

Osteopathic Truth

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Osteopathic Truth

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION

Pledged to the TRUTH which Father Andrew saw,
No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.

Volume III

FEBRUARY, 1919

Number 7

Our Schools

Their Problems = Their Solution

(This particular School number of Osteopathic Truth is published with the desire of bringing to the attention of every member of the Osteopathic profession the problems confronting those who would govern our schools, and with the object, that real constructive thought may be given the matter in order that at our next annual convention in Chicago steps may be taken to solve these problems.—Editor.)

Our Schools, should be followed with a ? mark, because not one school really and truly belongs to the profession. Our profession is represented by the American Osteopathic Association and schools to be owned by the profession should thereby be under the jurisdiction of the trustees of our National body, and not a group of individuals.

Whether actually owned and controlled by the profession, they today face numerous problems which should be understood in the main by every member of our great professional body. Just because a large number of our profession went through college with only the object of getting all that it was possible to get, and never to give in return, does not relieve us from that responsibility of being "our brother's keeper." It has been, and we presume ever will be, a much mooted question as to whether our education is paid for when we have paid our tuition. We will not attempt an answer, but we do know that whether or no we should understand the problems of our schools, for they effect our professional body both directly and indirectly.

The school problem of teaching effects us directly, for the teaching is reflected in the actions of the new practitioner, and he may in a few days mar the reputation, built through years of toil, of those who have preceded him. This particular phase of the question has been

illustrated time and time again, and is illustrated today in several places. The type of teaching is also reflected in the wishes for legislation. Indirectly we see the same problem, coming through the referred patient moving from one city to another.

Put Yourself In the School Man's Shoes

Just for pastime transfer yourself to the man who is running a school and recall his problems. What are they?

First, no doubt, is FINANCE.

Second, perhaps, is PROCURING STUDENTS.

Third, that of TEACHING.

Fourth, could be PROMOTION.

The financial problem comes first because every business, whether great or small is based primarily upon the finances behind it. Money is necessary for General Maintenance; which would include the renting of a suitable building or its upkeep if owned; the maintenance of a hospital possibly; the employing of engineers, janitors, fireman, and other needed help to keep the school building and hospital in running order and in repair; and the necessary supplies for the use of employees. Under the heading of Educational Expenses would come the salaries of the teachers; laboratory equipment and supplies; and other supplies needed by the teaching staff. One other heading or subdivision should be added and that is Promotion. Very little money has been spent by any of the schools under this heading. Perhaps for the reason they have not had it to spare, and perhaps not. We might discuss that a little further under the fourth problem.

In general all the financial problems can be summed up in those three divisions of General Maintenance, Educational Expenses, and Promotion. There

are myriads of detail expenses coming under each head, but those need not be enumerated in this article.

Students

The Procuring of Students is the second problem, for no school can ever hope to prosper without students. This is a most complex problem. It seems that up to the present time the getting of students has been left entirely to the doctors in the field. Not only must the schools have students, but if our professional numbers are to grow, there must first be the students.

Teaching

With Finances assured and Students waiting to attend, there confronts us the problem of TEACHING. What and How! Naturally the proper presentation of any group of subjects depends upon the ability of the teacher. Therefore one of the most difficult phases of this problem would be the selection of real teachers. Those same teachers must be able to adapt themselves to the changing student body. The student body today is entirely different from that of fifteen years ago, yea ten years, but the teaching staff have not readjusted themselves to that changed condition. Needless to say those teachers must be able to teach Osteopathy as Andrew Taylor Still would have it taught.

Promotion

The last main problem is that of seeking the new student, or Promotion. There is not a single Osteopathic school that devotes money to promotion except through our own profession. It would seem that each have been afraid to spend money from which the other school might reap some benefit. We can never expect to reap every grain of wheat grown, from that which we have sown the previous planting season.

