

Osteopathic Truth

February 1918

Vol. 2, No. 7

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[1991.1334.119]



Osteopathic Truth



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

No compromise with materia medica for therapeutic purposes

Volume II

FEBRUARY, 1918

Number 7

OUR PLATFORM

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

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

Second—We are opposed to vaccination.

Third—We are opposed to the use of serums in the treatment of disease.

Fourth—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.

Fifth—The osteopath does not use electricity, X-radiance, hydrotherapy, but relies upon osteopathic measures in the treatment of disease.

Sixth—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 all opposed to drugs; in that respect, at least, all natural, unharmed methods occupy the same ground. The fundamental principles of Osteopathy, however, are different from those of any other system, and the cause of disease is considered from one standpoint, viz: disease is the result 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

WALTER J. NOVINGER, D.O.
Trenton, N. J.

principle have no place in the osteopathic system.

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

Eighth—Osteopathy is an independent system and can be applied to all conditions of disease except purely surgical cases.

Ninth—We believe in sanitation and hygiene.

This platform was adopted by the profession and published nearly twenty years ago. It still is, and always will be the platform of the only scientific method of preventing and curing disease.

Many osteopaths have never read this platform. Many who have, do not live up to its provisions in their practice or in the papers they prepare for our conventions and publications.

Every loyal follower of Dr. A. T. Still, who practices unadulterated Osteopathy is hastening the day to bring health to the people of the entire world. Why not read and study "The Oath of Hippocrates" and "The Law of Hippocrates." Read, study, and adapt them to what Dr. Still gave to medicine. Work together as a trained army. Practice and live Osteopathy, then we will forge ahead, even faster than we have already done. We are justly proud of our history of twenty-five years. We have by our constantly increasing number of cured cases gained a strong hold, so strong a hold that the time is fast approaching when Osteopathy will be the universal method of

medical practice. This result will be obtained all the sooner as more of our members are true to our platform.

Few of us believe in vaccination, and anti-toxin. None who are thoroughly grounded in the fundamental truths of natural law as related to Osteopathy can believe in serums of any sort. Neither can they believe in surgical procedures where functional derangements of organs are involved, for we have proven our science in contagious and infectious diseases, also in curing the cases usually operated on by other schools.

Many of us believe, tuberculosis, cancer, and other malignant diseases have been multiplied by serum therapy. Also we know how much better for the patient to be cured osteopathically than to be mutilated by surgery.

We cannot as yet prevent all the people, no not even all our patients from resorting to these mischievous methods, but an osteopath can, and often does have influence with his patrons, especially if they know him to be a man who has principles and lives up to them, but if he is one of the too numerous among us who dabble in drugs, electricity, and whatnots, belonging to the drug school or their refuse heap of discarded isms, the people size him up and have little or no confidence in what he does or says.

Our cures have been made (after other methods failed) by adjustment plus sensible advice as to diet, exercise, sanitation, hygiene and right-living as taught by our founder.

Osteopathy is sufficiently comprehensive to employ all the talents of the best mind, even the best can scarcely hope to reach the success in diagnosis and treatment attained by Dr. Still. Let us all live up as nearly as we can to our platform.

THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES

I swear by Apollo the physician and Aesculapius, and Health, and All-heal, and all the gods and goddesses, that, according to my ability and judgment, I

will keep this oath and this stipulation—to reckon him who taught me this Art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him, and relieve his necessities if required; to look upon his

offspring in the same footing as my own brothers, and to teach them this art, if they shall wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation; and that by precept, lecture, and every other mode of instruction, I

will impart a knowledge of the Art to my own sons, and those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by a stipulation and oath according to the law of medicine, but to none others. I will follow that system of regimen which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous. I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked, nor suggest any such counsel; and in like manner I will not give to a woman a pessary to produce abortion. With purity and with holiness I will pass my life and practice my Art. I will not cut persons laboring under the stone but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter, I will go into them for the benefit of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption; and, further, from the seduction of females or males, of freemen and slaves. Whatever, in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I see, or hear, in the life of men, which ought not to be spoken of abroad, I will not divulge, as reckoning that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the art, respected by all men, in all times. But should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot.

Having brought all these requisites to the study of medicine, and having acquired a true knowledge of it, we shall thus, in traveling through the cities, be esteemed physicians not only in name but in reality. But inexperience is a bad treasure, and a bad fund to those who possess it, whether in opinion or reality, being devoid of self-reliance and contentedness, and the nurse both of timidity and audacity. For timidity betrays a want of powers, and audacity a lack of skill. They are indeed, two things, knowledge and opinion, of which the one makes its possessor really to know, the other to be ignorant.

Those things which are sacred, are to be imparted only to sacred persons; and it is not lawful to impart them to the profane until they have been initiated in the mysteries of the science.

THE LAW OF HIPPOCRATES

Medicine is of all the arts the most noble; but, owing to the ignorance of those who practice it, and of those who, inconsiderately, form a judgment of them, it is at present far behind all the other arts. Their mistake appears to me to arise principally from this, that in the cities there is no punishment connected with the practice of medicine (and with it alone) except disgrace, and that does not

IN RE MIXERS

H. W. GAMBLE, D. O., Missouri Valley, Iowa

While making a call recently I was presented to the wife of a wholesale druggist, from a nearby city, who said she had been planning to start taking treatment but was being urged to take from a D. O. who used serums in half of his cases. She asked me whom I would recommend and this fellow was the bottom of the list I mentioned to her, when she expressed great satisfaction because she did not wish to take from him, and knew none of the other D. O.'s. She said she knew little or nothing about Osteopathy, but her judgment told her she did not want to take from a half breed mixer, even though they were in the drug business.

This self same D. O. had given as his reason for use of serum that his patients and the general public would place him upon a higher pedestal because he was broader and more liberal for his versatility, and yet he got the jolt from the very source one would expect some charity. It is pitiful if not disgusting to find these mixers who will spend so much time in the study of medical texts and advertising literature from the pharmaceutical houses telling of the efficacy of serums, refusing

hurt those who are familiar with it. Such persons are like the figures which are introduced in tragedies, for as they have the shape, and dress, and personal appearance of an actor, but are not actors, so also physicians are many in title but very few in reality.

Whoever is to acquire a competent knowledge of medicine, ought to be possessed of the following advantages: a natural disposition; instruction; a favorable position for the study; early tuition; love of labour; leisure. First of all, a natural talent is required; for, when Nature leads the way to what is most excellent, instruction in the art takes place, which the student must try to appropriate to himself by reflection, becoming an early pupil in a place well adapted for instruction. He must also bring to the task a love of labour and perseverance, so that the instruction taking root may bring forth proper and abundant fruits.

Instruction in medicine is like the culture of the productions of the earth. For our natural disposition, is, as it were, the soil; the tenets of our teacher are, as it were, the seed; instruction in youth is like the planting of the seed in the ground at the proper season; the place where the instruction is communicated is like the food imparted to vegetables by the atmosphere; diligent study is like the cultivation of the fields; and it is time which imparts strength to all things and brings them to maturity.

or neglecting to read the osteopathic journals and texts. Many if not most of them take none of our worthy osteopathic publications, and if they possess our texts, allow them to become dust covered while their osteopathic sensorium gathers cobwebs a plenty.

The profound ignorance seems quite universal among the pioneer practitioners, who understood pathology and bacteriology so very badly that they did not know such a large percentage of their cases were incurable; pathology and medical science had so decreed; and the poor fools went ahead and cured most of them anyway.

A friendly M. D. (to my face,—the average liberal kind) extended me sympathy because we had such tough cases to demonstrate our science upon. He said he had known of D. O.'s who were so foolish as to claim they could cure facial paralysis, which he told me I should of course know was incurable. I asked him if he had not been one of several who had treated a case in this county during two years previous, using all methods without avail. He acknowledged he had, then I assured him the case was cured by ten fingered Osteopathy. He pulled the hole in afterwards of course.

Last month developed four cases of infantile paralysis in this town, under medical care. They are now all taking Osteopathy and two can now walk well and the other two are improving. The results seem quite amazing even to physicians who referred them to us. A very prominent serum advocate within our ranks assured me there was little I could do with Osteopathy, they would do almost if not quite as much without treatment, and paralysis would have intervened quite as much had they been under treatment even from the outset. All these cases were taken ill within a few days of each other, and we had several children who had the same train of symptoms the first day or two at that same time, but it may be nothing but a coincidence that they all escaped paralysis and those under medical care showed muscular atrophy until after taking Osteopathy. The last case to start taking, continued showing muscular atrophy two weeks after the other three had almost if not entirely regained normal nutrition and action.

We expect doubt and prejudice from outsiders, but God pity those within our ranks who still proclaim "it can't be did." Most of them need more of 'PAP'S OSTEOPATHIC PEP', and less confidence in dope and dope editors.

THE TREND OF THE TIMES

DR. E. B. HART, Brooklyn, N. Y.

After reading our osteopathic periodicals and perusing the discussions of some hyphenated osteopaths who argue that we cannot properly conduct our practice or produce cures unless we have a degree of M. D. we feel that our profession is going to the dogs and expect to awaken some cloudy morning to find that the whole world has cast Osteopathy to the winds and proclaimed it as being absolutely without a foundation and that henceforth we must be an M. D. and give something out of a bottle; which naturally causes us to wonder what is wrong with Osteopathy and we are at a loss to understand the logic of these arguments in as much as we are daily seeing the fruits of our own practice and experiencing results which could not possibly have been obtained through medicine.

