

# **Osteopathic Truth**

**July 1918**

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*[1991.1334.119]*



# 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 II

JULY, 1918

Number 12

## Osteopathy—A Law

BY PRESTON R. HUBBELL, D. O., DETROIT, MICH.

The time is at hand when we as a profession need to cease sputtering about who's who in Osteopathy. We need to sober up and take an inventory of what we have, throw considerable junk into the rubbish pile, relabel our stock and put on the outside wrapper, the truth.

Some of our organization ought to be fired and all of us need to get together on some definite policy of action, and really work.

I have no time to discuss why this is necessary or why I make such radical statements. The man who cannot see that the trend of the times needs some vigorous and radical action at once, will be wandering around with his head off if he waits very long to think it over.

The truth is, we must hang together on some definite well defined policy, or we will hang separately. The scaffold is being built already and, indeed, the noose has been slipped over the necks of some of our number already.

What are we doing? The public wants help, not words or explanations. Nine-tenths of the public know scarcely anything about Osteopathy. People judge things by results obtained, and the success of an article is dependent largely upon the honesty and reliability of its salesmen. The public is forming its opinion now of whether Osteopathy has anything more than what the other schools of therapy have, and it is dependent to a more or less extent upon what the salesmen of Osteopathy contend their article is worth, and whether it is an improvement over what the public has for its given purpose.

As I have said above, the vast majority of the public knows very little, if anything, about Osteopathy. A minority do know something about it and have seen results. The majority will listen to the minority and a "little leaven will leaven the whole lump." However, at the present time we have

so many grades of Osteopathy and so many different kinds of labels on these various packages that the public and everyone is very much confused and, because of this, recognition of our article is very much hampered and due for a very serious setback unless we as salesmen can agree to use fewer grades and have only one trademark. When I speak of several labels we need but look into our periodicals and see the variety of opinion as to what Osteopathy is good for. Some say that it is a complete system and they wield the big stick upon those who teach or look into any other source. Our National Legislative Committee have gone before our Federal Government and asked that we be given an opportunity to render service to our country under the supervision of the Medical Corps, thereby making it evident that we only believe ourselves to be an auxiliary part of medicine. Others say Osteopathy is an art or a science.

Is Osteopathy a misunderstanding? Is it a sect, a religion, a creed, a system of manipulation used to tickle people?

Osteopathy is something definite or else it is nothing. If it is not something tangible that can be defined and set apart from everything else in medicine, it has no right to exist, and is on a par with the other schools and there is no need of a new school to exploit some new mystery and the public is justified in eliminating such camouflage. The public is already tolling the death knell of denominations in religion. Cooperation, not competition, must prevail, for all life is in danger.

Has Osteopathy any definite claim to existence, and in what way has it individually distinguished itself?

The founder of Osteopathy has stated very definitely that it is based on two things, anatomy and physiology. Its application is founded on the principle that all the parts of the anatomy should be in harmonious order to expect normal function. To illustrate, if a man opens

his mouth and puts his foot in it, it is reasonably understood that he can neither walk nor talk well. No reasoning is required to make it obvious why these parts cannot function. Why? Simply because it is a known LAW that throughout all Nature everything must be in harmonious position or it soon becomes useless. In fact, we know the definition of dirt to be matter out of place. And so Dr. Still very logically concluded that if such a principle was true in Nature, it would necessarily be true also in the treatment of the human body and he therefore attempted to make the body free from "dirt" by putting the different parts of the anatomy in their proper place, and results naturally followed. Osteopathy, therefore, is but a LAW which has long been recognized in other arts and sciences, but has never been uniformly applied in the treatment of the human body until Dr. Still announced it and applied it. The application of this principle is of course as fundamental to the treatment of disease as the LAW of Harmony is to Music or the LAW of Gravitation to Mechanics. Discord in Music is analagous to disease in Life.

The LAW of Harmony prevails throughout all Nature and whenever it is disturbed trouble always follows. The LAW of Order, in the treatment of disease, is no exception to the rule, and Dr. Still saw fit to call this Law of putting things in Order in the human body, Osteopathy. It becomes very evident that every physician who really is interested in healing people should be thoroughly familiar with this LAW. It is of course immediately apparent that he who would apply this LAW must know the normal anatomy and physiology and that THE AMOUNT OF HEALING WHICH CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THIS LAW IS SOLELY DEPENDENT UPON THE KNOWLEDGE, INTERPRETATION, AND APPLICATION OF THE PHYSICIAN. It is not necessary for us to know more

of Osteopathy, but rather to know more anatomy and physiology and then apply the LAW of Osteopathy.

We should congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we have not a hypothesis, a theory, a religion, a creed, a doctrine, or a system of treatment, but rather a principle, a LAW as permanent as the ages, as universal as the Golden Rule. We have this LAW to offer to the public, and if we as a profession can agree that this and this only is what we have and what we have to offer, the public in a comparatively short time would not only recognize us but would compel every physician to have a knowledge of this LAW. Incidentally, we need but to look over the decision handed down by Chief Justice Hodgins in Ontario to see why this is true.

The public at present is confused with us because we are confused ourselves. If we as a profession would establish a policy upon the basis that Osteopathy is one fundamental LAW of Healing, most all of our difficulties would be immediately overcome; at least, we would have a compass to guide our affairs. At present everyone knows that we are floundering and our present success is solely dependent upon whether we have enough big men in our ranks who are able to see that we have the goods, that we have one policy, and that we tell the truth about our goods.

#### DUTY OR POLICY—WHICH?

GEORGE REID, D. O., WORCESTER, MASS.

Brother Osteopath, have you ever been accused of being a murderer? If you have had any patients die while under your care, it is quite likely that you have had such an accusation brought against you. Yet, it may be possible that you have not been apprised of the accusation.

According to a report that reached my ears yesterday, I am guilty of murder. But I am frank to say I was not aware of the fact, nor am I convinced or willing to admit the possibility of my guilt. However, I cannot refrain from meditating upon the seriousness of the charge. It has provoked a train of thought which I desire to transcribe for the consideration of all who may be interested.

The facts leading to the accusation are as follows: I was called to examine a very severe case of heart trouble in a woman about sixty years of age. I recognized the case as a serious one, one that might result in sudden death at almost any moment. Yet, there were some features about the case that led me to believe that it was possible, and

quite probable, that the woman might be greatly benefited and put into condition where she might enjoy several months and perhaps years of comparatively good health and comfort. The family knew something of my work and desired to take advantage of any possible help, asking me to do the best I could.

I have always been actuated by a sense of professional duty to those who wish to avail themselves of my skill. I have always felt that we have no right to withhold our services providing it is desired and we feel that there is a possible chance of doing good. I took charge of this case of heart trouble with these thoughts in mind. The family realized full well the seriousness of the situation. They knew that I was working against great odds, and that our hopes might not be realized, that death might intervene and the matter thus brought to a tragic end.

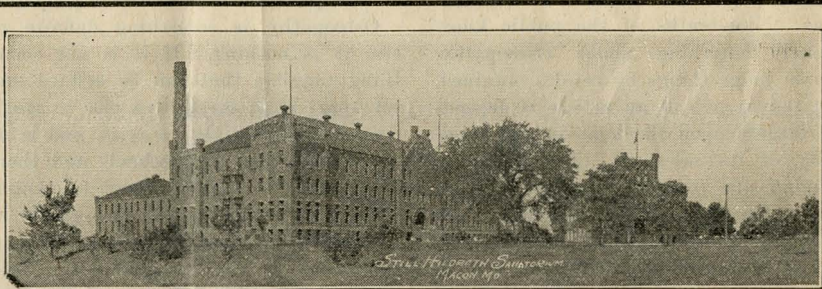
To make a long story short, this is exactly what happened. Death came suddenly one night before any physician could be summoned. The next morning I was informed over the telephone what had happened when I took the opportunity to express my sympathy and regret over the outcome. This was last winter, and I had heard nothing more regarding the affair until yesterday, when one of my patients informed me that she had heard I murdered one woman. Upon inquiring, I found that this was the case referred to.

