

# **Osteopathic Truth**

**December 1919**

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IN MEMORIAM

# 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 IV

DECEMBER, 1919

Number 5

The North American, Philadelphia, Monday, December 1, 1919

## Osteopaths Who O. K. Drug-Giving Are Repudiated

No Right to Give Medicine, Is view

Violation of Law to Do So; Also  
Contrary to Teachings

The Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, through its executive officers, has issued a statement forcibly repudiating those osteopaths who appeared in defense of Dr. P. S. Daily, convicted October 27 of practicing medicine without a license. Those named in the statement include the chairman of the state board and the dean of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

The state association takes the ground that if Doctor Daily did administer drugs he violated the law, and his conviction was not only justified, but was in the best interests of osteopathy.

Dr. Nettie C. Turner, who, as president of the state association, is one of the signers of that organization's statement, explains in an interview the purpose of the association's action.

"The position taken by those osteopaths who appeared in defense of the accused in that trial has been extremely distressing to the osteopathic profession at large, and is looked on by the association's officers as a menace to the standing of osteopathy before the law, and as a science.

"I am sorry for the defendant in that case, and I would like to believe that he is innocent. But if he or any other osteopath, unlicensed as a physician by the state medical board, administers drugs, he violates the state law, and he justifies perfectly the position taken by the medical men when they fought the bill creating a state board of osteopathy. It is necessary for the osteopathic association to repudiate the position taken by those osteopaths who appeared in that trial and maintained that the administering of drugs is part of osteopathic science. It is not, and the state board of osteopathy has no

August 6, 1828



Dr. A. T. Still

"The God I Worship Demonstrates  
All His Work"

December 12, 1917

power to license any one to administer drugs."

The formal statement issued by the officers of the association acting with Doctor Turner contains the following:

"On October 27, 1919, an osteopathic physician was convicted in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia county for practicing medicine without a certificate of licensure from the state board of medical examiners.

"Among those who testified in his defense were Dr. O. J. Snyder, president of the state board of osteopathic examiners, and Drs. Arthur Flack, dean, and C. D. B. Balbirnie, professor of bacteriology of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. Doctor Snyder testified that the practice of osteopathy includes internal drug medication, while Doctors Flack and Balbirnie corroborated this, and testified that it is so taught as a part of the curriculum of the college they represented, though drug medication is not listed in the school catalogue.

"The Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, not being in accord with said statement of said witnesses, issues this public statement of the true principles and teachings which govern the practice of osteopathy. It cannot afford to pass unchallenged any perversion of the principles and teachings of the said science of osteopathy which it represents by any one—official, college or otherwise.

"Our association is amazed to learn that one of our colleagues has so far departed from its hitherto high standard as to be guilty of alien teaching. It is most deplorable. It is not within the scope of our understanding that any member of our profession should thus subvert our principles in an endeavor to secure the acquittal of a man found to be guilty of administering drugs, while practicing as an osteopath; they should have been aiding in this conviction.

"We take this means of publicly repudiating so much of their testimony which relates to the internal administration of drugs, for it is manifestly incorrect, and out of harmony, with the osteopathic concept. Internal drug medication is not a part of our system of therapy; and when osteopaths resort to such methods they violate the law and automatically confess their lack of knowledge of the fundamentals of osteopathy.

"Osteopathy is a distinctive science in itself, in support of which assertion we take pleasure in quoting from a no less distinguished authority than the founder of osteopathy himself, Dr. A. T. Still:

"Osteopathy deals with the body as an intricate machine which, if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe and useful old age.

"As long as the human machine is in order, like the locomotive or any other mechanical contrivance, it will perform the functions for which it was intended.

"When every part of the machine is adjusted and in perfect harmony health will hold dominion over the human organism by laws as natural and immutable as the law of gravitation.

"Every living organism has within it the power to manufacture and prepare all chemicals, materials and forces needed to build and rebuild itself, together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do this work in the most perfect manner, producing the only substance that can be utilized in the economy of the individual.

"No material other than food and water taken in satisfaction of the demands of appetite (not perverted taste) can be introduced from the outside without detriment."

"At the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature a bill was introduced to amend the osteopathic law. This bill, in its original form, was meritorious, but a clause which would have conferred on the osteopathic profession the rights to administer drugs, a highly dangerous procedure and inimical to the public welfare, was inserted later. This clause was vicious and so headlined by a prominent Philadelphia newspaper at the time.

"After much contention, it was agreed that this clause was to be stricken out, but contrary to said understanding it was kept in the bill when it came up for final passage. We are grateful to the house of representatives for soundly defeating it. Why is it that those who so desire this privilege

do not transfer their allegiance and become doctors of medicine?

"We hold that any osteopathic physician who prescribes and administers drugs or any osteopathic college which teaches materia medica is not only disloyal to our principles, but a menace to the public health.

"In surgical procedure, we concur with the schools of medicine in the employment of anesthetics and antiseptics. Our hospitals could not exist without them.

"While antidotes are the heritage of everybody, even the laity, they come in the class of emergency measures.

"The great point of diversion is on the introduction of drugs into the human body to cure disease.

"The president of the medical board has taken occasion to state that virtually all osteopaths are violators of the medical act. This is absolutely incorrect. Legitimate osteopaths are as law-abiding as those of other professions. Because a few have proved recreant to our principles in no way reflects on the body of the profession.

"Every offender and violator of the medical act should be prosecuted, and it is clearly the duty of our officials to aid in such prosecution and not attempt to shield and protect one clearly guilty of its violation. We commend the verdict and regret exceedingly being compelled to make this public statement in repudiation of the testimony of those who could corrupt the pure principles we advocate and the profession we love."

#### **DR. STILL WORKED AND FOUGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE RACE—HE HAD UNFAILING FAITH IN HIS FOLLOWERS**

**Jeanette Hubbard Bolles  
1457 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.**

Two years ago, on the 12th of December, the message that was flashed over the wires sent a pang to many thousands of hearts. "Dr. Still is dead." The great genius, the kindly, generous, noble-hearted man, the faithful friend had ended his long career.

At the age of twenty, he moved from Virginia to Kansas, my native state. Later when the question of abolition of slavery began to agitate the country, he took his stand against slavery, lectured and talked on the subject until notified it was personally dangerous to advocate such principles.

However, this did not deter him, and he soon joined the Union Army where he served as a surgeon till the close of

the Civil War. At one time when he was discussing the early days of Kansas, a subject of which he was very fond, he said to me,

"Slavery asked permission to rule over the new state of Kansas, I said 'No', and I mean't No. I again swore allegiance to the principle of my Virginia ancestor, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' I went with my principles before the people, into the legislative halls, on the lecture platform, on the field of battle and labored until I saw the chains burst asunder from both black and white. Both stood in equal bondage, one of the body, the other of the mind. It was my determination eventually to see them both freed. I was working for the freedom of the race."

This grand life has now passed from us, but the memory of his wonderful personality, his loving and fatherly affection for his children, his unflinching faith in the followers of Osteopathy, should be an incentive and inspiration to us to press on and on toward the goal for which he worked, the emancipation of humanity from the slavery of drugs.

#### **DR. STILL ALWAYS ANSWERED THE CALL OF THE SICK**

**George W. Goode, D. O.**

As a result of class rush in the Spring of 1904, I was stricken with lobar pneumonia in Kirksville. For three weeks I was confined to my bed in the house, on Osteopathy Avenue next to the "Old Doctor's" residence.

I owe my life to the good care of St. George Fechtig, Charlie Green, Frank Van Doren, Prof. Dobson, Charley Still, George Laughlin, the Old Doctor and other good friends.

All of the aforesaid distinguished D. O's. treated me and cared for my wants. One morning the report went down to the school, through students, that I was dying, and probably would not live through the day. The Old Doctor heard of this and hotfoot hurried to my bedside. He greeted me with the cheery smile so characteristic of him and said: "Who says you are going to die? You will not die, but you will get well."

He examined and treated me and made me feel brighter and then said to the good old lady who was my nurse, the "gas bags" will have to stay away. (The Old Doctor never liked to hear students talk too much.)

He ordered a notice to be put upon the door of my room. "No Admittance except to the doctors attending the patient." The Doctor's orders were strictly obeyed. I got well.