But while meditating over these discouraging facts and wondering what is going to be the outcome of it all we pick up one of the medical periodicals and think perhaps it will contain something which will throw a light upon the tragic dilemma which confronts us, and after glancing through several pages devoted to serum, antitoxin, etc. exploiting the technique and effect of the different treatments, and finally the article will end by saying, (as one article on Serum Treatment of Hay Fever stated recently) "Most cases have shown that the first year serum treatment will retard, if not entirely arrest the attack; the second year will simply make the attack less violent; but the third year it apparently has no effect whatever; but it is well worth trying as this is not universal.

In the New York Medical Journal of December 1, 1917 a four page article appears by Dr. Edgar Cyriax of London entitled "Manual Treatment of the Cervical Sympathetic" in which he quotes an article by Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith in the Lancet 1911 stating this method was discovered by the osteopaths, but disputes Dr. Smith's assertion and states that this method of treatment was practiced by the Swedish schools as far back as 1840, and Dr. Cyriax enters into a long discussion on the treatment of the Cervical Sympathetic, giving in detail the etiology, pathology and treatment of these conditions, and states that this method of treatment is used far too little even among the Mechano Therapists.

In the same Journal under date of January 5, 1918 in a full page article upon the death of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the article begins with the following:

"Cures" in Medicine

The recent death of Dr. Andrew Taylor

Still whom his disciples affectionately called Old Doctor Still recalls a man who, whatever may be the ultimate conclusion as to the significance of his work, made a deep impression on medical practice in America in our generation. The inventor of Osteopathy was nearly ninety years of age and had lived to see his system of treatment followed by many thousands of intelligent, educated physicians, thoroughly acquainted with the science underlying medicine and yet faithful to the practice of Osteopathy. No one could organize a system of treating disease that is recognized by nearly all the States of the Union without having been a man of impressive personality at least and probably of ideas that were needed in his time. It is too soon as yet to attempt to say what shall become of his invention, for the greater father of medicine warned us that "life is short and art is long and conclusions difficult and human judgment fallacious." Perhaps the third generation may be able to say something about it definitely, though Professor Charles Richet, of Paris, once suggested that the therapeutics of any generation is always absurd to the second succeeding generation.

All that can be said about Osteopathy at the present moment is that, founded as it is on "cured cases," it is indeed built above shifting sands.

The article continues by quoting many other ancient and more recent so-called cures which have thrived for a time only to pass out of existence, but the last sentence printed in the article proves that the medical profession believes that Os-

teopathy is by no means a "Fly by night."

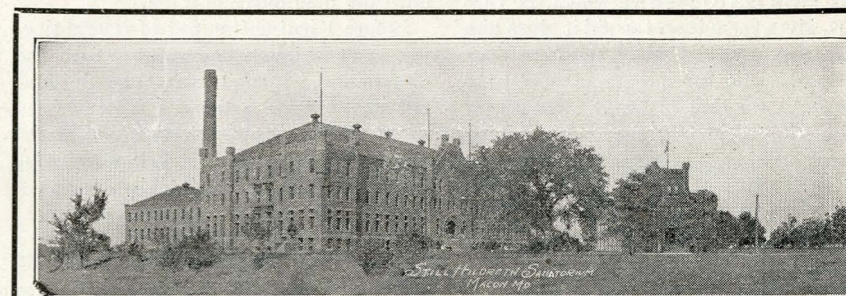
Again in the same issue we find the two following articles which speak for themselves.

Lumbosacral Backache in Women

Dr. Edward H. Richardson, of Baltimore, Md., said that the determination of the specific cause of lumbosacral backache in a woman involved a careful study both in the domain of the orthopedist and in that of the gynecologist. In the former, we must scrutinize the lower spine and the lumbosacral and the sacroiliac articulations very closely for evidences of arthritis, injury, and chronic strain from one or more of the causes enumerated above. In the last the point to remember was that with rare exceptions whatever the nature of the particular gynecological disorder it produced lumbosacral backache only through the strain incident upon faulty posture, and that no matter how skillful our operative therapy, it would often fail utterly to relieve the backache unless supplemented by orthopedic measures which would restore normal balance.

Muscular Headaches

William Mithoefer (Ohio State Medical Journal, November, 1917) concludes that anything that will diminish the hypertonic state of the muscles of the neck will relieve the headache. Massage is the best treatment at our command. Mild cases are usually relieved after a few massages. Chronic cases may require from forty to sixty treatments. The technic is to have the patient lie on the side in the recumbent position with the arms extended. A lubricating jelly is now applied to the skin of the forehead and neck. Longitudinal and transverse massage are applied to the muscles of the neck. Mas-



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sage should not be carried on oftener than two or three times weekly. These patients should be made to walk from three to five miles daily. As an adjunct to the massage a treatment with high frequency current may be used once or twice a week.

And again in this issue is a lengthy article by a certain M. D. in one of the Jersey Winter resorts who happens to be a friend of one of my patients and who told this lady recently that he met one of the New York osteopaths in a summer resort who described Osteopathy very clearly to him and that he had been looking into it rather extensively since and found a lot of virtue in it; and while the lady was visiting the resort during the holiday week he proceeded to give her an osteopathic treatment, and stated that he had written an article for one of the Medical Journals upon the subject of "Palliative Treatment of tightened muscles and ligaments," which he claimed was entirely original with him. The article is an interesting one although far from the mark so far as Osteopathy is concerned.

But each of these articles, appearing in Medical Journals, and written by medical physicians show the trend of the times and are the natural results of the hard work of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still and his faithful followers during the past forty years.

Each time I read a statement by one of our profession that we cannot properly conduct our practice without a degree of M. D. I immediately picture that person as one who does not know Osteopathy, and his failure is because of his ignorance of the principles of Osteopathy, and not the shortcomings of the profession he represents.

There are a few, I am sorry to say who think more of the prestige which the title M. D. gives them than the aid it gives him in practice. Just as one of the New York osteopaths who has recently dropped the title D. O. for that of M. D., who's very explanation of his act shows clearly that he was seeking the distinction which he fancied the title M. D. would give him as compared with the title D. O. but still he poses to his patients as an osteopathic specialist.

It is a deplorable fact that there are too many members of the osteopathic profession who would rather be on the popular side than the right side. This state of affairs however prevails in every walk of life. There never yet has been a movement started which is a deviation from the popular path but which has lost many followers for no other reason than that they had not the courage of their conviction, and much rather be on the popular side and be wrong than be on the unpopular side and be right.

Osteopathy need not be troubled how-

ever over the effect of these matters although it is annoying to be compelled to constantly combat these hyphenated assertions, but sooner or later they will find themselves and Osteopathy will be the stronger for the experience.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH SMALL-POX

J. F. REID, D. O., Warren, Ohio.

Rather unexpectedly and unknowingly at first, I recently had a chance to see what Osteopathy would do for small-pox. A case came to me for treatment and as I had never seen a case, and as there was no small-pox scare in the community, I was off my guard, so thought I had a case of grip. The case was a mild one and got along nicely under treatment.

All went well with me until the expiration of the incubation period which is 14 days. I came down with what I considered the grip. The local osteopath was called and treated me the first five days, at the end of which the eruption began to make its appearance. When I realized that I was suffering from small-pox, I would not permit my doctor to come any more and he succeeded in escaping it.

The only suffering in small-pox is in the beginning of the disease. You feel you were coming down with a hard case of the grip, having practically all the classical grip symptoms. At the end of five days, these symptoms leave you and you need no more constitutional treatment, as you feel fine except for the itching from the eruption. Nothing more needs to be done except a little local attention to the pimples and a little mental gymnastics for the purpose of cultivating patience and maintaining mental poise until the quarantine is lifted.

Before I had gotten out of quarantine, my three children came down with the disease and I carried them through without any outside assistance whatever, so in all of these cases, Osteopathy was the only remedy applied and it surely relieved symptoms and I think was a source of great help in overcoming the disease.

Dr. Canada Wendell's Associate Dies

Dr. E. G. Magill, associated with Dr. Canada Wendell in the practice of Osteopathy at Peoria, Illinois, for more than seventeen years died January 13th from heart trouble. He was one of the pioneers in the State of Illinois.

"I have been a subscriber of Osteopathic Truth, for several months. It's a fine magazine. The enclosed check will renew subscription."—GRACE C. BERGER, New York City.

"Keep up the good work."—Y. J. HOWERTON, Washington, D. C.

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CUTTING DOWN OUR STUDENTS BY LAWS

ASA WILLARD, Missoula, Mont.

It seems hard to make some of our people realize that the form of laws we get cuts a great deal of figure in the number of students our osteopathic colleges get. It is all right to have high standards which are reasonable, but that is a vastly different thing from the establishment of standards which are artificial and unnecessarily high, merely to cut down student attendance, and avowedly the American Medical Association, and the organized medical profession as a whole, for the past decade has been working along such lines, and it must be apparent to one who has studied the situation, that to put the control of regulation in the hands of people who are trying to do that is putting the opportunity in their hands to cut down our student attendance.

It should be equally obvious that the greater we can keep control of regulation in the hands of our own people, the greater opportunity we have for preventing unreasonable standards being put up against our own people.

I have harped upon this so much that doubtless there are some in the profession who think that I am unduly alarmed along that line, but I do not believe that there are many in the profession who, had they occupied a position for some eight or nine years in which they had access to the happenings in a legislative way, in all of the states, would not be as strongly for our own profession's keeping control of its own affairs so far as possible, as I am.

In emphasis of what will be done to our colleges if the plan of the American Medical Association is allowed to dominate, and we generally accept medical regulation, I should like to read from the report of the osteopathic member of the Composite Board in the State of New York, Dr. Ralph H. Williams, the report which he made to the New York Osteopathic Society. I was very much interested in this report in reference to the colleges that were trying to meet the demands of the medical law in New York. The report reads:

"The situation in which the Chicago college found itself was as follows: Last spring they had received inquiries from prospective students to the number of seventy-nine who had a High School education or better. Of this number, however, there were ONLY NINE who had the necessary preliminary education to comply with the New York State requirement, namely a High School education, which should have included one year of physics, chemistry and biology. * * * *

"In the fall of 1916, the college was able

to matriculate but twenty-one students who had the New York State requirements. They had to reject twenty-eight who had High School diplomas."

