners to whom these names were referred.

The Committee respectfully submits the following conclusions from its activities:

I. The profession as a whole is not alive to its responsibility and its possibilities of interesting new students in the work.

II. The advertising campaign while not wonderfully productive in its results was merely a start. It proved

very encouraging as a medium for bringing Osteopathy before those still considering professional study.

The following recommendations are submitted for the consideration of the Society and the committee carrying on the work during the next year.

I. Increase by monthly letter and other means the interest of the individual members of the profession in this important work; constantly impressing the fact that support of registered colleges is imperative.

II. Continue advertising campaign in High Schools and other institutions in the state beginning advertising early in school year.

III. English co-operation of the state registered colleges in the advertising campaign to extent of their undertaking portion of expense and a consistent "follow up" campaign be used in all cases of prospective students.

IV. The society should work out a basis on which a scholarship might be used in this state and following the matter to a successful conclusion.

**Choose
OSTEOPATHY
For Your Profession**

1. Great Public Demand for more Osteopathic Physicians. Profession not crowded.
2. Matriculation Requirements—Standard four-year High School Course.
3. Four-year Course in a Registered College of Osteopathy.
4. Colleges registered by Board of Regents:
Chicago College of Osteopathy.
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.
5. An opportunity to enter a profession with unusual possibilities for Success.

For further information, address

STUDENT RECRUITING COMMITTEE

323 West End Ave., New York City
Or the Nearest Osteopathic Physician
Respectfully submitted,

H. V. HILLMAN.

Dr. George W. Goode, of Boston, has been appointed examiner by the State Boxing Commission of Massachusetts.

President Bancroft Reports for the New York Osteopath Society

It is very simple to review the work accomplished during the year just passed because nothing of note has been started or finished. Due to poor judgment in selecting a President at the Rochester meeting, an entire year has been wasted in so far as I can see. Without a helmsman a ship runs an aimless course and our course for the past year can be called nothing more than that.

When the work done in the past ten years in this State is reviewed we must come to the conclusion that much effort has been misspent. Each year we have done just what has been thrust upon us and no foundation has been laid for future years. I recommend that we decide definitely what we wish to accomplish and then stick to the main argument year after year until success crowns our efforts. If we choose but a few objectives we will certainly be able, some day, to point with pride to a structure completed. In retrospect I can see but little to be proud of now. It is no wonder that discouragement and disinterest is rampant—it cannot be otherwise until we have a definite goal toward which we work year after year.

I wish to call particular attention to a lesion within our ranks—that of employing or associating with unlicensed Osteopaths (unlicensed in New York State). Many people are boldly practicing osteopathy in this State today without legal right to do so. Some are practicing alone while others are sheltered (they think they are sheltered) by licensed Osteopaths, both members and non-members of the New York Osteopathic Society.

For many years we have kept our ranks mighty clean of transgressors but our morale seems to be deteriorating. Can there be ultimate profit in this? I believe not. Bolshevism is but the defiance of established laws and an accentuation of selfishness. It leads to a catastrophe which is inevitable. This spirit of feeling above the law is Bolshevism within our ranks and its adherents cannot survive. I recommend that the new officers of this organization take immediate steps to prosecute those who are evading or assisting in the evasion of the law and that no further warning be given. It is a great pity that there is not enough manhood

within each Osteopath in the State to play the game according to the rules right to the finish of the string.

Why not stick to the letter of the law in toto or else openly become outlaws, invite everyone into the State, and let the devil catch the hindmost? At least we would do away with the mockery of invoking the law with one hand and defying it with the other. Hypocrisy is not an attribute. While the moral issue of this matter is for individual decision (you must live with yourself, and surely the world sympathizes with some because of it), it is not a question which any one person can decide for the New York Osteopathic Society. It will be discussed in detail at our next meeting.

I recommend that the Student Recruiting campaign be revised and carefully followed year after year. It may ultimately be necessary to gain our ends through politicians, and politicians listen only to votes in quantity, therefore we must increase our numbers through new practitioners or by amalgamation with other drugless practitioners. There is no alternative. In connection with recruiting students it is to be hoped that the colleges registered in this State will soon prepare a campaign of letters and booklets through which they can persistently follow up those names sent in as prospective students by our members. If we sell to our members the desire to get a student then it must be the work of the colleges to sell the necessary education to the select lists furnished. Without co-operation failure is sure to be our lot in the long run.

