

# **Osteopathic Truth**

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# Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

No compromise with materia medica for therapeutic purposes

Volume II

MARCH, 1918

Number 8

## What's The Matter With Osteopathy

E. R. BOOTH, D. O., Cincinnati, Ohio

There is nothing the matter with Osteopathy and there never has been. When the above question and its proper answer soaks into the befuddled mind of a doubting reader, he will be in a condition to learn more in detail, but he will not find anything the matter with Osteopathy.

Much has been said about standardizing a definition of Osteopathy. I wish it could be done but I am afraid that it cannot be done satisfactorily. Sages and prophets have defined "truth" but its practical definition is found no where but in the hearts of the genuine lovers of truth. So with Osteopathy.

The core of Osteopathic practice is adjustment of part to part and part to whole. The core of its philosophy is the normalization of the relationship of all the factors entering into a human body and its activities. Whosoever adheres to these principles is Osteopathic. That statement is simple enough but it may not be clear as it has been expressed hundreds of times before and by as many different persons.

While there is nothing the matter with Osteopathy there may be, in fact is, much the matter with the profession of Osteopathy. In the first place there is a lack of unity of purpose often growing out of an obscure conception of what Osteopathy is. There are many who have never really grasped the Osteopathic concept and there are several reasons for that fact. Some have not the mental characteristic necessary to grasp a concept so simple and yet so comprehensive. The simplicity of it is incomprehensible and its comprehensiveness is bewildering. Hence they flounder about and are always seeking for flesh pots and bowing down to false gods. All such are a misfit and it would have been better for Osteopathy and perhaps for them if they had never

broken into or been invited into the fold. A similar condition exists in all profes-

Some are too selfish or too mercenary to ever come to a realization of the worth and dignity of the profession of Osteopathy. They entered it for personal gain and instead of grasping and holding to its best and highest ideals they were soon found willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. Their purpose seems to have been to get money and gain prestige by exploiting the good name of Osteopathy instead of by building their practice upon its solid foundation.

Some have the foolish notion that they must be able to do everything under the sun that anyone else has ever made imaginary or real success of in the practice of the healing art. A more senseless obsession never ruled the mind of an intelligent being. There is no complete science and so there is no completed scientist, unless, perchance, it be a dead one. It is almost disgusting to see brilliant men and women competing with others in a field long since preempted, and most of it abandoned because of infertility, while there is a virgin field calling to them to enter and grow and reap the fruits indigenous to it. No one has ever exhausted the possibilities of Osteopathy.

The most destructing influence ever at work in our profession is the unholy rivalry existing in and among our schools. This has made it impossible to unify our educational system as all other professions are so as to merit the respect of educated men and women. That the other teacher knows nothing and the other school is no good have been impressed upon most of the members of our profession so long that many minds have been poisoned against much that is most worthy. The greatest efficiency is possible at this time only through united effort—team work—and the team will not be too large when every Osteopath is a member.

The baneful influences of would be leaders with their exhaustless store of propaganda is an evil that cannot be

ignored. No one believes more in the freedom of the press and the right to express one's thoughts than the writer; but these privileges have been abused by our profession but little less than by party politicians. Every true Osteopath believes in the discussion of live issues and in militant Osteopathy; but when any Tom, Dick or Harry presumes to thrust his individual opinion upon the profession as the only gospel truth, he is treading upon dangerous ground.

The vigor with which many good workers have been assailed for what they have done has had a disheartening and disintegrating effect. No doubt mistakes have been made, and if we are to believe our critics, few have made no mistakes and they are those who have drawn their inspiration from other than Osteopathic sources. What have the destructive critics of the work of others done for the advancement of Osteopathy? Jealousy has had much to do with this state of affairs, no doubt.

Notwithstanding the appeals of the profession to the teaching forces of Osteopathy to concentrate their efforts along Osteopathic lines, little or nothing has been accomplished. The theories and practices of Mr. A. are tabooed by Mr. B., and Mr. C. has nothing upon which he should feel that he can rely. Fortunately, the A. T. Still Research Institute is bringing to bear the united forces of the profession and to it we may look for help in establishing Osteopathy on its high pedestal.

At present we lack the vision of our inspired leader, Dr. A. T. Still. We lack the unity necessary to combine our influences into one mighty force that will permeate the very soul of every Osteopathic physician and compel him to strive for the best in our profession. "Without a vision, the people perish." The picture of that vision can be held before our people only by those who have seen it themselves even as Dr. A. T. Still saw it.

## The Enlightening Democratization of Osteopathy

GEO. F. BURTON, Los Angeles, Calif.

Never in the history of the world has there been such unrest. It is universal disquietude. It is uneasiness on a large scale. The Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere—Orientalism and Occidentalism. The rich and the poor. Humanity is staggering under its own heavy load. Governmental autocracy of the hoary Past is in a titanic struggle with enlightening democracy. Concentrated wealth in the form of trusts—commercialism correlated is comman-deering all the raw products, determining the retail prices on all finished products, and the seething masses, groaning under the weight of their already too heavy burdens, are pondering the more dread and dire calamities which are to befall them.

To offset the final stages of disruption and revolution if autocratic ideas of Government and correlated concentrated wealth should prevail all democratic nations and peoples are thoroughly aroused.

Governments are allied together in a common cause, fighting with their money and their brains and their blood. Freedom and security they must have—freedom of the seas, freedom of the land, freedom from unjust taxation or tyranny, freedom from monopolies, freedom from trusts, freedom from domineering, freedom from profiteering, freedom for all the necessaries,—shelter, clothing, fuel, food, and whatever enters into the warp and woof of life. Power must be transferred from the few to the many. Security in every way must be had against a repetition of such outbursts of abuse of power, and the peoples of all nations of the earth must know and constantly be taught the principles and practices of liberty and justice for all.

Macbeth's words: "I have no spur to prick the sides of my intent, but only vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself and falls on the other," should be as true in this age as when it was spoken. The autocracy of the 20th century is the culmination of all the cruel and unjust practices of all the ages. Prussian autocracy is the more cruel and severe because for a long period of time—covering at least three generations—there has been a steady grind of the inculcating of the autocratic principles in the daily routine of study, practice and aspiration. Never for one moment have the subjects been able to get away from the domination of their autocratic

leaders. They eat the fruits of it. They wear the clothing fashioned after its pattern. They converse in its hieroglyphics. They breathe the air saturated with its aroma. And the faith that pinions them to the future is of that brand. From childhood to old age and as their dying breath wafts them to eternity's side, the fruition of their instruction remains as their only solace. Prussian religion beginning with the Gesenius in 1824 has been with the leaders an absolute rationalism. This domineering rationalism has completely controlled both the secular and religious training of the masses. In the guise of true faith they have held sway. In the formulas of every thing sacred and holy and pure they have dictated their instruction until now unbelief and unreality seem to be "as near as breathing closer than hands and feet." And so it has come to pass that untruths seem to be verities; tyranny, freedom; might, right; and power in the hands of a few a synonym for universal justice in the affairs of men.

The history of religion is underneath and co-existent with the progress of nations and individuals. It is just as necessary for nations and individuals to have a lively, optimistic hope for the future as it is to spend their money and their brains erecting the suggestive emblems of the generations.

The founder of Osteopathy had the most lively hope of the future. His God was a God who could verify Himself in all the manifestations of nature—all nature is attuned. But the specific mission of Osteopathy is to unfold the MECHANISM OF MAN. Skeletal adjustment for basic fulcrums. Ligamentous enwrapping or encapsulating of divisions of bones and joints for the preservation of the basic bony fulcrums. Investiture of muscles so placed and so distributed and so attached that with the best proportioned figure they are the agents of protection, agility, strength and endurance. For further protection and beauty and symmetry, we have facial and epidermal coverings or investitures. Now note two important or vital provisions in the mechanism of man. In the first place, we find the large dynamo, the brain, unusually protected by the dense, hard skull bones appropriately sutured. The continuation of the brain is down the canal of the spinal column where the cells of the spinal cord are unusually ensconced for protection. As the nerve

strands emerge from the spinal column to all and different parts of the body, they run in the best possible places of protection lying deeply from the surface of the body and being sheltered wherever possible by the bony framework. In the second place, the circulatory apparatus is just as thoroughly protected. The heart and large arteries are within the bony cavity, and the arteries run a course deeply of the most thorough protection. Even the veins which return the blood from the most distant and surface parts of the body dip down as quickly as possible underneath the protecting muscles and seek the hidden recesses of protection.

Given these two vital provisions of the mechanism of man, no wonder that our philosopher-founder spoke of the unobstructed artery as the measure of health.

Unobstructed nerve-force coupled with unobstructed food supply is the basic law for health of every man, woman and child. There is a world of study in the mechanism of man. Too much for the mind of one man or the minds of one generation to know. Our great leader stood the storms of nearly a century, indelibly imprinting upon the minds and hearts of his true followers the unerring trueness and the unwavering precision of mechanical man in correlation of parts or in perfect equipoise.

The best synonym I know for Osteopathy is the name, Dr. A. T. Still. The definition of Osteopathy is within the pages of the autobiography, philosophy and life-work of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still—our lamented leader. His true followers must not only wash out the placer-fields but must uncover the rich veins which lie deeper of golden nuggets and even drill to the very depths for the valuable oils which represent the seepage deposits from the constantly overflowing cup of knowledge.

Surely we are not willing to entrust the vital and sacred verities of the Osteopathic philosophy or knowledge to a junker class of rationalistic, militaristic and empiric autocrats!