Now it requires no marked acumen to see what would immediately happen to all of our colleges if the same requirements existed in every state as in New York, and when you stop to think that those in New York are not as high as the student-cutting requirements which the American Medical Association is urging, and which have actually been adopted in a few states, to take effect in a short time, we can very readily see the result of laws upon student attendance.

The student-cutting standards which are advocated, and which have actually been put up in a number of states, to take effect in a short time, are actually higher

than what is required in New York, for in New York the requirement as you will note above, is a "High School education" which should have included one year of physics, chemistry and biology, while the requirement, an attempt of which is being made, to make general, and which has already been put over in some states, to soon take effect, is two years of collegiate work in addition to the four years High School course.

In a number of states one year collegiate course has already been put in to soon take effect.

"I am enclosing check for one year's subscription to Osteopathic Truth, and I want to say that one dollar is not enough for the kind of paper you are putting out."
—J. D. MILLER, Morgantown, W. Va.

"The farther the profession gets away from structural adjustment to restore health, the farther they shall have to come back."
—W. F. ENGLEHART, St. Louis, Mo.

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(Signed) Elizabeth L. Broach, D.O.,
Chairman Public Health, 5th Dist., A.O.A.,
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A NEW YEAR'S MEDITATION

W. OTHUR HILLERY, D. O., Toronto, Canada

"No compromise with Materia Medica for Therapeutic purposes."

Let our profession adopt this significant text, which headed the December "Osteopathic Truth," as our slogan for nineteen eighteen.

Osteopathic Truth has placed before us many constructive ideas relative to the future of a Greater Osteopathy. Ideals demanding the most profound thought and interest of our profession. This motto is not one of the least.

We must recognize this age as one of great and unexpected events. Few are victories—many are calamities, equally true of social reforms as of military and state affairs.

As we begin our professional life of this momentous year, every osteopath should meditate upon his responsibility to his science, the relation of Osteopathy to modern therapeutics, and of our future without the presence of our prophet Dr. A. T. Still. This is a time of meditation. New Years Day, the trusting day of Memory and Hope. The meeting place of things which have not happened with those events which are of memory. On this occasion we gather from memory those great forces of the past and with their help face the problems of an unknown future.

From the lessons of Memory we gather courage to realize the ideals of Hope.

The passing of Dr. A. T. Still places the responsibility of Osteopathy's future upon each one of us as his disciple. Will we establish the event of his death as a milestone in a glorious advance of our science, or will history record his passing as the climax of a crumbling theory?

So we are beginning the new year facing greater responsibilities and new dangers. Insidious attempts are being made to divert true osteopathic ideals in college and legislative demands. The American medical legislative experts are craftily passing out to us impossible college and state requirements, ostensibly intended to equalize the two professions, but practically to throttle Osteopathy. Our position is better without a law which gives the medics the leverage of shut-out requirements.

And now we are affronted with the unjust preference in the drafting of medical and osteopathic students. It is surely time we fight to protect the colleges in legislative matters and rush up recruits in the way of students.

Let us not overlook the increased arrogance and strength of the medical profession because of supreme military powers and the unlimited favorable advertis-

ing given them through this national department, and by the press. This is establishing the A. M. A. in an impregnable position.

We must also be prepared to suffer adversely because of the much discussed non-military recognition of our science. This rebuff of the national government, through the military medical department, should arouse us to supreme action and to a keen analysis of this state recognition which proves not recognition, but tolerance.

Unfortunately we cannot look to medical activities for all danger signals.

In our own ranks we have the mixer, the would-be mixer and the apologetic osteopath inciting disintegrating ideas throughout the profession. In discussing true osteopathic principles with a mixer I was told that "we do not owe our practice to the science of Osteopathy, but to our own individual activities." In other words we pull patients to us and then give them Osteopathy.

And this from the absurd letter of Dr. Zealy, published in "The Osteopath:" "Our schools should confer the M. D. degree and stop all this confusion over legislation and service in the army. We could still be osteopaths and be so much more in addition. As it is, we are just osteopaths."

Why should any OSTEOPATH desire an M. D. degree and thus declare allegiance to the conglomerated mess of drug agencies composing the modern pharmacopeia, largely disrespected by the beacon lights of their own profession. Patients do not want "mixers." According to their intelligence or subservience to superstition, they go to the species of physician they want and we had better keep our insignia. There are few "mixer" patients. They want drugs or they demand pure Osteopathy, and it is our duty to educate the drug patient out of his superstition.

And as for the crime of causing such lamentable "confusion in our legislation" we had better quiet that disturbance by silencing the enemy through comprehensive recognition—as much as we hate to disturb them. Did any medical or political organization ever GIVE Osteopathy recognition? No. We have had to take it away from them every time, and were only able to do so when the people were back of us and wanted Osteopathy.

So, "we must work the works of him that sent us, while it is day."

That makes me think of prophets. The orphaned Mohammed, after twenty-five years of service to his uncle, looking after the sheep and camels, became dis-

gusted with the religion of his fellow Arabs. Through his unconquerable thirst for higher religious idealism, the "angel Gabriel" revealed unto him the "Koran." The ex-shepherd became a prophet. After years and years of preaching, enduring and dodging persecution, he found himself an outlaw with a price upon his head and but ONE faithful disciple. However, he persevered in preaching his revelation of a true God and at his death left a small band of disciples, few in number but MIGHTY IN DEVOTION TO THEIR MASTER.

Eighty years after his death, his religion was supreme in Arabia, Egypt, Syria and Persia. Today one thousand, three hundred and fifty years after the birth of this prophet, two hundred million human beings bow daily toward Mecca in praise of Mohammed.

More truly wonderful the life story, of a certain poor carpenter boy, so beautifully told by Dr. Petree in the December "Osteopathic Truth." How this prophet's whole life was consumed in fulfilling the mission of his Father. But the most he could accomplish was to leave the destiny of his noble mission in the keeping of a few faithful, God-fearing disciples, few in number but MIGHTY IN DEVOTION TO THEIR MASTER. For nineteen hundred years they have been faithful to the trust of this carpenter-boy "prophet" until today this old war-torn world is in a death struggle determined that HIS GOSPEL AND TEACHINGS SHALL BE UPHELD.

For some five thousand years, "healers" floundered in ignorance and superstition trying to relieve human suffering and disease, with only an occasional gleam of intellectual light upon an empirical practice. True leaders appeared and were discredited and great fundamental discoveries were made, but not until the nineteenth century did a true prophet appear with a consuming vision of a rational treatment and revolutionized an old worn therapy.

This prophet was steadfast in his beliefs, suffered professional persecution, discouragement and ridicule, but faithfully preached and practiced his ideals

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until he developed a science, founded a profession of modern therapeutics and died, leaving, not twelve or twenty disciples, but SIX THOUSAND trained and educated followers.

If history can say "THEY WERE MIGHTY IN DEVOTION TO THEIR MASTER," who dare prophesy the destiny of Osteopathy?

Let us try to realize fully this tremendous responsibility passed on to us by our "prophet."

Are we merely making DOLLARS out of Dr. A. T. Still's profession, or are we six thousand his true disciples pledged to "carry on" this great ideal to the utmost of our ability?

May "His truth go marching on."
2 Bloor Street East.

MAJOR SURGERY

M. F. HULETT, D. O., Columbus, Ohio

We note with interest Dr. Asa Willard's article on Major Surgery in December issue. It is to the point. We need surgeons—surgeons grounded in the osteopathic principle. But how can we get them?

There are few States where an osteopathic physician may qualify as a surgeon—where he can practice, though his equipment be ideal. No, he must first spend four years in his professional school in addition to a high school course.—Better also with a scientific course of four years. Then he must get an M. D. degree—another four years—before the law permits surgery practice. After that, one or two year's hospital experience might legitimately be required before indiscriminate use of the knife.

Who cares to put in that much time?—Who will do it?—and few can afford to.

The solution is a reconstruction of most laws. We have taken too narrow a position. Our four years should count as much legally as does the medical course. Then require of those who specialize—in surgery; eye, ear, nose and throat; genitourinary, or what not—additional study and qualification in the specialty.

Are we physicians? If so no law that interferences with out best judgment in dealing with patients should cumber the statute books. And being physicians that law which says, "Thou shalt not" is vicious. "Mustn't do this and mustn't do that" commands may be tolerated in developing the infant mind. But to the full grown man—to the physician—osteopathic or other—it is humiliating, an admission of mental deficiency. We are limited practitioners—osteopathic specialists, not physicians—so long as that condition exists.

"Sure thing I want O. T. It gives me a world of good things and gingers me up."
—R. E. UNDERWOOD, New Haven, Conn.

Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
OSTEOPATHIC PROGRESS

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRACTICING OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

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FEBRUARY, 1918

BUILD INSTITUTIONS

There is a great demand for institutional development. We have been too busy with our individual practice. It is gratifying how we have advanced in this respect the past five years. The announcements in our various publications speak our improvement. Pennsylvania has lent her aid. The college at Philadelphia, which is a monument to our science is owned by the profession. The hospital is in new quarters and has a magnificent equipment and excellent accommodations. A new hospital is under construction. A sanatorium located at Media, and under the direction of Dr. Ruth Deetar speaks well for her professional promotion. At York, Pa., is another grand achievement. A great monument as an advertisement of Osteopathy on account of its location alone. This is a magnificent property and well adapted for institutional treatment. If our practitioners would invest their earnings in institutions, we would not be forced to go begging for osteopathic nurses and for admission to Medical Hospitals. We could have a big financial revenue that is now going to the medical profession. It is for our individual good that each one of us direct our cases to osteopathic in-

stitutions where they will be cared for in osteopathic environment. The medical profession keeps us out of the hospitals and does not send any cases to our institutions but works against our interests. Why permit our cases to drift into the hands of our adversaries?