Now, I do not know who brought the accusation and I care less. I hardly believe it was any member of the family, but, more likely, some wise and sympathetic friend or neighbor who is down

on Osteopathy because she is not up on it. Of course, if this woman had been having orthodox medical treatment at the time of her death, the report would have gone out that all had been done that could be done to save her and that she died in spite of treatment and not because of it. Moreover, if, after examination, I had refused to take the case, Osteopathy would have been saved from reproach and I would not have been accused of committing murder.

There are several questions growing out of this incident. Personally, I feel that the question of guilt can be dismissed without further consideration. The question that I am concerned about, particularly, is what should our attitude be in regard to doubtful cases similar to this one? Should we be actuated by a sense of duty or should we be guided by policy? Or should our procedure be actuated by a wise and tactful co-mingling of the two?

In considering these questions, there are three factors we should bear in mind: First, the good of the patient; second, our own personal reputation and standing; third, the good name of Osteopathy. I know an Osteopath who is very successful, who has a very heavy practice and a reputation he may well be proud of. He makes it a rule to have nothing to do with doubtful cases. If he thinks the odds are against him in any particular case, he refuses to have anything to do with it. He claims that this is the wisest procedure, that it is better not only for him personally, but that it is better for Osteopathy. These two factors, that is, his own personal reputation and standing,



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Superintendent

and the good name of Osteopathy, seem to be uppermost in his mind.

I know another Osteopath, who, likewise, has a heavy practice and a reputation to be proud of, and, who, no doubt, is equally as jealous of his good name and Osteopathy as the former. But he makes it a rule never to turn down a case when he feels that there are any possibilities of his being able to do the patient any particular good. He feels that it is his duty to minister to any and all cases that seek his services, if, in his best judgment, they are not absolutely hopeless. He feels that the first consideration should concern the patient's good, second, the good of Osteopathy, and, third, his personal reputation.

Which of these two physicians should be emulated? Some one has said that we should err on the side of safety. Applying this to the matter in question, should we consider safety in relation to ourselves or those seeking our aid? In other words, should we give ourselves the benefit of the doubt and refuse to take the case, or should we give the patient the benefit of the doubt, and do the best we can under the circumstances?

Personally, I am inclined to look at the matter from the standpoint of duty. I feel that if we have any possible relief or benefit to offer to doubtful cases, especially if they be sincere in their endeavors to obtain health, it is our duty to accept and do the best we can for such cases, at the same time, of course, explaining the situation so that there can be no misunderstanding about our position in the matter. This course is sure to result in experiences similar to the one I have related. Yet, we have the satisfaction of feeling that we have been perfectly sincere in our ministrations, and then, in the vast majority of cases (even doubtful ones included), I believe we will find the results we achieve will be more than satisfactory, and, aside from the benefits reaped by the patients, our own personal reputation will be enhanced and the cause of Osteopathy will be furthered. I am inclined to believe, furthermore, that the good results of this procedure would *more than counterbalance* the bad results following any failure in such cases. In this event, we can well afford to bear with long suffering and patience the anathemas and false accusations of our critics.

In the earlier days of our existence as a profession I can see where this program might have been objectionable and I can see where it might be objectionable even now in States or places where we have no legal recognition or

standing. Our position now in most States, however, is such that we do not need to shrink from responsibility or from shouldering any of the burdens incident to a general practice, as we are regarded by those who know us best as thoroughly competent physicians and there is no reason why we should not accept our full share of responsibilities as such. No physician, no matter to what school of practice he adheres is immune from criticism or from being misunderstood and I think it is a mistake for us to take criticism too much to heart, especially if we are actuated by the humanitarian spirit. The point next in importance to professional fitness that concerns us individually as well as professionally, it seems to me, is that of educational publicity or propaganda. I doubt if five per cent of any Osteopathic physician's patients have a comprehensive conception of what Osteopathy really is. Whatever our duty may be regarding doubtful cases,

there certainly is no question concerning the duty of disseminating a better and more accurate conception of Osteopathy by wise and generous use of educational literature. A better understanding of our science on the part of the laity will mean more sympathy and less criticism of our service.

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April 23, 1918.

Dr. O. C. Foreman,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
Dear Doctor Foreman—  
Replying to your letter of the 22nd re Osteopathic Truth, will say that 25 copies will give one to each student.  
In giving them out, I am going to have the pleasure of urging them to subscribe, FOR OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH IS OSTEOPATHIC, THEREFORE RIGHT.  
And, by the way, I am one who has always intended to subscribe but haven't. I suppose because I always seemed to get a copy anyhow, was the reason. Herewith is check for \$2.00, my little bit toward the work OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH is doing.  
Fraternally yours,  
DR. A. A. KAISER.

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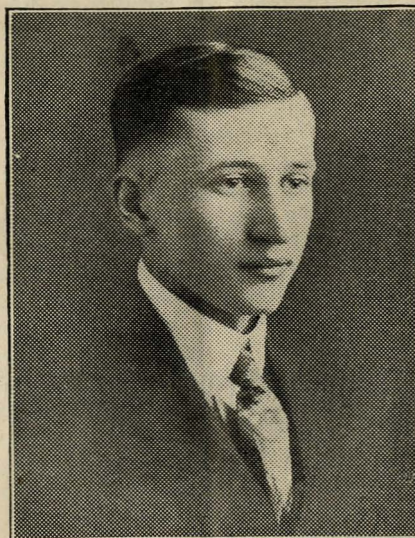
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## Illinois High School Seniors Win Osteopathic Contest Prizes



Joseph Luhan of Chicago  
Winner of First Prize



Miss Nellie Fitch of Prairie City  
Winner of Second Prize

### ILLINOIS ESSAY CONTEST CLOSED

State-Wide Publicity Secured for  
Osteopathy Culminates at Annual  
Convention

The State-Wide Essay Contest on Osteopathy which has been conducted by the Illinois Osteopathic Association was brought to a successful close on Thursday, June 6th, in Rockford, at the joint annual convention of the Wisconsin and Illinois associations.

The first prize, a choice between a full college scholarship in the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy and the Chicago College of Osteopathy with a trip to Rockford, was won by Master Joseph Luhan of 3744 W. 26th St., Chicago. Master Luhan is a senior in the Carter Harrison Technical High School, and he chose the scholarship of the Chicago College of Osteopathy.

The second prize was won by Miss Nellie Fitch of Prairie City, Ill., and she was awarded the scholarship in the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, and the trip to Rockford.

#### Culmination

This greatest of educational attempts was brought to a close with a public meeting at which Mr. C. R. Reed, superintendent of schools, was the principal speaker.

Dr. C. E. Medaris, president of the Illinois Osteopathic Association, presided at this meeting. He introduced Dr. Earl J. Drinkall, chairman of the Publicity Committee, who had charge

of the contest. Dr. Drinkall told of the work among the 23,000 senior students of the 466 high schools throughout the state of Illinois, and of the strict grading by teachers of senior English. Seventy-five per cent of the grading was for the Mechanics of the essay and the remaining twenty-five per cent was for the Thought. The essays bespoke the type of English taught in the high schools and the character of the teachers.

Dr. Drinkall then introduced Master Joseph Luhan, the first prize winner, who two weeks prior to the close of the contest, knew nothing of Osteopathy, but from his investigation he wrote the prize winning essay on "Osteopathy: A General Discussion," which he read.

Following the reading of the essay and a musical number, Dr. Drinkall introduced Miss Nellie Fitch who read her essay on, "The Science of Osteopathy."

After another musical number Superintendent Reed was introduced as the foremost educator of Rockford who spoke of the fight by the Osteopathic profession against bigotry and ignorance as similar to that of the modern educator. He said, "Osteopathy is trying to make a real science out of a science that is founded upon tradition, which the medical science is, and that the educators are trying to make a real science of education which also is founded upon tradition."

"Another bond of kinship is in the conservation of human resources so needful at this time of great destruc-

tion. The effect of the war upon children is manifested in lawlessness and failure to attend school."

"Education is the antidote for the poison in both cases."