**There is no time to waste. We must have concerted action. This means a reconcentration or interment of the slackers; an abrogation of sabotage or arson; an individual awakening of the members of our profession as to their responsibility for the correct vision of the underlying concept of the osteopathic philosophy and the bigness of concerted determination to unfold and clarify and preserve Osteopathy as a separate or distinct school of therapy.**

## NEW YORK "SERVICE" MEETING

The "Osteopathy for Service" Meeting was held by the Osteopathic Society of New York at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, February 23, 1918.

Dr. George A. Merkley presiding.

The keynote of the meeting was "Service," service for "our boys" at home and abroad; service for the public of our own community and service for humanity in general.

The meeting opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued as an "Osteopathic Feast," until well into the evening. The occasion had been widely advertised, and many Osteopaths from far and near came to enjoy a meeting that proved inspirational and interesting, far in advance of what even the committee had hoped for.

The program was as follows:

10:00 Dr. Harry E. Sinden...Shell Shock  
10:20 Dr. Herbert Bernard...Shell Shock  
10:50 Dr. Jennie Alice Ryle.....

The Osteopathic Service and Osteosychie

11:10 Dr. George W. Goode.....

.....The Osteopathic Home Trend

11:25 Dr. Francis A. Case.....

The Mobilization of the Patient

Reserve

11:40 Dr. Arthur M. Flack.....

The Forward Movement from the

Standpoint of the Colleges

2:00 Dr. Charles E. Fleck.....

.....The Children of France and Belgium

2:30 Dr. Oliver C. Foreman.....

Andrew Taylor Still in Moving Pic-

tures

3:00 Private Peat .....Himself

3:30 Dr. George W. Riley.....

.....Osteopathy for Service

4:00 Dr. Charles Hazzard.....

.....Osteopathy for Service

4:50 Col. S. W. Meek.....

The Building of the Philadelphia Oste-

opathic College and Hospital

5:00 Dr. O. J. Snyder.....

The Philadelphia Osteopathic College

and Hospital for Service

8:00 Miss Ellinor Fell.....

.....The Fatherless Children of France

8:10 Mlle. Rott .....

.....The Fatherless Children of France

8:20 Dr. Aurelia S. Henry.....

Osteopathic Auxiliary, American Red

Cross

8:30 Dr. H. L. Chiles

Dr. W. A. Merkley } .....

Dr. G. H. Merkley }

A Tribute to Dr. Geo. Riley, Presi-

dent American Osteopathic Association

8:45 Dr. J. Oran Dufur.....

Osteopathy in the Treatment of Nerv-

ous and Mental Diseases Caused by

the War.

9:05 Dr. C. J. Multart.....Conservation

Private Peat who "came out of Hell smiling," gave due credit to Osteopathic Therapeutics in his recovery from his wounds. In appreciation of what Osteopathy has accomplished for him, he volunteered from the floor to take up a collection at some of his public meetings for the support of an Osteopathic unit if one be organized for service.

During the evening session, Dr. George W. Riley, President of the A. O. A., was presented with an Ivory Gavel, an emblem of the office which he now holds, as a token of esteem and respect from his colleagues of New York City. The presentation was made by Dr. G. H. Merkley, President of the local society.

Dr. Riley responded to the presentation by calling the Osteopathic profession to greater work than has ever yet been accomplished.

Resolutions were passed during the evening session as follows:

To Theodore Roosevelt,

Roosevelt Hospital, New York City

In appreciation of his interest and support of the Bill (H. R. 5407) now before the National Legislature, providing for service of Osteopathic physicians in Army and Navy service. Be it hereby

RESOLVED, That this Society extend to Col. Theodore Roosevelt a sincere vote of thanks. Further that this Society extend to Col. Theodore Roosevelt its sincerest sympathies in his present illness, and its best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

To the New Standard Club, New York City,

Mrs. Edith A. Reiffert, President,  
Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland, Honorary President.

In appreciation of the interest and support of the Bill (H. R. 5407) now before the National Legislature, providing for the services of Osteopathic physicians in the Army and Navy Service;

BE IT RESOLVED, That this Society extend to the New Standard Club of New York City, a sincere vote of thanks.

To the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs,

Mrs. John Francis Yawger, President.

In appreciation of the interest and support of the Bill (H. R. 5407) now before the National Legislature, providing for the services of Osteopathic physicians in the Army and Navy Service.;

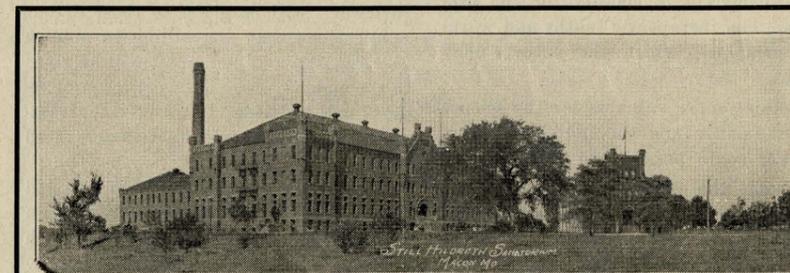
BE IT RESOLVED, That this Society extend to the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs a sincere vote of thanks.

H. V. HILLMAN,

Secretary.

## NO LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO FOR PRESENT

The Ontario Government has made an exhaustive inquiry through Mr. Justice Hodgins into the practice of medicine in all of its branches. The report consists of several hundred typewritten pages and the recommendations in some cases are exceptionally drastic. The plan is not to attempt any legislative action at the present session so as to give medical men, osteopaths, chiropractors, opticians, as well as others affected by the report, an opportunity to read it. Our Osteopathic brethren of Ontario, we understand will lose no opportunity in safeguarding the rights of Osteopathy when legislative action is attempted.



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Superintendent

## An Appeal to Osteopathic Truth Seekers

BY

O. J. SNYDER, President Academy of Osteopathic Clinical Research.

With the passing away of Doctor Still, members of the profession must be more than ever impressed with the responsibility that rests upon the followers of the Founder, to establish unassailably the scientific principles underlying the philosophy he proclaimed. That normal cell environment, the pre-requisite of health can be restored and maintained by manipulative procedure, is the principle which Osteopathy must demonstrate before it can command the full endorsement of the world of science.

Only unimpeachable clinical records—complete, exhaustive, specific—of cases in which the philosophy has been applied, can supply the necessary evidence; and the operating rooms of private practitioners and public clinics are the only source from which it can be derived.

Therefore, it devolves upon all osteopaths, who have genuine faith in their science; all who possess the spirit of service, ALL WHO BELIEVE IN WORKS RATHER THAN WORDS, to make records of such results achieved in their operating rooms and upon their patients as will demonstrate the osteopathic principle, and to present such case records to the proper Academy officers, to the end that comprehensive deductions may be formulated and outlines of procedure for the specific treatment of the various diseases—in so far as such a thing is possible—may be projected.

The Academy of Osteopathic Clinical Research was designed and instituted to gather such data from practitioners and ultimately to classify for the profession the therapeutic truths and working principles which the reports may reveal.

Nothing more valuable for the science of Osteopathy and the individual practitioner could possibly be conceived.

Among the officers of the Academy are the secretaries of the Disease Sections. It is the duty of each of these secretaries to get members of the profession and the secretaries of our public clinics to report to him results obtained in the treatment of such cases as are covered by his section; the reports being made on blanks obtainable from Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter, secretary of the A. O. C. R., Goddard Bldg., Chicago, Ill., from whom may also be obtained the names of the various secretaries and the "Working Policies" of the academy.

For example, Dr. Proctor is to accumulate case records showing the results

of osteopathic treatment in all manner of infectious diseases. Every practitioner who treats infectious diseases by the osteopathic method should make report of procedure and results to Dr. Proctor. He will scrutinize the report, and, if it is found to be competent, will send it to Dr. Dain L. Tasker, Chief of the Case Inspection Corps, for the permanent records. A report which is defective in any essential respect, will be returned to the maker for additional data or corrections.

Each secretary of a disease section should be aggressively diligent in his efforts to enlist the co-operation of members of the profession in writing reports of cases coming within his jurisdiction. Indeed, the interests of Osteopathy require that henceforth only industrious, energetic men and women shall be associated with this work. Names for ornamental purposes are wholly useless. From now on the rule is to be that SHIRKERS SHALL QUIT. Let all who are not willing to work faithfully write to me at once, and resign. Failure to give up office will be construed as a pledge to put forth conscientious effort to interest the profession in this important duty of case reporting. Each secretary ought to write to at least a few dozen members of the profession and obtain promises from each to supply not less than one case report every two months. In some such way we would soon have an adequate contributing force.

These case reports, after having been approved by Dr. Tasker and his corps of reviewers, will be given to those of our publications that are willing to publish case reports, and due credit will be given to the makers. No public criticism of reports will be made; hence no embarrassment to contributing practitioners need be feared.

Osteopaths have protested and insisted for years that the therapeutic system they uphold is "all-sufficient." To such we especially look for devoted assistance.

There ought, however, be thousands of practitioners strong and sincere enough in the faith to write occasional reports for the purpose and in manner as herein requested.

We must take hold of this work unitedly and seriously. The alternative is that the Academy will close its doors. It will not exist in name only. Its continuance depends absolutely upon loyal, efficient co-operation by members of the profession.

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## Value of Blood Analysis in Diagnosis

FRANK M. VAUGHAN, D.O. Boston, Mass.