In general have we covered all the

problems to be faced by one who would direct a school? Legal questions have chiefly to do with the building and hospital and would come under problem number one.

How Would You Attempt Solution?

Every member of our profession should devote some time between now and the next convention with the solution of our school and professional problems. We have been drifting, drifting, but we must not drift with the tide until a whirlpool engulfs our ship of State.

In suggesting a solution for some of our school problems we believe that in the formation of a real Department of Education, as explained on another page of this issue, with full power to own and govern for the profession one or fifty schools, we will find the answer to some of our perplexing problems.

Promotion and Students

We would begin at the last question in the solution of the above four problems. Promotion and the securing of new students go hand in hand.

How would you handle the situation?

A business question demands a business man's answer and so for the new student we should "go after him." A manufacturer having a product to sell does two things. He advertises to create a demand for his product. With the creation of the demand among the people, the next step is to have that product introduced among the merchants, and along comes the traveling salesman who explains the product and garners in the orders.

Up to the present time the schools have only advertised in the professional magazines, and the profession has been expected to flood the schools each year with new students, because years ago they did. But this is 1919 and not 1896.

There should be carried on a nation-wide advertising campaign, just the same as Wrigley does for "Spearmint" chewing gum. Why you can recall the peculiar figures now. What do you recall from the advertising our schools have presented to the world—just a blank. The "Gold Dust Twins" should do your work, and so why cannot we with our copyrighted trade-mark, "The Spine," let the world know that every time they see the Spine they should think of Osteopathy.

That nation-wide advertising campaign is possible, without you spending one red cent, under the plan for the creation of a real Department of Education. Under this plan with the receipts from all the schools coming into one common treasury and the expenses

going from the same, and with no dividends to be paid, all profits can be spent for development.

We should have some traveling salesmen. Most of the large schools throughout the country have what are called "College Agents." It is the work of these agents to visit the principals of the high schools and preparatory schools getting them in harmony with the school they represent. This is what some traveling salesmen do, just call upon the merchant to acquaint him with their produce, and the ordering is done through the jobbing house. Our agents could also address the students upon the subject of Osteopathy as a Life Work.

The most advertised article is the most used, and when we begin to apply the same rules the sales manager does, then we will begin to reap the reward in increased student numbers. We must attempt to reach the young men or women who have never heard of Osteopathy and educate them to "want" to study and practice.

A nation-wide Essay Contest could be conducted, giving a scholarship in each of the schools controlled by the Department, as a prize, adding a trip to the National convention where the prize winning essays could be read at a big public meeting. Not only would you reach the young people whom you want as students in our schools, but you would educate the teachers, the principals of the schools, and the county and state officials, to Osteopathy. The Essay Contest and the purchase of advertising space would give us the open door for free publicity through the education of the editorial staff of the newspaper in which town the high schools were located.

The main question of wanting students is solved by "going after them" as a business house sells its goods.

Finances

The sources of revenue for our schools and hospitals are tuitions, fees from patients, and fees from the clinic. Naturally the amount of money received depends entirely upon the number of students and patients.

Another source of revenue is that of endowments, which are slowly being developed.

Under the plan of a real Department of Education all of the receipts from all the schools under its control will be put in one common treasury. A great advantage will be gained through having one common purchasing agent for all.

We advance the idea, that when this plan is consummated all histological and

pathological slides for the schools be prepared at the A. T. Still Research Institute. The more the varied activities of the schools can be centralized the less will be the expense. All that can be saved through central buying, or buying in quantity, will give just that much more for Promotion.

With the schools owned by the Department and no dividends to pay then it will be possible to have a full time paid faculty for each school.