When our profession is asked for financial support to aid in establishing institutions for our advancement, we should all lend our aid. It brings more than interest on money invested. It is a professional advancement—Pride—Necessity. Do all within your power to direct cases to the institution nearest you. At the present rate of growth, it will not be long before our graduates can all get one year's internship in some of our hospitals or sanatoriums. This is very necessary and desirable. It will be a great stimulus for procuring new students and will again better fit our new practitioners for better field work and will be better able to serve humanity and will again be an osteopathic professional endowment by their work and service.

The following message was received by the Circulation Manager: "Never encouraged your sending SO-CALLED" Osteopathic Truth." Altho better now than formerly, is still too radical and narrow. Please discontinue sending it. Signed E. A. Archer, Pullman, Washington. Upon inquiry, we find Dr. Archer is a graduate from the Los Angeles College in the year 1909; strange isn't it that he has such an opinion of "Truth", when the most prominent men of the Osteopathic profession are financing and subscribing to and writing for the paper. There is a reason; probably Dr. Archer would have said too that the Old Doctor was "too radical and too narrow" but he started Osteopathy and it is a safe proposition that the supporters of "Truth" are doing more for the perpetuation of the ideas of Dr. Still than are those who cry for a "Broader Osteopathy" although that cry has died out to a great extent during the passed year.

GRASP YOUR OPPORTUNITIES

The war and its several conditions, particularly health and death dispensing at the various cantonments, is causing the M. D.'s to cry out every once in awhile through a newspaper article.

Watch your papers and when one of these articles appear grasp the opportunity quickly and while the iron is hot make osteopathic capital from it. Make your answer short and to the point.

The State Journal of Frankfort, Ky., in its issue of December 9th., published an article copied from the Medical Record relative to "New Treatment for Infantile Scourge Found." Dr. H. E. Nelson

answered this and proved conclusively that the new treatment was "Osteopathy" and had been discovered by Dr. Still back in 1874. In the article he brought forth many of the basic principles underlying our science.

The Frankfort Morning Times, of Frankfort, Indiana on January 18th, published three articles from local M. D.'s about the deplorable condition of the soldiers at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

This was the only opportunity Dr. Ella D. McNicoll needed and in her answer she scored many points as to why D. O.'s should be in the army and navy service.

The Chicago Tribune recently has carried several articles from laymen, M. D. and D. O. relative to the same question.

"Watch Your Step" or rather your opportunities for they are coming thick and fast.

THE M. C. O. COMING TO THE FRONT

As a distinctly Osteopathic Institution the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, is coming to the forefront. The trend is decidedly Osteopathic. As evidence of this, attention of the profession is called to the fact that Dr. Geo. W. Goode has been made Dean of the College and Dr. Francis A. Cave has been made Chief of Clinics. These two doctors are known throughout the profession for their radical stand in defense of the cause of Osteopathy. The mere fact that these two important positions have been placed in the hands of Doctore Goods and Cave is sufficient evidence of the desire of the management to conduct a strictly Osteopathic institution.

Another encouraging feature about the M. C. O., is that the New England profession is rallying as never before to its support. This will give the course a practical aspect that cannot be had in any other way. Practitioners from the field who have had years of actual experience in applying the Osteopathic concept are especially valuable as instructors and all of our colleges should receive the support of such men. This is the ultimate aim of the Volunteer Teacher's Auxiliary Movement that was instituted at Columbus. Here is a wonderful way for the successful practitioner to discharge in a measure the debt he owes to his profession and every practitioner who lives sufficiently near an Osteopathic College should volunteer his services to help prepare Osteopathic recruits.

Dr. Herbet Bernard, of Detroit, Michigan gave a splendid talk before the Chicago Osteopathic Assn., on Thursday night, Feb. 7th, 1918, on "Surface Anatomy". He made a plea for a better

understanding of the specific treatment, and endeavored to instill a greater desire to know the action, blood and nerve supply to each muscle to afford more direct application. He criticized the so-called "general treatment" and endeavored to demonstrate much on the living model which would be of great benefit to all present. The meeting was one of the best the Association has had.

A MAN HAS PASSED

E. R. BOOTH, D. O., Cincinnati, Ohio
Dr. A. T. Still's life and work was one of the finest illustrations in history of the force of an IDEA. Accompanying that idea was a realization of the "side chains" attached to it. These two, the idea and its relations, were thought out, carefully analyzed, and recombined by the genius of Dr. Still, till he developed an IDEAL never before held by any man. That ideal of the perfection of man in structure and function as the climax of creation, developed into a vision of what man is and is capable of becoming physically, mentally, socially, spiritually.

Those who knew Dr. Still only as a bone setter never knew much of the real man. Great as he was as a practitioner, that was not to be compared with his greatness as a student of nature, as a gatherer of essential facts, as a constructor of a system. Great as was the appreciation of his thousands of followers and the manifestations of their love and veneration for him, but few fathomed the depth of his work or scanned the height of his attainments. Many caught a glimpse of him but few ever really knew him. His personal work is done but the force of the IDEA he gave the world permeates mankind and will become a greater force as the years go by if his followers live up to the high IDEAL he gave them and see the VISION he saw.

The following is from the "Autobiography of A. T. Still," pages 185-6: "I see nations climbing up and falling, and rising and climbing again, to attain that height which would enable them to have a glimpse or an intimate acquaintance with that superstructure that stands upon the highest pinnacle which has been explored to a limited extent only. That superstructure is the master-work of God Himself, and its name is Man. Ten thousand rooms of this temple have never been explored by any human intelligence; neither can it be without a perfect knowledge of anatomy and an acquaintance of the machinery of life."

Note also the following on death found on page 456:

"We often think of our beloved dead. Why do we? Because of ties made from the fiber of the soul. Each strand found in the cord of love is so pure that the acids

DR. C. M. T. HULETT

Again the Grim Reaper has stepped in our midst and taken from us, Dr. C. M. T. Hulett.

Dr. Hulett has done a great deal toward the advancement of Osteopathy and its institutions. Following his graduation from the A. S. O. in 1897 he became one of the instructors and devoted a major portion of his time to the administrative part of the school. Later he became Dean.

In 1898 he went to Cleveland to practice and remained there until his removal to Chicago in 1914 at which time he became administrative head of the Research Institute. His whole life has been for the growth and development of Osteopathy, and his thoughts have been focused on the future. The recent developments at the Institute are in fact the beginning of the working out of those thoughts.

Dr. Hulett wrote the first constitution and by-laws of the A. O. A. and was chairman of the committee on revision each time it was revised. From member to committee chairman to president was the line of march for one of our most dependable workers. He was always working for the interests of Osteopathy.

Dr. Hulett was born in Boneparte, Ia., August 13, 1856. His parents moved to Edgerton, Kans., when he was a year old and it was at this place that he grew to manhood. Dr. Hulett died on January 23rd, in Chicago. His body was taken to Edgerton, Kansas, for burial.

Beside Mrs. Hulett, Dr. Hulett, is survived by his brother, Dr. M. F. Hulett, of Columbus, Ohio, and his sister, Dr. M. Ione Hulett of Alamogordo, N. Mex.

A short funeral service was conducted at the A. T. Still Research Institute, Friday January 25th.

KIRKSVILLE SITUATION

The situation at Kirksville remains unchanged except that the Commercial Club of Hannibal, Mo., are making strong bids for the establishment of the new school in their City.

Hannibal plans the raising of \$200,000 to aid in the financing of the school should it be decided to locate it there.

LETTERS COMING IN

The letters requested by the Assistant Editor relative to the "Greatest Tribute" are coming in very satisfactorily from all parts of the country. Perhaps in our next issue we can take up this matter more fully.

The "Old Doctor" we believe when he spoke of an international school did not mean one single building but referred to the fact that every school whether in this country or China should teach the same pure osteopathic principles.

To the Editor of Osteopathic Truth:

DEAR DOCTOR:

The notice in your January issue in regard to an alleged osteopathic unit in a French Hospital evidently was printed without due investigation. I gather from your reply to my note of inquiry that the announcement was as much a surprise to you as it was to me, and in justice to both of us it should be stated to your readers that it was sent to your publisher by some one whose enthusiasm for the cause was greater than his knowledge of the facts.

I will relate what we know of this as briefly as I can. At the December meeting of the New York City Society, the courtesy of a hearing was granted to a French medical officer, who had to use an interpreter for his remarks to us and for our questions to him. So that giving information was slow and uncertain. He represented himself as friendly to mechanical and physiological measures and he was in this country to secure funds to enable him to build and maintain a hospital where these measures rather than drugs and surgery would be used. He proposed to have several departments in his hospital, one of which he said would be Osteopathy, all under direction of himself and other medical officers because Osteopathy has no standing in the French Army and he could give osteopaths no standing.

At the meeting above referred to, no one seemed to doubt the sincerity of the Colonel but what he had to offer seemed to be very little, nothing in fact as far as rank or authority or independence of action for osteopaths working with him is concerned. The investigating I have been able to do since confirms the impressions made at the meeting by the Colonel.

I believe we shall serve ourselves infinitely better if every one of us exerts every influence available to show the members of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate and House that there is a demand from the public for osteopathic physicians in our armies, while in training in our camps here, and in ministering to the disabled on their return no less in the base hospitals abroad. The Secretary of the A. O. A. will be glad to furnish on request literature to help with this work.