I recommend that our legislative efforts at present be at a minimum. I believe that our prospects will be better by far if we institute court proceedings in an endeavor to abrogate the present Medical Practice Act rather than to appeal to the legislature. In the course, numbers do not count and we can expect a fair chance but the same cannot be said for the legislature.

With the trend toward state medicine which is evidenced by the growing number of clinics and other activities fathered by the Department of Health and the Red Cross, the future of those who practice the healing art in this State is not particularly

bright. With the restrictions thrown about the Osteopath added to the above we have a battle to fight which we must win or become extinct as a species.

The need of an organization was never so great for without it we cannot, as individuals, exist. Those licensed at the present time have much to be concerned about, even if their imagination does not bring the details to their field of vision.

With the Red Cross denying recognition of any kind to Osteopaths, with their activity in promoting the primary steps of state medicine, we can well refuse to further their campaign by contributions. It would be folly to aid those who seek to destroy us.

I ask that you consider these matters and that the usual graveyard for recommendations be unused in this instance.

CLAUDE M. BANCROFT,
President.

A RECENT REPORT FROM THE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF LOS ANGELES

Reorganization of the Board of Trustees

Under the efficient management of Dr. T. J. Ruddy, the new president of the board, there has been a complete reorganization of the Board of Trustees, together with the election of some new members. The board has been divided into committees and this year instead of the old haphazard and careless way of calling meetings, which have never been on time, and which never did business in an orderly manner, the work of the board will be done largely at the committee meetings. The board being only called together to O. K. or to refuse to O. K. the action of the several committees.

The several activities of the committees will be headed by men who have had much experience in the under graduate department, the post-graduate department and the hospital committee all being officered by men who have had the best training in their line.

The Business Department

The college has just received word from Mr. Edward H. Light of San Diego that he will accept the position of promotion secretary to take the place of the present business manager, resigned. This is a big step toward solving some of the educational

and business problems which are confronting the college.

Mr. Light has been for eleven years promotion secretary of Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin. He is a graduate of Denver University and later post-graduate of Beloit College, and is a member of the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. In his official capacity at Beloit College he cemented the Alumni to the college and succeeded in raising \$100,000 two years ago from the alumni of that institution for the college endowment. He has had charge of the commons and of the student activities, has controlled the dormitories and boarding places, has installed an organization for the internal working of the college itself and has doubled the number of students in the college by his faithful work and in coming in contact with the high schools of the Middle West.

The Clinic

Dr. Edward Abbott, who has had his internship from the Los Angeles County Hospital, has been drawn from the private practice to take charge of the clinical department of the college. He is now surrounded with a large group of clinical instructors which will supplement the work of full time paid professors in the science department. The patients will be handled in the clinics as they are in some of the big diagnostic clinics of some of the major hospitals in the country. The attending physician will take the patient to his particular department, which seems to be indicated from the original complaint, and then he will be routed from one specialist to another until he has all of the examinations that are necessary, including the laboratory work, and then all of this material will be summed up and he will be put in the hands of the students for appropriate treatment.

In addition to this method a large number of practitioners around Los Angeles have signified their intentions of coming into the clinic and taking over the actual treatment of the patients and working with the students, giving them their ideas. In this way each student will have the benefit of having some thirty or forty physicians over him, showing him their particular methods, over the course of a year. With the work in the County Hospital and the Receiving Hospital of the police department and the out patients work of the last year, which is provided for in the curriculum, the stu-

dent should have training second to no institution in America today.

Educational Department

Under Dr. Louis C. Chandler, the new president of the college, and a man who is thoroughly up in educational work by reason of his connection with educational institutions throughout the country. The work in the College has been divided up in departments with a head of each department who shall stand as organizer and who shall stand responsible to the President for the work in the several branches underneath him. By this system the old inordination which has hampered the growth of the Institution will be done away with, and one can put his finger upon any weak point in teaching force. Lecture work is largely supplanted by clinical and laboratory work and the student is given the benefit of the latest pedagogical researches.