I do not expect to present to you any new facts in this paper, but rather hope to be able to emphasize the comparative values of certain factors in diagnosis which will enable us to promote our science along definite stated paths which we will be able to record, and incidentally prove a greater value in bringing health to the people under our care.

The science of Osteopathy depends very largely on mechanics for its proper expression. The accuracy of technique is in reality a mathematical problem. It is unfortunate that thus far we have been unable to measure the Osteopathic lesion in a definite degree of variation, and that we cannot record our partial and complete corrections in definite degrees of corrective results. The time is coming, however, when we must be able to do this in order to maintain our science in its definite value. We understand of course that the problem of taking care of the sick is not only a science but an art, and the more definitely we can fill our science, the freer scope we shall have for the art. For instance, if we can sit down with one of those "bread and tea" vegetarians, and with pencil and paper figure out that his food intake is less than one-half of the proper caloric value, that the balance between proteids, starches, and fats is entirely out of the proper proportion, we will go some distance toward convincing him and we will entirely convince ourselves. On the other hand, if we confine ourselves entirely to raising the ribs and increasing articular motion in certain spinal sections, we are lacking in a broad scientific basis, no matter how perfect the technique. To go farther in such a case—the study of the body fluids, especially the blood, would present to us a picture of malnutrition as accurately as a photograph.

The body, when injured, immediately records these injuries in two different channels—the nervous system and the blood. If the injury is great or the reparative mechanism of the body in a low state of vitality, the injury is still further recorded in the structural tissues by way of the muscles to a part possibly remote from the injury. The changes in the blood are always somewhat similar. No matter how slight the injury, some change in the blood must take place, and according to the amount of injury, or on account of a low vital state, will there be determined the permanent and general change of the blood. Contrary to our customary ideas, reaction to injury and the following repair may never

reach the pathological stage, but with a well reacting organism be kept within the bounds of physiology. So much for the value of normal structure.

I feel that blood study in given cases is more productive of accuracy in diagnosis and in estimation of comparative progress toward health than any other one method. When we speak of blood analysis, it is usually thought of as consisting of the microscopical study. This is certainly very valuable and gives us some definite results. But we must not overlook the gross physical characteristics of the blood, such as coagulation time, comparative solid and fluid content which, with other characteristics, have their significance. A large field for investigation and the one we know least about is the chemical content of the blood. If we wish to know the kidney function, the estimation of blood

nitrogen is of great value to compare with nitrogen output. We have a comparatively new disease, "Acidosis," which we can never fully understand without the study of blood chemistry. Up to a short time ago, we have been deciding a positive or negative acidosis by testing the urine for acetone and diacetic acid. Now we find that there are conditions of extreme acidosis which can only be estimated by chemical analysis of the blood, and the acetone form is only one of several.

Blood study is useful not only when you suspect anemia or leucaemia, but it has a definite diagnosis waiting for you in any number of conditions—in syphilis, appendicitis, pneumonia, trichinosis, acidosis, typhoid fever and it helps differentiate all the neuroses from the infections; it helps you to decide when surgery is necessary. Perhaps the best thing about the whole matter is that the possibilities for many new and valuable discoveries are so very great.

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Chairman Public Health, 5th Dist., A.O.A.  
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Miss Maude Marion Meagher, 2240 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Cal.

## Catching Up With The Old Doctor

MINNIE F. POTTER, D.O.  
Seattle, Washington

Before trying to note how many leagues our venerable leader is in advance, I will ask my readers to go back with me in thought to the time when one man stood absolutely alone proclaiming to the world that "so called disease in man was merely effect,—a partial or complete failure of the nerves to properly convey the fluids of life." This was the time when Dr. A. T. Still was doing his first REAL RESEARCH work in the study of God's masterpiece—Man. It is because of these years of earnest concentration and faith in God's natural laws, that he developed a new science of healing which he has PROVEN to the world by RESULTS.

For a number of years this particular method of treatment was known as the STILL CURE. Not until Dr. Still began to impart his knowledge to others did he name it Osteopathy. The meaning of the name being misunderstood gave to the early graduates the title of "bone doctors." Dr. Still's definition was "from the bony foundation to the finish."

Osteopathy was born because of the belief of this one man that God could not have called man his masterpiece had he not deposited within that masterpiece drugs in abundance, sufficient for all the body needs. He refused to believe that God created man and then left him unprotected, simply to guess in the time of sickness what was the matter, guess what to administer, guess the results, and, should he die, guess where he went. He believed that the law of animal life was absolute; that in a body properly adjusted, the natural remedies associate themselves together to maintain health. A greater work was never done than the work of trying to solve the wonderful plan controlling the elements of nature governing the bodily action of mankind. Such was Dr. Still's work, and that without the aid of any text-book. I have often heard him say, "study all the books you like, but remember that many of them are merely products of man's misinformed mind,—better study from the book of nature—study it as I have studied it. It was from such study that I have been able to bring out these valuable truths for your guidance. If I do not dig them out fast enough come and help me dig."

His work all along the way has certainly proven to us that he did unearth many valuable truths; and we know RESULTS were the only nourishment

which possibly could have sustained the life of this new theory,—and it was sustained and to all appearances is well nourished. People who first heard of the claims of Dr. Still only laughed and sneered. The idea of anyone claiming to restore the afflicted to health without the use of drugs, pills, plasters, or blisters, was, in those days, a sure sign of degeneracy. They said he must be crazy. Nothing discouraged him, however, he went steadily on curing the sick and when he continued to get results where all other systems had failed, they said he had some supernatural power. If it was not some supernatural power, why did not other doctors learn it?

Did Dr. Still learn how to effect such wonderful cures that he compelled the world to take notice by studying medicine, surgery, vibration, electricity? He did not. He had ceased to aspire to be a specialist in any one of these lines. His consuming ambition was to understand the great principle and philosophy of Nature's power within God's masterpiece. What are we studying?

Dr. Still is truly a student of nature and a scholar—a Virginian by birth and a leader of men by nature. He served his country in the Civil War,—enlisted in the 18th Kansas Militia, was captain of Company D, where he remained in actual service from the beginning of the war until its close. Having received his allopathic schooling in medicine and surgery prior to the war, he naturally gained much valuable experience on the field of battle. After the war he resumed his practice; and I have been told was considered above the average physician of that time; yet he constantly became more and more convinced that the drug theory was founded on GUESS WORK. In desperation he burst the bonds which held him, threw down his pill-bags in disgust and started back, as it were, to the very creation of man to learn, if possible, the whys and wherefores. It took no small amount of courage to do this, for he had to face poverty, false accusations, desertion of friends, scoffs and jeers of his medical brethren, as well as criticism from the pulpit and press, yet in the face of all this, single-handed and alone he dug out the first great principles of Osteopathy, gave them to us, and bade us "dig on." If we, having ears, could hear; having eyes, could see and understand the great fundamental principles

of Osteopathy as well as Dr. Still understands them, we would soon be crying for other worlds to conquer.

Have you ever heard of another Osteopath making a world wide reputation for himself, or through his wonderful results attracting patients from every part of the globe? Or have you known ONE who, starting on practically nothing, in a few short years was able to erect a school equal to the A. S. O. at a cost of more than \$150,000 without a single dollar of assistance from anyone? I dare say there is not a parallel of this in history. Besides this, if there is a doctor of ANY SCHOOL KNOWN who can "set a hip" as scientifically or as quickly as Dr. Still, I challenge him to come forth. This brings to my very mind clearly a case of a little girl with a backward dislocation of the head of the femur, one leg being about 4 inches shorter than the other. It was a very bad case. By brother, the late Dr. W. A. Potter, and Dr. Joe Sullivan, then students in the A. S. O., had been treating the case for about two months with little or no improvement. On this particular afternoon they had just finished giving her a general treatment, adding all the turns and twists they knew, when Dr. Sullivan, wiping the perspiration from his brow, said: "The old Doctor is always talking about setting these hips in one treatment, I'd give a farm to see him set this one." Brother said, "He is out in the hall; suppose we ask him to come in and see the case." He came and walking up to the girl, said in his kindly voice: "Hello, sister, what's the matter here?" He did not stop to ask her age, get her family history, take her blood pressure or make an X-ray examination. He simply placed a chair against the wall, asked the little girl to be seated. To Dr. Sullivan he said, "Hold the pelvis firm,—now Potter, take hold of the good leg and keep her firm on the chair." He then placed one hand on the great trochanter, took hold of the foot with the other, gave two or three turns of the

limb, the whole operation lasting less than one minute. "Now stand up," he said. When she arose the leg was in normal position, just as long as the other one. The dislocation had been perfectly adjusted by a master mechanic. Can we do it? He never fails to make good, and the time has come when we, his followers, must make good or join the other crowd.

Surely we should have the courage and conviction to stand firmly, for our distinctive method of healing, especially when we can now stand nearly seven thousand strong, and remember that when Dr. Still stood for Osteopathy he stood alone. However, he did not stand for the Irish-stew variety, but for SIMON PURE OSTEOPATHY. Should any one prefer to be a surgeon, let him fit himself for such, and be known as a SURGEON. Should he prefer the practice of medicine, let him be known as an M. D. Likewise if he masters the study of Osteopathy, he should be proud of his title D. O.—If he does not master it, it will be because he has taken up too much of his time studying other things, and will some day wake up to the fact that it is impossible to be a "jack of all trades, if one expects to be GOOD AT ONE."