## More of the Daily Case

Testimony of Dr. O. J. Snyder, President State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, Past President of the A. O. A.

**EXCERPTS FROM COURT RECORDS**  
In the Case of

**Commonwealth vs. Philip S. Daily**  
**Tried and Convicted of the Charge of**  
**Practicing Medicine, Etc., Without**  
**a Certificate of Licensure**

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia County, Oct. 27, the case of Commonwealth vs. Philip S. Daily was called.

The first witness was a doctor employed by the medical bureau to "investigate cases." He testified that on visiting Dr. Daily's office and complaining of "pains in my stomach, looseness of the bowels and very nervous," Dr. Daily said: "I will give you some pills you are to take, and come back and see me in a few days \* \* these pills will make you well." The envelope containing the pills was shown.

Next a court detective testified that he called at Dr. Daily's office. "I told him I had a bad cough and a hoarse voice." Dr. Daily examined his throat and, as the witness testified: "He gave me some pills and told me the cost would be a dollar and to come back in a few days."

Several witnesses followed, all of whom had received either drugs or prescriptions from Dr. Daily for various ailments.

Next followed a number of druggists, all of whom identified prescriptions which they had filled for customers, written by Dr. Daily and signed by him. These prescriptions called for calomel, citrate of magnesia, creo terpin compound, morphine, compound jalap powder and other drugs.

Dr. Daily on being sworn admitted having given drugs or prescriptions according to the testimony of all of the previous witnesses.

Court officials and a deputy prothonotary testified as to the recording of Dr. Daily's license, and the next witness called was Dr. O. J. Snyder. A part of the testimony given by Dr. Snyder follows:

DR. O. J. SNYDER being duly sworn according to law, testified as follows:  
**EXAMINATION BY MR. GRAY:**

Q. You are a practicing physician?  
A. I am.

Q. How long have you been a practicing physician? A. In the State of Pennsylvania since 1899.

Q. And is there any particular

branch of medicine with which you are connected? A. Osteopathic branch of the practice of medicine.

Q. Have you any official position under the State of Pennsylvania in that connection? A. President of the State Board of Examiners, Osteopathic Examiners.

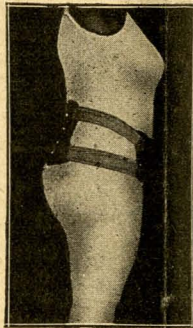
Q. How long has that board been in existence. A. Since May, 1909.

Q. How long have you been its president? A. Ever since that date.

Q. How many members are there on the board? A. Five.

Q. And it is that board that under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania examines and either refuses to grant or grants licenses to them as osteopathic physicians? A. Yes, sir.

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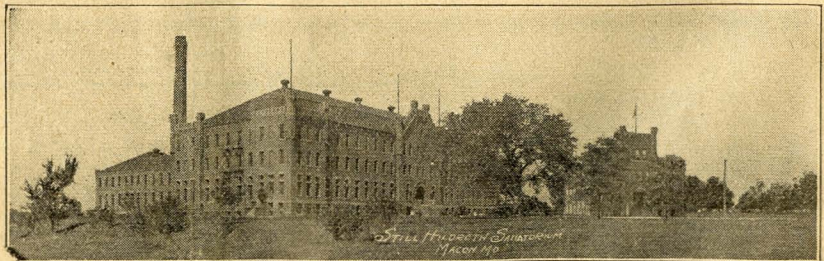
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Superintendent

Q. Do you know Dr. Daily? A. I do.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Three or four years, or five years.

Q. I show you a certificate and ask you whether that is the certificate that the board granted to him to practice medicine in this state? A. It is.

Q. What is osteopathy as it is practiced in this college? A. Osteopathy is that system of the practice of medicine which recognizes that disease is very frequently due to bodily perversions, that the structure of the body becomes perverted through displacements of parts or interference with tissue in some manner, and in addition to that it also recognizes that disease is often due to bacterial infection and injurious infections of various kinds and to overcome these conditions, overcome the structural perversions when the structures of the body become distorted, correct this by suitable manipulations to overcome these perversions and any other agency that we have found, scientifically proved to be helpful to overcome the disease, whatever the agency may be.

Q. Can you tell us with some more detail what those things as taught in the college include? A. We do our cold packs, cold baths and means of that kind in the reduction of fever, use hot compresses and antiphlogistin poultices and plasters and various things, counter-irritants, internal medication, as a purgative or a sedative; this we do not find necessary very often, because we accomplish through the manipulative procedure, but there are cases when that does not reach the condition as effectively or completely or as quickly as we may find necessary under certain conditions, and under those conditions we employ such other means as I have mentioned as are demonstrated to be helpful.

Q. Does your teaching include the use of drugs? A. It does.

Q. What other branches? A. All the branches taught by the medical colleges. Some more extensively than taught by the allopathic and homeopathic—more extensively because we utilize them more extensively, others not as extensively, because we do not use it as extensively, but there is no branch in an allopathic or homeopathic college that is not taught in an osteopathic college.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. MAURER:

Q. As I understand you it is not only manipulation of the body, either of the muscles or whatever else there may be, but the curriculum includes the administration of drugs to be taken in-

ternally and the medicine internally?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Includes all that? A. Includes that.

Q. So you are more than an allopath or a homeopath doctor, aren't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are that, plus? A. We are modest.

Q. I am asking you. A. We claim to have appropriated anything that is helpful in the treatment of disease and injuries.

Q. You are not only the equivalent of a homeopath or an allopath, but you are something more? A. Allopathic physicians claim they do all the manipulative that they find necessary to use, and all assistance known to science. They claim to use everything that is helpful, and so do we.

BY THE COURT. What is the difference between your school of therapeutics and the eclectics? A. They derive theirs on drugs derived from vegetables—they don't believe in inorganic drugs like minerals. (Inference is that we use inorganic drugs).

#### Our Platform

By Andrew Taylor Still

It should be known where Osteopathy stands and what it stands for. A political party has a platform that all may know its position in regard to matters of public importance, what it stands for and what principles it advocates. The osteopath should make his position just as clear to the public. He should let the public know, in his platform, what he advocates in his campaign against disease. Our position can be tersely stated in the following planks!

DR. ARTHUR M. FLACK, being duly sworn according to law, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GRAY:

Q. What is your full name? A. Arthur M. Flack.

Q. And are you connected with the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy? A. I am the dean of the institution.

Q. For how long have you been dean? A. Since 1911.

Q. As dean you have, of course, entire charge of the arrangement of the course of study? A. Subject to the supervision of the board, yes, sir.

Q. These things you have mentioned practically include all of the various branches of medicine taught in what

are commonly called the medical colleges? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In connection with the various branches that are taught, you have said, of course, generally that all of the things which are taught by the medical colleges are taught by your institution incidentally to these branches? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose to make a prescription is also taught wherever necessary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or the giving of prescriptions? A. Yes, sir.

BY THE COURT. Do you teach the treatment of disease by the uses of medicine and surgery? A. Yes, sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. MAURER:

Q. And medicines taken internally? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And write prescriptions for medicines to be taken internally? A. Yes, sir.

MR. GRAY. I have practically the whole staff of the college here, your Honor—

MR. MAURER. I think we can agree that if they were called they would all so testify.

(After discussion the hearing of further testimony was adjourned to Wednesday, October 29, 1919, at 10:00 A. M.)

Wednesday morning, October 29th, 1919.

DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY (Continued).

DR. ARTHUR M. FLACK, recalled for further cross examination. By MR. MAURER:

Q. Was there anything in the course of study in the college which in any wise concerned itself with treatment of disease through the use of medicines? A. Did it what?

Q. (Question repeated.) A. Surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, disease of the skin.

Q. Do you call that medicine?

MR. GRAY. You asked whether anything was taught with the use of drugs in the treatment, didn't you?

BY MR. MAURER.

Q. Was that a part of the curriculum? A. Yes, sir, I think I make no mistakes.

Q. Was not the whole idea of osteopathy as then taught that medicines and drugs were useless and deleterious, and not to be used, and that the whole theory of osteopathy was the manipulation of the body by the hand? A. If I may answer that by yes or no I would say no, but if I am permitted to elaborate—

BY THE COURT. You may explain.