The new Dean, Dr. Henry S. Miles, who comes to the College from Sacramento, is eminently fitted by education and temperament to carry out his part in this work. He already has the confidence of the students and his character and loyalty and wide experience in Osteopathic circles makes the Board feel that the relationship between the student and the faculty will be well taken care of this year.

The Purchasing Department this last week bought 42 new Bausch & Lomb sub-staged equipment microscopes and this, together with the completion of the new physiological laboratories of 1,500 square feet, insures better work in bacteriological and physiological lines than is given in any University in America today.

Prospects are for more than fifty in the freshman class. In view of the defection of several of the older members of the faculty and the Board and the consequent slowness of reorganization even to the point where no catalog has yet been issued by the College, this is a remarkable tribute to Dr. Ruddy and to Dr. Chandler in their reorganization ability. With the optimism and the enthusiasm which will come not only to the student body but to the profession in the state from the new teaching order and the installation of true Osteopathic ideals the outlook

for the College for this year and for the future is very rosy.

EDWARD S. MERRILL,
Chairman Publicity Committee of
Board of Trustees, College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

THE INTERESTING REPORT OF DR. R. H. WILLIAMS OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

September 14, 1920.

Dr. C. M. Bancroft,
Pres. New York Osteopathic Society,
Canandaigua, New York.
My Dear Doctor:

As representative of the osteopathic profession on the New York State Board of Medical Examiners, I have the honor to submit to you the following digest of my activities in that capacity during the past year.

During the past year eleven different students have taken either the partial, the final or the total examination.

There were five who took the partial examination. Five took the final examination, and four took the total examination.

There were ten who took the total and final examinations and of this number I regret to say that only three were successful and are entitled to a license. Those licensed are as follows:

Julia E. Krech.
Lucius M. Bush.
Lawrence J. Kellam.

Mildred L. Maybee received a license last year too late to be indicated in my report. These names should be added to your lists of licensed osteopaths in this State.

During the past year there have been no changes in the matter of educational requirements, which remain until 1925 as follows: Preliminary education necessary, a college entrance high school course followed by a four year course in an osteopathic college registered by the Board of Regents. The Chicago College of Osteopathy and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy are registered by the Regents. The other A. O. A. recognized colleges of osteopathy are accredited schools and credit for three years work is given for the completion of a four years course therein. Graduates from accredited colleges desiring to come to New York and having the necessary preliminary education may be admitted to the licensing examination on

the completion of one year in and graduation from a registered College.

I desire to remind the profession that there is osteopathic reciprocity with the State of New Jersey, and any graduate of a college of osteopathy registered by the Regents who has been licensed **after examination** by the New Jersey Board may have his license endorsed for practice in New York. The same applies to osteopaths licensed in Indiana by examination who are graduates of colleges registered by New York. I will be pleased to hear from any such licentiates in New Jersey and Indiana who may desire to come to New York and will give them the necessary information in reference to procedure. These are the only two states with which New York has osteopathic reciprocity.

As time goes on it becomes more and more apparent that we have reached the maximum of preliminary and professional requirements which may be demanded of the osteopathic colleges and the profession must be prepared in 1925 to make the necessary representations to the Board of Regents to secure a continuance, indefinitely, of the present requirements for admission to the licensing examination in this State. It would appear that the medical profession has over-reached itself as we have predicted it would in the continued increase of entrance requirements. The shortage of physicians in this State is growing more and more apparent. The Medical colleges do not graduate sufficient men to meet the normal losses to the profession and a medical education is becoming so expensive that after graduation a man cannot afford to go to the smaller or rural communities for practice where the fees are necessarily smaller than in the large cities. The result is that the smaller towns and rural communities are being drained of their physicians at an alarming rate. There can be but one answer to this problem, a lessening of the preliminary education requirements and perhaps even an increase in the number of properly equipped colleges for the graduation of physicians. Herein lies the opportunity of the osteopathic profession. Our requirements are the same that have proven adequate to provide the necessary number of physicians. The medical profession is educating specialists and the general practitioner for which there is a

widespread need is rapidly becoming extinct. These we can and must supply, but to do it satisfactorily we must clear away some of the impediments under which we practice. The restrictions against the practice of surgery and the necessary accompanying use of anesthetics and anodynes must be cleared from the statute books in order that the general practitioner may meet all of the emergencies which will arise in the more remote communities. Our colleges are today giving adequate education to fit their graduates to do all of the things necessary in a general practice and it remains for us to see to it that their graduates are given the right and the opportunity of doing the things that are necessary to meet the requirements of the situation.