Teaching

The best teaching staff is the full-time one, and it is to be hoped that each school may soon have a faculty devoting its entire time to the school work. Under the Department of Education plan the A. T. Still Research Institute would become a Teacher's Training School where those who would qualify as teachers in our schools could be trained in preparation for their work, or sent out to fill temporary vacancies, and used for public lecture work. Under the plan all the teachers would be employed for eleven months of the year; nine of which would be spent in teaching; two months would be spent in a Conference where all the subjects would be gone over with the object in mind of having all the teachings practically alike in each school. With a uniform curriculum and uniform teaching of every subject we would have the beginning of Dr. Still's dream—An International School.

Behind the teaching of all of our schools should be the platform of Dr. Still as he has given it in his book, "Research and Practice of Osteopathy."

There should be developed, and carried out, the idea started by Dr. Meacham of having practitioners give several weeks during the year for special lecturing. The appearance before the students of any one from the "firing line" usually inspires and fills them with enthusiasm.

The changed student body of today consists of young people just out of high school, who hardly realize why they are there, and they demand a special course from their first entrance in school along lines which will fill them full of enthusiasm. The students today should be trained how to go out and fight medical tradition instead of falling for the "bunk" which leads them to want a medical degree and to belittle their own D. O. degree. Very few students today are in school because of some miraculous cure in their family. They are there because it leads to a money making profession, and they must be imbued with the spirit that led "Daddy" to spend his last cent in giv-

ing Osteopathy a start. The students for years to come must be taught that they are still Pioneers.

Students who are taught right, will be doctors who practice right.

At least a partial solution of our school problem will be accomplished when we centralize our power in a real Department of Education.

OSTEOPATHY—THE SCIENCE OF OBEYING THE LAW OF LIFE

**George E. Smith, D. O.,
Boston, Mass.**

"Osteopathy" is a name originated by Dr. A. T. Still to stand for a fundamental principle of life and the laws governing the manifestation of that principle as related to the human being,—not to the body alone, but to the entire being as spiritually, mentally, and physically related,—and the possibility of properly adjusting the same. No one who uses the word to mean anything else, can justify his position. A name coined for a certain train of symptoms (usually called a disease) cannot be used correctly for any other train of symptoms. Likewise, anyone using the term "osteopathy" to mean anything more or less than Dr. Still meant it to mean, cannot justify his or her position, any more than the chiropractic or masseur can in calling himself an osteopath. According, however, to the loose usage of the word today, anyone is an osteopath who believes he is one, so varied are the definitions given.

Dr. Still said that the God who created all things is able to take care of them,—thus recognizing the fact that the only thing to do is to get into harmony with God. "God" is here used to mean all His manifestations.

If we were large enough to get back of the personal into the universal relations, all divisions would disappear, and harmony would reign supreme. Many so-called osteopaths fail to get beyond the personal view and to know our relation to life as Dr. Still gave it to us.

The relation of a physician to his duty and opportunity is just the same as that of any other person to his, and is simply this: If we have the personal, or self, view of life, we shall try to serve self first; if it happens to benefit the other fellow, all right, but that is a minor matter. If we have the universal, or unselfish, view of life,—the same that Dr. Still had,—we shall not consider self or profession, but only the good of others.

This choice is the same for all humanity. War in one form or another will continue as long as the effort of each one it to serve self first.

The War of the Doctors.

In a news article describing the work of Sergeant Patton, the army's pigeon expert who trained the birds which carried messages back from the George Washington at sea, we find this paragraph relating to his assistant, Private Ralph W. Flint, of this city.

Private Flint is an osteopathic physician and had a large practice before the war. He is an enthusiastic pigeon fancier, and actually gave up his chance to get a commission in the Medical Corps in order to join the pigeon squad as a private.

Dr. Flint had no chance whatever to get a commission in the Medical Corps, more's the pity. The bars were up against him—and they are still set against him—and all other practitioners of his school. It's the same old fight over again, the established order against the new; the fight which the homeopaths were obliged to wage years ago against the allopaths. The osteopaths will eventually win, as the homeopaths did, but in the meantime the battle is bitter, and it will probably have to take its course.

