There are so many problems confronting Osteopathy today that one hardly knows which one is the most vital. But none of them are new. They have existed from the very beginning of Osteopathy. They have not been settled because they were not settled right, and they can be settled right only when they are settled in accordance with fundamental principles. What are some of them?

First there is the question as to what Osteopathy is. Definitions have been proposed and some of them very good, but none of them, in my opinion, adequate. The fundamentals for a definition, or an adequate statement as to what Osteopathy is, are to be found in well worn but often misunderstood expressions such as “man is a machine,” “the body is self reparative,” “adjust what is in malposition,” “free the blood vessels,” “the tendency to the normal,” “the rule of the artery,” “remove interference with the nerves.” Many changes in the wording have been made but they all imply the same thing to those who really have the osteopathic idea but mean nothing to one who is not an intelligent and sympathetic convert to Osteopathy.

The writer preached the importance of “the osteopathic idea,” in our schools as well as our practice a decade and a half ago till he was almost hoarse. But Osteopathy was often presented in our schools by unsympathetic instructors better versed in drug than in osteopathic lore. Result, many half-baked osteopathic physicians: good men and women, but with a divided allegiance, “hyphenated.”

Another difficulty arose from the fact that many seemed to think that the newly discovered therapeutic measure displaced every thing else pertaining to the healing art. They were almost as radical as Mrs. Eddy when she claimed that Christian Science had no use for hygiene, cleanliness, or anything else pertaining to physical conditions. She however was logical because she claimed there is no matter, hence no human body, while the osteopath who claimed that practically all was body ignored its relationship to other material things. Hence, the contempt, I may say, with which some held to the belief that the osteopathic physician should have nothing to do with surgery, anesthetics, antisepsics, and antidotes. Such measures are more osteopathic than medical because their fundamental idea is osteopathic, that is, the removal of some obstruction, as diseased tissue, filth, poison, etc. Even pain is a direct consequence of the violence done to structural integrity and may demand a temporary relief by the use of a narcotic. But success by the proper application of “the osteopathic idea” where other physicians had no remedy but drugs, led many to believe that Osteopathy could do everything and that osteopathic physicians were violating their therapeutic principles when they made use of any means used by other physicians. Carried to its illogical conclusion some would prohibit the use of soap and water. We should never lose sight of the fact that everything that is the common heritage of the layman is ours also by professional right. No school of practice has a monopoly on the use of the ordinary means for securing health and comfort. The only point is that all those who claim the right to use dangerous means must show efficiency.

Another important and generally misunderstood truth is that drugs do not cure. That is the prerogative of the physiological action of the cells and tissues of the body. This is where our therapy differs absolutely from all those who depend upon drugs, sera, vaccines, antitoxines, glandular extracts, etc. It is not necessary to claim that none of these are ever useful especially in the therapy of the drug doctor. But I do claim that the proper and adequate application of “the osteopathic idea” does secure better results with little or no bad after effects. No experienced osteopathic physicians doubt that this is true in most cases. Here is the natural limitation placed upon Osteopathy and, I believe, without exception, that this limitation has not interfered with our freedom of action except in cases when the law interferes with the freedom of action of the patient as well as the physician, as in vaccination against smallpox in some states and prohibition of the use of all drugs. No true blue osteopathic physician will ever want to give drugs for therapeutic purposes in the case in which they are used by drug doctors.

This leads to mention of another strong point of Osteopathy, that is, prophylaxis or preventive medicine. The application of “the osteopathic idea” in its broadest sense demands not only the adjustment of parts of the body to each other but of the environments to the body and to each other. A cesspool in the front yard is a malposition and an adjustment is necessary to the health of the inmates of the house. Foul air should have no place in the habitation of a human being and it should be removed.
OUR PROBLEMS AS SEEN BY PERRY S. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY FOR THE ILLINOIS OSTEOPATHICASSOCIATION.

"Since our firm became involved for the Illinois Osteopathic Association, it has occurred to me that there was a crying need for more education and greater unity among the members of the profession. While a certain amount of apathy is to be expected in any organization, the percentage should be very small in an organization composed of men who are practically pioneers in their field, for unless the pioneers have real genuine enthusiasm for their cause, unless they have the proper vision, they are apt to become discouraged over their failure to obtain immediate results and immediate general recognition.