Faithfully yours,

H. L. CHILES, D. O.

Orange, N. J.

CARRYING ON

A. L. EVANS, D. O.

The recent passing of the great soul who gave Osteopathy to the world has served to focus attention upon his beneficent contribution and thus to accentuate its value to mankind. It seems, also, a fitting time for those whose privilege and duty it is to carry on the great work he began, and so ably advanced, to take stock of the resources and liabilities of the institution of Osteopathy which he founded.

I am not one of those (if there be any such) who believes that Osteopathy sprang from the brain of the master full fledged and complete in every detail, and that it were sacrilege to add to or detract from in any way—nor was that the teaching of the master mind that proclaimed the fundamental principles of Osteopathy. If it should be found that some of the i's were not dotted, or some of the t's were not crossed we may remedy these defects without committing mortal sin. Nor is it consistent with my observation and experience to say that the ten fingers of the osteopathic physician can under all conceivable conditions of human suffering render the maximum amount of aid, and that nothing else is ever needed in the treatment of human ills. What I do firmly believe about Osteopathy is that its fundamental principles are based upon eternal truth, that they are deep enough, broad enough, and strong enough to support the real science of healing when it is finally evolved. I believe it is our business, not only in honor of the memory of Dr. Still but in the best interest of the race, to carry on the fight until the basic truths of Osteopathy have become the corner stone of the healing science of the future.

Every student of Osteopathy from the day of his matriculation should be thoroughly and everlastingly indoctrinated in the fundamental theories of Osteopathy. When this is done the osteopathic physician will not be blown about by every wind of doctrine, nor chase every will of the wisp that appears in the therapeutic field. It is to me no less painful to hear the pretense made that the human hand is the only therapeutic instrument needed in the treatment of disease, than it is to see osteopaths prescribing drugs in the hope of curing disease. It is disheartening, sickening, to see members of the osteopathic profession dispensing drugs at a time when drugs are not only discredited by the experience of mankind but are condemned by the leading lights of the profession that for ages has placed its chief reliance upon them.

The trouble with our profession seems to lie in the failure of many of us to com-

prehend the fundamentals of Osteopathy. Not long ago I read in a newspaper the advertisement of an osteopathic physician who claimed to have a "special treatment" for throat troubles consisting, as the advertisement stated it, of "Osteopathy, electricity, radiant heat, vibration, x-ray, antiseptic, etc." There you have what, from the language used, may fairly be inferred is this doctor's idea of Osteopathy—merely one of possibly a hundred therapeutic agencies that may be used in the treatment of disease.

I like to think of Osteopathy as a philosophy of life, as a system of healing, rather than as a therapeutic device. If in the treatment of constipation I find it expedient to use an occasional enema, I do not say I use Osteopathy and water, any more than a surgeon would say that in the removal of a tumor he employed surgery and a knife! Water, air, light, heat, cold, diet, exercise, right thinking, and many other things, are simply the tools used by Osteopathy in effecting cures.

But even a comprehensive grasp of the fundamental theories of Osteopathy, though, coupled with the highest skill in their application in practice, will not save the situation for Osteopathy. As Mr. George P. A. Brayden, President of the National Federation of Public School Neighborhood Associations, has well said, whoever expects public recognition must perform public service. We expect public recognition for Osteopathy, indeed we cannot survive as a profession without it. We are dependent upon public recognition for the very laws under which we practice. If we ever get the position in public hospitals, public schools, in the army and navy of the United States to which the worth of our system entitles us it will come about through recognition by the public of the justice of our claims based upon the efficacy of our therapeutics.

How may we perform such public service as will command this recognition? The answer is not easy because the avenues through which much of this service is to be performed are at present closed to us. We can, however, show our willingness to perform it and unceasingly demand the right. We can establish free clinics in every city and town. We can each put more energy and money in the research into the cause and cure of disease. We can individually perform such service of a quasi public nature as assisting in Better Baby Contests, speaking on health topics etc. As a profession we must speak through our literature of what Osteopathy has done in the treatment of

mental cases, of the improvements made in handling gynecological, obstetrical and orthopedic cases, besides many other specialties. We must make the world acquainted with the facts and with their bearing upon the public welfare. If the facts were once fully understood there would no longer be any question about our recognition.

When deserved recognition comes osteopaths will be called upon to conduct the spinal, indeed the physical, examination of school children; they will be more and more in demand as expert witnesses in personal injury cases, insurance examiners, etc. We shall see text books on health teaching, based upon the osteopathic concept and prepared by osteopathic physicians, introduced into all the public schools of the United States.

All efforts to secure just recognition as well as all activities along lines already open to us must be coordinated and correlated. It is a task for the wisest statesmanship. The campaign for public recognition depends for its success very largely upon the quality of our leadership. In all executive, administrative and propagandic positions we must have our very best men, men of vision who are also men of action. We must have those who not only dream but do, those who not only look into the future, but who can see the present need and have the force to do it now. We must not try to fit square pegs into round holes nor put little men into big places.

At a time of crisis in the affairs of the American revolution the order came from army headquarters, "Put none but Americans on guard." This is a time of crisis in the history of Osteopathy, and in carrying on there should issue from its headquarters, which is the brain and conscience of each osteopathic practitioner, the determination to put none but competent and loyal osteopaths on guard. Miami, Fla., Jan. 17, 1918.

"Our profession needs just such a paper as the Osteopathic Truth. It is great."—J. A. NOWLIN, Farmer City, Ill.

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OLIVE OIL AND GALLSTONES

F. J. FEIDLER, D. O., Seattle, Wash.

Why do you prescribe a cup of olive oil each day in cases of gall stones? Yes, you do. So does every medic. So do I. Why do we do it? Give a reason. How can olive oil assist in the cure of gallstones? We give it empirically,—so do the medics—just because all other doctors do, and have done for years. And because we know of no harm that can follow its use, we follow the leader like sheep. Just fool sheep.

About ten years ago an article in the Medical Brief prescribed olive oil as a specific treatment for gallstones. I grasped the opportunity and wrote to the editor,—got one of my patients to sign the letter—asking "How can olive oil have any effect on gallstones when it does not enter the portal circulation, never enters the liver laboratory, and not a drop can reach the gall bladder."

Two months later an editorial acknowledged that the administration of olive oil for gallstones was a fallacy, since the oil enters the circulation through the thoracic duct its only effect could be on general metabolism. There you are. That settles the olive oil for gallstones. Wait a moment.

Twenty years ago while rummaging in an Old Book store I came across an article written by an Italian Doctor in 1860, in which he proved that the administration of olive oil for two weeks was a specific for various liver troubles, including gallstones. He cited fifty cases of cures. And to eliminate any possible benefit from any other food or agency, he had the patients abstain from every other kind of food whatever, for two weeks. Absolutely restricting the diet to one, or two, cups of olive oil daily. Thus positively demonstrating that it was the olive oil that cured every one of the cases.

Since that time a cup or two of olive oil, daily, has been prescribed a million times by all kinds of doctors and old women, with more or less, indifferent success.

Why does the treatment fail now? Why are present day doctors compelled to resort to surgery in almost every case?

I was particularly interested in the subject because my wife was a victim of a weak liver, bilious headaches, jaundice and gallstones. For years,—before I became an osteopath,—she had been treated to olive oil and \$10,000 worth of various kinds of drugs, by various specialists, in various big cities of America, with negative results. She refused surgery because she could not understand how surgery scars in the ducts or gallbladder could prevent the forming of more gallstones in the future. She had improved

greatly under osteopathic treatment,—occasionally several months would intervene between the "spells."

I know now that some of the treatment we had been taught were even more fallacious than the olive oil. For instance, I would like to see some doctor "squeeze the gallbladder, like a rubber bulb" through the rigid recti muscles during gallstone colic. I had one experience so extraordinary that I believe it will interest the readers.

One summer Sunday my wife and I joined a train-load of pleasure seekers on an excursion to the snow-capped mountains, where we enjoyed ourselves greatly. In the evening the train had barely started on the return trip when she was taken with a severe gallstone colic,—the first she had had for many months.

Here was a fine situation to be in:—A wife suffering agonies, ready to scream, on a moving train, jammed full of people, four hours from home. What would you have done?

My first thought was to go through the train seeking some medic who might possibly have some morphine. But, luckily, I remembered a trick that I immediately put into practice. By pressing my thumb between the heads of the fourth and fifth right ribs, I could desensitize the involved sensory nerves and thus reduce the pain greatly. This I did. She would lean back as hard as she could against my thumb and hand against the back of the seat. In about five minutes my thumb would be so paralyzed that I had to rest and manipulate it to restore circulation, by which time the pain began to be severe again and the back pressure had to be resumed. This maneuver was repeated many, many, times before we reached home. But no one knew that she was suffering or that I was treating her.

Finally I solved the olive oil problem.

The Italian doctor gave the correct treatment, but his deduction was wrong.

The present doctors fail because they do not give the treatment like the Italian doctor did.

THE TWO OR THREE WEEKS FASTING DOES THE CURING.—Not the oil.

The oil nourishes and sustains the system from emaciation and weakness through another route, while the congested, distended, liver is resting, it's stretched acini resuming their normal size and normal ability to do their duty when again food, in greatly reduced quantity, is brought through the portal vein to the liver laboratory, and having regained its normal ability will transform the food into good blood, extracting only the proper constituents to get into the bile and gallbladder.

If the oil is not given the starved patient becomes weak. Continuing the oil food

for some time afterwards nourishes the system without the need of much protein and carbo-hydrates to tire the convalescing liver.

The fasting rest to the liver is what does the curing.

When the digestive system is not in the proper working order some small quantity of fats may find their way into the portal system and liver, but the quantity is small, has no business there, probably is not acted on by the liver at all and probably has a deleterious instead of a curative effect.