Mr. Reed declared that a college education to be of inestimable value at this time, and congratulated the two young people upon their having the opportunity to gain such an education, and he congratulated the association upon making it possible for the two young people to get such an education. Mr. Reed then awarded the scholarships.

#### Scholarships Donated

The Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy and the Chicago College of Osteopathy donated the full four year college scholarships which were given by the association as prizes.

It is stated by the schools that since the Essay Contest has been going the inquiries have increased sixty per cent over those of the previous years.

#### Personal Touch

"A. T. Still as a Therapist," with a personal letter, were sent to every student in the state outside of Chicago, some eight thousand. All of these young people were thereby brought in touch with Osteopathy in a way that they will not forget, and years later may be patients of their nearest doctor.

#### Unique Exhibit

The Publicity Committee prepared a unique exhibit in the way of a map of Illinois with a red headed tack stuck in every town where there was a high school and a small American flag stuck into Chicago and Prairie City, the home of the winners. Along the side of the map was a picture of each winner and a blank copy of the beautiful certificate, the originals of which were signed by the president and secretary of the schools and the state association. At the top was the caption, "This is the Way the Essay Contest Covered Illinois," and at the bottom, "Did we get yours? Look! Chicago and Des Moines Gave—What will you give in return? A STUDENT?"

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**WANTED: MORE VIRULENCE**  
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June 1st

I just received the Directory of American Osteopathic Association and finished the compilation of my statistics of the Idaho Osteopaths.

I find fifty-nine D. O.'s listed in our state, twenty-five of which are credited with taking no magazine whatsoever. The A. O. A. has twenty-three, Journal of Osteopathy seventeen, the Osteopathic Physician twelve, the OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH seven, the Osteopath six, and Western Osteopath four subscribers. The report of all of these journals came in January, except the A. O. A. Journal, which report I got from the new Directory which is just issued.

If each Osteopath in the state took all of the journals mentioned we should have three hundred and seventy-two subscribers, instead of that we have a total of eighteen and five-tenths (18.5%) per cent perfect, Dr. Frances Stewart of Coeur D'Alene and myself being the only ones credited with taking all of these journals.

One of the oldest practitioners in the state and said to have one of the largest practices is credited with taking not one single Osteopathic publication, neither has he paid any dues to the I. O. A. for a number of years.

Our state is almost as large as all out of doors and is nearly as large as Texas, and with the way we are scattered and taking so few journals, we slide around in our own little sphere, not making enough noise to be noticed by any other Osteopath in the state. You Editors will do the people of Idaho a favor by waking these D. O.s up enough so that they will try to be physicians. I assure you that it is my opinion that if every one of us in Idaho had all the journals we would produce a better brand of physicians.

#### A STORY WITH A MORAL

BY OLD DOC PESSIMIST

It is quite some time since I took my pen in hand and wrote a piece for an Osteopath paper, but there is good reason for my keeping still. It just does seem as if every dern thing that could happen has happened to me during that time. As you know I have been at my town for nigh onto twenty years and by this time it seems as if the people must have found me out and some of 'em have by the way they act. It's this way. In them early days when we was new the people was just bound to come anyhow and I done most of 'em a lot of good, so I was mighty busy and I sez, this is two easy and becuz

of it I am afraid I done took some liberty with my folks by running around a lot with that derned gocart which I thought would advertise me good and it did for they got very much het up to come in from the country or to get ready after much trouble and then find me out joying. I heard of it and then, after the peasky thing tried to climb a telegraph pole with me, I up and sells

(Continued on page 198)

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## OUR FAITH

DR. EDGAR D. HEIST, KITCHENER, ONT.

Osteopathy has been on trial ever since the late revered founder, Dr. A. T. Still, first enunciated his principles in the far gone year of 1874. These principles have been tested over and over again by thousands of Osteopathic physicians since the first school graduated its first class in 1892. Many more thousands of practitioners of opposing schools and systems have vainly tried to disprove these principles. But in all this time, no one has been able to add or subtract or vary one jot or tittle of the original Osteopathic concept, either by going farther afield or by reverting to older therapies. Neither has any practitioner ever been able to measure up to the attainment of the founder in diagnosis and treatment, so that there remains an interesting field for the scientist who desires original lines of activity.

Thus it may not be amiss to review the old platform that has stood the test of time, and let the public know what we, as Osteopathic physicians believe and what we do not believe.

First. We believe that Osteopathy is an independent system of healing; that rational conservative surgery is truly Osteopathic in its basic principles; and that a well trained Osteopathic physician as graduated from our recognized colleges is equipped to successfully treat all conditions of disease that may arise.

Second. We believe that the fundamental principles of Osteopathy are based upon the discovery that disease is the result of anatomical abnormalities which produce physiological discord and that these abnormal parts of the body must needs be adjusted to the normal before nature can effect a cure.

Third. We believe it to be to the best interests of the public that we encourage all other non-drug systems of healing in their effort to establish themselves and combat any dominant evils existing; but we do not believe any system has any new principles that can be advantageously incorporated with Osteopathy and especially do we repudiate any scheme to copy our system of Osteopathy and have it exploited in part or in whole under another name.

Fourth. We believe that the greater field of Osteopathy remains as yet unexplored, and will be unfolded only to the investigator who can shut out all opposing theories however attractive and alluring for the time being.

Fifth. We believe in sanitation, hygiene, diet, exercise, right living, etc.

Sixth. We do not believe in drugs as remedial measures nor in vaccination,

nor serum therapy or any other extraneous agency.

Seventh. We believe in the use of all possible methods to establish correct diagnosis or to alleviate pain and distress without injury, employing for this purpose such ways and means as are effected by electricity, X radiance, hydrotherapy and so on, but we rely absolutely upon Osteopathy for the remedial agent.

The Osteopathic physician recognizes that "life is short and art is long and conclusions difficult and human judgment fallacious," but forty-four years of Osteopathic progress has shown the scientific world these facts:

That the practitioner who practices Osteopathy in its purity almost invariably succeeds; that the physician who mixes the therapies seldom wins success; that opposition to Osteopathy is rapidly declining and that the principles underlying the science are taken up today by those who criticized them yesterday.

Hence the basic principle handed down by the founder of Osteopathy, Dr. A. T. Still, are dependable.

## DO YOU REALIZE

THAT—The Medical profession is smoothly accomplishing its ends through the sale of Medical Text Books to Osteopaths? We continue to fall for their game.

THAT—Our publications, save Osteopathic TRUTH, advertise their books while the great works of Dr. Still are beneath our notice? Dr. Still's great works are taboo?

THAT—There yet remains for sale but two copies of Dr. Still's Autobiography and nine copies of his philosophy and mechanical principles?

THAT—These books are completely out of print?

THAT—Clark's Applied Anatomy is out of print?

THAT—The Osteopathic works are the backbone of Osteopathy?

THAT—The Medics are now seeing what damned fools we are, and true to the prediction of several D. O.'s years ago, have gotten out a book on the cure of disease by spinal adjustments?

THAT—You could as well expect to make a good patriotic American by feeding him on German Kultur as to cultivate an Osteopath on Medical trash?

THAT—A prominent Medical Doctor has just issued a book on "Tonsils and Adenoids. Treatment and Cure Without the Hospital and the Knife," while

the Osteopaths continue to practice Adenectomy and Tonsilectomy?

THAT—Our Committee in Washington, D. C., was informed by several Congressmen that there was no force back of our movement?

THAT—While the Osteopathic house burns the National Conventions are busy discussing the therapeutic value of Doojal in constipation, or Dioxygol in acute inflammations?

THAT—These conditions are all the children of visionless disorganization?

THAT—We are competing against a powerfully organized Medical profession!

THAT—You cannot compete with a high grade of organization with a less grade of organization.

THAT—"Osteopathic Truth" is the only Journal that is boosting strictly osteopathic texts.

THAT—Unless you, fellow Osteopath, insist on a business organizer at the Boston Meeting, our organization cannot long survive against such a powerful organization as the A. M. A.