"At a matter of history there was a movement worth while that did not have, not only among its disciples but among its other followers, men and women who were wholeheartedly devoted to the object of the movement. Some of us are so forgetful that we overlook the fact that the United States of America in 1875 through the extraordinary mind of Dr. William B. Still summited a law prohibiting the sale of drugs in the State of Pennsylvania. It was this movement and the prosperity of its profession that we look back upon fifty years on the state of modern osteopathic evolution. We look back fifty years on the state of osteopathic evolution, for the osteopathic profession a half century ago, was practically pioneers in their field; for the osteopathic profession a half century ago, was a movement and the prosperity of its profession that we look back fifty years on the state of modern osteopathic evolution. We look back fifty years on the state of osteopathic evolution, for the osteopathic profession a half century ago, was practically pioneers in their field; for the osteopathic profession a half century ago, was a movement and the prosperity of its profession that we look back fifty years on the state of modern osteopathic evolution. We look back fifty years on the state of osteopathic evolution, for the osteopathic profession a half century ago, was practically pioneers in their field; for the osteopathic profession a half century ago, was a movement and the prosperity of its profession that we look back fifty years on the state of modern osteopathic evolution. We look back fifty years on the state of osteopathic evolution, for the osteopathic profession a half century ago, was practically pioneers in their field; for the osteopathic profession a half century ago, was a movement and the prosperity of its profession that we look back fifty years on the state of modern osteopathic evolution.
GETTING THE VISION

Feeling

By An Old Tinner

(Pitney’s Notes—This is the first of a series of short articles by Tinner, who recently retired from active practice after twenty-five years of effective service. In his retirement he intends to publish some of the material he has prepared for his students and patients. He has generously offered to make these available to our readers."

As the student advances he

obtained such acquaintances that he had quite a following. He had a way of making his patients feel comfortable and at ease. He was a gentle soul, but he knew his stuff. He was more than a practitioner; he was a teacher.

He was a man of few words, but when he spoke, his words carried weight. He had a way of looking at things that made you think. He always tried to get to the heart of the matter, to see things as they really were.

He was a man of integrity, a man of principle. He believed in doing what was right, even if it was difficult. He was a true gentleman, a true friend.

We will miss him, but we will always remember him as a great practitioner and an even greater teacher.
OBSERVATIONS ON A TRIP ABOUT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEMESTER.

C. C. Ranm, D. O., Denver, Colo.
The Research Institute

After leaving Maryland, we proceeded to The A. T. Still Research Institute.

Dr. C. M. T. Robt. had gone on his way to Columbus, but our good friend Dr. Deason, who was curator of post-graduate work, welcomed us in a friendly way. After a little visit and look about the place we departed for the city of Chicago.

In passing it may be remarked that the Research Institute is beautiful, though slowly but surely. Its financial problems are coming nearer a solution, that it is its immediate financial problems, but there is much more needed for expansion and improvements. At present activities the Institute can go along with the buildings it now has.

A large clinic should be developed there and clinical research on the human as so far as possible be made to accompany that on animals.

There should be at least a month's post-graduate work held in the Institute each year. The interest of the profession should gather around that place as a center. It should be a home coming place for every osteopath in the country one day, Chicago and a general gathering once a year should be instituted. The Institute would be a strong center for osteopaths, who will be in time spending time there. With the doctors at the Institute and the osteopaths that are attending there, we will be expected to have a field where those would be willing to go and help, a strong faculty would be organized. By proper advertising from year to year plenty of osteopaths who need extra work would probably be got there. Then we would have a course. Membership would be gained, interest awakened and in a few years the Institute would become a prominent osteopathic home. The demand would more rapidly crystalize and become a member of the Research Institute.

It is fine for the Institute to issue bulletins of its work and supervise the writing of osteopathic books. Another purpose which would be served by the short course each year would be to train such osteopaths as would be interested in the Institute.

I believe in the idea of a hospital connected with the Institute, at least sufficient for the post-graduate work in acute diseases. It might be enlarged as the financial interests so demand.

This is our common property involving much that is common interest to us osteopaths. May it all increase to our advantage.

Dr. Burne and Dr. Hubert are sacrificing much to give up practice and put their time and energies in building up the Research Institute. If we all understood more of their sacrifices and struggles we would do more for the support of the movement.