THE PRESENT-DAY DOCTORS FREQUENTLY FAIL BECAUSE THEY RELY ON THE OIL TO DO THE WORK AND NEGLECT THE OTHER IMPORTANT PART OF THE ITALIAN DOCTOR'S TREATMENT—THE REST THAT THE DISTENDED, OVERWORKED, LIVER NEEDS.

I BELIEVE MUCH OF THE BENEFIT CREDITED TO "OPERATIONS" IS REALLY PRODUCED BY THE ENFORCED REST THAT THE LIVER GETS FOR SIX WEEKS OR MORE AFTER THE OPERATION.

"Osteopathic Truth has well demonstrated its value by the prominent place it has earned and the high character of its style and contributions."—L. S. KEYES Minneapolis, Minn.

Paper Bullets

It is pretty generally admitted that the Russian collapse was due more to German intrigue—**paper bullets**—than to the Teutonic armies.

It is also said that the serious setback in Italy was made possible by the same weapon.

German propaganda or **paper bullets** back of the enemy lines was largely responsible both for these results so disastrous to the allied cause.

Now, if propaganda—**paper bullets**—can be used with such telling results for an unjust cause, may we not expect that a just cause may be served as effectually by intelligent use of this weapon.

The March Herald of Osteopathy presents the claims of the Osteopathic profession to war service. If you want your patients and friends to see this matter from the osteopathic standpoint that **they may become intelligent boosters, supply them with those paper bullets.**

Here is your opportunity—ammunition that will take effect and aid in winning **a great victory** for the health of our army and navy and for the cause of Osteopathy. Sample copy on request.

A few copies of 1917 Herald of Osteopathy, bound in cloth, postpaid for \$1.00.

F. L. LINK, Business Manager,
Kirksville, Missouri.

THE OSTEOPATHIC CONCEPT

J. DEASON

It was in one of Dr. "Bill" Smith's classes that the Old Doctor once appeared and compared Osteopathy to a squirrel that had gone into a hole in a tree and left its tail out. In substance, he said, "I've had a hold on that tail for thirty four years and Bill's been trying to help me get the squirrel for a long time and" addressing the class, "I want you all to help me get it." This, we interpreted as meaning that Dr. Still felt that he did not understand all there was to be known about Osteopathy and that he wanted his students to continue that study.

Tolerance

Why then should we quibble and say "You are not osteopathic because you do not believe as I do?" Who knows just what the osteopathic concept includes? Let us be tolerant of any man's opinion who thinks scientifically and who like Dr. Still, gave a definite reason based upon demonstrated anatomical and physiological facts.

Research

Dr. Still was truly a research worker and this he constantly demonstrated by regularly bringing some new idea to the students. He also believed in others doing their own thinking. Frequently he said "God gave you brains, now use them." And "I'm not talking to your note books, I'm talking to your heads," meaning that we should get the idea and develop it.

Think and Work

It is not how much one reads or works but how much one thinks while he is reading or working that determines his accomplishment. Dr. Still was a thinker and he made his brain direct his hands. He therefore, accomplished much with little effort and time expended. Dr. Still usually gave little time to his treatments, because he was thinking while he worked.

We Should Read

The salesman of a certain publishing company, who had given Dr. Still a complimentary copy of a text on Anatomy, was making his second call. The Old Doctor told him he had given him an inferior book, that some pages were lacking. The book was brought and Dr. Still named the pages missing which were about the middle of the book. He was right and was given another book. It seems that an error had occurred in the bunch of books brought to Kirksville. Several of the members of the faculty had been presented, but they had not found the error because they had not read.

Dr. Still was a reader and after his eyes began to fail, he had some one read

to him and he did his reading daily. Even after he had passed his 85th mile stone he was still a reader.

If we are to follow the work of Dr. Still we will read and we will think while we read. We will think less of dress and more of bones and books. How many of us spend one tenth as much for books each year as we spend for clothes and how many of us under the age of fifty, do as much daily reading as Dr. Still did after the age of 80? I am sure that after he was past eighty years of age, he continued to do daily reading of from one to two or three hours.

Scientific Progress

The Old Doctor came into class once when I was quoting something from a modern text on physiology. "Who did you say made that statement?" he asked, "it sounded like Muller." (Muller was the author of a text in physiology published in 1842 which Dr. Still first studied). He asked me to go with him to his home and compare the statements of the books. They were practically the same and Dr. Still used this comparison to show that the teaching of physiology had progressed but little in more than sixty years. This, of course, is not true of all physiological teaching because much progress has been made and certainly there has been much developed that may be applied directly to the osteopathic concept.

Dr. Still's main point was that the medical texts copy and reprint much of that which should be obsolete and that we cannot make great progress by merely reading and accepting without thinking.

In his reading, his work and his thinking, Dr. Still was constantly undergoing a mental evolution. He was truly a progressive thinker and usually far ahead of the times in which he lived.

Dr. Lane has compared his theories of immunity to those of the great thinkers of Europe and finds they are very similar. We wonder if he read anything of their theories years ago. Probably he did not, because his ideas were developed contemporaneously with theirs. Dr. Still had been a student of Huxley and Darwin and had adopted the concept of evolution to his every day methods of working and thinking. I have heard him discuss the writings of Huxley and other scientists of this age, and I know that he had been a student of these great thinkers. Dr. Still, however, was not a man who followed another man's theories, because he had the ability to think for himself, and while he wore "hand-me-down clothes," he had "tailor-made ideas."

The Original Concept

Mr. Henry Ford held to an original concept, that of making an efficient low priced automobile and succeeded. J. Frank Duryea held to the original concept of making a complete automobile and many other manufacturers have copied his ideas. Charles Robert Darwin held to his original concept and in the face of years of criticism, was universally accepted. Andrew Taylor Still held to his original concept, that of the relation of structure to function as a factor in health and disease and he succeeded.

Few men are able to think and work along any one line long enough and with sufficient thoroughness to carry an idea to a definite conclusion. Those who have succeeded, have concentrated their efforts upon one concept. There is far more in the osteopathic concept than any one or all of us will ever be able to comprehend. Osteopathy has been a demonstrated success. **Individually and professionally, there is a far greater opportunity for success in the concentration of our efforts to the further development and application of the osteopathic concept than there is in the acceptance and practice of a mixed therapy. I believe it is true that those who study more than one system of therapy, either finally accept and practice only one system or they are professional failures. I do not know of an exception to this rule.**

Summary

The osteopathic concept as I understand it, consists of the teachings of Dr. Still's original concept viz., that a fundamental relation exists between structure and structural relations and the functions of these and other structures. The application of this principle depends upon our willingness to follow the life example that has been given us. The greatest honor that can be rendered by us is the further development and application of this original concept. Our visit to Kirksville, was not to bury Dr. Still but to honor his life work and his ever living principles.

The Western Osteopath Progressively Osteopathic

Some day you will want to live in the Great West.

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Among our regular contributors are:

Drs. Riley, Atzen, Wimmer-Ford, Van Brakle, Louise Burns, Brigham, Forbes, Tasker, Penland and others.

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C. J. Gaddis, D. O. Editor
Ist Nat. Bk. Bldg. Oakland, Cal.

THE COAL TAR DRUGS

(Address before the Boston Osteopathic Society

by MATTHEW T. MAYES, D. O., M. D.
Jan. 26, 1917. Member Mass. State Board
Registration in Medicine

Officers and members of The Boston Osteopathic Society: I have been asked to say something "On the use of Coal Tar Synthetics by D. O.'s," especially Phenacetin. An ambiguous therapeutic statement, and he, who as an osteopath, uses the above product for therapeutic measures shows his anomalous professional training, plus a pandering personality. He is also using inferior agencies for their supposed uses, when ten digits plus grey matter are their superior and harmless.

Chemically the Coal Tar products come from the Cyclic (forming compounds by grafting one compound to another or a compound splitting to form two compounds) Hydrocarbons—Aromatic Substances.

It is among the compounds of this series that the most important products of Synthetic chemistry are found. It is in dealing with them that theoretic chemistry (medicine) has received its widest application.

The central figure of cyclic compounds is benzene C_6H_6 which is obtained from coal tar. Its molecule is formed by the union of three molecules of acetylene H-C-C-H.

The hydrocarbons of benzene are of two distinct kinds of hydrates (a compound of the water type formed by substituting a metal for an atom of hydrogen). One exhibiting all of the functions of the alcohols, and the other those of the phenols (carbolic acid).

By the action of glacial acetic acid upon paraphenetidin, an aceto-derivative para-acetphenetidin $C_6H_4 O (C_2H_5) N-H(C_2H_3O)$ is formed. This is recommended as an antipiretic and analgesic under the name of Phenacetin and is a reddish, odorless, tasteless powder, sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It is a very complicated chemical reaction, of unstable composition and when carelessly made, the product produces grave complications by irritation of the kidneys.

Its physiological action on the nervous system is distinctly sedative, acts particularly on the sensory tracts of the cord. On the circulation little effect is had, unless given in large doses when you get cyanosis due to the formation of meta-haemoglobin. The irregularity of absorption, cumulative action and idiosyncrasy of many persons to the coal-tar synthetics make their use a matter of great caution. 20 grs. have been known to produce grave symptoms and even death.

I have taken care of one severe case of poisoning by coal tar products, and the patient is alive with a slight limp of the right leg, all that is left of a right hemiplegia. If we had been properly equipped we could have dyed many yards of cloth a distinct wine color with perspiration, urine and feces.

We as physicians know that HEAT and PAIN are due to irritation and compression of what—nerves. We also know that as engineers, plumbers or whatever you may wish to call us of the human engine, that by education, training and precept, that for antipyretics and analgesics, go to the nerves, whose function is so interfered with, remove the obstruction, whether muscular, ligamentous or osseous. Then with physiological rest and heat you can always depend upon getting relief—plus 100% safety to your patient.