THAT—For your own and Osteopathy's sake, you must insist on action and not words!

THAT—The time is N-O-W.

—H. M. V.

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or

DR. O. C. FOREMAN  
27 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Need of Standardization

HERBERT BERNARD, D. O., DETROIT, MICH.

The theory of Osteopathy is becoming fairly well known among the laity and they think very well of our claim that disease is the result of disorder at some particular point of the anatomical structure. *Some particular point*, mind you, for even the Osteopathic physician who gives general treatments usually informs his patient of some lesion he has found in the patient's anatomy. So the laity are becoming fairly conversant with our theory, but the practice, ye gods! The laity doesn't know whether the practice is specific, general or what not. Twenty-one years ago when there were but few Osteopaths in the United States a patient could go to everyone of them and get the same diagnosis and the same treatment. You know what he gets now—it isn't necessary to go into it. In the early days of our profession someone, somewhere, somehow conceived the crazy idea that if he moved every articulation to the limit of its area he would surely hit the right one, or the articulation that was in le-

sion. This man was a JUDAS to Osteopathy and probably did not know it. He was too infernally lazy to keep up the study of anatomy and physiology in order that he might become thoroughly acquainted with the human structure. I am sorry to say that this re-discoverer of Swedish movements has many followers among our profession. Therefore I am becoming firmly convinced that if we do not standardize our practice, Osteopathy will die. We must return to our original procedure in treatment—return to those days when the method of treatment was entirely specific.

Then there is this everlasting argument as to whether the Osteopathist is a real physician or not. Whether Osteopathy means a purely mechanical treatment or embraces medical adjuncts. I believe Osteopathy to be a LAW, or at least a means to assist ORDER and we know order to be an immutable law. I also believe, and have proven it to my satisfaction, that all disorder of the human machinery may be eliminated by a

mechanical treatment such as Osteopathy or surgery. I do not mean to say that I as an Osteopath can put the human machinery in order in every instance because I cannot. I do not know enough of Osteopathy yet for that. In fact I know very little about Osteopathy in comparison to what we may yet learn of it. To learn the full scope of the Osteopathic principle will take many years of research and for that research it takes men or women who know those two great sciences—Anatomy and Physiology. Physiological research is Osteopathic research. At the present time I defy anyone to tell me that Osteopathy will not do a certain thing unless that one knows more anatomy and physiology than I do. The Osteopath who believes that Osteopathy embraces medical adjuncts thinks he is right although it's a safe bet that he couldn't tell the tissues surrounding a joint with their nerve and blood supply to save his life. But he thinks he's right, so we won't quarrel as to what Osteopathy will do or will not do, especially when we need unity of action more than we have ever needed it. We must standardize Osteopathic procedure.

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X-ray examination of abdomen revealed the secret of the breakdown as Splanchnoptosis.

Correct diagnosis and careful adjustment by scientific methods in early stage would conserve body strength and reverse history of many sufferers.

## Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
OSTEOPATHIC PROGRESS

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FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

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JULY, 1918

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### HR 5407

#### WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO GET THIS BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE?

HR 5407 is still in committee because you have not sent enough letters to the members of the committee asking that it be reported to the House.

How many patients have you requested to write to the powers that be?

How many of your patients are making trips to Washington, and how many of them are you asking to see some of the members of the House or Senate with reference to HR 5407?

How much pressure can you bring to bear on Secretary Baker to have this bill reported favorably?

How many of the Skeyhill articles did you send to your patients with a request to write a letter?

Do you think the other members of the profession, who are doing no more than you are, will ever be able to bring HR 5407 out of committee?

Come, let us produce a real desire from the public for the passage of this bill.

A co-operative educational campaign is needed not only for the public but for ourselves.

**MAKE A NEW RESOLUTION—  
GET BUSY.**

### TITHING

#### Getting from What We Give

There is one church in this country in which once a year the board of elders (or whatever they call them) get together, and with a report of what each member's income for the year has been, decide what his tithe or tenth shall be.

It would truly be a wonderful thing if such a thing could be done with the members of our profession.

Think of it!

One-tenth of our income to be given into the treasury of our National organization or to our State association and then pro-rated to the other affiliated bodies.

One-tenth of our time given to the work of the association.

One-tenth of our time for a vacation.

One-tenth of our time given to improving ourselves by study and research.

IF!

If one-tenth of our incomes went automatically to our association most of us instead of giving fifty dollars or a little more would be giving one thousand. No longer would our faithful secretaries have to howl their throats hoarse in asking for a paltry ten, but the work would go forward by leaps and bounds.

If one-tenth of our time was given to the work of the association what a marvelous impetus would be given to that which is so important.

If one-tenth of our time were given to vacations there would be less break downs and better health.

If one-tenth of our time was given to improving ourselves by study and research, do you ever suppose that there would be any qualms on the part of any practitioner in referring a patient to another doctor? And, do you suppose you would ever have an opportunity to say that business was dull, no never.

IF!

If is a mighty big word and how many times has it interfered with the doing of some small or large thing. Your patients will think twice as much of you IF you take a vacation and improve your professional skill. Your patients will think more of you IF you support your associations and the work of the profession. Your patients and your fellow practitioners will think more of you IF you will jump in and help with the work, for many hands make light work of a tremendous task.

IF!

If you will think Osteopathically, study your cases Osteopathically, edu-

cate Osteopathically, practice Osteopathically, and live Osteopathically, how long do you think it will be before nothing but Osteopathy is sought.

GETTING!

No one can ever get unless he gives. You gave of your time and money to learn your profession and the school of knowledge and the school of experience have been returning to you in the measure that you have given. Your patients have given recommendations to their friends and money to you for professional services only in the measure that you have given them health through real Osteopathy.

No one will ever fail who delivers the true type of Osteopathy as given to the world by our beloved Founder.

TITHING!

The Lord of Hosts asks of us one-tenth, and as we give to our self-improvement, and our association work we are giving to Him.

He hath said, "Cast your bread upon the waters and it shall return unto you after many days."

### THE ROYAL COMMISSION

By EDGAR D. HEIST, D. O., KITCHENER,  
ONTARIO

As is pretty well known to those who follow Osteopathic events, the Royal Commissioner, the Honorable Chief Justice Hodgins, appointed by the government of the province of Ontario to investigate the claims of all such sects of healing as desire to be recognized in the province by legal enactment, has reported. The report is voluminous and deals with all phases of the situation. The Ontario government is having this report printed for the use of members of parliament and such others as are interested, but the demand will apparently exceed the supply by long odds. However the Ontario Association of Osteopathy has succeeded in getting a stenographer's copy.

This report makes interesting and illuminating reading. Especially is this so in the light of the clamor by a section of the profession for a broader Osteopathy. A quotation or two will explain:

"Four factors have recently emerged (we quote the fourth):

4. A division in the ranks of Osteopathy as to whether it is worth while to perpetuate the difference between it (Osteopathy) and medical science, in view of the similarity of studies and the length of course now required."

"There are some practical objections (to legal status) which may be stated thus:

(Continued on page 199)

## Osteopathic Achievements

I have been following with unabating interest the efforts of "Truth" to re-awaken and re-inspire a decadent profession, and have seen how difficult it is to stir the lethargy of the sleeping giant. The hypnosis at times and in spots has become so abysmal that even the skilled diagnostician might well have occasion for worry. Let us hope that the spots won't run together.

"Simon Pure" is a trained analyst and diagnosed correctly when he named the first infant disease of Osteopathy "The Pip." While the Pip is a disease, sleep ordinarily is considered normal; though it is not supposed to assume the trance stage and thus obtain over the period of wakefulness. The poet has said, "God bless the man who first invented sleep."

But this does not apply to the condition of being "asleep at the switch." Nor the sleep of the sentry on duty—that usually means an early morning walk and not for one's health.

This sporific state, may be the sequel of the "Pip" and thus produce a form of coma. Though it approaches, it does not necessarily imply death, even though the resulting phenomena are largely the same.

No! that's not correct. We've overlooked the snore.