We have without a doubt the greatest field for research, experiment, and even fame now existing in any branch of medical science. Let's DEVELOP OUR OWN SCIENCE FIRST, and make an honest effort to catch up with our leader,—who without a peer stands at the top of the ladder of fame, every rung of which was gained by "results." Let's refuse to be satisfied until we are able to produce like results, until the world may know that we are Osteopaths, not Dentists, M. D.'s or Surgeons, but like them, specialists in our particular line. The world expects us to be master mechanics of the body. When we become such and not until then can we ever hope to catch up with the "Old Doctor."

Dear Doctor Wanless:

Enclosed please find my check for \$2.00 to pay for subscription on the best publication that reaches my table. I say the best, not the biggest, for I think the Truth is generally found in the fewest words, and is generally accepted by the least number of people. I will not say that I cannot practice without it, but I will say that it is much easier to solve the problems when I have the Osteopathic Truth before me for a guide.

Fraternally,  
RAY B. FERGUSON, D. O.,  
210-214 Van Slyke Bldg.,  
Aberdeen, S. Dak.

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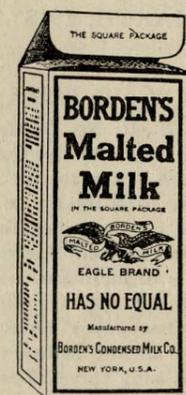
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## Osteopathic Truth

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FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

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MARCH, 1918

H. R. NO. 5407.

Our bill, H. R. No. 5407, is still before the Military Affairs Committee of the House. Up to the present time we have been unable to get any assurance of an early hearing. The War Department and Surgeon General Gorgas still maintain their opposition to the bill, but so many of the friends of Osteopathy have written the members of the Military Affairs Committee asking them to act favorably on our bill, that we believe we see a decided change in the attitude of the Committee.

I am informed by an officer in Camp Grant that he has eight osteopathic physicians in his regiment serving as privates, and I am in receipt of a letter from a man who is a four-year graduate, licensed to practice in his home state, to the effect that he is doing "flunky" work in a hospital as a private. This, in the face of the fact that great numbers of men in training and service are in dire need of Osteopathic attention, which is denied them. The administration of the selective draft is certainly not in accord with the original

idea, as evidenced in the antagonism regarding the Osteopath.

Whether or not we have the right to serve our country in the capacity in which we are best fitted remains with us; to secure this, we must keep up the good fight we have started, not one osteopath nor his friend can afford to be a slacker in this work.

### A. O. A. NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Whether H. R. 5407 becomes a law depends upon the amount of influence in its favor brought to bear upon those who have the matter in charge. Considering the fact that the Medical profession, numbering 150,000, is opposed to this measure almost to the last man, and considering the further fact that the Government must draw a large majority of its recruits for the Medical Department from these men, it is apparent that our National Legislators will not act in our favor unless actually forced to do so by weight of public sentiment. What are you doing, Doctor, to help along H. R. 5407?

Many of our number are active, exceedingly active, in the interest of this bill. Many others are not awake to its importance, or are otherwise indifferent. The Osteopaths of New York City have done great work for the bill, in that they have secured the endorsement of the Federated Woman's Clubs of this great city.

Our cause is the cause of humanity. It is a cause of democracy. It is a cause to which our great Nation has been committed in this war to make the world safe for democracy.

We are opposed to kaiserism in the healing art. We are fighting for democracy, therapeutic democracy as well as political democracy. Our cause being just, we may reasonably expect that public sentiment will steadily increase in our favor just in proportion as we persist in presenting our cause to the public,—a public that is already acquainted and in sympathy with the principles of democracy.

Let us mobilize our patient reserve in defense of the cause of therapeutic democracy.

—Editor.

### DR. HERBERT E. BERNARD

It is with some pride that we announce that Dr. Herbert E. Bernard, of Detroit, has accepted a position as Associate Editor of Truth, and that hereafter he will be one of our regular con-

tributors. Dr. Bernard is well known throughout the profession and, therefore, needs no introduction. He was a playmate of Drs. Charlie and Harry Still in the early eighties, and is probably as well versed in the A. T. Still brand of Osteopathy as any other person living today.

Our greatest need as a profession today is more Osteopathy, with the enthusiasm that such a knowledge naturally begets. It seems that the more Osteopathy a person possesses the more enthusiastic he is over his calling. Dr. Bernard got much of his Osteopathy from the hands of A. T. Still himself and he is one of the most enthusiastic members of the whole profession. Not only is he 100% osteopathic, but he is brimful of professional patriotism. He has done more towards securing national recognition than any other member of the profession. It was Dr. Bernard in fact who started this ball to rolling and there is some feeling that had the matter been put into his hands, when the A. O. A. appointed a committee to have charge of this work, we might have been further along toward the goal than we are at present.

A better knowledge of Osteopathy, a more thorough and comprehensive conception of the great philosophy that Dr. Still has given to the world, will facilitate the solution to every problem that may confront us at this or any other time in our professional activities. It is such men as Dr. Bernard that we must look to for adequate exposition of Osteopathic principles and technique.

Dr. Bernard has some ideas regarding the defining and standardizing of Osteopathy. We are glad to have Osteopathic Truth serve as an avenue for presenting these ideas to the profession.

### OSTEOPATHIC BOOK ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS

According to an announcement dated February 13, Dr. F. P. Millard of Toronto, proposes to publish a book on Infantile Paralysis written from the Osteopathic concept. The plan is to have the book in press by June 1, if sufficient orders are received. The book will be cloth bound, gilt titled, and will contain over one hundred pages with more than fifty original illustrations and half tones of acute cases, printed on best book paper. A strong feature is to be three chapters devoted to Applied Anatomy of the Spinal Cord and its Membranes. Advance orders, \$2.00 per copy; post press orders, \$3.00 per copy. All interested, communicate with Dr. F. P. Millard, 12 Richmond St., E., Toronto, Ont.

### DR. ROY KERR ELDRIDGE REPLIES TO EDITOR OHIO STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL

That the osteopathic profession needs no defense from the brilliant (?) editorial written in the August number of your journal, I am well aware—but when a physician who is supposed to have devoted his life to the welfare of his fellowman, writes such an article as the one mentioned, he is either unfortunately misinformed or a fool. If the writer of the article in question is the former, I beg of him to read this letter through for if he be honest with himself, he will always be ready to seek further light. If he be the latter, it is of little moment on the part of the writer of this letter whether he reads it or not.

It is indeed cruelty to a right thinking man to bring forth and expose the "quackish methods that have been adopted by the osteopaths to advance the commercial interests of their so-called profession." Strange it is that the writer of this article should be so misinformed as to the necessity of this "so-called" profession insisting on their rights of doing service for their government in this critical time of war—when their individual states welcome them as physicians in all that name implies.

Would it be too much to mention the fact that the army is short the required number of medical officers and in proportion to its membership the Osteopathic School of Practice has offered more of its members to the government for service than the Allopathic and Homeopathic Schools have and with full knowledge and readiness to take the required rigid examinations.

Would it be too much to suggest that a writer of such an article as appeared in a professional journal of the Ohio State Medical Journal's standing, would be enlightened materially if he would start in at California and go through the various states of the Union to Maine and note the type of examinations an OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN has to pass in order to practice and further to compare the proportion of students who pass, and their percentages, from the three different schools, subject for subject?

It would be of further interest to the Doctor, I am certain, to visit the consulting room of any good osteopath for one week and listen to the wonderful tales of diagnosis and treatment rendered to different patients by the "real doctors," and, mark you, it is not so often the small country doctor as you would imagine.

It would be still a greater shock to be allowed to see the list of patients of many an osteopath in any state, even in Ohio, and note that OCCASIONALLY, and that means frequently, a medical man loses faith in himself and his own and goes to a member of the Osteopathic School of Practice to be told what his real ailment is—AND TO BE CURED BY HIM. Perhaps that fact is already known to the doctor who wrote the above mentioned article.

To be more personal, if I may be permitted, there is not a week but some horrible and grotesque example of poor diagnosis and wrong treatment rendered, comes to the writer's office for consultation and examination. It would be a pleasure to give names and complete data if desired. In many cases the writer's diagnosis has been completely verified by surgeons, to whom the patient either had gone between the time they left their medical doctor and coming to the writer or afterward, either at my suggestion or to satisfy themselves. These are not dummy surgeons but are men who take HIGHEST RANK in surgery. I shall also be very glad to give these well known gentlemen's names and dates if it should be requested. The writer hates a bluffer and I am NOT bluffing. A letter of request will bring complete history and data, provided you will agree to print in your magazine as I write it, and give the osteopath a square deal, if one is coming to him.

It was the writer's privilege and pleasure to attend and complete a course of Pharmacy in a REGULAR Pharmaceutical School. He has a drug store of his own and has worked in one of the largest drug houses in the East and also as manager of one of the largest drug stores in the West. (Data also given if desired.) There was never a week that the writer, or one of his fellow clerks, did not save the life of a poor, helpless individual at the doctor's mercy by seeing that the prescriptions were changed, either to right dosage or a different drug or chemical. The doctor may also be cognizant of the possibility of this being true.

Regarding the Doctor's "personal desire to see the War Department throw down the bars to the whole outfit—Osteopaths, Chiropractors, Christian Scientist Healers, and those who treat cancer by the judicious application of a little rotten apple," I would say no osteopath has ever wished or sought any such wholesale delivery of our boys into the hands of tyros, even of their own profession, and the "personal desire" of the doctor is only worthy of the man who expressed this desire.