A. In the use of surgery and obstetrics we would use anesthetics and opiates and antiseptics and germicides, etc., in the administration for the different cases, or in a poison case we would use an antidote, and we taught toxicology.

BY MR. MAURER. Did you teach that? A. I did not.

Q. Was it taught? A. It was at that time.

Q. Was there anything in the course of study in the College of Osteopathy with respect to the treatment of disease by the use of drugs? A. No, not in the sense as being listed a subject of drugs but incidentally we use treatment for various disease. At the present time we list various subjects, subjects as diseases of the heart, diseases of the lungs, etc., we mean by that the osteopathic and general treatment of the diseases of the heart and lungs as they may appeal to the physician in charge of the individual case. In the same sense in those days we taught symptomology and practice which comprises the knowledge as taught by all of the schools that could be used to benefit the sick.

BY MR. GRAY. Drugs or otherwise, whatever they may be? A. Drugs or otherwise, without listing them as the practice of medicine.

BY THE COURT. What is the difference between the practice of medicine and the practice of osteopathy? A. In the treatment of disease the physicians rely upon mechanical, chemical, thermal and electrical means that affect the tissues. The medical practice is based chiefly upon the chemical, but not exclusively. Osteopathy is based chiefly upon the mechanical, but we do not exclude other agencies. We use hydrotherapeutics, baths, massage, etc., as the general practitioner of medicine does. That is the difference between the practice of medicine and that of osteopathy in the sense that we speak of it. Osteopathy is that system that is based chiefly upon the mechanical means, specializes on that and makes that its foundation. We specialize on the mechanical, but not to the exclusion of others, that is of other agencies.

Q. Osteopaths have a right to practice medicine and other things in addition? A. As pertains to the practice of osteopathy.

BY MR. MAUER. Do I understand you to say that in connection with the manipulations, or the osteopathic treatment, the curriculum then was that certain drugs or medicines could be used in connection with that? A. Oh, yes.

of drugs or medicines alone, without any osteopathic manipulations was a part of your curriculum, do you? I mean the mere diagnosing of a case and prescribing medicine and doing no more. A. I don't know that I understand you fully.

Q. But you do not say that the use of drugs or medicines alone, without any osteopathic manipulations was a part of your curriculum, do you? I mean the mere diagnosing of a case and prescribing medicine and doing no more. A. No, sir.

BY MR. GRAY. The question that was just asked you was whether or not, as I understand the question, the use of drugs alone without applying to the

principles of osteopathy is a part of your curriculum. I say frankly, I did not understand the District Attorney's question, but you do mean you do not teach the use of drugs, or that you do teach the use of drugs? A. We do teach the use of drugs.

Q. If I understand the thought that was back of the District Attorney's question, what he wants to know and what I would like to know is this: Are your teachings such that when a person who is a graduate of your college, and has a license under the osteopathic practice to practice medicine in the State of Pennsylvania, has a case before him, that he must necessarily treat it by mechanical means, and not any other means, unless it is incidental, or is he taught to use other agencies? A. He is taught to use either or all kinds to bring about the cure.

Q. Was it any different in 1914 than it was in 1909? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In so far as the use of drugs and medicine were concerned? A. Fundamentally not, but we grew in the sense

**First and Second Planks  
Our Platform**

**Dr. A. T. Still**

First—We believe in sanitation and hygiene.

Second—We are opposed to the use of drugs as remedial agencies.

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of finding out additional knowledge, and devised new methods, but not in the sense of its relationship to drugs—no difference. Some of the subjects we afterward divided as we grew in them and listed them as different subjects.

Q. You attended the State examinations at that time? A. What?

Q. You attended or had knowledge of the State examination of osteopaths? A. Oh, yes.

Q. And in those examinations were there ever any questions asked with respect to the use of drugs or medicines in connection with your osteopathic treatment? A. Now, as to the questions of the examinations—

MR. GRAY. State Board?

MR. MAURER. Yes, A. I think questions were asked which would comprise all treatment given in the use of drugs.

Q. So there will be no misunderstanding, if I understand you correctly now, an osteopath under the act of 1909, according to the curriculum which then existed in a regularly incorporated college of that kind, that not only the curriculum but the practice was that osteopaths could prescribe drugs and medicines for disease and do nothing more? A. Do nothing more?

Q. Yes. A. If that was his judgment of the individual case.

Q. Without other treatment? A. Yes, sir.

DR. CADWALADER D. B. BALBIRNIE, being duly sworn according to law, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GRAY.

Q. You are a physician licensed under the Osteopathic School of the State of Pennsylvania? A. I am.

Q. Are you a professor at the College of Osteopathy? A. I am.

Q. For how long have you been there? A. Seven years.

Q. What are the branches that you teach? A. Bacteriology, serum therapy, writing prescriptions and pharmacology.

Q. For how long? A. Seven years.  
BY THE COURT. Do you teach materia medica? A. Yes, sir.

### Third and Fourth Planks Our Platform

#### Dr. A. T. Still

Third—We are opposed to vaccination.

Fourth—We are opposed to the use of serums in the treatment of diseases. Nature furnishes its own serum if we know how to deliver them.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. MAURER.

Q. You were not connected with the college in 1909? A. No, sir, only for seven years.

Q. You were not interested in osteopathy in 1909? A. I was a student then of osteopathy.

Q. Where? A. Philadelphia College.  
BY MR. GRAY. Were those same things taught then? A. Yes, sir

BY MR. MAURER. That is to say, the use of medicine or drugs in the treatment of disease? A. Yes, sir.

A. Alone or in conjunction with osteopathic manipulations? A. Alone at times—left to the individual to decide which he considered best.

Q. When did you associate yourself with the college? A. 1912.

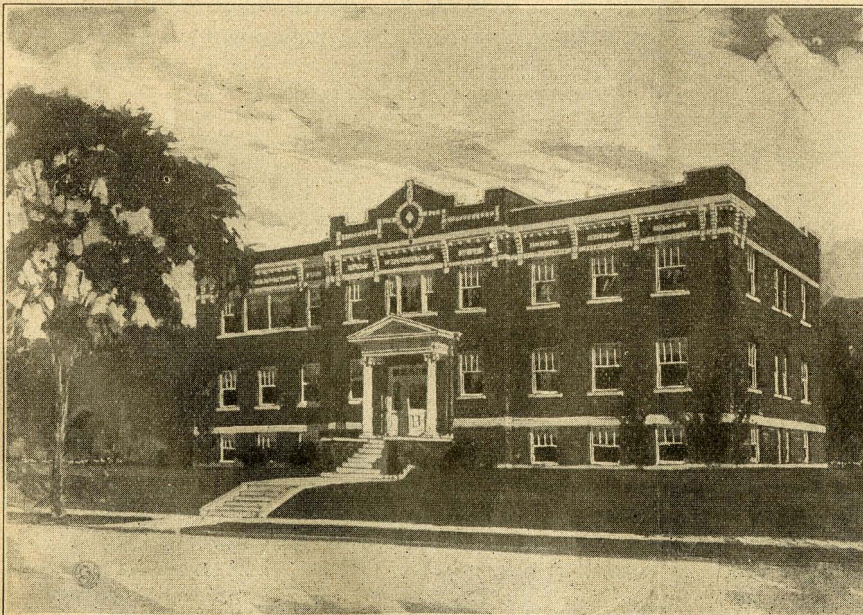
Q. 1912? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were you instructor in at that time? A. Bacteriology.

Q. That was all? A. I began with bacteriology, but toward the end of the term of the second semester I took up prescription writing, and then later on materia medica.

Q. Have you seen the catalogue of 1913 and 1914? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There, if this is correct, you are listed as an instructor in bacteriology



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**DR. GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN**

**Kirkville, Missouri**

and nothing else? A. Yes; nevertheless, we had never placed as much stress up on pharmacology and materia medica as the medical school; consequently they have not listed—they have been listed as one branch, but it has always been taught.

Q. If it is an integral part of the study, why wasn't it particularly listed or particularly discussed? A. I have never had anything to do with formulating the data, never had anything to do with formulating the editing of the catalogues, and I couldn't say.

Q. In 1909 the college taught not only osteopathic manipulations and certain other things, but also the use of drugs and medicines for diseases without any osteopathic manipulations? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you were an osteopath and a regular doctor of medicine at the same time? A. Practically.