I would therefore urge that your legislative committee give serious consideration to the preparation of a bill which will bring about the result as indicated above. The time has arrived where we can delay this no longer. The purpose and intent of the organized medical profession is too apparent and we must start a program at once which will checkmate those adverse intentions.

There is still a failure on the part of too large a portion of the profession to thoroughly understand many of the phases of the law in reference to preliminary educational requirements, the colleges, students and so forth. I am pleased at all times to answer any and all questions, give information and advice in reference to these problems and invite your correspondence on these subjects.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the co-operation I have received from yourself and the officers of the New York Osteopathic Society.

R. H. WILLIAMS.

"Any young man who enters the medical profession with the idea of getting rich quickly is making a great miscalculation. For a few men there is wealth to be obtained from the practice of medicine, but there are by far too many young doctors being turned out each year to allow of quick returns for the majority.

"Although we have many more medical schools in America than in all of Europe, fully one-half of them are poor, ill-equipped, and, as a result, turn out doctors unfit for their work."—Dr. Richard Cabot.

We the undersigned members of the Osteopathic profession, promise to pay to the Dean of the M. C. O. the amount set opposite our names, on or before January 1, 1920, said amounts to be used only in the purchase of the said Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and only on condition that it then be placed under the exclusive management of the Educational Department of the American Osteopathic Association.

Earl J. Drinkall.....	\$100
George W. Goode.....	100
J. Oliver Sartwell.....	100
W. Arthur Smith.....	100
Helen G. Sheehan.....	100
Geo. W. Reid.....	100
C. O. Fogg.....	100
R. K. Smith.....	100
H. H. Pentz.....	100
W. W. Fessenden.....	100
Elizabeth F. Kelley.....	100
Charles Grapek.....	100
Peter J. Wright.....	100
C. L. Watson.....	100
M. B. Barstow.....	100
Charlotte Richmond.....	100
Laura Meader.....	10
Ralph A. Manning.....	100
C. A. Lindquist.....	25
M. L. Hartwell.....	2
F. E. Moore.....	2
Edgar S. Comstock, Secretary Chicago College.....	10

Raised at N. E. O. A. Convention

Harry J. Olmstead.....	\$100
Mark Shrum.....	100
Francis A. Cave.....	100
A. H. Paul, Bridgeport, Conn....	50
R. K. Smith (total \$200).....	100
C. W. Bruninghaus.....	100
Earl Scamman.....	100
Frances Graves.....	100
Anna L. Hicks.....	100
Lizzie Osgood.....	100
Anna Slack, 146 Westminster, Providence, R. I.....	100
Agnes Fraser.....	100
George Bridges, 146 Westminster, Providence, R. I.....	100
H. F. Collier.....	100
W. B. Meacham.....	25
L. Plaisted, Leominster, Mass....	50
M. K. Cole.....	50
Allan A. Fehr.....	100
E. W. Carter.....	100
Maude Williams.....	100
C. D. Thore.....	100
M. T. Mayes.....	100
W. C. Bryant.....	100
D. W. Coburn.....	100
C. G. Hatch.....	100
B. F. Riley.....	100
Helen King.....	20

Help Buy This School

We Have \$7,500 Toward Massachusetts College Fund

\$5,700 Raised at New England Convention—New York Association Gives \$500.