As to the statements purported to have been made by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, I have excellent reason to believe they WERE said by him and IN SINCERITY, for Dr. Martin is a BIG man and one worthy, I believe, to hold the position he occupies. He most certainly is broad enough to recognize merit if it be present and not let a narrow mind run away with judgment. It is extremely unfortunate that there are not more, of the medical profession, who do not "stop, look and listen," for any profession that has, in a little over a quarter of a century, become a recognized part of the healing art by all "broad minded" men, and has risen against all organized obstacles and the doubtings of even its own adherents, has the RIGHT to demand its share in aiding its country in any and every way possible, even "in the front line trenches" if need be, and the country really believes that is where we can do the most good—for allow me to assure the writer of the editorial in The Ohio State Medical Journal, an osteopath is NO COWARD, believes in giving a square deal and expects one in return.

Respectfully yours,

ROY K. ELDRIDGE, D. O.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

### Work for H. R. 5407

### IN MEMORIAM TO DR. A. T. STILL

By E. E. TUCKER, D. O.  
New York City

A little trickling rivulet  
That seeped around a stone,  
Washed up the sand about it set,  
And pushed it farther down.

To be a rushing brook it grew;  
Around a cliff it wore.  
It etched and etched the base, and drew  
The towering summit o'er.

Then grown to be a river wide,  
It bore with stately ease,  
The hills dissolved within its tide,  
And swept them to the seas.

He who his soul's conviction keeps  
Unhurried by the throng  
All danger dares, each barrier leaps,  
And bears a world along.

(This poem was narrated to me in a dream. It seems so perfectly to portray the spirit of Dr. Still's life that I dedicate it to him.—E. E. T.)

## "APPLE MARY"—M.D.

"Apple Mary," we children called her, used to stand on the street corner by a heaped-up barrel of shiny red apples. She looked the part, in her polka-dot sunbonnet and checked gingham apron. In spite of all she sold during the day when she left her stand at night that barrel seemed just as full of tempting fruit.

The secret I understand now, puzzled me so early as a child, for in a little cubby-hole close by "Apple Mary" kept her stock, and for every apple we bought she slipped another under the wire corner of that barrel. And the barrel was not full at all—it was really an empty barrel, with a few tempting apples piled on the unopened head.

"Apple Mary" today, in my mind, calls himself M. D. He dressed the part, looks wise, talks learned—and hawks his wares. His barrel is the pretty black bag he carries, his cubby-hole is the great P. D. & Co., Wyeth, Mulford, etc.

Common sense on the part of the public, combined with his failure to deliver the goods, have both taken a goodly number of apples from the M. D.'s barrel, but the stock-replenishers, above named, rush out and slip another dope-apple in the M. D. bag.

No family medicine chest in "Apple Mary's" day was complete without laudanum and paragoric "dope-apples." Today the M. D. himself can't administer or prescribe "apples" without danger of running into a law regulating the use of such baneful lethal stuff. The "puke and purges" of the M. D. of "Apple Mary" date have likewise been taken off his barrel. His wares would have all been gone and his calling a sooth-sayer's memory but for the quick-witted activity of his stock-purveyors. We have now "aspirin" apples for the derivatives of the poppy flower; dioscovea, chylidonium, cascara sagrada and other junk for "puke and purges."

But the biggest "dope-apples" today are called specifics. Too fine to be exposed to the light of day, they are wrapped up in pretty bright papers called—say, listen to the words on these paper covers—Serology, Immunology, Bacteriology, Organotherapy, Serum-therapy, and Specific Medication. The day of plain old puke, purge, and dope-apple passed out with the "Apple Mary" M. D. We knew how those "apples" looked, tasted and acted in our "tum-mies," and we also learned that they did no good, so we quit buying—almost. But this new brand of apple so carefully wrapped up in scientific jargon, we must buy them because the modern

"Apple Mary" hawker praises his wares so plausibly. And we do love to take a chance on the "latest scientific discovery."

Right here I can't help but pause to relate how a learned judge, who draws nearly \$20,000 a year from Uncle Sam, boastfully told me a few years ago that his daughter had recovered from typhoid because he had been wise enough to call in from a neighboring city a trim, slick, goggle-eyed "bugologist" specialist to administer a typhoid serum in her case. Typhoid serum has been knocked off the barrel to the M. D. "Apple Mary," as you and I well know, when it comes to any therapeutic effect. But the learned judge bought and paid for this paper covered apple, and he is happy today over his \$250.00 investment.

All apples are grafts—of course I mean in the horticultural and not in the financial sense. To know what fruit we are going to have we must know something about our stock. It is thought that practically all our varieties of apples come from the lowly crab. Now there is one thing certain about the crab-apple, it exists; it has an entity, we can taste it—once; we can pickle, preserve and make jelly out of it.

All these M. D. "Apple Mary" fruits so carefully wrapped up by the dealers have a common ancestor—Dr. Edward Jenner's smallpox vaccination. Allow me to commit lese majeste by saying that Jenner never discovered anything. He performed his first vaccination May 14, 1796; in April, 1721, Lady Mary Montague had her daughter vaccinated while living in this same England where Jenner discovered vaccination 75 years later.

But Jenner did put over something very effectively which the "Apple Marys" of today are as keenly following as they are his scientific principles—in ten years he got from the British Government the—for those days—tidy sum of \$100,000 for his reports and experiments. Is it any wonder his figures proved the success of his experiments?

The correctness of Jenner's conclusions are violently debated and fought today. But the "Apple Marys" who believe in vaccination have the financial rewards of political jobs and honor, the means of collecting and publishing their figures; while the man who wants to sell his wares without a paper cover must fight his own battles without government financial support of his propaganda or means of collecting his figures.

One thing is true, in all the statistics published on the whole theory of prophylactic inoculation, every bit of the credit shown by the figures is given to

the virus employed and none given to the conditions met. Here is a typical instance: In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 official reports show that the Prussian army, which had compulsory vaccination, had three hundred deaths from smallpox; the French, without compulsory vaccination, lost 20,000. All the credit is given to the vaccine virus and not one word is said about the difference in the conditions of a wounded, defeated French soldiery shut in Paris with a congested, starving civil population.

But doctoring figures by leaving out the difference in conditions is not limited to smallpox prophylactic inoculation. In establishing the value of typhoid vaccine, Surgeon General Richardson put one over that beats even the reputed value of the vaccine itself. Under Surgeon Major Russell he had 13,000 men in the maneuver division near San Antonio, Texas, take an "apple" wrapped in a typhoid immunity paper. This happened in 1911.

The results in figures were startling. These 13,000 soldiers under regular army doctors, maneuvered in Texas for sixty days, making 780,000 soldier days, with only two cases of typhoid, or one infection for every 40,000 soldier days. Then the trick was turned by comparing these figures with the typhoid in camp at Jacksonville, Fla., during the Spanish-American War of 1898, where the incidence of typhoid was many times greater. And the vaccine virus got the credit for the difference. No mention was made in the condition of trained, disciplined regular army troops, and the rag-tag civilians packed in camp at Jacksonville. No allowance for the incapacity of inefficient political doctors in charge at Jacksonville, no discount for the difference between possible health conditions during the whole summer at Jacksonville and two nice dry spring months on the plains of Texas.

I have heard of people who could not

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see an inch beyond their noses, but this report shows that the Surgeon General could not read history seven years old, when history that suited his purposes lay thirteen years away.

In 1904 Japan fought with a million men in the field for four months—a total of 120,000,000 soldier days—and in this time a total of 28 cases of typhoid or less than one case for every 4,000,000 soldier days. Just one-tenth of Surgeon General Richardson's vaccine incidence.

Why does not "Apple Mary" Richardson take the Immunity wrapper off his typhoid vaccine "apple" and let us know the truth about his fruit? I do not know why. Certainly living, fighting on soil fertilized for centuries by human excreta affords a sanitary condition as dangerous as the pleasant months of May and June on Texas plains.

Your figures are but camouflage for your principles, "Apple Mary" M. D. When you get down to principles, what do you know? Is the crab-apple stock of your "apple" a real tree? Do you know that the bovine disease, cowpox, contains the identical germ in human smallpox? Or, if identity of pathogenic organism is not now required as first stated by authorities on your science of Immunity, do you know what chemical compound in your vaccine "dope-apple" works on the human organism? No; you have not discovered that "specific ferment." Then can you tell us what organism or mechanism in the human body is stimulated to produce this desired "antibody," so bandied about in your literature? Well, if you can't name the organ or mechanism of antibody-production, maybe you can at least tell us what this "antibody" is in chemical terms. No?

To sum up your knowledge, then, you do not know the causative agent in smallpox; you do not know the antibody-producing agent in your virus; nor the mechanism of production in the human body; nor the composition of the antibodies after they are manufactured in the body. Then what do you know, "Apple Mary" M. D.? Nothing but figures? Thank you. You may retire from the witness-stand. Some crab of a principle to grow a variety of apples from, isn't it?

But I see, "Apple Mary" M. D., that you are not yet satisfied. You are still spluttering and muttering something about Education and Science, using capitals, exclamation marks and deprecatory shrugs of your shoulders.