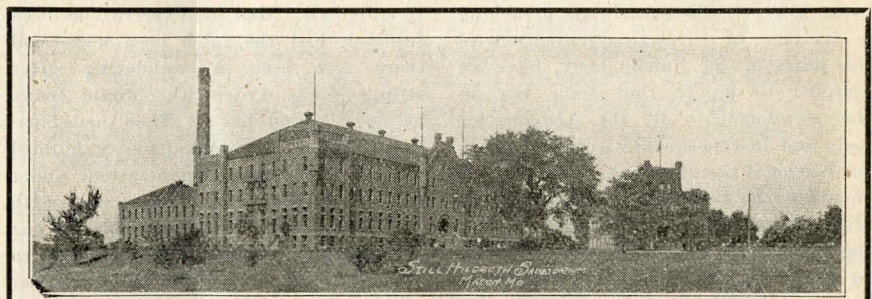
The old school men are, of course, in control in the Surgeon General's department, and there will be much showing of teeth before a change of heart is likely. The osteopaths are marshaling their forces for a descent upon Washington, and they are plentifully armed with documents to further their cause. They claim to have had the written

promise of Surgeon General Gorgas at the beginning of the war that if 25 of their men passed the examination for certification as doctors of medicine they would be given commissions in the Medical Corps. The 25 did pass, but they were never commissioned. The osteopaths further contend that the existing law touching this matter provides merely that the candidate for a commission shall be one "licensed to practice in his own State," but that the Surgeon General's office interprets the law to mean "a doctor of medicine licensed to practice, etc."

It has long been the contention of the old school men that osteopathy has not proven its value by results. Rebutting this the osteopaths will produce much testimony of their work on the skirts of war camps which they were not officially permitted to enter, and in the late influenza epidemic. The old school men, too, make much of the squabbles between the osteopaths and the chiropractors, but to this the others retort that all is not harmony in the American Medical Association.

It is the same old warring of the schools, but as the homeopaths were grudgingly accorded recognition after the civil war, there seems to be little doubt that in the reconstruction of lines now going on the osteopaths will achieve the goal at which they aim.—*The Philadelphia Record*, Dec. 17, 1918.

**Don't Fail to Read
Justice Hodgkins Report on "Osteopathy"
THE BEST IS COMING**



Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Sanatorium

MACON, MISSOURI

DEDICATED TO THE CURE OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES

Address All Communications
to the Above Institution.

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.
Superintendent

It Had A Brilliant Future—Behind It

H. M. Vastine, D. O., Harrisburg, Penn.

The great war has ended, and Osteopathy quite in keeping with the usual custom, has distinguished herself by her absence from organized participation in it. This growing failure brings to mind the statement of a well-known writer in summing up a similar situation, by saying: "IT HAD A BRILLIANT FUTURE BEHIND IT." Growth is one of the chief attributes of the law of life. When growth slows up or ceases decay begins. And since Osteopathic growth has not kept pace with the years, since it does not find itself on a relatively higher level from year to year, but finds it more difficult to maintain itself, recession or decay has begun in it. Listen to the statement of a student, under date of January 27, 1919:

"What a crime for the leaders to let things go like this. If Daddy were alive it would break his heart. I am doing all I can to get Osteopathy, but it is rather discouraging at times that the leaders of the A. O. A. haven't "guts" enough to see that the schools put out what they should."

Another barometer is the brusque way by which our National Committee was informed that there was no public demand for Osteopathic recognition, and they proceeded to ruthlessly brush it aside. This could not have been possible had Osteopathy been sagaciously led. There would have been a steady yearly program of growth and development, a course which is followed by every successful organized movement, the world over. But we, who are always preaching a doctrine of correct organization of the parts of the human body, have attempted to ignore that same law in the development of the Osteopathic body and in consequence we fail. When our National Committee was so informed, they did the best thing they could do. Hurried home and began a great scurrying attempt to fabricate public opinion by the short route, which is about as easy a matter as to manufacture character. If we were not always Macawber like, waiting for something to turn up—the antithesis of wisdom, we would have been steadily building on our public standing day by day.