E. L. Meader.....	20	P. Everett	10	The Emseco	25
L. M. Dibble.....	25	T. O. Monteith.....	10	Dr. E. C. Elderkin, Paid.....	5
F. C. Heney.....	20	M. Demerais	100	A. P. Watson, Lawrence.....	50
W. M. Kingman.....	20	A. J. Boucher.....	50	Dr. Lottie D. Faul.....	5
W. Lindquist	20	I. T. S.....	50	By Mail Since	
Dr. Lancaster	20	K. P. D.....	50	M. W. Brunner.....	\$ 10
Dr. Greenwood	20	P. S. G.....	50	George R. Boston, Newton, N. J..	2
New England Osteopathic Assn...	150	K. P. D. Field Members.....	100	W. C. Dawes, Bozeman, Mont....	10
A. B. Ames.....	25	E. Heath Clark.....	25	Alice A. Robison, Springfield,	
S. L. Gants, Prov., R. I.....	10	A. Tinkham, Paid.....	100	Mass.	110
T. A. Darling.....	10	R. Humphries, Paid.....	25	C. A. Vinnedge	6
M. B. Johnson.....	10	Bozo Club M. C. O.....	10		
J. M. Winslow.....	10	W. B. Meacham, Paid, gift from			
H. B. Rowe.....	10	friend	5		
C. D. Mott.....	10	S. C. McLaughlin.....	100		
A. E. Were, Albany, N. Y.....	100	H. L. Pease, Putnam, Conn.....	25		
C. Downing	10	G. F. Muntz.....	100		
D. Wing	10	F. C. Nelson.....	50		
Senior Class M. C. O.....	100	The Loyal Twelve.....	500		
Freshman Class	100	C. W. Wood.....	10		
Sophomore Class	50	M. P. Reid Newton, Mass.....	20		
Junior Class	25	Mrs. E. T. Walker.....	10		
O. Gossett	25	Mrs. A. Luther.....	10		
Burnsinsky	10	New York Osteopathic Assn.....	500		
Graaville Shibles	10	C. W. Estey, Westfield, Mass.....	20		
M. Pease	15	G. W. Estey, Attleboro, Mass.....			

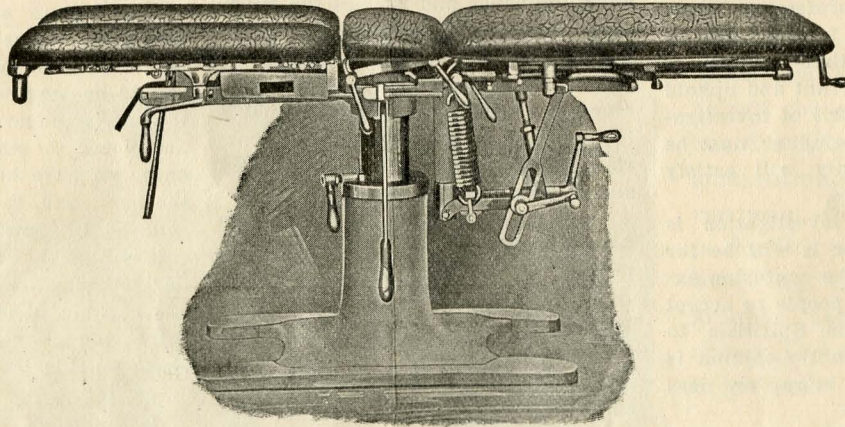
Meet Us July 24, 1921,
in Cleveland

IN THE MEANTIME

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Osteopathic Truth

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT?

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



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Obtain quicker and better results.

Treat the heavy weight patient as easily as you can the light weight.

AND patients like the treatments better!

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

McMANIS TABLE COMPANY

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

From a Medic—It is Significant

Study the Vertebral Column

I note with pleasure the broad mindedness of the publishers of Clinical Medicine, and their readiness to print articles that might have a tendency to stir us up from our self-satisfied position and induce us to investigate any methods advanced, by any one, in the healing art.

Until proper investigation has been made by our profession (unless we want to be made a laughing stock to others), it would be well for us to refrain from criticizing new methods of treatment.

Medicine and surgery have not arrived at such a state of perfection that we can claim to be rich and in need of nothing, nor should we ignore or scorn the advent of small things.