Just imagine the growing adult-Osteopathy lolling lazily in an easy chair with its feet at 90 degrees emitting a queer sound, ranging from mush-boiling to the saw-mill variety, including the knots. I say again, with horrified haughtiness, who is there to question its life and virility so long as we have this marked manifestation.

Why snoring is one of the strongest evidences of life. Think of the enormous potentiality of a snore. In these days of conservation, when the efficiency expert has come to his own, methinks I can see him chafe at the bit to utilize this wastage and give the Osteopaths a place in the body politic.

I fancy I can see him fitting on a collector brush to store this lost energy for the benefit of future osteopathic generations, whom a wise Seer has prophesied would be completely mummified, if their professional sleep continues to grow more cataleptic in form, hence the need of this bottled energy scientifically applied to make certain that the life principle does not become entirely extinct.

Then he might argue that the game was hardly worth the candle; that the osteopathic profession, seeking with marvelous disinterest to add its content

to the great crucible of the times, for it has distinguished itself by its aloofness from public movements, might thus, in lieu of army service (the bill for which also sleeps) render an unparalleled service by an improvised line shafting in tune with the snore vibrations and operate a series of knitting machines for the soldiers. This should add greatly to the wonderful war work we are already failing to do, thanks to the splendid osteopathic organization that has showered its benefits on the unsuspecting practitioner, at five bones per.

Don't mistake this statement, dear reader, and think because most of our supposed policy has been so pityingly infantile that no commendation is due. But if you expect honesty of expression don't ask me to deal it out on the following any stronger than I have. Nationally we have been organized but a bare quarter of a century and in all that time think of what has been accomplished for the individual practitioner and the cause of Osteopathy.

A Journal is issued once a month and our names are actually in a directory. It enjoys the distinction of having lived longer without clear cut policies, without declaring the principles upon which it is founded and enforcing them, in other words by default, than any other society which attacked a project that it failed to successfully promote.

It also can with true sincerity claim that in its membership are more varieties of the genus homo and hetero osteopathico than was ever aggregated under one tent before, which naturally would make for a singleness of purpose, insuring successful failure.

That as an evidence of breadth of vision the same privileges are guaranteed to the genuine as the spurious. The premium thus offered to the spurious you will readily see proves a strong incentive to develop the purest form of teaching in our colleges. The colleges need not assume all this responsibility. It has with powerful non-support been the beneficent onlooker, while our state societies through dint of hard work and good organization placed all the laws we have on the statute books, some very good ones too. Of course, not all these laws have the distinction of being thoroughly protective to the osteo's. In one state for instance the law has been so protective to the medics that the number of osteopaths have been reduced in ten years of its operation 33 1/3 per cent. The medics are crafty fellows and we have done well

to fall for their cunning and thus help them safeguard themselves. This, of course, being so pacific in character, tending to harmonize, of course lends added strength to our movement as a profession and gives us ground to write a glittering tale in our annual reports.

But not all the achievements of Osteopathy can be attributed to our national movements, (did I say movements? pardon me) though there are faint murmurs of something going on in Washington now. Poor Swope he is on the job and doing his best to buck the center and our President and one or two others drove home a few body blows; but the congressmen tell, as we have been saying, that Osteopathy is "asleep at the switch." They informed some members of our committee that there was no force back of our campaign. Even the laity know a dead profession when they see it. Our high state of disorganization is clearly apparent to them.

If anyone doubts the perfect system we have developed, all they need to do is to note the speed with which HR5407 has been engineered out of committee. The strong demand (?) of public opinion upon congress could not have obtained otherwise. It has only been in the hands of this committee one year.

Marvelous progress, eh! All the while our boys are being hurried on to their death.

There are other achievements of equal note, but of them anon. The professional achievements of osteopathy speaks for itself. A wondrous story but not a little of the organizational side needs a spokesman.

Someone has said that Boston convention should be a house cleaning, get busy convention.

What do you think, Osteo's?

"Bees whacks."

### Work for H. R. 5407

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## Adjustment—Osteopathy

A Pithy, Pointed Letter from Geo. M. McCole, D. O.,  
of Great Falls, Mont.

Dear Doctor:

Your letter received and I am glad you have asked my opinion on the school situation. It has taken me from September, 1909, to date to write this letter and I hope you will give it your careful consideration.

I know, Doctor, that I owe to my schooling and my place in a splendid profession (but I paid the cash for it), and that the profession owes what little life it has as a profession to its schools. Also I like to see a man or corporation make good money. The prosperity of our land is upheld by the people who are making good money.

At the same time there is a seven cornered grain of sand in my craw and it is mighty scratchy when I think of the way coin has been squeezed out of students and I just cannot be an enthusiastic booster. We are asked to send students to the school for the sake of our loyalty to the profession and then the big end of their hard saved tuition and fees goes into stockholders' dividends. However, while I cannot be a conscientious booster for the school, I have never stood on the street corner and given vent to my irritation, as I know many others have done and are still doing.

Nobody boosts for the United States Steel Corporation but the stockholders.

At any rate, we all know there is some strong reason working which has heretofore kept the alumni from boosting for this school. If the above is not the reason, please tell me what it is.

I am now working to get four students to go to the ———, but it is not because I have any love for the school. It is because I consider it a duty to get more Osteopaths into the practice.

Personally I like every man and woman connected with the ———, and I do not blame them in the least for wanting to run a profitable corporation. In fact, the business could not last a semester if it were not profitable. Further, if making Osteopaths had not been profitable in the past, there would be no Osteopaths. That is a plain business fact. It is also a plain business fact that the profession cannot grow under the present system. Twenty-six years should be long enough to prove that.

There is that feeling in the mind of the graduate that he paid his good hard coin to the ——— corporation for which he got a course of study. He also feels that he missed any personal

touch of interest and he got a bunch of impressions of being hooked which will stay with him to his dying day.

I prosected one summer, for which I was to have received a certificate, but when it was over I was told that the certificates were not ready, and some months later that I could not have one unless I prosected again. The valuable (?) certificate does not adorn my office wall.

I took a course and paid \$50.00 cash for it, and with the assurance that I would receive a certificate of graduation. When it was over I was informed that the certificate would cost me \$2.00 extra. I do not have the certificate. I would hate to go where I consigned it.

A student once went through the first two years work at ———, with the high ambition to be a real physician. He studied carefully and looked forward with great pleasure to the day when he should take to the infirmary his first patient for examination. He revolved in his mind over and over again about how, with the assistance of the physician in charge, he would go over the eyes, nose and throat, the chest, the stomach, liver and all the abdominal conditions, how the nervous reflexes would be tested, the pelvic condition carefully covered, diet and habits considered, blood tests and urine analysis made and talked over and a careful his-

tory and case report in the light of the spinal findings made up for consultation. In short, this was to be the grand day of his life.

Instead, what did he get? When the day came he explained to his patient about the thorough examination they would give him and after a consultation on the findings he would be told just what was wrong with him and what could be done for him. He took his patient to the infirmary and proudly introduced him. The "Osteopath" in charge ran his thumb once down the patient's back, said: "A second rib is up, the third dorsal is twisted, and the lumbar is tight. Go to it."

The student went across the street, sat down on the curbstone and cursed the school and all connected with it as an institution of graft. He never got over the experience and I give him credit with sufficient intelligence to never get over it. (Would you believe it, I, myself, went through school without hearing the word "adjustment" used more than half a dozen times?)

We hear it said over and over again wherever we go that there is not enough Osteopathy taught in our schools. I have heard it said time and again and yet I have never heard any of the people who say it explain how it should or could be done. Dr. Meacham offered to give a period each year to some school in lecturing on Osteopathy, but I have never heard of any offering to accept his services. Why is it that a profession which claims to be as powerful as ours cannot furnish a corps

of teachers for every school in existence? Ask yourself this question.

Repeat to yourself your definition of Osteopathy. Write it down if you can (but you can't), and then ask yourself this question, "How can this be taught?" There is no such an entity as Osteopathy that can be taught as such. Every individual who is licensed to give a "treatment" is not an "Osteopath" and every "Osteopath" is not a "physician." Giving a "treatment" is miles and miles from being an Osteopathic physician. I have studied the question for nine years. I have asked a great many individuals who give "treatments"—some "Osteopaths" and some "Osteopathic physicians"—how Osteopathy can be taught, and have as yet received no answer.