The world has come to take us about as seriously as we take our great work. It listened to Dr. A. T. Still because he preached a great doctrine, and was true to it. Too few of us even believe the doctrine, and therefore cannot preach it. We are to blame for the public

attitude, for were we "about our Father's business" we would attract the world to it, as he did; neither would we need to boom for students; we couldn't keep the students away. The worst of all is that our blindness is so complete. In the early day the students sought Osteopathy. So would they seek it today had we followed the trail blazed by our great teacher. But we haven't. We've been recreant to the principles that gave us a hearing in the world's court. We haven't kept the faith and our hypocrisy has been discovered by the world. Then too, the arch enemy, the A. M. A., is sardonically smiling at the manner in which they are leading us to ape their laws and standards in order to encompass our defeat. The one thing we might have aped with some credit is their foresight and business acumen. Note the way the Mayo's have flourished. They don't need advance agents. They simply do things great in their line, and they are true to their Father's teaching. They are not exploiting a great modern philosophy, but are doing an old thing in a superior way. Not so with us, we've been wobbling all over the place. With our varied conceptions of the great God-law-Osteopathy, we can scarce expect the public to approach a correct idea of it.

We've expected great things of Osteopathy, as did its illustrious founder, and his heart was bitterly broken by watching its organization steadily fail. Had his expectations been fulfilled, had the faith been kept, had there not been a wandering after strange Gods, Osteopathy would today be on a sound basis. Then had business wisdom prevailed, had we builded a firm and strong organization, under the advice of a real business man with organizing ability, cut out some of our red tape, chosen a staff of able men and women to advise with this organizer who should be more or less our Director General, we would find ourselves steadily growing into a mighty public force whose councils would be eagerly sought. But we stubbornly refuse to face facts. That these are business problems, and can only be solved by men of this type. Instead, we persist in trying to convert doctors into business men. We hold incapable men in high office. One would think after twenty-five years, the pall of sleep would at last break. The way of all weakness is taken to explain this

and other failures—that of blaming the other fellow. Gorgas, et al, with all their autocratic ideas, could not have prevailed against us, had we been about our great business of proper development—had strong councils obtained within our own ranks. That our methods have been wrong is clear. We have been told so repeatedly by those in big Governmental circles. The great fiasco at the beginning of our National fight,—that of rejecting the greatest proffered force that would undoubtedly have given us the best chance to win, because of the arbitrary attitude of a member of that committee, defeated us at the start, and then a coat of whitewash from headquarters, finished the job. Bureaucracy—must maintain harmony at all costs. We cannot help but wonder how long will the Osteopathic Chariot continue to go blundering along, when by able and efficient handling it could move forward mightily? How long will the rank and file continue to endure the repeated and never ending humiliation of seeing the Osteopathic flag at half mast? Through this war-failure, the greatest opportunity that was ever open to any profession for world service, has fallen flat. We have not kept the faith, neither have we properly exploited it. Altogether too few of us look upon Osteopathy as conceived by its discoverer—a marvelous and immutable science, interwoven into the Deific scheme—a component part of God's law. Many of its proponents are constantly calling its greatness and completeness into question. A strange position, to espouse a cause and then repeatedly deny its tenets. But they are not entirely to be blamed; for these things are largely traceable to the failure of our leaders to lead; to see that the adherents of this great science were properly taught.

Hence we see this philosophy, which began with such wonderful promise, and progressed remarkably so long as it kept the faith, pass into a period of decadence through the dilution of its principles, coupled with the weak business policy of its promoters; then retrogression set in, and, we regret to say, no hand has been strong enough to stay it. And thus the things we predicted, continue to come true—Barometer No. 1. The Medics are going on undermining Osteopathy, stealing and re-labeling our great principle. They secretly value it more than many of our own. Witness article by G. H. Patchen in November

issue of Current Opinion, and reviewed editorially in November issue of Truth. Nearly every Medical periodical contains similar articles.