Q. Is that right? A. Practically.

MR. GRAY. The defence offers to prove by the witnesses Dr. Charles H. Muttart, Dr. D. S. B. Pennoek, Dr. L. L. Bentley, Dr. Wm. S. Nicholl, and Dr. Ed. H. Fritsche, Dr. C. C. Curran, Dr. Edward G. Drew, Dr. S. Agnes Medlar, Dr. Peter H. Brearley, Dr. Ira W. Drew, Dr. Masterson, Dr. James B. Elden, Dr. O. O. Bashline, Dr. Charles W. Barber, Dr. R. K. Eldredge and Dr. E. Zindel, who are professors at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, an incorporated and authorized college for instruction, that the following subjects are now taught in that college: Anatomy, Physiology, chemistry, toxicology, pharmacology, prescription writing, pathology, diagnosis, hygiene, obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, gastro-enterology, dietetics, principles and practice of osteopathy, ophthalmology, rhinology, otology, laryngology, bacteriology, pediatrics, genitourinary disease, medical jurisprudence, disease of children, orthopedics, hematology, physics, biology, embryology, anaesthesia, nervous and mental diseases, cardio-vascular diseases, skin and venereal diseases, acute infectious diseases, ear, nose and throat diseases, and materia medica.

THE COURT in the course of his charge to the jury spoke as follows:

Comment has been made upon the advancement and improvement of science. **THERE IS NOTHING IN THE LAW TO LIMIT THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY, PROVIDED IT CONTINUES WHEN CHANGED OR IMPROVED TO REMAIN OSTEOPATHY;** but if an osteopath wishes to practice medicine, he must comply with the law and apply for a license to

the Bureau of Medical Education authorized to issue a certificate of licensure. If he possess the qualifications which the law requires for the practice of medicine, he will be entitled to a certificate, and be authorized to practice medicine.

There is also testimony of the branches taught and practiced in legally incorporated, reputable colleges of osteopathy. **Dr. Snyder, President of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, described the courses of teaching at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy which is a legally incorporated, reputable college.** He said—"All the branches taught by the medical colleges. Some more extensively than taught by the allopathic and homeopathic, more extensively, because we do not use it as extensively, but there is no branch in an allopathic or homeopathic college that is not taught in an osteopathic college." He also testified—"Osteopathy is that system of the practice of medicine which recognizes that disease is very frequently due to bodily perversions, that the structure of the body becomes perverted through displacements of parts or interference with tissue in some manner, and in addition to that it also recognizes that disease is often due to bacterial infections, and injurious infections of various kinds, and to overcome these conditions, overcome the structural perversions when the structures of the body become distorted, correct this by suitable manipulations to overcome these perversions, and any other agency that we have found, scientifically proved to be helpful to overcome the disease, whatever the agency may be:" and that the teaching includes the use of drugs and medicines to be taken internally."

It is for you to do determine whether or not you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant practiced medicine, held himself out as

a physician, and prescribed for the use of sick persons medicines and drugs as is commonly done by physicians.

After discussion of the legal points in the case the jury retired and on returning to the court room returned a verdict of guilty.

**HERE'S A HOT ONE**

When dollars take precedence over science then here's exactly what happens.

And thereby hangs a tale.

Once upon a time there was A. T. Still, who originated an idea, believed in it, practiced it, taught it. He graduated some who also did the same.

Then along came legislation requiring subjects, hours, time which A. T. Still abhorred. But his "boys" told him he didn't know what he originated, believed, practiced or taught. **THEY knew better THAN HE.**

They incorporated things HE didn't believe in into their legislation courses in osteopathy; hence osteopathy became something else other than what A. T. Still thought it; it became medicine in spirit and practice.

In other words, osteopathy began to legally drift from what it should be to what the O. G. Clarks wanted it to be—what it is now, viz.: 95 per cent medicine and 5 per cent simon-pure osteopathy.

The result is some of the old simon-pure fellows have got on the Minnesota Board—with the result they now tell about.

Isn't it a note of warning being sounded to us? So long as The P.S.C. is here and I am at the helm, Chiropractic will not go wrong. I will not let the standard become lowered by any board or any person on it. They can go ahead and legislate any damn thing they please—if it isn't Chiropractic it will never come in here, never be taught here and never will be attached to us here. Every graduate can fail to pass every Chiropractic (?) board in the U. S., and we will go on teaching CHIROPRACTIC just the same. And when that time comes that WE can't teach CHIROPRACTIC, just then we will close shop and all the educated, flea-bitten, legislative-ridden fellows can go hang.

The following article is extracted verbatim from the July, 1919, issue of THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, printed by The American School of Osteopathy.

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FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

**President**

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102 Locust St.

**Vice-President**

Richard Wanless, D. O. . . . . N. Y., N. Y.  
347 Fifth Ave.

**Secretary-Treasurer**

Oliver C. Foreman, D. O. . . . . Chicago, Ill.  
27 E. Monroe St.

Address all correspondence to  
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**Editor**

Earl J. Drinkall, D. O. . . . . Chicago, Ill.  
1421 Morse Ave.

**Business Manager**

George W. Goode, D. O. . . . . Boston, Mass.  
687 Boylston St.

**Circulation Manager**

H. W. Shain, D. O. . . . . Chicago, Ill.  
1421 Morse Ave.

**CONTRIBUTING EDITORS**

George W. Reid, D. O. . . . . Worcester, Mass.  
Carl P. McConnell, D. O. . . . . Chicago, Ill.  
Francis A. Cave, D. O. . . . . Boston, Mass.  
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DECEMBER, 1919

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true—I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have—I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.

—Abraham Lincoln.

# Mixing

SHALL THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE BE CONTINUED?

The Judge KNEW What Osteopathy Was and Was Not.

The Dailey case again brought to your attention merely goes to prove that there is among our profession those who are persistently trying to show the world that only a CHAIR of OSTEOPATHY is needed in each of the drug-teaching colleges.

The testimony of Snyder, Flack and Balbernie all show that the only difference between the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy and the Jefferson Medical College is that a little bit of Osteopathy is being taught in the College of Osteopathy.

**Osteopathy in Jefferson Medical**

With the small portion of osteopathy as the only difference it would seem very rational that the teaching of this subject be transferred to the school which is backed by the funds of the State of Pennsylvania and other strong financial interests. There is no real reason why anyone should break their neck or strain their pocketbook to raise finances for a losing concern when the burden of the work can be easily transferred to an institution that has unlimited resources.

It would be a real incentive to secure a diploma from Jefferson Medical which would confer the much-coveted M. D. degree; then all one would have to do is to have their card read, \_\_\_\_\_, M. D., Osteopathic Physician. We received a booklet the other day advertising most everything but osteopathy, and on the back page was very prominently displayed, \_\_\_\_\_, M. D., Osteopathic Physician. Truly the ideal.

We take this occasion to present the pasteboard medal to those who win first place in blacking the eye of Osteopathy by seeking practice under the false use of the M. D. degree. The world has little or no use for a bastard. We published an article about the bastard osteopathic physician which would be apropos now, but we will not repeat it in this issue. Anyone has the right to be an M. D. if they want to since that is their privilege, but we do object to their teaching the people that they are Osteopathic Physicians, and display for the purpose of deceiving only the M. D. sign. Our associations gain nothing by having such individuals as members, and never will; therefore the best place for these people is in the ash pile.

**The Judge KNEW**

Read again the charge of the Judge in the Dailey case to the jury, and

judge for yourself as to whether he knows what Osteopathy should or should not be.

If he knew, do you not suppose that the majority of the people of this world know as he does—just what it should or should not be?

Do you suppose that any school, hospital, Research Institute can ever progress while it is trying to serve two masters? It never did take water long to seek its own level and a school or institution that is only on the level with the gutter snipe and not the oriole will naturally gravitate to its own level.

An institution is judged by the men who guide and govern it, and it is no bigger than those individuals make it. The testimony, sworn to, and given in a courtroom carries far-reaching weight, and the testimony given by Drs. Snyder, Flack, and Balbernie that materia medica is taught at the Philadelphia College, and that drug-giving is a part of Osteopathy, will through the years to come prove a dragging stone to progress.