The Chicago College

Only a couple of the students were there to receive us. We did not go over the building. We were told that Dr. [name] had been giving some post-graduate work to a few doctors there in the afternoon. The College has the honor of recognition by the New York Regents on account of its high standards in preliminary requirements for osteopaths.

It was told that the last class before the parlor was raised contained ninety and the next class was cut to fifteen. It is true that in this a certain existence of the school is threatened by the New York Regents' requirements for recognition. Better have less high standards and a live school. We must be practical in meeting our problems. High standards are desirable but there is such a thing as going so high that a fall is inevitable.

Dr. J. Deason

We rolled up our friend Dr. Deason. We had been inquiring for an osteo at each place but failed. In talking with Dr. John, he told me to go and get his car to the garage where we had left it. It was very difficult to get the machine set in operation. We could not guess it yet when we got in, the breaks, brushes and levers all made a very familiar picture—a garage. Several years ago I ran one for two years and had not forgotten how it looked. But John had it quite long, some projection being behind, with a lid on it covering an opening for tools, bottles (?) etc., etc. We could not get it yet when we got in, the breaks, brushes and levers all made a very familiar picture—a garage. Several years ago I ran one for two years and had not forgotten how it looked. But John had it quite long, some projection being behind, with a lid on it covering an opening for tools, bottles (?) etc., etc.

New England Breakfast Food Company

West Somerville, Mass.

HELP THE WAR ORPHANS

Funds to be given through

The Life Fund—End Ed

Subcribe for The Hut in the Forest. A dramatic poem by Blanche Irbe Bromner. $1.25 postpaid. You may send subscriptions to the nearest agent.

To—
Mrs. Blanche Irbe Bromner, c/o "Life" 17 West 31st St., New York City.
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Mrs. L. C. Ceremony, 603 North 33rd St., Flashing, L. N., Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Earl B. Anthony, 105 1st Ave., Clinton, Iowa.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, 110 State St., Boise, Idaho.
Miss Minnie Blane, 2035 Raper St., Berkeley, Calif.
Miss Maude Marion Meagher, 2240 Swansons, San Francisco, Calif.

OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH

on one of the Institute Bulletins, the car, name and then the address to Dr. H. B. Runyon, Institute.

Doctor, a day never passes that you do not fix any patient in need of a laxative food.

Fruit Nut Cereal

New England Breakfast Food Company

West Somerville, Mass.

Doctor, a day never passes that you do not fix any patient in need of a laxative food.

Fruit Nut Cereal is the ideal natural food it contains figs, raisins, walnuts, wheat, bran and malt thoroughly dehydrated but not nitrogen. It is nutritious, delicious and easily digested.

Send for samples and information.

On Friday evening we had a banquet at the Queen of the Southamen. The room was very creditable, unique and witty.

The whole session was one grand success. We used much time in planning it and I feel that it will be the pride of our new society. A social of Bylaws and Constitution and By-laws was adopted and the whole machinery set in operation. The President, Mr. A. O. A. and Mary E. Birdsey contributed much to the success of the meeting. By joining you identify yourself with all research and decide to work to receive the Year Book containing the substance of the papers and discussions of the Columbus meeting, the names and addresses of members, Constitution and By-laws etc., worth more than the small fee. You get also the rights of the Boston meeting next summer and notices or bulletins which might be sent out during this year.

A. O. A. Convention

Sunday, August 5th was Health Sunday.

Many conferences of osteopaths opened their doors and gathered to make the occasion. The osteopaths interested were gathered together.

We opened our session with about forty in attendance. Our membership was small, but many but many got together in the idea that we met the week same which was the A. O. A. and many who were interested in what we did not realize that there was a new society but thought all programs on Osteopathy were going to be held on Thursday at the garage where we had left it. It was very difficult to get the machine set in operation. We could not guess it yet when we got in, the breaks, brushes and levers all made a very familiar picture—a garage. Several years ago I ran one for two years and had not forgotten how it looked. But John had it quite long, some projection being behind, with a lid on it covering an opening for tools, bottles (?) etc., etc.

The first annual session of the American Osteopathic Society of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology began. Our President, Mr. A. O. A. and Mary E. Birdsey contributed much to the success of the meeting. By joining you identify yourself with all research and decide to work to receive the Year Book containing the substance of the papers and discussions of the Columbus meeting, the names and addresses of members, Constitution and By-laws etc., worth more than the small fee. You get also the rights of the Boston meeting next summer and notices or bulletins which might be sent out during this year.