My Fellow Conferees! If anyone of you are afraid of your osteopathic ability, please do not stultify so true a SCIENCE as OSTEOPATHY by substituting empirical, dangerous drugs to cover up your gross ignorance. Get your heads down and dig for the "kernels of eternal truth" hidden within the machine, made by hands Divine and not called only good, but very good.

Thus it is seen that phenacetin is a coal-tar product of unstable, intricate complex chemical construction—a synthetic, empirical preparation of wandering therapists, frantically attempting to subvert Nature's forces by contraria, contraria, curantora.

Final Victory for Bailey and Osteopathy

The "tempest in a teapot" that has been going on in Philadelphia over the appointment of Dr. J. H. Bailey, as physician in charge of Local Draft Board for Division 22 has finally spent itself. As pointed out in previous editions of TRUTH, the County Medical Society has been active in its endeavors to have Dr. Bailey ousted, but Dr. Bailey realizing that the fight was against Osteopathy rather than him personally resolved to stay by the guns to the finish. We can imagine now his exultation over the fact that his efforts have been crowned with success.

The following letter from the War Department at Washington addressed to the medical doctors on the Board with Dr. Bailey clarifies the situation and is a complete vindication of Dr. Bailey and his work. The medical physicians on the Board were perfectly willing to serve with Dr. Bailey but their associates in the County Medical Society made it so warm for them, even threatening to expel them from the Society if they did not resign their position on the Board, that they finally asked to be relieved. But Dr.

Bailey would not accept their resignations. They appealed to Washington. Here is a copy of the reply, which may be regarded as the last chapter in this interesting and important incident:

WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of the Provost Marshall General
Washington

Jan. 15, 1918

W. B. Morford, M. D., John P. Mulrenan, M. D., Ignazio Cortese, M. D., and G. V. Cicconi, M. D.
Additional Examining Physicians, Local Board N. 22, Cor. 15th & Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:

Your letter of the 4th instant, with enclosures mentioned, addressed to the President, has been referred to this office for reply.

Dr. John H. Bailey, an osteopath, was, on the recommendation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, appointed by the President as the medical member of Local Board, Division No. 22, Philadelphia. This office is advised that under the laws of Pennsylvania Dr. Bailey is licensed and recognized as a practicing physician.

The service which you have rendered and are rendering is of a highly patriotic character, your resignations cannot be accepted, nor can you be relieved except for the most urgent reason involving hardship.

The action of the South Philadelphia County Medical Society in adopting the resolution, of which you transmit a copy, is not sufficient reason for relieving you from duty, and appears to be sharply in contrast with your conduct.

It is not understood how, with a consciousness of patriotic duty well done, you can suffer any humiliation by continuing to perform such duty, and it is not believed that you need fear expulsion from the society mentioned. If such action should be taken you will please promptly inform this office.

A copy of your letter and enclosures and a copy of this reply have been sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

By direction of GENERAL CROWDER,
Colonel, National Army, Executive Officer
H. D. Johnson.

"Glad to help support this splendid journal. A journal of the character of O. T. was surely needed and I have enjoyed every number of it."—W. S. MILLS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

"It has been a wonderful balance wheel to the profession, besides being most interesting."—R. V. KENNEDY, Charlestown, S. C.

DR. FRANKLIN HUDSON has removed from 12 Lansdowne Crescent to more commodious quarters at 14 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

ARE WE GOING FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

FRANK H. SMITH, D. O., Indianapolis, Ind.

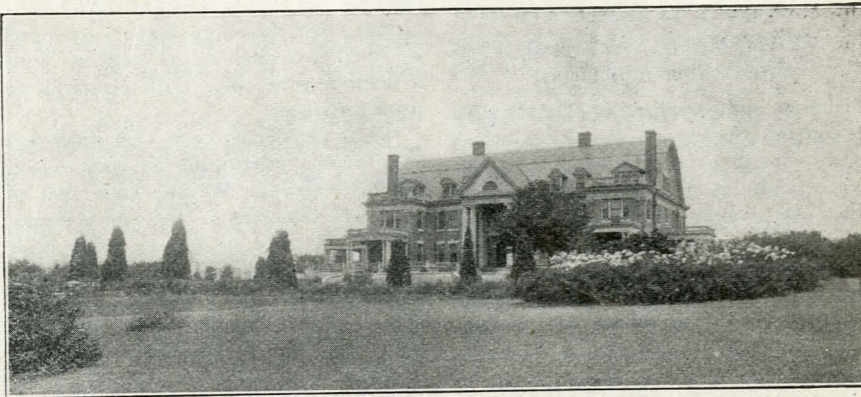
The distinctive feature of Osteopathy as compared to other systems of treatment, is its etiology, and naturally it follows that the treatment corresponds to the etiology. When we say that faulty structure produces or maintains disease, it should follow that the correction of this faulty structure should constitute the primary feature of our treatment. Our beloved founder who has just passed away, used to emphasize the importance of rib lesions in the production of disease, and within the last year I have had this brought forcibly to my attention through three cases which have come to me. One was the case of an osteopathic physician from a nearby town, who had been injured while attending an osteopathic college. The treatment given and recommended by the faculty member consulted, was to place straps of adhesive tape over the vertebral end of the lesioned rib, presumably to secure rest. The result was that the man suffered intensely with intercostal neuritis in the nerve corresponding to the rib lesion, and for about three years this continued. The pain was so severe that the osteopath was unable to practice when he graduated, and when he came to me, he was beginning to wonder what there was in Osteopathy, when it would fail to reach a condition of this kind. He had had osteopathic treatment over this period without results, because the rib lesion was not reduced. The examination revealed a rotated fourth dorsal with the rib carried up and out. A correction first of the dorsal vertebra, followed by the rib correction, relieved the pain, and within six weeks the man was well, and has since entered practice in the city of Detroit. Here was a definite tissue lesion which rest and insinuating treatment failed to relieve, because it required definite correction of the faulty position of the vertebra plus the rib.

Another case was that of an osteopath from the south, who also had intercostal neuritis, resulting from a lesioned rib. This man had also been over the country east and south, seeking relief. Again the rib lesion which was secondary to a lesioned dorsal vertebra, had received passive movement to restore motion, had received soft tissue work to relieve the tension, but lacking the one thing necessary, namely the definite correction of the lesioned vertebra and rib to normal position. This case also went home well after about six weeks work.

Still another case is that of an osteopathic physician in Central Indiana, who fifteen years ago suffered a fall which resulted in lesioning the third dorsal vertebra and the left third rib. This man

OPENS NEW SANATORIUM

DR. O. O. BASHLINE, President.



The Pennsylvania Osteopathic Sanatorium will open its doors for patients on February 15th in York, Pa. Dr. O. O. Bashline is the president and surgeon-in-chief of the sanatorium. Dr. Bashline needs no introduction to the profession as he is well known and for a number of years has been the surgeon-in-chief of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

Dr. J. E. Barrick is the superintendent and treasurer and Mr. M. J. Shambaugh is the secretary and business manager.

The sanatorium is well located and has beautiful grounds surrounding it, with a third of a mile frontage on the Lincoln Highway. A most cordial invitation is given to those who will drive through to

went to an osteopathic college for treatment primarily, and while there studied Osteopathy, he had received some relief but still suffered from intercostal neuritis to such an extent that he feared he might have either a heart or lung pathology responsible for the pain. He had had osteopathic treatment for these fifteen years without a definite correction of the lesion. What relief he experienced was from the motion secured at this point. The correction of this lesion was made about three weeks ago, and entire relief from the pain was had for about two days, and with subsequent corrections the relief has been of longer duration, and will ultimately be permanent, when the lesioned vertebra and rib remain permanently in position.

Why have I cited these cases, not to show that I have any superior skill, for I do not have that, but to show that we in our running after the new things in therapeutics, have in many cases neglected the more important features of Osteopathy as laid down by our founder, "Find it, fix it and leave it." There is undoubtedly much of good in other systems, but we HAVE THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE SYSTEM AS YET EVOLVED. Why not perfect our knowledge in our own system FIRST—

Boston to stop and visit the sanatorium. The drive from Pittsburg to Philadelphia through the Allegheny's is resplendent with gorgeous mountain scenery and a roadway that is as smooth as a city boulevard. The sanatorium is on this road and conveniently located for an inspection stop.

The sanatorium will be devoted to the care and treatment of nervous and mental diseases, surgical cases, orificial, orthopedic and obstetric cases, and for general diseases demanding sanatorium or hospital care.

We wish the new sanatorium success for in its success there will be created favorable public opinion for Osteopathy.

then we will be able to know our limitations, and our further needs. Did you ever know of an osteopath who had been in successful practice for many years to want to study materia medica? Or is it the man recently from our colleges, who has not tried in practice the things he learned at school, and who feels that the reason he is not busy, is because he has not the magical M. D. degree? Let us honor the memory of our beloved founder by perfecting the system which he has given us.

We hear a great deal in certain quarters about quinine being necessary for the treatment of Malaria. This is a false statement, for time after time have I seen Malaria yield to osteopathic measures, AFTER QUININE HAD FAILED. DR. ARMSTRONG has added to our efficiency in the treatment of this condition, by the addition of rare steak in quantities sufficient to replace the red blood cells destroyed by this disease.

Let's all pull together for perfecting our system, and for maintaining our distinctive etiology, and therapeutics.

Dr. Norman B. Atty of Springfield, Mass. says: "Osteopathic Truth is indeed filling a mission."

DR. STILL—A TRIBUTE

By GEO. W. RILEY, D. O., Pres. A. O. A., New York City.