**Central Control**

The testimony just given in this case merely goes to prove that all our schools should be owned, governed, and controlled in detail, by a central body, presumably the Department of Education of the A. O. A. This central body should state what shall and what shall not be taught in our schools. They shall state who and who shall not be teachers in our schools, and they shall require that the teachers of our schools attend a conference where their subject will be thoroughly reviewed, thus assuring a uniform teaching wherever the school might be.

This same Department of Education will be under the final dictation of the Board of Trustees and they in turn follow your dictation.

Shall schools which claim to be owned by the Profession teach anything other than that which Dr. Still himself would sanction. Dr. Still has stated in "Our Platform" just what the schools shall teach. Shall OUR PROFESSION be jeopardized and dragged into the mud by any school which does not have the true right to say it is owned by the Profession?

Our schools are one means of teaching the public what Osteopathy is, and we are more or less judged by the character of our schools. High or low, which shall it be: Gutter snipe or Oriole?

**Weighed and Found Wanting**

Weighed in the balance and found wanting would express the whole affair in a nut shell. We are indeed shocked to learn that testimony has been given in any court of this United States which would have people believe that internal drug administration is a part and parcel of our grand Science of Osteopathy.

**Criticising**

We have been criticised for criticising, but we know that if you give a calf enough rope he will hang himself, which was done in this identical case. But we object to being a party to the crime and hang too.

**Two ways out.**

Where a criticism is made a remedy should be offered, so we suggest the following:

First, the withdrawal of all members of the A. O. A. who want to give drugs, and believe they cannot get results without them, into an organization of their own which shall designate them as Eclectic Osteopathic Physicians. The A. O. A. was organized to promote Osteopathy and Osteopathy alone, and drugs are not a part of Osteopathy. Those who want to give drugs have a right under the Constitution of the United States which we recognize in the formation of an organization of their own.

Second, the centralizing of the schools and the absolute control of the teaching of the schools by the A. O. A., which will be merely one method of carrying out the objects of the association. We will then be assured that the student is not taught materia medica nor prescription writing.

Third, the national association should adopt a policy or a standard by which everything can be judged, and the only man fitted to write such a standard was Dr. A. T. Still. He wrote it years ago, and as Palmer the Kiro hangnail states, his "boys" told him he didn't know what he originated, believed, practiced or taught. THEY knew better THAN HE.

Did they?

The time for action is here and cannot be side-stepped, nor the buck passed to someone else, which has been the favorite pastime of officials and members of the A. O. A.

What will you do about it, doctor?

Gutter snipe or oriole?

**The Biggest, The Best  
Next June — — Chicago**

**COMMODORE  
LOUIS D. BEAUMONT VISITS  
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF  
OSTEOPATHY**

Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, president of the commission to establish the first aero derby around the world, was entertained by the Chicago Association of Commerce the day this commission was in Chicago. After lunch Commodore Beaumont stole away from the party to visit with his protegee, Jean B. Claverie and Dr. P. Keller Jones, whom he had met in Paris, to visit the Chicago College of Osteopathy and the hospital. The Commodore was urged by the association to accept many other invitations during the day, but preferred to inspect the school. He expressed himself greatly pleased and predicted a great future for the institution, and said he would buy some of the bonds the school is putting out. Mr. Beaumont is head of the May Stores Corporation, and is noted for his many philanthropic activities. The commission were his guests on the trip, aboard the private car "Philadelphia," and the party numbered fourteen. He sailed November 3rd on the S. S. "Siberia" to continue his trip around the world, which is to last until next April. Passports were necessary for thirty-two countries through which he will pass. The Commodore expressed himself as greatly pleased with the improvements Osteopathy had brought about in Jean Claverie, whom he had not seen since Jean left Paris in May.

**DR. JOSEPH SWART VISITS THE  
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF  
OSTEOPATHY**

Dr. Joseph Swart of the Kansas City College of Osteopathy stopped off in Chicago on his return from the New York State Convention, at Rochester, N. Y., and spent the day with the Chicago College of Osteopathy; he addressed the upper classes, and later demonstrated his strap technique. It is a great pleasure to have the visiting doctors give the student body the benefit of their experiences, and as Chicago is the stopping off place for many of the field men on their journeys, an invitation is extended to all who will to visit the school and speak to the students.

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**HURRY!**

Read the editorials in November "Truth."

Here is a constructive plan, a chance to make one of our colleges stronger and better, more Osteopathic.

It is your move!

Which way?

How much?

**NOVEMBER MEETING BOSTON  
OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY**

The November meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society was held at Trinity Court Cafe, Saturday, November 15th, at 8 P. M. Preceding the meeting was a dinner, at which there were twenty-four present.

The following program was given:

Not a Pest—But a Protest, Dr. George W. Reid, Worcester. The Diagnosis of Some Surgical Conditions of the Abdomen, Dr. R. W. Walton of Belmont, formerly of California. Diagnosis in Children's Diseases, Dr. Howard T. Crawford of Boston.

Osteopathic Technique Department, Dr. Alfred W. Rogers of Boston, Chairman, assisted by Dr. Anna G. Tinkham of Waltham.

Dr. George E. Smith of Boston, on Surgical Diagnosis, Dr. Waldo Horton of Boston, on Laboratory Diagnosis and Dr. Mary Emery of Boston, on The Osteopathic Hospital Fund, were also to have addressed the Society, but, owing to the fact that the hour was late, due to a long business meeting, it was unanimously voted to save their subjects for the next meeting.

In the business meeting it was voted that a legislative committee be appointed by the president to watch for legislation which would be unfavorable to Osteopathy in Massachusetts, and to guard against the same.

Frances Graves,  
Secretary.

**"NO OSTEOPATHY"**

**"Minnesota Strikes Deep. Candidates  
For Licenses Lack Fundamental  
Conception of Osteopathy."**

(From Osteopathic Truth, May, 1919)  
—Above from Fountain Head News,  
Nov. 8, 1919.

# Food and Diet As Related to Osteopathic Practice

Edited by Dr. E. H. Bean, 71 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio

## SERIES ON FEEDING

(No. 1)

Dr. E. H. Bean,  
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Doctor:

For some time I have been very much interested in your book FOOD FUNDAMENTALS. In May of 1917 I started to eat according to your rules and was at that time pregnant. Up to that time since I was eighteen years old I have suffered with stomach headaches. I am twenty-seven now. My headaches have entirely disappeared and for that reason, if no other, I am willing to follow the diet forever.

During pregnancy I felt very well, with no distress whatever and no heart burn. My baby girl was born October 25th, and it was my wish to feed her according to your suggestions, but I was not allowed to. The baby weighed eight pounds and two ounces, seemed in perfect condition in every way.

Shortly after birth her skin appeared dry and scaly. I was nursing her every three hours for twenty minutes. For a time she gained nicely, then just held

her own for awhile and her head broke out in a dry eczema. I was given an ointment and had the head cleared up quite well, but still gets scaly and her face breaks out in a slight rash. The skin on her arms, shoulders, stomach, back and legs is dry and rough. The ointment helps, but it does not clear up. At Christmas I started feeding the baby fifteen minutes every three hours, and her stools, which had been very green and loose and too many in number, began to clear up. She gained one ounce after cutting down the food. Then on New Years I was ordered to take her off the breast, partly due to my condition. I have been having backache, nervous, tired and losing weight.

The formula I am giving the baby now is: syphon off three-fourth of a quart of cow's milk, add a junket tablet, heat to one hundred degrees and then remove the curd, which is not used. What remains is heated to one hundred fifty-eight degrees, then cooled to seventy, add one tablespoon of sugar and the cream which was on the milk at first. It seems a good formula, as

the thick, tough curd is not given the baby. I feed her three ounces every three hours, seven feedings a day and night.

She has started to gain, but the eczema keeps up and I am at a loss what to do. She sleeps better, but the skin irritates her and I feel she is over-fed, but I don't know how to go about changing. She weighs just nine pounds now. For a time she lost weight, that was before I cut her down to fifteen minutes on the breast.

Please tell me what you would advise. I have wanted to write you before, but felt that since I was not feeding the baby according to your ideas, you could not tell what to do, but if there is any possible way to clear up this skin and get the child to gain, I want to know it.