Barometer No. 2. In Pennsylvania a written proposition from the Medics addressed to a prominent D. O. was read before the Philadelphia Society for its action at the September, 1918, meeting. This document proposed the repeal of the independent Osteopathic Law and a coalition under the Medical act. It clearly invited the Osteopathic fly into the Medical web, yet was honest enough to say that it would kill the fly if it came in. It also stated that Osteopathic Institutions would necessarily be destroyed, which is a self-evident fact. How they (the Medics) came to exhibit such frankness is not understandable. And yet in the face of this specific declaration, some urged the careful consideration of the proposition, and a motion to appoint a Committee to confer with the proposers was considered, but finally tabled. We are further told that this is a part of a National plan of the A. M. A. Every organization but ours has plans that succeed. We don't seem to need them. We drift our ship while she continues to head for the rocks. Another Barometer is in the form of a certain letter which has come to some members of the profession. Can it be that we are to be bartered away, and that the Medical flag will be run up? These evidence a marked weakening of our front and a strong tendency for the line to crumble.

Never in the history of Science has such a rich treasure as Osteopathy been laid in the lap of mankind, and its future so hopelessly squandered. Can even the most humble of us hope to escape some of the shame which must inevitably rest upon a profession whose failure to see and do, make possible the Osteopathic downfall? Numerous remedies are offered, but so far they apply to details rather than to fundamentals. And unless the profession gets *fundamentally right*.

First—Rededicate itself individually and collectively to Osteopathy as conceived and taught by its great teacher, holding faithful to these principles; and causing its institutions to do so.

Second—Spew out the spurious; either individual or institution.

Third—Apply a sound business policy with real direction in it and behind it.

Fourth—Ceases attempting to meet, or compete with the real enemy, the A. M. A., and attends to its own business—that of serving the public, and convincing it of that service; and is honest instead of hypocritical; it will

die miserably, and soon; for it will be but the wages for our Osteopathic sins.

Shall the old policies, which have spelled so many disastrous failures, continue, and Osteopathy as an organization proceed to its ultimate defeat, or shall they be supplanted by the foregoing, backed by a new regime with new ideas of development, and executed by a courageous staff? Do you desire that organized Osteopathy shall cease to be an object of common ridicule, be thoroughly reorganized, and placed in a position of dignified and forceful standing before the public? Shall new, great and growing things obtain, or shall it be said of thee:

"Oh, Osteopathy, thou child of God, but for the folly of thy Sponsors, thou couldst have been great. But they have wasted opportunity and dwelt in the gaseous vapor of inaction.

They have gone after strange Gods and prostituted the sacred Science given thee for the healing of the Nations.

They have groveled in the valley, fill-

ing their belly with the husks of failing theories, when they shouldst have been on the mountain top feeding on the luscious fruits of thy Master.

They have loved pomp and glory, and had too great a fondness for hearing their voice at the banquet table.

They have indulged in extravagant compliment and flattery, with little achievement.

Would that they hadst gone about their great mission, as immortal France has hers, with stern resolution, firm courage, and organized grim determination to achieve.

But they have loved self rather than the cause; emolument rather than service.

They have broken the great heart of the one who gave thee birth, and caused his days to end in sorrow.

Wisdom has not guided them and thou art left desolate to be delivered to the maw of thine enemies.

VERILY THOU HAST A BRILLIANT FUTURE BEHIND THEE.

OTTARI

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE OSTEOPATHIC CARE
OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dear Doctor:

A mild climate, rest, diet, baths and ideal surroundings combined with Osteopathic care is what your post-influenza and chronic cases need.

Our profession needs equipment and endowment for research work. All profits of OTTARI go ultimately to the A. T. Still Research Institute. No dividends nor salary go to the management, and our books are open to any accredited representative of the Trustees of the R. I.