The knowledge of how the human body is sufficient unto itself when it is in *perfect adjustment*, and how to apply that knowledge in a successful way to the men, women and children who present themselves through an office door or on a sick bed, is the making of an Osteopathic physician.

No student ever acquired this knowledge from any one or any three courses of lectures.

The knowledge that makes a successful Osteopathic physician is gained from each one of all the things he ever studied.

Histology, bacteriology, chemistry, and surgery yield, when studied properly, to the student as much (and I sometimes think they lay a better foundation) as does anatomy, physiology and practice. It is a fact that you cannot make successful, enthusiastic, loyal Osteopathic physicians by teaching students histology, chemistry and bacteriology, or any of the other subjects in the curriculum as simply histology, bacteriology and chemistry. They must be made to give up their wonderful truths in relation to human life. To make of a student an Osteopathic physician he must be shown how to study every subject with the idea of working out and grasping the points of application to the secret of health, which is *adjustment*.

If "adjustment" to maintain health and life could be taught in a simple lecture course of so many hours per week, every medical school in the country would have been teaching it long ago, but it cannot be done.

Now to institute and systematize such a course in this day and age, when the curriculum contains so many subjects, will take a man with a strong personality, a broad experience and a thirst for work—almost a genius.

A man who is working purely to pull the dividends and a big salary will never do it. He could not do it.

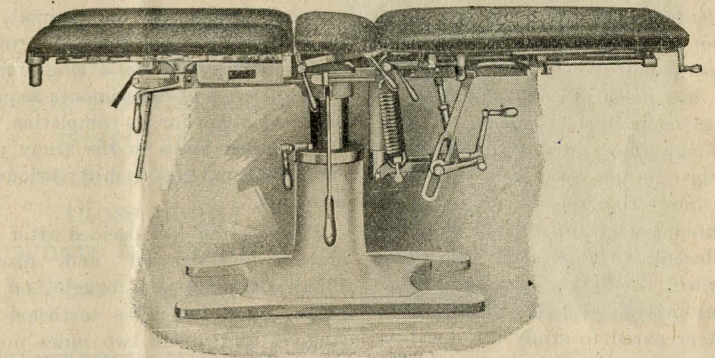
Did anyone ever hear of the "old Doctor" working for dividends? Some questions are asked which require no answer.

In the old days the "old Doctor" daily went from class to class. He brought, every day, in every class, that class's application to the great idea of *adjustment—osteopathy*. The "old Doctor" turned out successful Osteopaths.

Now that the course has grown to one of so many studies it will, as I say,

take almost a genius to correlate them all so that each study may give up to the student that knowledge of the workings of life which are necessary if our profession is to be founded on scientific fact—if Osteopathy is to live.

Also, from now on the foundation of the Osteopathic physician's Osteopathic education must be laid in school. It will not be possible to produce a sufficient number of Osteopathic physicians by merely teaching them their subjects and letting them open an office and there work out their scientific Osteopathic salvation. Many would be able to do it,



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Doctor, you are, of course, interested in yourself, those dependent upon you, your patients and your future. That is why you should not delay in installing a modern, up-to-date mechanical table—McMANIS—to aid you in your work.

Fraternally,

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as they have done in the past, but many will fail, as they have been doing in the past. Too many will fail to give the profession the strength of numbers and organization necessary to win success. The scientific foundation of Osteopathic education must again be laid, as in the early days, in school from now on if we are to succeed. Chemistry, bacteriology, histology, surgery, anatomy, physiology and practice all must give up to the student the thing which gives him his "foundation."

Unless this type of teaching is perfected and students with this solid foundation turned out, the Osteopathic profession will soon be a thing of the past.

Work out this system of teaching, get students into our schools, give them the grasp on the Osteopathic concept of *adjustment*, and we will push all of the systems less scientific out of existence.

A class made up of students of forty years of age knows already on entrance that drugs, serums, etc., are not effective. It knows that the men of the older and dominant school of practice were far from efficient. The men of this class have gained this knowledge by experience, and having this knowledge, they are well prepared to study the question of finding the cause of and removing it by *adjustment*.

When a class is composed of men of twenty years of age, do they have this experience? They do not. The pressure of public opinion and inherited superstition is still upon them. How are they to be freed from this influence? Are we to let this class go out and stumble along, learning these things by bitter experience, or is our class to be so taught that chemistry, embryology, histology, and all the rest may give to them that foundation in the knowledge that disease is cellular and maladjustment and that its treatment is to find the cause and remove it.

If I were running a school I would issue an order that every time an instructor appeared before a class he must manage somehow to use two words—*adjustment* and *Osteopathy*. If he did not know how to put these words into a sentence he must at least pronounce them or spell them. It would be quite a task, if we are to believe some of the things we hear, but they might, with careful watching, be educated to their meaning and use.

**THE PACIFIC BRANCH OF THE A. T. STILL RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

From the very beginning, the plans of the Research Institute have provided for the establishment of branch laboratories where work may be done for which Chi-

cago is not well suited. It is very evident that while for many purposes Chicago is an ideal location, yet for other purposes other locations may give better facilities. As time goes on, no doubt many other branch laboratories in which special studies may be made of special subjects will be organized.

The Pacific Branch has been organized for the long-time animal work, because climatic conditions in Southern California give the animals fresh air all the year round, sufficient warmth without artificial heat, and a constant supply of green food at no expense. For the study of the effects of bony lesions upon the different organs of the body, and upon reproduction and the development of young, it is essential that animals should be kept healthy and normal (except for the bony lesions), for a long time. The present series of experiments requires at least ten years for its completion, though the different steps in the study may be completed and reported at various lesser intervals.

The location was decided after considerable investigation and discussion. Finally a place was bought, on Sunny Slope, about ten miles northeast of Los Angeles and about two miles northeast of San Gabriel. The place consists of two lots, each of which includes more than five acres, so that the entire place contains practically eleven acres. The land cost \$8,000, and the first payment of \$2,000 was made in cash, the gift of a local Osteopath. The most of the remaining debt yet remains to be paid. Five hundred dollars has been paid, the gift of Mrs. D. B. Gamble, of Pasadena. Other smaller amounts have been paid by men and women of Southern California, and subscriptions have been made for later payment, amounting to nearly \$3,000 at the present time. The payment of \$3,000 will release half the place, and the Institute will then own this part of the land without debt. The erection of the necessary buildings will then be comparatively a simple matter, with the support of those who are interested in the progress of Osteopathic research work. The rest of the land can be held indefinitely, by its present owner, and can be cleared of debt and deeded to the Institute when the development of the work requires the land. It seems probable that the eleven acres purchased will be sufficient for a good many years of development. It is, however, necessary to have as much land under Osteopathic control as this, in order that the animals may not annoy the neighbors, thus causing a repetition of the complaints which have so hampered the work done elsewhere.

At present, the Pacific Branch is being

managed by a "Local Finance Committee" which consists of Dr. R. D. Emery, Chairman, and Drs. L. M. Whiting, C. J. Stillman, L. B. Nelson, Louisa Burns, and C. H. Phinney. The members of the Osteopathic Woman's Club of Los Angeles and many local practitioners have given valuable help, financial and otherwise, in carrying on the work. No especial effort has been made to secure gifts or subscriptions, on account of the urgency of the demands made by the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. drives.

From what has been said, it is evident that there is a place for a good many dollars and a good deal of actual work, in building up this Branch of the Institute. It should be evident also that a very great amount of good work can be done with comparatively little money, in such a place as this. It should be remembered that the care of the animals is much less arduous than in a place where indoor life and artificial heat are necessary during the winter. There will be no fuel bill for the animals, only a small feed bill, and practically no deaths of animals except as they are killed for examination, or as the result of the bony lesions. Those who do the Institute work may have small garden plots, if they choose, thus diminishing the cost of living and providing healthful exercise. A certain amount of laboratory work can be done in connection with this Branch of the Institute, since this gives some useful clinical evidence and we have the necessary equipment.