Since Harvey discovered the circulation of blood in the human body, there has been no man of Science in your

profession. Dr. Andrew Taylor Still was in your profession but he had to get out when he discovered the next scientific fact—not theory—that "the rule of the artery is supreme," that mechanical adjustment liberates in the body all the antibodies or defensive compounds the human organism is capable of producing. He kicked your empty apple barrel over and said to the public that your "dope-apples," so carefully wrapped, were frauds and deceits offered to ignorant ailing humanity through your blindness in not beholding the God of Nature "who demonstrates his works."

You have fooled yourself by your own figures in smallpox, in typhoid, in diphtheria, too; and the only thing you have done to help humanity has not been done through your "dope-apples" at all, but through sanitation in smallpox, in typhoid, in yellow fever, in cholera, and by diet in pellagra.

The only real advance of a positive nature ever made in therapy has been the mechanical adjustment of Osteopathy and its handmaid, surgery. Every epoch in the history of the healing art has been marked by a recognition of the innate recuperative and reparative forces inside of the body.

The only "scientific discovery" you will ever make, "Apple Mary" M. D., that will hold throughout the ages is that of the potency of adjustment of the human organism. So stop your spluttering and muttering about Education and Science as you conceive them, and use your common sense—if you have any. Then humanity will have just cause to rise up and call you blessed.

SIMON PURE, D. O.

P. S.—I'm so glad "Daddy" Still invented and "discovered" that title of D. O. It's the only title.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Denver, Colo.,

February 11, 1918.

Whereas, Andrew Taylor Still, discoverer of the immutable laws upon which "Osteopathy" is founded, and True Physician, has himself responded to the call of the Greatest of All Physicians; and

Whereas, We, the members of the February, 1918, Class in Dr. Chas. C. Reid's Course in Advanced Osteopathy and Personal Efficiency, do realize that we owe our niche in the World's Work in the alleviation of disorders of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and in all other human disorders (as exemplified in this course of study) to the natural evolution of true Osteopathy; and, moreover, we do realize that the practice of this Extended Osteopathy will contribute to placing the Science and

Art of Osteopathy firmly in the Hall of Fame; and, furthermore, we do realize that this Extended Osteopathy will open up a greater opportunity to Osteopathic Practitioners and evoke a greater gratitude from the recipients of its benefits; therefore

Be It Resolved, That We, the members of the aforesaid Class, do hereby go on record as possessing an ever-expanding concept of our obligations and opportunities and a growing gratitude (in which future generations will join), for the LIFE and WORK of ANDREW TAYLOR STILL.

(Signed)

Dr. Stanley M. Hunter, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. H. S. Dean, Durango, Colo.

Dr. J. Henry Hook, Grand Junction, Colo.

Dr. H. L. Davenport, Altoona, Pa.

Dr. Ira F. Richardson, Fremont, Neb.

Dr. H. J. Nims, San Jose, Cal.

Dr. Lewis M. Bowlby, El Paso, Tex.

Dr. W. J. Siemens, Fairmont, Neb.

Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alberta.

Dr. J. E. Baughman, Burlington, Ia.

Dr. H. A. Fenner, North Platte, Neb.

## 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

## An Efficient and Sane Treatment in Pneumonia

W. B. FARRIS, D. O.

Fort Smith, Arkansas

After making the diagnosis, I hold a conference with the responsible ones of the family and explain to them my confidence in Osteopathy and ask full responsibility in the case.

(a) I then ask for my nurse and insist on one to be able to stay by the patient as I direct, if not a trained nurse, some reliable, intelligent adult.

(b) I ask for a room that has windows and turn the head of the bed to the window and hang a comfort over the head so as to break the draft, and direct the windows to be kept open all the time, except in bathing the patient.

(c) I teach the nurse to take a home-made preparation of charcoal 2 parts and salt 1, and take a cloth and wash the teeth thoroughly and have the patient rinse the mouth twice each time before swallowing. Instructing that by this we avoid any typhoid complications.

(d) Next I have ordered several dozen oranges and a dozen lemons and have the patient drink a hot lemonade and one or two orangeades (put the juice of an orange in a glass and fill it with water as hot as can be taken fast).

I lavage this through the stomach and give an enema, followed by another enema and orange and lemonade, continuing until about six enemas have been given, sometimes ten, I get this water into the small intestines and also from above downward and continue until the bowels soften (normalize). Experience will teach one when this has been accomplished.

(e) After a short rest a neutral bath or a sponge bath, then as good an Osteopathic treatment as I can give.

Have the patient lie prone with a pillow under the breast length-wise, thoroughly relax all the contractions and impositions in the upper dorsal region, spreading the ribs, give a good neck treatment, then lay the patient on his back and sit with your hand over the solar plexus and direct deep breathing; show the nurse how to do this and instruct that it be done every time the patient wakes and for several breaths.

(f) I now have a talk with the nurse and family and instruct that everything is to be kept quiet, no one is to enter the room except at our bidding—no neighbors, no company and no one to ask the patient how he feels.

(g) I instruct never to awake the patient, but when he wakes have his mouth washed, rinsed and drink a hot orangeade (I leave off the lemons after the first day).

I treat the patient from two to four

times the first day and watch to get all the gas off of the small intestines.

(h) Feed orangeade and nothing else until the fever is gone, the tongue clean and the breath sweet, then butter-milk three hours apart, prune juice, then sweet milk, gruels and soups for a few days.

(i) A sponge bath and clean gown every day is helpful.

(j) The most important duty for the nurse is to watch the feet and not let them get cold.

I have hot irons or water jars put to the feet from the start regardless of fever; heat to the feet will help reduce fever.

Under this plan the attack is most often aborted and when not, sweating begins the second day.

From the start I have at least three half-gallon fruit jars of hot water to the feet and sometimes two more, one on either side of the knees, and as long as the patient stays subnormal, I have this kept up and instruct the nurse never to ask the patient if he is warm but to feel of the feet and shins and ascertain.

I give two treatments daily as the patient gets better.

In no disease does it pay bigger dividends to give close attention and in none can an Osteopath go with more confidence.

In my hands this, to date, has proven 100 per cent efficient. I have not only had the young but the old with tricky hearts and believe these things to be the most essential and helpful that have come under my observation.

Under this regime, recovery is so rapid that the friends of the patient will not believe he has been really sick, and he will feel so well that he will go to work before you give your permission.

### REMOVALS—No. IV.

By AN OLD TIMER

Why the long list of "Removals" in every Osteopathic journal? Is the climate so bad in the various sections of our states that we need a change every few months, or years? Possibly the old "gag" that "our town is the most conservative town on the map" is one of the excuses. Let us go over the field and see if this is true.

Years ago when the Old Timers started out to practice, the fields were green, but the people were green also. No one seemed to have any conception of the word Osteopathy, and explanations were in order, but the last ten years have pre-

sented a new and better condition of affairs. Almost every state has its law, and the publicity received through the press, while the laws were being made, was a liberal education to the laity. No one you meet now is totally ignorant of the general meaning of the word Osteopathy. As stated in a Los Angeles paper some few years ago, "It is no longer a question of what is Osteopathy, but what Osteopath do you go to?" I did hear of a man in Nova Scotia asking a fisherman there if he had seen or heard of an Osteopath, and he said "some one told him the other day he saw one fly over the bay." He thought that an Osteopath was a bird, and it seems sometimes as if they are birds, the way they flit from place to place.

However, this is a serious problem and it is no fun on the part of the "Removal" party to leave the fireside for unknown parts. It is anguish sometimes, and sometimes h—l. He has possibly a wife and child to care for and he has no funds except, say two or three hundred dollars. The green fields he hoped to graze in turned out to be a mirage, as far as his vision went. Where he hoped to reap a harvest after six months, the hot winds of disappointment burnt up his prospects. He is now psychically in a disturbed condition. He is buoyed up with futures, but he has not that same confidence he had when he left the old Alma Mater with the blessing of the faculty and the glad hand of his room mate, when he said, "well, so long for the present, old pal, I know if anyone succeeds, you will." It is humiliating; it is almost discouraging to have to leave a field after announcing with Bristol cards, engraved sometimes, that you have "Located for the practice of Osteopathy," and fully intending to stay and buy that home up on the hill so beautifully located, and with such nice grounds, and a garage for two cars. I say it is most annoying and almost maddening to have to send for the packer to come and bundle up the goods

### The Western Osteopath Progressively Osteopathic

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

Get acquainted through this journal, and catch its spirit.

Among our regular contributors are:

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

Owned and published by the California State Association, hence big value for small outlay. Subscription price, \$1.00.

**C. J. GADDIS, D.O., Editor**  
1st Nat. Bk. Bldg. Oakland, Cal.

and tell the people that you are leaving. This also calls for mailing a notice to the various publications to be put along with the other unfortunates under the heading, "REMOVALS." You would almost rather see your card under the "DEATH" notices. However, the buoyancy of youth makes determination more possible, and the mandible is the bone that counts when we grit our teeth and go to it. I am not exactly a believer that every Osteopath that fails in a locality is one that failed because he did not send out "500 a month." I do believe, however, in sending out 500 of something a month, if for no other reason than to help educate the public for the good of humanity and for the good of the other fellow, who has not so large a practice. I have many times sent out 500 when I was turning patients away from my office.

Way out in a mountainous state, among the tall timber, lives a D. O. For years he has been there, and although the town is not marked on all maps, yet if you ask any Osteopath living that reads the various journals of our profession where Dr. — lives, he will tell you the name of the town. He is a successful practitioner, a writer, a representative man in his town. He is looked up to, yes, admired by the other D. O.'s in his state. I need not tell you the name, you have guessed it already. This one illustration shows simply what can be done if the man is right, and if he goes the right way about practice building. Any town with 2,000 population has enough clinical material in it to keep a D. O. busy as a bee, and by clinical I don't mean free patients.