Of course, I felt dreadful to have to stop nursing the baby. There is still milk in the breasts; so if you would advise trying the breasts again it is possible we could do that in case I heard from you soon.

During the week we had her on the breast fifteen minutes every three hours.

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She seemed starved all the time, but the stools were clearing up, though loose. Since I have had her on the cow's milk she has been constipated quite badly.

My weight before I was pregnant was from 105 to 108. Just before the baby was born I weighed 126, and now I am down to 105½.

I would have changed to your method of feeding the baby earlier, but was afraid to since she was not started that way from the first. It does not seem possible a baby would go all night without eating, but sounds like common sense, and I am willing to try it if I can now.

Let me know how much water it is wise to give a baby in a day and how much at one time. For about three weeks now she has had no water on her body—only olive oil.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible, and trusting you can help my baby, I am

Yours very truly,

January 11, 1918.

**Answer:** Yours is a difficult problem, but to my mind not unanswerable. If you have reasons to think you are in a badly run-down condition, or that your health is failing, do not return the baby to the breast. If, however, yours is just a little indisposition not of a serious nor persistent nature, and the breasts are still affording milk, milk them dry with fingers or pump, then let them fill up and give the baby a feed. If she seems to be injured or distressed by the milk, make no further attempts to feed her from the breasts. The change of food may cause slight indisposition, and if that is all that results, repeat the feeding from the breast. If you can see that the breast milk stands a fair test then return to that, provided you give sufficient nourishment. If you do not, we may be able to adjust that by attending to your diet. And in the case you do not supply enough, use some cows milk to supplement or complete each nursing. Dilute the cow's milk with water one-fourth. Should try to increase the quantity of breast milk, the eating of stewed beets may prove useful for your diet. Take them once or twice daily, stewed until tender and chewed or mashed fine. They are not the most easily digested food, so don't overeat on them.

If it is necessary to abandon the breasts use cow's milk as fresh as can be obtained. If it is possible to get it warm from the cow use it that way. If not, get morning's milk for the day. Dilute it one-fourth with water. If

the milk is clean I would make no attempt to further cleanse it by heating. Warm it just before feeding, of course. If it seems to be diluted or devoid of cream, then a little cream may be added, otherwise none.

Offer the child from six to twelve ounces of the milk at a feeding and feed it three times a day. If for any reason you cannot bring yourself to do this, then feed it four times a day, offering it from six to eight ounces at a feeding.

If you follow the three-meal plan, then between the morning and noon feeding give the baby a little Hawaiian pineapple juice put up without sugar, diluted half or more with water. Warm it and give it all it will take, at first limiting the amount to an ounce or two, until you see that bloating and colic do not result. If distress is the result, then abandon the fruit juice until later.

Crush fresh crisp lettuce and celery, obtaining the strained juice, and offer the baby a feeding of it in the interim between the noon and later feeding. Use it without salt or seasoning, but slightly warmed, and if there is any tendency to not take it, try it cool. This can often be given with the spoon if it is not easily nursed from the bottle.

If either the fruit or the vegetable juice does not agree, discontinue the one that does not agree and use the other once daily. The vegetable juice may be used sometimes after cooking it a little, but the fresh is even better.

Now, I am suggesting the juices especially because of the eczema, but if they do not agree and the milk alone does, use it alone.

Do not feed the baby at night. Give it all the warm water it will drink, and when it whines or cries, offer it water, if you pay any attention to it. Crying is its only exercise, except kicking and fighting with its hands, so allow it to cry and pull and kick a little daily without paying one bit of attention to it.

Your baby is sick. Its stomach and intestines do not feel well when empty, so you may expect it to cry some from sheer distress, but this must be permitted. To do anything is to make matters worse. Be sure to offer it warm water frequently and if it refuses to take it keep on offering it.

If four feedings of milk are given let one come later in the evening than you would when only three are given, say nine or ten o'clock.

If the child is asleep at feeding time do not waken it, but let it sleep. When it awakens offer it warm water, not its milk, at first. When the water has had

a little time in which to rinse the stomach, then give it its milk and time the remaining feedings of the day the best you can, permitting it to miss a meal any time in exchange for sleep.

You must not expect her to get along fine with cow's milk or any other than breast milk. But as time goes on its body will become adjusted to the diet.

The pineapple juice is usually obtained at high-class groceries. Orange juice may be used in its stead. If the baby remains constipated I would obtain a little of Squib's liquid Petrolatum at the drug store and give it with or without the milk, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful daily.

Yours very truly,



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**G. V. WEBSTER, D. O.**  
Carthage, N. Y.

### DR. STILL, A DEEP SPIRITUAL THINKER, AT REST WITH GOD

By Dr. Nora B. Pherigo-Baird

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1919.

The most memorable incident regarding the Old Doctor during my course in Shirksville was in regard to a spiritual experience.

Most of you doubtless remember the Y. W. C. A., and the Y. M. C. A., held joint meetings every alternate Sunday, in Memorial Hall. The beginning of my second year, I was told by those in charge of program, that they had failed to get a minister or any one for the joint meeting the following Sunday, they obtained my consent to speak to them. I chose for my subject "Faith." As I was about to begin my talk the Old Doctor came in and stayed until the services closed, then came to me and asked who I was. Frequently following this experience when he met me he would criticise the Christian religion just to tease me as was his way. One cold winter morning, a few months later, a group of us were standing inside the front entrance of the Infirmary, when one who saw him coming in, a spirit of mischief held the door so that he had to use more than his usual effort to open it. He appreciated the little fun, and then seeing me he told me that if he could not have entered through that door he could have come in by another door. Then he grew serious and said that it was going to be that way when death called him, if he was not wanted one place he could go to another. I looked at him as

kindly as I knew how and said: "Daddy," don't you think it would be better to prepare for the place you want to go than to take a chance? He frightened me by his look of indignation, and said that he didn't ask God to send him into this world and therefore it was God's place to take care of his future. He then walked away. I could not put my mind on the lectures that day because of my worry over offending the Old Doctor. After an almost sleepless night I came to the classes and almost the first one to pleasantly greet me was the Old Doctor.

He never again mentioned religion to me until class day when he took me aside to tell me something. He put his hand on my shoulder and looked into my face and said most earnestly. "I shall never forget you. Do you remember nearly two years ago when you spoke in Memorial Hall?" I told him I did and how I had appreciated his presence. Then he told that my talk had given him thoughts that had finally given him spiritual peace such as he had not had before.—That experience will always gladden me.

#### The Fifth Plank — Our Platform

Dr. A. T. Still

Fifth—We realize that many cases require surgical treatment and therefore advocate it as a last resort. We believe many surgical operations are unnecessarily performed and that many operations can be avoided by osteopathic treatment.

### OSTEOPATHY PROMINENT AT NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN CONVENTION IN CHICAGO RECENTLY

Dr. Jennie Scofield of Buffalo Speaks

Report of Osteopathic Woman's Club of Chicago Given by Dr. Fannie Carpenter

To have the privilege of appearing before this splendid group of representative women is a very great honor indeed, and to come to you as a representative of the Osteopathic Woman's Club of Chicago is added privilege, so I consider myself doubly honored in these few minutes this morning as I give you a brief report of the activities of our club.

The Osteopathic Woman's Club of Chicago was organized in the fall of 1914 as a means of strengthening the fraternal bond among the women of our profession in Chicago and vicinity, to the end that we might learn to work together, not only for the promotion of our beloved science of osteopathy, but for the common good. So we chose as our club motto the words, "For Humanity," to signify our will to be of service.

Membership in our club is of three classes, Active, Associate and Honorary. The active membership is composed of professional women engaged in the practice of Osteopathy. Absolute compliance with all state and ethical laws is a condition of membership. Associate members are friends of Osteopathy. A number of the wives of our men Osteopaths are on our Associate list. At the present time we have a membership of about fifty.

The Club affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and with the Illinois Federation in 1916, and with the National Federation of College Women during the past year, so you see we are making our bow as a new member of this organization at this meeting.

We hold our meetings on the first Thursday afternoon of each month, in a downtown hotel, and our programs are varied so as to be of interest to both the professional woman and the lay-woman.