Our founder and leader has passed on to his future reward. His reward here was great, far greater than that of most men of fame. Milton, Rubens, Luther even Lincoln lived to enjoy comparatively little of the esteem in which the world appraised them.

The afternoon of Dr. Still's life, however, was blest with the consciousness that his labors had merited the world's approval. Having gone through all of the bitter and disheartening professional experiences that he had met, it must have been a source of the greatest delight for him to sit in his study and contemplate the work he had wrought. And yet he indulged in such thoughts very little. His greatest joy came from the solution of some additional problem, the grasping of some further principle of life. Each one attained made him the more eager to grasp still others for the benefit of humanity. His success was due to the truth of those principles and the fact that he had a mission and was free from the bondage of bigotry.

Shakespeare makes Marc Anthony say, "The evil that men do, lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones."

This generalization does not apply to the life of Dr. Still. The good he did was not buried with him. It lives after him. It is at once a monument and a heritage. It is a living monument of wondrous and growing proportions, living in the hearts of millions of grateful people, people whose ills had baffled the best that the oldest and most experienced in drug therapy had to offer. It is a monument not of granite but of adoration, embracing not only that great throng who have received personal relief from the ministrations of those principles whose fundamental is mechanical adjustment, but also that other great and increasing body, the osteopathic profession, six thousand strong, whose daily lives are the oft repeated application of those principles of the healing science whose demonstration and gift to the world made Dr. Still the distinguished philosopher and savant he was.

His labors made him famous in the therapeutic world and are his own greatest monument. He carried on his investigations as long as his health would permit. On those choice occasions when he would suddenly appear before a class and punctuate the lecture with a rare bit of his lucid, yet quaintly expressed philosophy, he often said, "I have just charted the bold outlines of Osteopathy, you boys and girls will have to go on and fill in the details."

That was a priceless legacy he left us

and an admonition full of earnest solicitation that we carry on the work that was so near to his heart. His words mean more to us today than when we heard him make those appeals. He was always so solicitous and concerned about the students getting a clear concept of the fundamentals of Osteopathy. He realized most keenly that those students were the sum of all of their experiences, and of those of all the generations before them, and those experiences were to the effect that when one's body is in pain, he should immediately take something, a drug, a concoction, or whatnot to relieve it. The osteopathic concept of disease was different, and must be thoroughly mastered. Hence his anxiety, his eagerness for the student to grasp clearly the great fundamental, to view the body as subject to derangement of structure which is followed by derangement of function or disease, and that the body possesses the power to restore the normal function without any chemical, electrical or other artificial stimulation as soon as complete alignment and adjustment have been made. The teacher is gone, but his teachings live.

The preliminary education of the early osteopath was not high. This fact reflects the strength and virility of the science, for it proves that the success the profession has attained is not wholly due to the educational attainments of its representatives. They were however well grounded in the fundamentals of the science. The educational qualifications of the student body latterly has been much higher than in the early days, and the period of professional study much longer. The result should give a much stronger profession than ever before, to cope with its multitudinous problems.

The hour has arrived when we must not only "go on to fill in the details," as he urged us, but to see to it that the fundamentals are taught as thoroughly, as purely, as sincerely as he taught them. That is our opportunity and our obligation. As we valued his life and teachings, so will we reconsecrate our lives to the cause he founded.

Now is the time for an individual inventory. We have all fallen short of what we could have done. But no matter how little or much that was, this unusual and extraordinary occasion, regardless of actual need, demands an enthusiastic exhibition of professional patriotism and cooperation in all the organized activities of Osteopathy.

No matter what amount of success we

have attained in our several practices we are indebted to Osteopathy for that success. In what way are we showing our appreciation? Are we doing anything for organized Osteopathy? Have we any pride in our profession? How have we shown it?

If for no other reason, Dr. Still would have been classed as a great man, on account of his desire to serve the poor and needy, with never a thought of remuneration. None mourned more the loss of this great man, than the poor of Kirksville and northern Missouri. The needs of the afflicted poor were his especial care. The osteopathic profession has not caught his vision on that point. Public service has not become a part of our osteopathic citizenship. Public appreciation is measured by public service.

Schiller said, "You can tell an artist by what he leaves out." This is singularly true of physicians also, osteopathic ones especially. How many, very many there are who leave out everything but attention to their private practices. We, too long, have neglected the splendid opportunities open to us, both as citizens, and as a profession, to render public service. Until we as individuals and as a profession remedy these unpardonable defects, we must expect an indifference and a lukewarmness on the part of the public to our cause. It is to be hoped that our present renewed study of Dr. Still's life work will strengthen the profession immensely along this particular line.

"Have enjoyed Truth very much the past year and hope you will continue preaching pure unadulterated Osteopathy."—HUGH T. WISE.

100% OSTEOPATHY IS OUR NEED

EDITOR OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH:

I don't need to pledge my allegiance to Osteopathy. I am always 100 per cent osteopathic, but I am glad to see and welcome a movement that is destined to keep the grand old ship full speed ahead. The profession may well blame itself for the condition it is now confronted with. Too many of its adherents are lukewarm in the faith, they try to sputter all over the field in an effort to be "broad;" climbing up on the hind legs of the Medical Trust to get doubtful social standing; accepting their repudiated theories and boosting for rotten antitoxins and serums to distract attention from their weakness as lesion osteopaths; "falling" for everything medical because it has the Oily John trademark; "knocking" every attempt to advance Osteopathy; making no move to acquaint the public with what Osteopathy is either through personal pronouncement or the printed word; denouncing as "back numbers" those who repudiate their unproved dope doctrines;

leaving an open door for the chiros, et al., to furnish an increasing demand for drugless physicians they are too stupid or too cowardly to supply.

Osteopathy should stand squarely on its own scientific feet, promulgate its own principles and advance its own ideas, not because some M. D. or Medical Association gives an approving nod but because it is right and right should prevail. It should have its own text books; its professional force should be 100 per cent lesion osteopath, with no taint of dope, and its collegiate courses and length of study should not be lengthened unnecessarily for the purpose of assisting the A. M. A. put us out of business and cutting down the osteopathic output. We should have Independent Osteopathic Examining Boards in every State, with universal reciprocity, and the number of osteopathic colleges reduced from 7 to 2 and their faculties consolidated.

Herewith \$1.00 subscription to Osteopathic Truth.

Fraternally yours,
A. S. DOWLER.
Panora, Iowa.

THE CALL TO THE COLORS

In the light of the "passing" of the Old Doctor from this to a larger and less hampered sphere of activities, we believe it fitting to re-publish his last great message given to the profession, and to urge all to study carefully the points he covers in it. With marvelous intuition he sensed the chaos within, and the half service so many of his supposed proponents were giving to his great philosophy.

"There is an alarm at the door of all osteopathic schools. The enemy has broken through the picket. Shall we permit the osteopathic profession to be enslaved to the medical trust? As the Father of Osteopathy, I am making an international call for all Simon Pure D. O.'s who are willing to go on the fighting line without being drafted into service.

There will be no trenches in which to hide. This battle will not be a peek-a-boo game. I unfurled the osteopathic flag of freedom over forty years ago. For many years I had to fight the battle alone. For a time I received hearty support from my friends, which I appreciate; but in my declining years my boys and girls have been on the defense instead of the offense. My physical condition will not permit me to take the generalship, so I make this appeal to my children. Every line of the enemy's defense is full of dynamite, so we must have re-enforced support, and put ourselves on the offense. We need at least five thousand generals at the front with their guns loaded with osteopathic wisdom and philosophy, whose truth is stronger than the Rock of Gibraltar. We

must weed out the chocolate spines, drones, and misfits, as their support only gets back to us in the way of a boomerang.

Hold up the pure unadulterated osteopathic flag. Do not allow it to be trampled in the mud by the feet of our enemy. By winning this battle we have established the greatest truth unfolded to suffering humanity. Millions of lives can be saved annually. Osteopathy is yet in its infancy. I have only brought forth the principles and truth, which I have turned over to the profession which has the wisdom and enough moral backbone to offer any compromise with the enemy.

Stand behind all legitimate research institutions. Give them your support. The treatment for insanity and results obtained at Macon last year, seem to be nothing more than natural. I have always said that at least twenty-five per cent of all insane cases could be cured by osteopathic treatment, and I am thankful to be able to see this truth demonstrated.

There are other fields of research. May my grand army march on. If we cannot have the pure osteopathic principles taught in our schools, I hope the faithful will rally around the flag and we will build an international school that will offer no compromise unless it is the golden truth.

D. O. mean "Dig On."

(Signed) A. T. STILL,

Kirksville, Mo., August 1, 1915.

BEHOLD HIM standing upon the battlements of Truth and delivering this great rallying cry which should serve to create a new spirit in the osteopathic army to make it truly representative of this God given philosophy going forth as the Crusaders of old bearing the banner of Truth and the Glad Tidings of healing to all nations and peoples.

Therefore, we re-affirm you our devotion and loyalty, Father Andrew.

War Session

Supply the vacancies in the Medical Ranks by studying Osteopathy. Special Mid-Year Term opens January 2, 1918.

Massachusetts College of Osteopathy

85 Otis Street

East Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Edgar D. Heist of Kitchener, Ontario says: "Osteopathy with surgery is a complete system of healing."

Dr. W. Arthur Smith of Boston writes "I am glad to be a subscriber of Osteopathic Truth."

"It gives me great pleasure to renew my subscription."—GEO. W. RILEY, New York City.



Looking in the Glass

or

Looking in a Book

If "Concerning Osteopathy" was at her hand—she would be reading it while waiting for treatment.

It has a convincing appeal.

It is just what you want in the hand of every patient.

It is just what your patient wants too.

"Better convince one than to talk to many."

Order a hundred now

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G. V. WEBSTER, D. O.
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