Dr. R. D. Emery has donated the use of his clinical laboratory in the Baker-Detwiler Building, in Los Angeles, to this work. For further information concerning any of the activities of the Pacific Branch, address Dr. Louisa Burns, Dean, at either of the following addresses: 721 Mound Avenue, South Pasadena, California; Phone 5557. 1418 Baker-Detwiler Building, Los Angeles, Phone F3719. Box 577, Route 1, San Gabriel, Cal. Phone, San Gabriel, 548 J 1 2.

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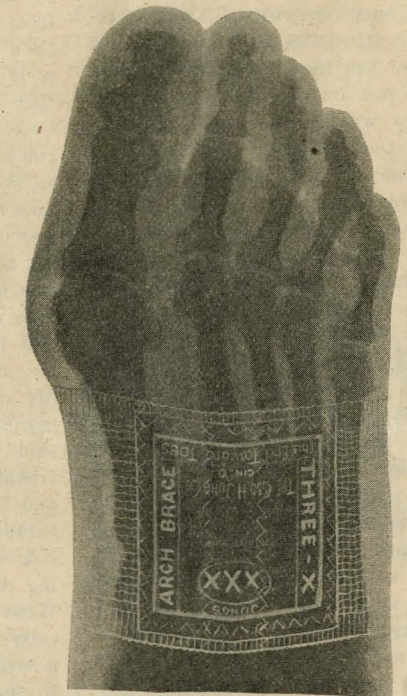
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The above shadowgraph showing a common case of Bunion with weakened anterior arch, is the cause of numerous painful conditions of the foot. This malady is due principally to short wide Shoes crowding the toes back and permitting the foot to broaden below the instep, from want of support.

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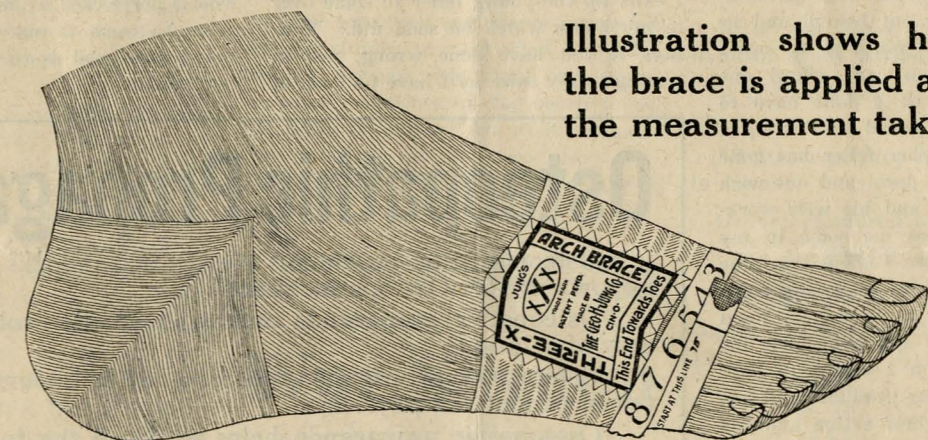


Illustration shows how the brace is applied and the measurement taken.

WRITE FOR OUR TRIAL OFFER

**THE GEO. H. JUNG CO.**

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS

CINCINNATI

OHIO



(Continued from page 189)

it and begins to stick around home. Howsome ever I got along pretty fair with some usual natural happenings until there busts in two of them pyrocracktors. It made me smile at first fer both of 'em lived right in town and they had put in six weeks exhausting and nerve wracking scientific investigation of that all embracing system of therapeutics and was now thorolly prepared to rassel with every ill the human flesh is hair to. One of 'em had bust up in the notion business and the other used to hawl the mail two and the other from the deepo. Now says I we will see if the public is reely a dam fool as has been said, will they fall for them guys they have always knew and that they know has only put in them six weeks deep and searching investigations and one of them owing a lot of folks and the other with only about half his mental buttons sowed on, will they, I says, flock to them with their sickness and get a spinal analysis free with six highly perfected adjustments all for five dollars strictly in advance. Well, by gosh amighty, some of them did and then I could not help moralizing how little the public reely cares for their dum persons anyhow until it gits right up to the point of dissolution and, goodness, then they want all kinds of doctors and want 'em dum quick. Well, to continue, the feller who had the store has stuck on and now goes all around the country in that same old busted go cart of mine, I see him often with his ironing bord a sticking out behind and he looks over to me as much as to say I have a car and you cant afford one which is not true as I dont have to travel all over the world to lick up a few dollars. The other feller has gone all to pieces and is down and out with all his money gone and his wife working out. That helps me some in my faith in human nature. About this time a real Osteopath drops in to my town and without saying a word gets room over the drug store and hangs out his shingle. Pretty soon I begins to hear how he is a four year graduate and has studied drugs and their action and has a hyperdermick and can open biles and has a glass case with lots of tools lade out for public inspection, also likewise that the old fellers who only had two years and twenty years experience were beneath notice of the reely finished product of a modern Osteopath college. Gosh amighty I was mad to think such things could be for I didnt have a dum thing in my office but a table and buro and a chair and with a fountain syringe and a hot water bag was all I had

ever needed except my head and ten fingers. Now I sez I wonder what will happen for I was still rather shaken by them pyros but I kept still hearin from time to time that some of my one-time folks had went to him and I was reely pleased for it showed that while they mite not like me they liked Osteopathy. While I was sore that anyone should come to my town yet I had to stand for it along with the stories how medicine had its place and surgery was a reel necessity. I waited thinking something would happen and it did. One night late, about eleven thirty, the fone rung and says this is Judge Wilks and I want you to come up at once to my house, why says I, who is sick? My wife says he. She had used to be my patient and had quit because she said I was not polished enough so a friend told me. So I goes up and lo and be hold there is my dear four year brother sitting mity anxious by the bed. He says we have a case of flooding and I am recommending curetting. What have you done for it Osteopathically asks I? Nothing much for this is a surgical case and quick but she wanted to see you as she seems to think you can do something by your way which I told her was impossible. By this time I had my coat off and was getting active for she had lost a lot of blood. Well, I done the usual thing which the old Doctor had taught, you know, and in a few minutes had things under control. Next day, after thinking it over, I calls up the young feller to come over to my house which he soon did. Now, says I, you have done wrong, not in coming to my town as I have no deed of

ownership and entitled to only such part as I can hold, but you should a have come to see me which is professional etiquette and then we would have known each other. Then you all shouldnt have told so much about how much you knew for the people will find that out ner how little I did fer they knew that all redy. These folks here have been taught that Osteopathy is a real drugless healing science so when you talk drugs they dont foller you and, agin, they know by experience that surgery is not needed in quit so many cases as the real docks would have them believe. By so doing as you have you have done yourself harm and Osteopathy, also, and havent hurt me any as you can see by last night. Now, lets start over and right. I'll help you all I can if you will can the big talk, forget drugs and quit worshiping surgery—by the way cant you trade off that hyperdermick fer a real syringe and hot water bag as that is about all you will need. Well, he took it right fer business had not been too brisk and, at hart, he is a regular feller. All that happend moren two years ago and now he is with me as a patner, I am afraid of them things, but I could save him and did. He says he reely thinks Osteopathy is a wonderful science and is genuinely astonished at some of the things we do. I think we shall git that last pyro, too, as I herd he was trying to borrow some money at the bank last week. Maybe this story will help some one who is perplecked at an onpleasant situation to work it out and save a good boy for a good town to the glory of Osteopathy.

## Osteopathic Propaganda

Osteopathic propaganda is the key that unlocks the door of opportunity for Osteopathic practitioners.

Osteopathic propaganda makes all of our problems more easy of solution.

Osteopathic propaganda creates a better understanding between patient and physician.

Osteopathic propaganda helps to dispel the doubts of the doubting.