Our philanthropies have been along the line of our profession mostly, the first year of our existence we took care of a number of poor mothers in the Obstetric Clinic connected with the Chicago College of Osteopathy. For the past two years our work has been for our new hospital, the Chicago Osteopathic Hospital, on Ellis Ave. and 53rd

## Osteopathic Educator

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St. When the new hospital was established our Club furnished and equipped the Children's Ward, which is to be further equipped and maintained by us as the necessity may arise. We were greatly indebted in this enterprise to Private Harold R. Peat, who, together with his friend Private Rosseter, of the Canadian Army, gave us a wonderful joint war lecture in May of 1918, at the Blackstone Theatre for the benefit of our Children's Ward Fund. Just a day or two before the lecture, a baby daughter was born to Private and Mrs. Peat, and as an expression of our appreciation of their interest in our work we named the Children's Ward after the new baby, so it is known as the Louise Watson Foreman Peat Ward. A part of our Children's Ward fund not needed for immediate use is invested in war savings stamps.

As a club we have also assisted the Woman's Board of the Chicago Osteopathic Hospital in a tag day, and in a recital, given for the benefit of the hospital by Madam Galli Curci last June.

A new enterprise which we have initiated as part of our club work this year is the establishment of a Scholarship Loan Fund, for the use of women who wish to study Osteopathy, but who are financially unable to do so. The impetus for the establishment of this loan fund was furnished by one of our members who knew of a very worthy young woman who desired to take up the work at the Chicago College of Osteopathy, but who had not sufficient means to carry her through. This young woman, I may say, has been offered the first use of this loan fund. We hope and aim to make this fund a blessing to many young women.

One more item might perhaps be of interest. We have, as one of our standing committees, what we call a Lecture Bureau Committee, whose duty it is to look out for opportunities for our doctors to be of service in speaking before Mother's Clubs, Settlement house groups, or wherever there is the need for talks along the line of Public Health, Care of Babies, Social Hygiene or other health subjects. A group of our women volunteered for such service, and the committee may call upon them to supply engagements of this nature. And so, though we are a small Club, composed of very busy women, it is our ideal to be of real service "For Humanity."

Singleness of thought and Oneness of Purpose."

Osteopathy  
Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

**GROWING TRIBUTE TO DR. STILL**

**Gifts to the Pacific Branch of the A. T. Still Research Institute**

Gifts.

The following sums of money have been placed in my hands, to be used at my discretion in research work:—

Mrs. Margery Fulton Freeman	
Pasadena .....	\$ 50.00
Dr. Olive Clarke Los Angeles...	25.00
Miss Margaret Frahm.....	6.50
Osteopathic Woman's Club, Los Angeles .....	100.00

This money will be added to a sum which we are accumulating, for larger animal houses, a microtome, and an incubator.

The animals are being used for a study of vertebral lesions, and their effects upon the various tissues and functions.

The freezing microtome will enable quicker and more exhaustive studies of the tissues of lesioned animals and also of certain human tissues, from autopsies and surgical operations.

The incubator will enable us to carry on the study of the blood more efficiently, and to perform some studies into the variations in immunity due to bony lesions.

The gifts mentioned above are acknowledged with gratitude, for they very greatly facilitate carrying this work.

Louisa Burns.

**6th Plank  
Our Platform**

**Dr. A. T. Still**

Sixth—The osteopath does not depend on electricity, X-radiance, hydrotherapy, or other adjuncts, but relies on osteopathic measures in the treatment of disease.

**FIVE HUNDRED OSTEOPATHS  
NEEDED IN NORTH CAROLINA  
TO GIVE ONE D. O. TO EACH  
FIVE THOUSAND POPULATION**

Any Osteopath desiring to change location or beginning practice will do well to investigate. Reciprocity with other states having equal requirements may be granted at the January meeting of the Board.

Our Board is composed of Osteopaths, and we have a very good law that gives us the right to do everything except major surgery.

The following towns range from four to fifteen thousand people, and will easily support one or more Osteopaths:

**"GETTING AHEAD"**

is the fascinating story of a man who accumulated \$10,000 in ten years, by systematic investing in high-grade stocks and bonds. Amount invested \$25 monthly. "Getting Ahead" contains nothing for the man who wants to get rich in a hurry, but will be helpful to all who wish to save from \$5 to \$100 monthly and invest by a safe method. We sell all high-grade stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and other reliable exchanges—convenient monthly payments. "Getting Ahead" explains plan free.

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| Maxton      | Mount Airy  |
| Hamlet      | Morganton   |
| Statesville | Monroe      |
| Waynesville | Reidsville  |
| Tarboro     | Sanford     |
| Washington  |             |

In addition to this list there are other towns that I do not think of at the present. Several of our larger cities have only one or two Osteopaths, and could well support many more.

North Carolina is one of the richest of the Southern States. It has good climate and both mountain and ocean resorts.

Osteopathy is well and favorably known in Dunn, Washington, Statesville, Henderson, Lumberton and Mount Airy, as each of these towns have had Osteopaths for a short time.

Osteopathic surgeons with the M. D. degree and capable of securing a medical license would do well in hospital work in some of our larger cities by forming a combination with the local Osteopaths and opening a hospital.

Dr. W. E. Crutehfield, of Greensboro, or myself, would be glad to lend any assistance possible in securing a favorable location.

M. J. CARSON, D. O.,  
Wilmington, N. C.

**FRATERNITY MEN, ATTENTION!**

Members of Phi Sigma Beta, Phi Omicron Gamma and Phi Sigma Gamma Fraternities are urgently requested to send their names, addresses, location, chapter and year of graduation to the National Secretary for publication in the new National Directory of Phi Sigma Gamma Fraternity. Mail information to Nathaniel W. Boyd, D. O. 138 East Washington Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia.

### DR. STILL A BENEFACTOR AS WELL AS A DISCOVERER

A. G. Hildreth, D. O., Macon, Mo.

During the last illness of my father Dr. Still an old and valued friend of the family, treated him. He had visited in our home for a great many years and during father's illness was the only man who was able to relieve him.

Only those who are acquainted with the mud in North Missouri in the springtime can appreciate the service rendered. He came to us the last of April at a time when the mud in this country was as deep as it could possibly get, and he walked all the way from Kirksville, which was four and a half miles. He came down the railroad and had a mile and a quarter to walk through the mud. He walked upon the porch of our home just at dusk and as he came in said, "I felt that you people needed me, hence I came."

This is only one of the many incidents that those who knew him well could not help but know of. It was generally understood that those who were in trouble could always find a sympathetic listener in Dr. Still, and I have known personally of instances where he not only failed to charge a cent for a services but helped pay the board and often the railroad fare of some poor unfortunate patient who came to him for relief for bodily suffering. He was always liberal always generous to a fault, and money or influence did not count with him; it was what he could do in the way of service that made him the happiest.

A. G. Hildreth, D. O.

### Osteopathic Woman's Club of Chicago Gives Dinner and Dance As a Benefit to Scholarship Loan Fund.

The Osteopathic Woman's Club of Chicago have started a worthy project which is the creation of a fund to be known as the Scholarship Loan Fund. Money from this fund is to be loaned to young women to pay their expenses through an Osteopathic college.

The Ways and Means committee, of which Dr. Lecta Fay Kinney is chairman, conducted a Dinner and Dance at the Edgewater Beach Hotel last Thursday evening, December 11th, as a benefit to this fund. More than a hundred dollars was realized from the benefit.

It would be a very good plan if all osteopathic organizations could maintain such a fund, for it would not only help in the securing of new students who otherwise could not avail themselves of the education, but it would relieve some of the financial burden from the schools.

**\$2**



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### TEACHERS OPPOSE VACCINATION ORDER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

Toronto, Ontario—At a protest meeting in the City Hall against vaccination, W. F. Darroch, a city school teacher, declared before a large crowd that there were more cases of disability in the schools since the vaccination of the school children was begun than there had been at any time since the alleged epidemic was prevalent last year.—December 2nd.

### The Seventh Plank Our Platform

Dr. A. T. Still

Seventh—We have a friendly feeling for other non-drug natural methods of healing, but we do not incorporate any other methods into our system. We are opposed to drugs; in that respect at least, all natural, unharmed methods occupy the same ground. The fundamental principles of osteopathy are different from those of any other system and the cause of disease is considered from one standpoint, viz.: Disease is the results of anatomical abnormalities followed by physiological discord. To cure disease the abnormal parts must be adjusted to the normal; therefore other methods that are entirely different in principle have no place in the osteopathic system.