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The conventional session of the A. O. A. was not so great as expected but thought out much of the old time enthusiasm. The convention was held in the big city Auditorium. It was difficult for the speakers to be understood and the session met all morning and were all attended. In the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Section numerous clinics were opened and demonstrations showing best kinds of surgical tricks on tonsils and adenoids.

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The appeal may sound well. Theoretically it may be devised to meet the public needs that it may be efficient to meet the public needs that it will not go far very. No matter how much the medical fraternity of one in our ranks there seems to be a feeling which is altogether without the osteopathic foundation that the medical man because of his superior training and skill is entitled to advanced standing in the public eye as compared with the instruction of the osteopathic physician. This idea emanates from two sources, from the same medical man himself, and second, from the laity. The medical man has his standing long before Osteopathy came into existence. In contrast with this standing of the medical man, the osteopath from the beginning had no standing whatever, and after he has had his standing he has now, it has had no standing before Osteopathy came into existence. In contrast with this standing of the medical man, the osteopath from the beginning had no standing whatever, and after he has had his standing he has now, it has had no standing before Osteopathy came into existence. This is an age of concentration. There is no person living who can make a success of the name until he has been down on some particular line of work, and unless his concentration is there that there is some good in drugs, it is not obvious that in order to put this idea to the best account in the treatment disease, concentration in the study of the art of internal medication is all important, and does not the same principle hold good when it comes to the practice of Osteopathy? Yes. Dr. Still was right when he said that there was just enough in the therapeutic house for Osteopathy and that when you begin to introduce anything extravagant, just that much Osteopathy is crowded out.

Advanced step, is it? Most decidedly not! If the policy taken by the Central College of Osteopathy is adopted by all of our other colleges, it will gradually be in a dilution of Osteopathy to the point where it will be practically a nonentity in the therapeutic world. It will mean the stamping out of osteopathic in its present form; it will mean the gradual death of the osteopathic spirit, and with the gradual decay of our various fraternities and organizations.

The policy is an overthrow of an ever-present lingering tendency in our ranks, to the medical fraternity. The medical schools in our ranks there seems to be a feeling which is altogether without the osteopathic foundation that the medical man because of his superior training and skill is entitled to advanced standing in the public eye as compared with the instruction of the osteopathic physician. This idea emanates from two sources, from the same medical man himself, and second, from the laity. The medical man has his standing long before Osteopathy came into existence. This is an age of concentration. There is no person living who can make a success of the name until he has been down on some particular line of work, and unless his concentration is there that there is some good in drugs, it is not obvious that in order to put this idea to the best account in the treatment disease, concentration in the study of the art of internal medication is all important, and does not the same principle hold good when it comes to the practice of Osteopathy? Yes. Dr. Still was right when he said that there was just enough in the therapeutic house for Osteopathy and that when you begin to introduce anything extravagant, just that much Osteopathy is crowded out.

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OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH

OSTEOPATHIC OPPORTUNITY

Hospitals Stripped of Their Stuffs by the War

paths

E. EKINSON, M.D., D.0., Boston

The war provides Osteopathy with a wonderful opportunity for service at home and abroad.

While some of our ablest men have returned to the patient's bedside, and while a few others may be heroically working in the trenches, and while hundreds of thousands of others are doing their bit in various ways for the cause, there are many men who have not only the time and the opportunity, but also the great and wonderful opportunity for splendid service all over the country for those who cannot go to the front.

The increasing demand for surgeons in our own land and for our reconstruction hospitals, together with the crying necessity for more and more physicians for the armies of our allies and for the care of the civilian population in the devastated areas of Europe, is resulting in a dangerous thinning of the ranks of physicians and surgeons in civilian life in the United States. While this is more or less in private practice, the greatest suffering is in charity work and hospitals and in other institutions. Every hospital in America is short of physicians and surgeons to do the work which they curtail their charitable work, and a few to even a few of the academic institutions of the war some of their departments.

Here is Osteopathy's opportunity. Here is a chance for genuine service when it is most needed. Hospitals and public institutions, of course, are as in other fields simply refused to appoint osteopaths on their staffs will soon be glad to reverse their ruling and accept them. Let us show them that it is possible to furnish capable and trustworthy surgeons, for the public and for the capacity and the public profession, if they are available.