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Help your patients—who will thank you, help your profession—that has already helped you, by recommending OTTARI.

Descriptive literature on application to
OTTARI,

R. F. D. No. 1,

W. Banks Meacham, D. O., Asheville, N. C.
Physician-in-Charge.

Summary of Bill Regulating the Practice of Osteopathy Passed by the Legislature of the State of Washington in January, 1919

Board Membership

The Governor shall appoint five members for a term of three years. These members must be graduates of a school giving a regular course in Osteopathy and surgery and must be licensed to practice Osteopathy in this state.

Licenses Granted

Two forms of license may be given, one to practice Osteopathy and one to practice Osteopathy and surgery.

Requirements

In order to procure a certificate to practice Osteopathy, the applicant must file with the board at least two weeks prior to a regular meeting, satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and a diploma issued by a legally chartered school of Osteopathy and surgery, the requirements of which shall have been at the time of granting such diploma in no particular less than those prescribed by the Association of Osteopathic Colleges for that year or satisfactory evidence of having possessed such diploma, and he must file with such diploma an application sworn to before some person authorized to administer oaths, and attested by the hand and seal of such officer, if he have a seal, stating that he is the person named in said diploma, that he is the lawful holder thereof, and that the same was procured in the regular course of instruction and examination, without fraud or misrepresentation. The application shall be made upon a blank furnished by the board and it shall contain such information concerning said medical instruction and the preliminary education of the applicant as said board may by rule provide. Applicants who have failed to meet the requirements must be rejected.

An applicant for a license to practice Osteopathy and surgery must furnish evidence that he has served for not less than one year as interne in a thoroughly equipped hospital which shall have had at least twenty-five beds for each interne devoted to the treatment of medical, surgery, gynecological and special diseases, and he also must have had a service of six weeks, or the equivalent thereof, in the maternity department of the same or some other hospital, during which time he shall have attended or participated in the attendance upon not less than eight confinements. He shall furnish evidence that he has had sufficient experience in and a practical working knowledge of pathology and the ad-

ministering of anaesthetics: PROVIDED, that when an applicant who has graduated before July, 1917, has not completed one year as interne as above provided, he must furnish evidence that he has been engaged in the active practice of Osteopathy for a period of at least two years prior to that date: PROVIDED FURTHER, that any person holding a valid unrevoked certificate to practice Osteopathy in the State of Washington who is a graduate of a college recognized by the Association of Osteopathic Colleges and desiring a certificate to practice Osteopathy and surgery shall be examined in surgery (including anaesthetics) and the management of surgical cases and be granted said certificate if satisfactorily passing said examination.

Examination

Examinations are held the first Tuesday of January and July alternating between eastern and western Washington. The subjects are as follows: anatomy, histology, gynecology, pathology, bacteriology, chemistry, toxicology, physiology, obstetrics, general diagnosis, hygiene, principles and practice of Osteopathy and management of surgical cases. Those applying for a license to practice Osteopathy and surgery are also examined in surgery. 60 per cent must be obtained in every subject.

Fee

Twenty-five dollars must accompany the application. If the applicant's credentials are insufficient or in case he does not desire to take the examination \$15.00 will be returned.

Renewal License Fee

The law provides that every person licensed to practice Osteopathy or Osteopathy and surgery who is engaged in active practice shall pay on or before the first day of May of each year to the secretary-treasurer of the board a renewal license fee of \$5.00 until 1926, after which the renewal license fee will be \$2.00 yearly. Licenses not so renewed will not be valid.

Other Provisions

Licenses must be recorded with the county clerk as at present. Licenses issued by this board or previous boards may be revoked for the same causes as applied previously. The board is authorized to prosecute illegal practitioners. Osteopathy is defined in the act as "the practice and procedure as taught and recognized by the regular colleges of Osteopathy."