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### ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE

August 1-3 at Colorado Springs

Every D. O. in the United States is invited to come to Colorado, August 1, 2 and 3, to "brush up and cool off."

One of the big events of the year in the Osteopathic world is the Second Annual Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Conference, to be held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 1, 2 and 3. The success of the conference last year at Estes Park, Colorado, has induced the trustees of the Colorado Osteopathic Association to arrange for a bigger and better meeting this year. The various committees have been at work for the past three months in perfecting the details. The meeting is an interstate affair. It has endorsement and co-operation of the state associations of Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. A large attendance is expected, not only from these states, but from all over the United States.

The program that has been prepared is one of the best ever offered outside of a national meeting. The following well-known physicians have been secured: Dr. Geo. Laughlin, Dr. Geo. A. Still, Dr. L. S. Larimore, Dr. Curtis Brigham, Dr. R. D. Emery, Dr. Ethel Burner, Dr. C. L. Draper, Dr. Dale H. Craig, Dr. C. J. Gaddis, Dr. H. M. Ireland, Dr. Amy B. Schoonmaker, Dr. Jenette H. Bolles and Dr. R. R. Daniels.

The program will be confined entirely to practical subjects, something which every D. O. can take home and apply in his practice. Short comprehensive talks and demonstrations comprise the various numbers.

Colorado Springs is an ideal place for a hot weather meeting. Located at the foot of Pike's Peak, in the heart of the Rockies, surrounded by snow-capped mountains make it a mecca for summer tourists, several hundred thousand of whom visit this resort every year. On the hottest summer day, when Kansas City, Chicago, and New York and even Los Angeles are sizzling, the sunshine is delightfully cool in Colorado springs and the breeze from the snow-capped mountains makes a blanket necessary. Colorado Springs is noted the world over for its wonderful mountain scenery. Its many show places and magnificent mountain trips are easily accessible by electric or excellent auto roads.

A part of each day will be devoted to picnics and sightseeing trips. The Colorado Springs Osteopathic Association have arranged to take the entire convention on some of these trips without charge. Ample hotel accommoda-

tions have been reserved at the nearest hotel and rooms have been secured, both during the meeting and for those who wish to spend a few weeks enjoying the mountain scenery and cool air.

The Colorado Osteopathic Association extends a cordial invitation to every D. O. in the United States to come to this meeting, to get some real practical work and to enjoy a shorter or longer vacation and good time away from the heat. The auto roads are excellent. Accommodations can be secured in advance if desired by addressing Dr. J. P. O. Givens, Over Busy Corner, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(Continued from page 192)

(1) The want of cohesion among those practicing Osteopathy.

(2) The small number of those adhering to Osteopathy.

(3) The absence of real financial support to any of the organizations already on foot."

The purpose of writing is to interest all practitioners every where in this report. Before the Boston meeting time arrives this report should be read by everyone so that suitable reply might be made to it from that meeting and the officers thereof.

As we are a small organization in Ontario we cannot afford to send this report out promiscuously, so we have reproduced a number of copies and will send these out at Two Dollars (\$2.00) each. This does not pay for the cost, but will give each one who is interested an opportunity to read what a legally trained layman who has had many years of experience on the bench found out when he started out to investigate. The secretary of the association, Dr. Edgar D. Heist, Kitchener, Ontario, will answer all inquiries.

WE WILL BEGIN THE PUBLICATION OF THIS REPORT IN THE

## War Session

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

## The Osteopathic Declaration of Independence

(“This article was barred from the program of the Portland A. O. A. Convention. It deals primarily with the reason for the formation of the A. T. Still Osteopathic Association. We print it now because of the many well stated truths and would ask your very careful consideration of the same. Are you and I doing the best we can to aid in the *finding* of the cause and above all, the *fixing* of it?—Assistant Editor.)

When, in the course of professional events, it becomes necessary for one body of Osteopathic physicians to withdraw from another, a high regard for the opinion of our fellows dictates that we declare the causes which impel us to the withdrawal.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that a profession half drug and half Osteopathic cannot endure; that a therapeutic house divided against itself cannot stand; that progress, both professionally and scientifically, is retarded by internal dissention and strife; that, in order to save the science of Osteopathy to the world, to preserve its distinctiveness and further its interests, we must have—

1st. A NATIONAL PLATFORM setting forth the fundamental concepts of the OSTEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY.

2nd. A UNIFICATION OF THE OSTEOPATHIC PRACTICE along lines set forth in that platform.

3rd. A SYSTEM OF OSTEOPATHIC EDUCATION that shall insure the best and fullest education of our doctors in the FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR SCIENCE; that will place the profession upon a uniform, scientific basis before the world; that will enable us to conduct legislative fights along uniform and definite lines approved by the A. O. A.; that will vouchsafe to the practitioner a uniform definition of himself and his science throughout the world.

Out in the wilds of Kansas in the early '60s there was born in the brain of a man a GREAT THOUGHT,—a thought which evolved during the

next few years a MULTITUDE OF THOUGHTS, which, in 1874 were given to the world as OSTEOPATHY, A NEW SYSTEM OF HEALING, by Andrew Taylor Still. Like most great thoughts, this thought was born in the travail of a broken heart. Disappointment, broken faith, blasted ideals were the couch, and the draperies were the faded dreams of truth, and power and glory. Three sweet, innocent babes lay dead to mock the heart's sore grief—babes stricken down not so much by a disease as by the ignorant treatment of a disease. Where could there be found a balm for this CROWN OF THORNS, where a Savior to sanctify this bitter cross? WHERE, save in the GREAT THOUGHT that came forth from that bed of pain, the thought that was one day to prove itself the world's savior from sickness and premature death!

In 1892 a school was founded to give shape and virility to this thought. Other schools were founded until today we have more than 5,000 practitioners proclaiming the TRUTH AND POWER AND GLORY of that THOUGHT.

But no truth, however great, has escaped its counterfeit,—no philosophy, however pure and true, but has had its misinterpreters. And it has come to pass, after 40 years, that the GREAT THOUGHT has become clouded by misrepresentation and misinterpretation. Those who have felt the warmth of the Divine fire that touched the heart and lighted the soul of Dr. Still, and who for years have held fast to the great truths he established, cannot view complacently this misrepresentation at the hands of interpolators and imposters.

The gold in the metal of our faith has been hammered bright by the thousands of conclusive demonstrations that have been made in our Research laboratories and in private practice in proof of the scientific basis of the Osteopathic system. That gold is now shining forth with magnified luster, and has become the emblem of a new and deeper consecration to the CAUSE for which we have given the best years of our lives.

### Specific Causes

An ever increasing number of Osteopathic physicians is finding it impossible to endorse the private practice and public methods of many within our ranks for the following reasons:

1. Wholesale drug giving by D. O.'s.
2. Private assurances to patients by many D. O.'s that electricity, serums and other drugs constitute a part of the Osteopathic system of therapeutics.
3. The giving over of programs of Osteopathic societies and State Associations to the discussion of surgery, drugs and drug methods TO THE EXCLUSION of Osteopathic subjects.
4. Misrepresentation of our science by “hyphenated Osteopaths” before legislative committees.
5. The addition of materia medica, pharmacology and prescription writing to the curriculum of some of our colleges.

These, fellow Osteopaths, constitute some of the causes that impel us to this declaration.

We unequivocally assent to the right of every man to practice whichever therapy he desires, but when a man is led to practice fragmentary parts of every sort of therapy under the guise of Osteopathy we object to the national association sanctioning these various procedures as “Osteopathic.” Men who wish to use drugs for their physiological effects, and therefore administer them upon the principles of the medical theory, automatically declare that they are MEDICAL PHYSICIANS and we can therefore have nothing in common with them.

This difficulty, we believe, could be remedied by the adoption, at this convention, of a NATIONAL OSTEOPATHIC PLATFORM setting forth the fundamentals of the Osteopathic concept and outlining a working hypothesis for the benefit of our science; by adopting as our slogan: Medical therapy, surgery and toxicology for the medical man; osteopathic therapy, surgery and toxicology for the Osteopath; no compromise of principles.