The Board has decided to supersede me as editor of the Osteopathic Magazine. On August 16, 1893, the names of the Board will be appointed as editor of the Osteopathic Magazine. On August 16, 1893, the names of the Board will be appointed as editor of the Osteopathic Magazine. On August 16, 1893, the names of the Board will be appointed as editor of the Osteopathic Magazine. On August 16, 1893, the names of the Board will be appointed as editor of the Osteopathic Magazine. On August 16, 1893, the names of the Board will be appointed as editor of the Osteopathic Magazine.

I shall not 'surrender without a regretted part of my long service, I feel that the Trustees. Including to say at present, but I breach of the preju.acted on the recommendation. in so ordering affairs as Committee Trustees to service. Will you give us a hear mem fro...
Osteopathic Truth

The Philadelphia Osteopathic
News of the $30,000 bequest to the Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital was received too late for publication in October Truth. The profession is now conversant with the main facts relative to this bequest. We are glad to present a cut of Dr. Burdick E. Johnson, the man responsible more than any other for this generous gift.

The Philadelphia Hospital has scored another point in securing Mr. Nicholson, President of the Land Title and Trust Co., as a member of its Board of Directors. Announcement is also made of the purchase of the Radiant Hospital about one square from the Philadelphia College. It is planned to run this institution for about a year, when it is expected that the new hospital building will be completed. The Radiant Hospital was bought for a small consideration. It contains about twenty beds.

The osteopathic profession of Philadelphia is certainly making history very rapidly, and it is history that they, so well as the entire profession, may well be proud of.

FREE CLINICS FOR POOR CHILDREN

Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto, several months ago, wrote us a letter, which, though brief, is most interesting. He states that he has tried a policy of free clinics, and they have been a great success. His plan is simple and apparently works well. He devotes an hour and a half each week, from eight o'clock to nine thirty, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. He has given a few general details of public and at the same time gives him an opportunity to treat only certain kinds of cases for worthy poor children. This work also tends to get osteopathy a study in the public mind, and the record of cases is kept in any other way. The medical men just send them in, and he works a week at a time, and it is a help to them. The results obtained are very satisfactory, and he is pleased about the commercial success of their work.

When the real truth is known, it will be found that osteopathic physicians have as much patriotism and are as free from the commercial spirit as our critics are. We are precluded from doing "our bit" in the Army Medical Service by the overwhelming force of medical critics, but we are not precluded from doing "our bit" for the worthy poor. Here lies the opportunity for osteopaths to clear up the question of silencing our critics and demonstrating the value of osteopathy and its results solely by the spirit of commercialism.

Dr. Millard's plan seems so simple that it appears wonderful how it can work. It might be better to have regular public clinics such as exist in some of our cities, New York for instance, but there is a large expense and much work and worry connected with the conduct of these clinics such as exist in some of our cities, New York for instance, but there is a large expense and much work and worry connected with the conduct of the same subject. We take great pleasure in recommending it to the readers of Osteopathic Truth.

The last number of the Osteopathic Truth was a cracker jack. I read it through. When I read the copy of the Ohio State Medical Journal's editorial it made me feel that all the staff that has been pulled off here in the East the past few months by the M. D.'s, I am afraid, I can say we are going to read him a piece of my mind. I had quite a bit of correspondence with Dr. Keen E. L. O. Dr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Osteopathic Pseudos Bumped

The Supreme Court of Montana recently handed down two decisions which definitely have important bearing on the osteopathic practitioner, not only in that State, but throughout the nation. The decisions were handed down July 2, 1917. In the decision the constitutional question was decided in favor of the Presbyterian Church. The Advance Sheets of decision can be secured from The West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.
Osteopathic Truth

Dear Editor:

With real pleasure I thank you for your kind words in your letter of April 12th and express my appreciation for your insertion in Osteopathic Truth in adjusting lesions and relieving pain suffered by many osteopaths. You speak in your letter of my work as being efficient and declare that those who understand the science which is neither simple nor efficient,

We appreciate your interest in the work of the editor of Osteopathic Truth and sincerely hope that every issue is something to encourage the students and as far as we remain or are forgotten, I believe that someone will remember.

The world is a balance of good and evil, and the balance is less than $10.00.