If you have got the vision referred to in the first article of this series, you will make a success.

If you don't like a small town for heaven's sake, as well as your own, why do you go against your own better judgment and locate in one? I know. You thought you would go there and make the people believe you were going to stay, and at the same time you really intended to make a little "clean up" and hike away to a larger one. Can you act a double life and get away with it? Some can, but you have to be real smart to do it. I know a few that have but many more that have got caught.

First of all, then, when you intend to locate, be sure you go and spy out the land first and be satisfied that you are going to be able to love the people and do your best work and not become dissatisfied. Second, when you do locate, never drop a word, to your best friends even, that you are not absolutely in sympathy with the place and its people. You are supposed to plug for your town

like a member of the Board of Commerce does. Get right with the people first, and then you can work better. A great many new doctors are too anxious to get into social circles. They want to be one of the Blue Book people at once. Here's where they make a mistake. You cannot expect to shine in society and make people come your way on social standings alone. They are not the people that come your way as a rule. They are looking for a doctor that is studious and that knows his anatomy better than his deck of cards. They want serious counsel and expert work. They don't want to talk gossip. You know sometimes people are disappointed in a doctor when they see him all dolled up at a dress affair. They had pictured him as more professional looking and really not so fancy. Keep them guessing. Let your good works be scattered around town and make people come to you to see what you look like, and when they come let them know you have been reading the latest book on some disease or treatment for certain conditions. I know of one "Removal" who had great social standing in his town, but just overdid it a little, and he lost prestige. Our position is different from that of the old family physician, that used to have a practice in proportion to his jokes and joviality. Some carried a bag of candies for the children and played a sort of Santa Claus the year round. Our work is different. We are a body of scientific people and we should be known for our good works—healing works. I would rather be known as a physician who is a student and well posted on all phases of my work than be known as a graceful dancer, good card player or expert jokesmith. You soon create your own standing. Your friends will put you on the pedestal you carve out in your daily work, when you are coming in contact with them.

If you are known as one who is always a student and always eager to cure your cases in the quickest possible time, you will soon have the town flocking to you. I heard the other day, and I know it to be absolutely true, where one of our big city D. O.'s had his waiting room so full that a man opening the door bumped into one, and said to the office attendant, "Why don't you have a policeman to line them up?" This was in the office of one whom I know to be absolutely Osteopathic and free from adjuncts.

There are hundreds of details about office practice that would be of interest to all from the "so many treatments per," to the question of technique, but space is limited and I will close for this

month hoping the "Removal" list will gradually shorten as 1918 wends its way over three hundred and sixty-five cogs and a small protuberance one-quarter as high.

### OSTEOPATHY DAY IN THE DENVER KIWANIS CLUB

January 23d, 1918, was a red-letter day for osteopathy in Denver, Colorado, when the members of the large Kiwanis Club of that city heard and vigorously applauded an address on the principles and achievements of the osteopathic science following a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel.

The two hundred members of the Denver Kiwanis Club represent all the businesses and professions, and at their weekly luncheon are to be found the biggest men of the city. These were gathered in response to an announcement that the 23d would be Osteopathy Day; and among those at the speaker's table were two of Denver's leading educators, Drs. Cole and Smiley, superintendent of the city schools and supervisor of high schools, respectively.

As chairman of the day, Dr. Charles C. Reid called attention to the fact that osteopathy had achieved a place for itself and the some might not believe in it, it was a matter of general interest and should be a matter of general information. Under this head of information he said would be classed the book (Osteopathic Health) and the editorial from the Philadelphia North American at each plate. He explained about the bill before Congress, reading Theodore Roosevelt's letter to Dr. Green. Five copies of "Concerning Osteopathy" were used for the usual attendance prizes. Here he introduced as the speaker of the day Dr. C. L. Draper.

Dr. Draper made a thirty-minute talk on "Osteopathy," and in that time covered the philosophy of the osteopathic science, as well as some of its history and major achievements in particular.

The audience numbered six other physicians among those present, and the handling of the subject was commended as one which did full justice to a wonderful advance in the annals of the healing art in a manner at which no one could openly take offense. At the close of the address special stress was laid on the remarkable work of the A. T. Still Research Institute, on the work of the Macon Sanatorium and similar institutions in osteopathy, on the cures, such as "Life" has detailed, following the serious epidemic of infantile paralysis, and on the remarkable work done by osteopathic physicians in Philadelphia's juvenile court. A copy of the address will be presented to each member of the Denver Kiwanis Club.

### DR. MILLARD'S CLINICS

Nov. 23rd, 1917.

DEAR EDITOR:

Allow me to thank you personally for the mention of my free clinics that you visited last summer, in that most worthy publication, OSTEOPATHIC TRUTH. We have what we believe to be the first free clinic in Canada. Since the establishing of our free clinic for children under the age of 12 on May 2, 1917, we have not missed one clinic day thus far. It is no easy task to be on duty at 8 A. M. three mornings a week, and keep it up week after week without a hitch, but the work is so pleasant that we simply love it. From the first we have established a system that has proven to be valuable.

#### Pictures of Children

As far as possible we have had each case photographed. Some times this is not an easy matter. We have selected a photographer who makes clear pictures on postal cards for a quarter. We furnish the quarter and give the patient three pictures, and we keep one. We now have two large frames with hinged backs almost filled with pictures of clinic patients. These are numbered and correspond with the clinic records.

#### Clinic Records and Birthdays

Records are kept of each case, also their birthdays. The nurse in charge of the office keeps track of their birthday and gives them a slight token.

#### Braces and Crutches

Hanging on an enameled iron framework near the pictures are the braces, crutches and casts taken off of the children from time to time. Each article is tagged and contains a typewritten record in brief of each case that wore the paraphernalia. In this way any case may be looked up, or any person wishing to interview a case may do so if he so desires. At the close of the year we expect to issue Clinic Bulletin No. 1 showing the picture of each case recorded that is of special interest, and beside each photograph a drawing of the brace removed.

#### Advertising the Clinics

So far we have not issued any cards or announcements of any kind regarding our clinics. We told a few patients last April that on the May second we would start a free clinic for poor children under twelve. The first morning we treated nine cases. They have steadily increased, and we aim to treat from ten to fifteen each clinic day. One morning we turned away three.

#### Clinics in Office

In order to always be present and not find the work too tedious we use our own office, although we have been offered, two or three times, suitable rooms without a cent of rent or expense.

There are always generous souls in every city. We insist upon the clinic patients coming as near eight as possible, and take them in turns. We seldom reach the office on clinic mornings ahead of one or more little patients. By nine o'clock usually we are through, except for occasional tardy ones, and we are free to proceed to our regular work.

#### Forerunner for City Clinics

Any time the city Osteopathic Society deem it wise to establish city clinics, we will forego our private clinics, and join them with pleasure. While considering the matter, we have gone ahead and conducted our own little clinic.

#### Soldier's Children

While the fellows are fighting "somewhere in France" we have had the pleasure of treating some of their children. We had a letter from one of these soldiers about two weeks ago saying, "I will consider it a great help if you will kindly treat one of my children who is ailing," etc.

#### Clinics in Every City

While I believe in city clinics as the better method when possible, yet why not establish private clinics until such a time as it becomes possible to start successfully city clinics. The city clinics of Boston, Denver, etc., were a failure. I have inquired into this carefully, and the boys say they cannot get the doctors to keep their appointed days. It is working all right in New York, and a few other places, I believe, but just think of the hundreds of cities that have no clinics. Dr. C. C. Reid visited our clinic and almost immediately started one in Denver where city clinics had failed.

I thank you for mentioning the clinics, and I trust others may realize the satisfaction I have in treating children that would otherwise grow up crippled.

Yours in the work,

F. P. MILLARD, D. O.

P. S.—I was just thinking how nice it would be when treating clinics if at the same hour all over the country one or two hundred other D. O.'s were working at the same time on other clinic cases. In that way several hundred cases would be treated three times a week between eight and nine. It is certainly better than no clinics.

#### ONE OF A SERIES OF TWO-MINUTE TALKS ON THEIR WORK, DELIVERED BY MEMBERS OF THE BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, ROTARY CLUB

I shall try to state, between bells, the fundamental principles of the practice of Osteopathy.

The primary difference between oste-

opathy and other schools of healing is in the belief that *disease*, which is perverted physiological action, is due fundamentally to anatomical derangement. An impeded blood flow means hindrance in the cell exchange of food material and waste, and the consequent deterioration of the tissue, with the various well-known symptoms of disease.

The blood supply is regulated by the nerves. Interference with nerve *action*, then, means interference with the fountain head of bodily health.

A strain, jar or fall, even a slight one, may *slip a bone*. Any one of these, or an exposure to cold, may deeply contract a muscle. The slipped bone or contracted muscle causes pressure on some nerve or blood vessel and hinders the work of whatever organ the latter supplies.

The truth of the theory has been demonstrated both in laboratory research and in osteopathic practice.

Knowing the location of the physiological nerve centers in the spinal cord which control the health and action of the various parts and organs of the body, the osteopath, after adjustment of tissues has been made, stimulates or inhibits these centers, as the case may require. The osteopathic method is, therefore, manipulations; but it is not rubbing, it is not massage.