### ALTERATIONS BEING MADE AT CHICAGO OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

An entire new floor is being opened up at the Chicago Osteopathic Hospital. This will include two surgical operating rooms with a sterilizing room between, arranged in the most modern manner possible with no expense saved to make it the best.

They will be favorably compared to any in the city.

Eleven additional private rooms will be used for surgical cases. Owing to the increasing number of patients at the Hospital, these have been needed for a long time.

The Chicago College of Osteopathy, connected with the Hospital, is having some remodeling done too in order to accommodate the extra large classes expected in the fall as well as the students already here.

# A Mid-Year Class for Freshmen

will begin

**January 5, 1920**  
and continue through the  
Summer Quarter

This Mid-Year Class should interest those who have completed a four-years' standard High-School course, and were not prepared to enter College at the beginning of the Fall Quarter. Write for special circular.

*Send Us the Names  
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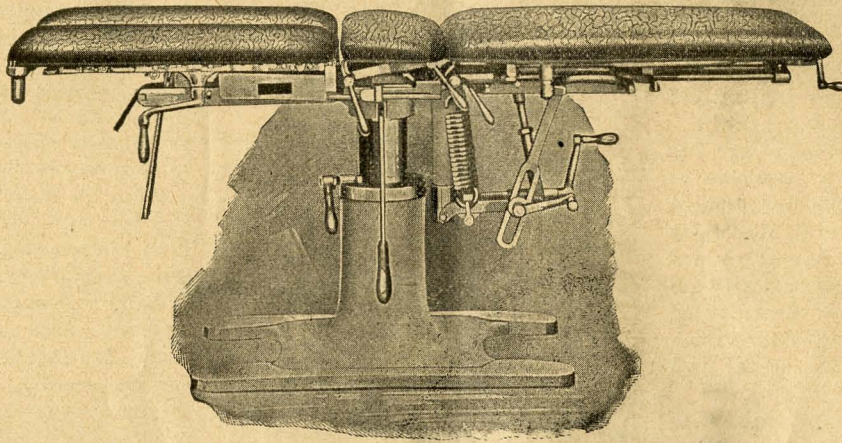
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A Doctor, with broken down arches, paid \$1400.00 for an automobile and cut out walking. Figuring thusly, each arch had valuation of \$700.00 placed on it.

The same Doctor, broken down from overwork, hesitated to place \$350.00 in a McManis table. His spine was out of shape and needed a rest. A McManis table rests the Doctor's spine!

QUESTION! If one arch is worth \$700.00 what is a healthy spine worth? We hesitate to answer.

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**MISTAKES IN DIAGNOSING**

By Joseph Swart, D. O.

Instructor in Physical Diagnosis,  
Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery

It may surprise many of my fellow practitioners to hear me say that learned M. D.s sometimes make mistakes in diagnosing. To illustrate, I will briefly cite a few cases, viz.:

A girl about sixteen years of age was diagnosed by her family physician as having appendicitis. She was brought to a hospital in Kansas City, Mo., where a staff of experts made laboratory and physical tests, then advised an operation for appendicitis. On the following day she was brought to me for examination. Her only trouble, as far as I could learn by examination, was a lesioned right innominate with pains produced thereby. I corrected the lesion and advised the girl's parents to take her home, as no further treatment was necessary. Nearly four months have passed since that treatment and the patient is still perfectly healthy.

Another girl about sixteen years of age had been diagnosed as having appendicitis. She was brought to a hospital in Kansas City, Mo., where a lot of worthless diagnosing was done for her. The final conclusion was that she must be operated on for appendicitis. She, also, was brought to me for examination, in hopes that she might not have to go on the operating table. In her case I found a twelfth rib lesion, but no signs of appendicitis. I corrected this lesion and the patient is enjoying perfect health.

A young man about twenty-two years of age came from the country. His physician insisted on taking him to a hospital to remove his appendix. The patient said he was not going to die in pieces. On examination I found stomach trouble. After six or eight treatments he went home well. One of his friends came last week for treatments and reported that Johnnie was perfectly healthy and working hard every day.

A boy about ten years old was brought to me. After examining him, I diagnosed his case as acute indigestion. I was then informed that less than two hours previous his case had been diagnosed by an M. D. as appendicitis. I gave one treatment and advised a complete fast that day and a very light diet the next day. Instructions were followed and the patient came out O. K. without further treatments.

A young man from an Eastern state held an office position at a railroad station in this city. He had some pain in

his right side and his condition was diagnosed by an M. D. as appendicitis. He went to another M.D. and his diagnosis was the same. On the following day he came to me. I found an innominate lesion. I corrected the lesion and the patient went to work. Several months later I heard that he had experienced no further pain or suffering in the right side.

A middle aged lady came to me after she had been told by an M. D. that she had appendicitis. On examination, I found colitis. A few treatments relieved the trouble.

Oh! no, appendicitis is not the only hobby that the medical profession is riding to death. They usually diagnose intercostal neuralgia as pleurisy. I have seen scores of such cases. I have cured many of them by adjusting lesioned ribs. A case of pleurisy cannot be cured by one treatment, so I feel confident that the M.D.s make mistakes in diagnosing that class of cases.

**The Last Planks  
Our Platform****Dr. A. T. Still  
Read and Ponder**

Eighth—Osteopathy is an independent system and can be applied to all conditions of disease, including purely surgical cases, and in these cases surgery is but a branch of osteopathy.

Ninth — We believe that our therapeutic house is just large enough for osteopathy and that when other methods are brought in just that much of osteopathy must move out.

A lady about twenty-five years of age came to me complaining of pain in a line of cicatricial tissue, in the median line just above the symphysis pubis, where a laparotomy had been performed a few years previous. A prominent surgeon advised an operation, as, he said, there was an abscess causing the pain. I corrected her left innominate lesion and when the patient returned the following day the soreness had all left the scar tissue. The surgeon must have been mistaken.

Four years ago a lady about twenty-three years of age was brought to me for treatment. I found her mind somewhat unbalanced and her right arm and leg partially paralyzed. The leg was so weak she was unable to stand alone. About a dozen M. D.s examined her and concluded that she would soon be hopelessly insane. I examined her and found a lesion of the first and second cervical vertebrae, causing an irritation

to the spinal cord. I treated these lesions three weeks, then sent the patient home well. She has enjoyed good health ever since.

We osteopaths sometimes make mistakes in diagnosing and often injure our reputation by doing so. These mistakes can be materially reduced if we trace the symptoms back to their cause. Usually an M. D. is unable to do this as he finds most chronic diseases due to an unknown cause.

When we make mistakes in diagnosing we may derive some consolation from the knowledge that other doctors make similar mistakes; yet, if we wish to build a good professional reputation we must reduce our mistakes to a minimum. We should be very thorough in our examinations and positive in our conclusions before announcing them. A careless diagnosis is worthless and often very detrimental and expensive to the patient. To illustrate, a woman about fifty years of age had a very small rupture through the abdominal parietes over the stomach and near the left costal cartilages. It had been diagnosed by four M. D.s as an aneurism; and the patient was advised to not lift anything, to be careful about stooping and of raising the arms above her head, etc. The patient sat around for four long years, afraid to do almost any kind of housework, and worried about her supposed aneurism and its dangers. She came to me for treatment and cautioned me not to touch that spot as it was liable to rupture and she would bleed to death in a hurry. But I did touch the spot, I examined it and learned its true nature. I made the patient punch with her fingers and proved to her that the trouble was nothing but a small rupture of the abdominal walls and that it was entirely harmless. If those four M. D.s had a grudge on this woman they certainly punished her, for she was in mental fear four years; and, the fear might have followed her to the grave if she had not learned the proper diagnosis. Cases like this illustrate the importance of a correct diagnosis and the wrong that can be done a patient by an erroneous diagnosis and unwarranted advice. M. D.s can make such mistakes and not suffer loss in reputation to any great extent, for the public was brought up on the bottle. They have discarded the ox cart and many other things for newer and better ones but most of them still cling to the bottle. On the other hand, an osteopath is always on trial. Patients often come and say I decided to try osteopathy, to give your system a trial.

Kansas City, Kan.