For this year we have matriculated a new class of thirty-three students as compared with twenty-one last year. The total enrollment for the school is ninety, as compared with one hundred and five for 1916-1917. Last June, we graduated a Senior Class of forty students, who next enroll our curriculum this year very materially.

"The draft does not affect us to any great extent, so far, although we have lost some students already with the possibility of three more in a very short time.

"The quality of the students which we have matriculated this year is very high. A great number of them in addition to their high school requirements have had more or less college work and as a result of this preliminary education we believe that they will make better and broader osteopaths.

"At our faculty meeting tonight the concerted movement was made for each and every professor, no matter what subject he was teaching to teach more Osteopathy. Our Juniors and Seniors in their advanced work get a great deal more of the Osteopathic principles than the Freshmen and Sophomores. Nevertheless, it is in our intention to keep the osteopathic enthusiasm as high as possible during these critical times of two years of preparatory work.

"With reference to cooperation with the Colleges, we feel confident that Osteopathic Truth as well as all of the other osteopathic publications are extremely desirous of doing as much as possible to help the colleges increase their student enrollment. The writer expects to get statistics from the students hereafter, showing that the motive power that induced each student to take up the course in Osteopathy.

"I believe the statement was made at the last Convention that 96% of the students take up a course in Osteopathy through the endeavors of the Colleges rather than the activities of the profession. Personally, I don't believe that is true in the Chicago College. In every school, young osteopaths are looking for the opportunity and the necessity of earning their living in the osteopathic profession. We are not taking up osteopathy because Dr. So was great and successful and has an opportunity to go into the work. Just as soon as we get these students under our wing, we will send you a copy of the same.

"We appreciate your interest in the work of the editor of Osteopathic Truth and sincerely hope that every issue is something to encourage the students and as far as we remain or are forgotten, I believe that someone will remember.

"I have tried my best to learn how to put pains in their places and high school technique in anatomical adjustment, but I am sure that we can not be a medium for controversy and mud-slinging, and the profession at last has awakened to the fact that Truth will continue to improve.

"An osteopathic college is the first science ever known in the history of the world, wherein the silents thereof strive diligently, honestly, and without prejudice to secure the highest possible efficiency in the treatment of disease and the relief of suffering by the use of any and all agencies required to secure such efficiency. I have tried my best to learn how to put pains in their places and high school technique in anatomical adjustment, but I am sure that we can not be a medium for controversy and mud-slinging, and the profession at last has awakened to the fact that Truth will continue to improve.

"The East Cambridge, Mass.

War Session

Supply the vacancies in the Medical Ranks by studying Osteopathy.

Special Mid-Year Term

opens January 2, 1918.

Massachusetts College of Osteopathy

80 Grel Street

East Cambridge, Mass.
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

A Message from G. W. Riley, D. O., President A. O. A.—(Part of an address before the N. Y. Osteopathic Society, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1917)

Last Spring the entire profession was asked to contribute to a fund to bear the expense of trying to secure the opportunity for osteopaths to professionally serve their country in time of war. The professional recognition to membership in the A. O. A. responded willingly and in some cases generously. It was however apparent that more funds would have to be raised, and therefore at Columbus, following the adoption of the by-law creating the department of public affairs, composed of five bureaus, legislation, health, public education, clinics, statistics and publicity, an assessment of $3.00 per member was levied for the work of this department. Legislation is of course the object of greatest urgency coming under this department at this time, and hence the one to which this assessment will be most fully devoted. This legislative problem is of such moment to member and non-member alike,—work is being done equally for both,—it is confidently hoped that the non-member will recognize and bear his equal responsibility and share of this most legitimate expense.

I think it will be apparent to every one that this fight is going to be a bitterly contested one, and will of necessity require the presence in Washington at the coming session of not only our professional representatives, but legal representatives as well to wage the battle. It will have to be a campaign of education. Senators and Representatives who have erroneous ideas of Osteopathy will have to have their ideas righted. All of that takes time and effort, and unity of action, and costs money. It is for this money that I appeal to you today. We can’t all go “somewhere in France,” but we all can buy Liberty bonds and thereby furnish the sinews for this world’s defense. So in our campaign, we can’t all go to Washington, we don’t need to, but we all can and must send in our $3.00 to the Secretary’s office to pay the expense of this fight if we hope to win, if we hope to get our osteopathic physicians out of the trenches and put them into the hospitals at serving and saving the boys who can’t do that highly specialized and necessary work. We are now denied one service, we can win it by doing another. This is Osteopathy’s fight! Your fight! You Are you for it? Your check or the lack of it will be your answer.