The osteopath recognizes that although frequently he can forestall the need of surgery, there are occasional diseased conditions which absolutely require the knife. In such cases, unless the osteopath is also a surgeon, he devotes himself to building up the patient before and after the operation.

The rising standards of osteopathic colleges and the enthusiasm for scientific research show that the profession is in line with all other branches of medicine in moving forward.

J. D. CUNNINGHAM, D. O.

#### THE 1918 DENVER POST-GRADUATE OSTEOPATHIC EFFICIENCY COURSE

The four weeks' course of Dr. C. C. Reid's Postgraduate Class opened this year with full attendance, the registration having been filled up to the limit and all the registered doctors being on hand. The doctors who came farthest were from Calgary, Alberta, Canada, a thousand miles distant; and from Altoona, Pa., two thousand miles from Denver in the opposite direction.

In addition to the work on Personal Touch in Practice, and Nose and Throat Disease and Surgery by C. C. Reid and Laboratory and Refraction Methods by Dr. C. L. Draper; Dr. Stanley Hunter on Diseases of the Eye; and Dr. H. A.

Fenner on Obstetrics and Gynecology, covered a very profitable field. Dr. D. L. Clark of Denver also taught on the faculty, taking up Osteopathic technic, and Dr. Grover Phillips taught phases of general surgical diagnosis.

The course was felt to have made a distinct advance toward a fuller realization of its aim. That aim has been throughout to solve the problem why more Osteopathic physicians are not taking postgraduate work to brush up regularly. The aim has been to find and furnish the most *practical* work and teach what is most *adaptable* to the needs of the average Osteopathic physician.

This was the second year for the Denver course and several new, added features testified to the improvement that each year's experience brings. In the large suite at 535 Majestic Building, one ample, outside room with indirect lighting in addition, was equipped and set aside for the work of the class. Besides a large blackboard covering one wall, were the most recently revised charts of all kinds, a well-preserved skeleton, a disarticulated skull showing the internal and middle ear mechanism, the schematic eye with all retinal pathologies, tuning forks with other ear test apparatus complete, refraction and laboratory equipment complete, etc. In the handling of clinical cases, the whole equipment of the office was at the disposal of the class.

One feature of the course not to be overlooked was the work on Personal Efficiency had under Bertrand Lyon of Denver who is an expert in that line of endeavor.

The banquet of the Practice Club, consisting of all members of past classes, was held at the Adams Hotel on Thursday evening, February 28. It was a memorable evening, and excellent after-dinner talks were made by a majority of those present.

The keynote of the course was the emphasis of straight-from-the-shoulder, unmixed Osteopathy and the clearing up of the practical problems faced every day by the Osteopathic physician.

The members of the 1918 class were: J. S. Baughman, D. O., Burlington, Ia.; Lewis M. Bowlby, D. O., El Paso, Tex.; M. E. Church, D. O., Calgary, Canada; H. L. Davenport, D. O., Altoona, Pa.; H. S. Dean, D. O., Durango, Colo.; H. A. Fenner, D. O., North Platte, Neb.; J. H. Hook, D. O., Grand Junction, Colo.; Stanley M. Hunter, D. O., Los Angeles, Cal.; H. J. Nims, D. O., San Jose, Cal.; Ira F. Richardson, D. O., Fremont, Neb.; W. J. Siemens, D. O., Fairmount, Minn.

### OSTEOPATH PERFORMS DIFFICULT SURGICAL FEAT

#### Succeeds After Two Medical Surgeons Fail

The facts about an interesting surgical feat performed by Dr. W. K. Jacobs, of Montgomery City, Mo., after two medical surgeons had completely failed, is told in the Montgomery County Leader of February 8, 1918, as follows:

#### The Facts About Helen Fay Grebe

On January 13, 1918, little Helen Fay Grebe swallowed a penny while lying down on a couch and jumped up and cried "my penny" and began vomiting, which she kept up for four days. She was given laxatives which did no good, so on January 20, we were advised best to have the X-ray put on her and this was taken on January 21, which showed the penny to be caught in the muscles of the throat.

On January 21 at 4 o'clock she was operated on by Dr. E. Lee Meyers at Centenary Hospital and was on the operating table for one and one-half hours and then proved unsuccessful. Then on January 22 at 3:00 p. m. she went on the operating table again for one hour and ten minutes while Dr. Goldstein tried and failed to get it. We then decided that she was too weak to stand any more, and also scared to death of the St. Louis doctors, so we brought her home to rest up. At this time Dr. W. K. Jacobs, D. O., of Montgomery City, suggested that he thought and felt confident that he could get the penny without any ill effects, and on January 27 he tried for ten minutes and saw that the instruments were not curved enough and asked that we allow him to have one bent or made in St. Louis, which we did. Then on January 31 he tried with the new instrument and in seven minutes he got it out without a scratch or a drop of blood. Within the

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

## 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.

next fifteen minutes after the last operation she was sitting up in bed eating ice cream. This is a true story of this penny and we are having it printed in this paper to offset so many false reports in regard to her case. She is still weak on account of not having any food but liquids for three weeks, but is now able to eat anything she wants and is gaining fast.

MR. AND MRS. F. A. GREBE.



## 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.

#### PRICE LIST

(Prepaid in U. S. and Canada)

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

## Offers School to Profession

The authorities of the Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery through its Secretary offers school to the profession in the following letter to the Officers and Board of Trustees of the American Osteopathic Association, dated Feb. 16, 1918.

Gentlemen:—

From various directions we hear the suggestion expressed by members of the osteopathic profession that the time is ripe for the A. O. A. to start an osteopathic college in some central location; one which the profession might be asked to endow with the assurance that such a school will be owned and controlled by the A. O. A. for the profession and not for the profit of any individual or group; a school that will teach the A. T. Still brand of osteopathy; one toward which the entire profession may throw its united support and influence; a great, nationally owned, centralized, osteopathic college—owned by and controlled by the profession for the profession. The above idea has been advocated by individual members in increasing number. In has appeared in print with increasing forcefulness.

The Board of Control of the Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery desire to make you a proposition, looking to the fulfillment of the above ideal. On quite reasonable conditions to be agreed on, we are willing to give, transfer and convey to the A. O. A. or its qualified representatives, full control and ownership of this College, its rights and privileges; its equipment and all other

resources without recompense to ourselves individually or as a body, to be used for educational purposes as above outlined.

There are no strings tied to this proposition. This College was founded through purely unselfish motives. The spirit which prompted its inception and which has governed its activities, the spirit which is exemplified in the Articles of Agreement under which it is legally chartered and incorporated and transacting business,—this is the spirit which actuates the offer.

We have always considered this institution which we now govern as belonging to the profession—just as truly as if governed by the A. O. A. Possibly because it is controlled by local osteopathic physicians, this thought has not been impressed upon the profession in general. Transfer to the American Osteopathic Association can readily be brought about by amendments to the present Articles of Agreement (which will be published in full in the next issue of the *Osteopathic Quarterly*) so as to make such transference, legal and complete.

In considering this offer, let it be understood that no financial stress, discouragement or other factor than the

spirit of service prompts it. This institution is perfectly solvent. It is in excellent shape financially. It has no indebtedness which it cannot liquidate. We have equipment and quarters sufficient to care for from 150 to 200 students without adding materially to our expense. Its net resources come close to the five figure mark. From the beginning of this school it has received hearty support. It has loyal friends who are confident of its merits.

Gentlemen, the nucleus we are offering you and through you to the profession is as follows:

A school already established, already equipped, centrally located, already imbued with the ideals of A. T. Still osteopathy. What do we ask in return? Only that the profession will receive it, that it will be perpetuated, that it will be maintained as an OSTEOPATHIC school,—only such guarantees which the profession will be glad to make if there is a real, nation-wide, desire for a centralized college of osteopathy controlled and owned by the profession for the good of the *whole profession*.

DO YOU WANT IT?

Fraternally yours,

DR. A. A. KAISER, Secretary.

## Making Up Our Minds to It

As the time during which we have been engaged in the war grows longer, as we attune ourselves more to living on a war basis, it is more and more strongly impressed upon us that we cannot continue to live our lives just as we had been living them before. We must realize that the tremendous upheaval of the war cannot leave the world as it was. Great social changes must take place, and some are upon us even now. War takes precedence over business. It has become, and as it proceeds, will become more and more the chief business of the nation. "Business as usual" cannot be done at a time when the Government is spending billions of dollars a year for war purposes. Apart from every other consideration, the Nation simply has not got the means to

provide the stupendous sums necessary and at the same time to furnish the funds for "business as usual." There is only so much capital available; there is only so much labor available—and the Government's war requirements have first call.

The result is obvious and is bound to become more obvious if the war is prolonged. There is bound to be a vast shifting of business from private work to Government work, and there is bound to be, generally speaking, a great diminution in the income and available resources of business men owing to heavy taxation. There will be and there must be a general effort to economize, which should be planned and guided by some competent official body. This, of course, cannot help but affect adversely certain

lines of business. On the other hand, many branches of business, especially manufacturing business, will be occupied to their fullest capacity, working men will be well paid and abundantly employed and farmers will be prosperous.

War is no picnic. This remark may seem trite, but it is not made in that spirit. Judging from the howl that goes up from business men of various classes because their business has suffered on account of the war, one is led to believe that many people have lost sight of the seriousness and hardship of war. Of course, it is hard to have to ask people to suffer and smile, but we must look the facts in the face. War is now the business of the Nation and we must make up our minds to it.

THE ICONOCLAST.