In spite of great advancement in the past, the human family still continues to suffer, and we as a profession cannot afford to rest on our laurels nor close our eyes to what goes on around us. Let us assume that the different healing cults have some virtue. This may be little or much. Proofs are available; let them be weighed in the balance. I do not know any class or profession better qualified to judge as to the value or merit of their claims than our own.

Yet, in order to warrant and uphold confidence, a true spirit of investigation, free from all prejudice, must be maintained. This only will satisfy the demands of justice.

The sooner such investigation is undertaken, the better it will be for us and the public. The confusion existing now is driving people to accept almost anything from Spiritism to Christian Science. Public opinion is fickle, flighty and more or less tyrannical.

Truth will come out, however. Let us deny it, and its denial will bring down the axe and the censure on our own heads.

The physician's first duty is: To cure his patients, earn his fee. His next duty is: To communicate his knowledge to his associates.

For some years, I have been studying the spinal vertebrae, with growing interest. Becoming convinced that many ailments were due to malalignment of the vertebral column. I decided to learn more about correcting these abnormalities. I frankly

confess that I obtained this information from a Chiropractic College. To accept all that was taught or to reject the teaching, was my privilege; being a man of mature age and experience, I was able to select what I considered worthy and refuse what seemed doubtful.

A normal spine is rarely found and slight deviations may cause compression on the nerve sheaths, which contain nerves, blood vessels and lymphatics, proceeding through the vertebral foramen and continuing on to their respective organs or tissues. Such infringement may cause numbness or pain, if exerted on the nerve; faulty circulation, if affecting the artery; autointoxication, if it involves the lacteals.

These abnormalities may be recent or of long standing; they may be the result of accidents, of faulty positions assumed in play or work; at times, they are due to prolonged dietetic errors or to pernicious habits.

Our first requirement when examining a patient is, to make sure of the malposition, next, to attempt to remove the cause and replace the faulty part to its original location or as nearly as this is possible.

If this is done, a larger flow of blood is propelled through the vessels to the organ or organs, oxygen is carried to the part, waste is burned up and elimination increased.

As a matter of fact, I now examine the spine of all patients. If I locate trouble, I adjust it, usually to the satisfaction of my patient and myself.

I purpose speaking a little on my results and experiences. My first case treated was that of a man who was injured in a coal mine and afflicted with periodical, severe and prolonged vomiting spells. I found, in the mid-dorsal region, two vertebrae considerably out of alignment. Nine treatments entirely cured him after all other methods had failed to do so. My second case, in a girl of sixteen, deaf since birth, was found to have displacement in the upper cervical vertebrae. Twenty-one treatments were taken and she recovered her hearing.

Recently, a patient, 54 years of age, came to me for various ailments,

among them deafness. While under my care, she was persuaded to go to a specialist here, and he, knowing her to be with me, assured her that her case was hopeless and advised her strongly to go home and save her money. She did not accept his advice and, now, has recovered her hearing; her blood pressure is reduced, likewise her dropsy, and she sleeps like a babe. One case of stuttering was cured with one treatment; likewise, a case of regurgitation of the food through nose and mouth.

Many cases of paralysis of the arms have been cured after few treatments, while indigestion, kidney and bladder troubles disappear rapidly under this treatment.

While much of the benefits accrue from the adjustments of the spine, all credit cannot be attributed to this treatment. For, I do not ignore medicine or surgery, electricity and X-ray in all its varieties, radiovitant heat, the traction couch; indeed, I use anything that will assist in removing the cause of disease. I wish to urge every doctor to get busy and study this part of the human anatomy. The direct treatment brings results, both to the doctor and the patient. Every doctor should be a spine specialist. Most of the patronage now passing by a doctor and going to others proves that, for once, we have been caught asleep at the post; and, the sufferers are being relieved by outsiders, to our shame.

It is high time for us to awake from our lethargy. Let us prove that we are capable of adjusting more faithfully, concussing more wisely than those outside the medical profession.

H. W. SCOTT.

Regina, Sask.
The American Journal of Clinical
Medicine.

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Lessons We Can Learn

George W. Goode, D. O., Boston, Mass.

"No person can study chiropractic, know chiropractic, be a chiropractor, practice chiropractic and be a mixer and be honest about it, with it and through it."