In the meantime while negotiations are going on with the medical department of the Government and Congress looking to the acceptance of osteopaths in the medical service, hundreds of whom have dedicated to the A. O. A. Secretary their willingness to volunteer their services, it is of supreme importance that the osteopath have the interposing opportunity to render service to our enlisted men and to those refused on account of slight physical defects, must not be overlooked. This is a privilege and a patriotic duty which I am sure that no osteopathic physician will fail to accept and perform. Thousands of these young men come from families where the osteopath is their family physician, and their change from civilian to military life will but accentuate their need for continued osteopathic care.

Therefore my friends, it is our patriotic, our humanitarian duty even though professional political obstruction has prevented our becoming part of the medical service of the Army. I repeat, it is our duty to see that as many of these, our fellow citizens, who desire our care may have it.

To that end I call upon all osteopathic physicians to let it be known that all soldiers and sailors during the period of the war, will be charged nothing for osteopathic care. I call upon all osteopathic clinics to do likewise and offer freely their services and the accommodations of their organizations to these defenders of our nation.

In centers where there are no clinics and yet are two, four, six or more osteopathic physicians, I call upon you to begin active work for the organization of clinics in your communities designed especially to render this service. We must with enthusiasm render every possible service to our country’s cause. We must not harbor the slightest feeling of resentment on account of the failure of the Medical Department to officially accept our proffered services. This is our country as much as it is that of any political or medical official of our Government. The boys in khaki are fighting for us as much as for them. They are fighting for the protection and honor of our mothers, wives and daughters, as well as for theirs. The liberty and democracy they are fighting for is as dear to us as it is to any political officer M. D. We firmly believe these officials are wrong. The physician in the trenches, in the relief stations, in the base hospitals, in the reclamation camps are doing splendid work. All honor to them! But the medical oligarchy of Britain, of Canada, of France, of the United States are politically forcing their governments to refuse our services. They are numerically strong enough to do that. This they know.

The officers of the various medical societies know that the Governments must have a large number of physicians to care for the health of the Army and Navy, and that the overwhelming bulk of these must necessarily come from their ranks, therefore they make bold to dictate who shall be admitted to that service and the only hope we have to ensure we do all that now. But fellow osteopaths they will never be able with all their power to lessen the appreciation of the officers and men for osteopathic care they have had at home, nor stifle their desire for that same care now that they are in the service of their country.

While our love of country, and our enthusiasm for the cause for which our country is fighting, increases our regret that we are unjustly denied the privilege and opportunity of doing that for which we are best fitted, nevertheless even that unjust denial must not blind us and make us forgetful of the duty that we as citizens owe to our flag and our country’s defenders. Therefore do I again call upon you not to lose sight of that vision of service which is at one and the same time the goal and reward of a true and worthy physician. I urge you to do this service singly if you are the only osteopathic physician in your town, but to join forces and form a clinic where there are two or more of you so that more of the deserving may know of your loyal and patriotic efforts, and hereby take advantage of your service. If this work should be done at the private offices, the world would know nothing of it and Osteopathy as a profession would lose credit for services rendered. Notify every one of your patients that those in the service in the Army and Navy, for the period of the war will receive osteopathic care without any charges.

Dr. Drew, chairman of the Bureau of Clinics and his fellow-workers, are now trying to work out a feasible, practical method of supplying our soldiers in the various camps and cantonments with osteopathic care.

Let me impress upon you my good friends, the fact that we have got to begin to take our places alongside the physicians of other schools in doing our part in the life of the community, if we ever hope to occupy in our communities the position to which the power and possibilities of our profession entitles us. The best and surest way to get public recognition, is to render public service.

We must forget self and think only of service. We already have clinics in some fifteen or twenty cities and towns exclusive of those connected with our colleges. But this must be increased. We must gladly, eagerly, joyfully render the service and accept the opportunities open to us, and rest assured that as surely as this conflict continues, the gratitude and demands of the people, of the officers and men, will force a change in the arbitrary and unjust rulings of the Departments that are in force today.