The above quotation is taken from the Fountain Head News of August 14, 1920, and is written by Dr. B. J. Palmer in answer to a medico-chiropractor who believes in adjuncts and uses them in practice.

What can we learn as osteopaths from this idea? In my judgment many things.

If we had hewn to the line as our founder taught us and practiced osteopathy in all its purity, today we would not fear the competition we have to meet from other healers. Dr. Still wanted us to be 100 per cent osteopathic.

As a class we are not, for there is a tendency to lean toward other things in our practice in order to satisfy the patient. Many of us never grasped the osteopathic concept, hence the muscle rubbing we are guilty of.

The Chiropractors know this has been our weakness and they have not hesitated to make capital out of it. There is no use beating around the bush.

The Chiropractors are getting results. They have their mixers, but they are in the small minority, while we have many more mixers in our ranks than we have bonesetters.

The remedy lies in teaching more palpation and technique in our colleges as well as the fundamental principles of osteopathy.

Another Lesson

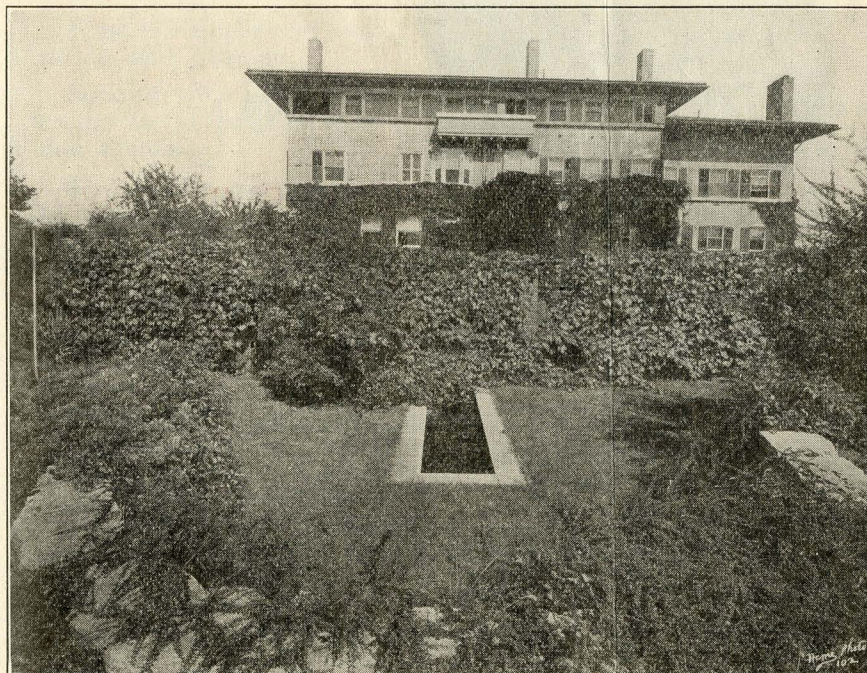
To quote again from the Fountain Head News: "Eternal vigilance is the price of our chiropractic liberty. When the public realizes just what our science is and what it will do public opinion will be overwhelmingly in favor of it. The only way to attain that end is to scatter publicity, day after day, month after month and year after year, constantly, incessantly and everlastingly."

Have we done it? No, except spasmodically.

We have not seen our possibilities. Have we not been too ethical? We have a good thing to advertise, then why not let the public know about it as we should?

In a letter to me under date of August 12, 1920, a former president of the A. O. A. writes: "It is a fact that the great public is practically ignorant of our work. We have been asleep in this matter and have allowed the purveyors of propagandic literature to fill a field that should have been filled differently. They have done well in their way and I only wish a hundred pieces of their literature had been used to every one that has been used. At the rate we have been going for the past twenty years osteopathy will never be widely known as a treatment of universal application."

The remedy: Co-operation, support and publicity.



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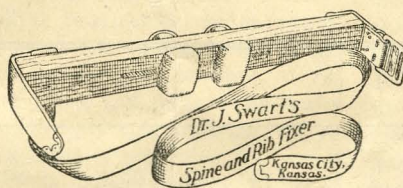
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