Some Correspondence Regarding the Washington Law

January 24th, 1919.

Dr. Fred B. Teter,
House of Representatives,
Olympia, Washington.

Dear Dr. Teter:—

The majority of the members of the Osteopathic profession were astounded to read in the papers that you was pushing the chiropractic bill and a bill for a separate board of Osteopathic examiners and only a very few knew the reasons that led you to do this. Will you write a brief statement of the conditions you found at Olympia that led you to take this attitude toward these bills so that it can be published in the Bulletin that goes to press in a few days?

Fraternally yours,

H. F. Morse.

House of Representatives

January 29, 1919.

Dear Dr. Morse:—

I found a peculiar situation when business began in the Legislature. The Chiro bill and the Osteopathic bill which were vetoed after the close of the session two years ago had to be treated with. Judging by all previous experience the House was expected to sustain the veto message in each instance, but the unexpected happened. The Governor had vetoed other measures which they were inclined to pass over the veto, and these easily fell into the same measure of preference.

The Chiro had worked hard on their measure, and there was even a stronger line up for passing over the veto than there had been in the original passage. The time was far too short to organize against them and it is doubtful if it could have been blocked. It therefore was up to me to say should our bill pass or be killed, and I had the fate of it in my hands, I was well satisfied with our treatment in the past, but we had many points to consider. The Legislative Committee were called upon and they immediately communicated with various members throughout the state with the result that it was almost unanimously agreed to pass the measure, which was done.

Our reasons were substantially as follows: As it is, our four year men from the C. O. P. S. may take the P. & S. license, but it is only by a motion within the Examining Board and may be rescinded at any meeting. Now any four year graduate who can furnish the necessary requirements can demand an examination in surgery. As it was, our men who obtained the P. & S.

license became pseudo M. D's and often drifted into the prescription writing business, which they morally should not have done. Now, once an Osteopath always an Osteopath. It is possible, if our people wish to strive toward superior excellence for our Osteopathic surgeons to become noted for their conscientious adherents to the use of surgery as a last resort and only after rational efforts have been made to relieve without surgery. The Industrial Insurance Commission is forbidden to recognize the aid our people give to injured workmen because the aid usually required is surgical. After next June I am told all our people will come out with the four year certificate. We expect relief in the insurance instance through the surgical license item.

Another feature which we must feel a responsibility for is the scarcity of Osteopaths who have been coming to our state. We were losing out. Our schools were also losing since we made no provision for their graduates to use the knowledge gained in the four year course. Our colleges were striving to place our profession without superiors in preparation anywhere in the medical world.

Some have heard that I supported the Chiro bill. In talking to some members privately I had gotten the Chiro bill mixed with old Senate bill forty-two and had made statements through this error which were not true. I amended my wrong impressions to those members, since it was my duty to do so in the light of a square deal. I also stated that the requirements were too low to suit me, but a vetoed bill could not be amended. Since this bill excluded correspondence graduates and eliminates all advertising the public is vastly better protected with this law than to go on as before allowing the advertisers and absolute fakirs to wool pull the public for the next two years. There was an option between nothing and something.

Very fraternally yours,
Per GT. F. B. Teter.

Seattle, Jan. 28, 1919.

Dr. H. F. Morse,
Wenatchee, Wash.
Dear Dr. Morse:

We were confronted with a condition and not a theory at Olympia. I naturally supposed, along with everyone else, that the vetoing of the various healing bills by the Governor ended it, and it is the first time probably in the history of any state that bills of such character have passed over a Governor's veto.

But when the solons gathered at Olym-

pia we found a very determined sentiment to pass these various bills over the Governor's veto. The members of the House and Senate figured that the last session was given up almost entirely to this fuss and they were going to get it off their hands. This applied to both political parties. We had agreed to this program last session. Then we were forced into it, but nevertheless we had given our consent by the fact that we had our bill introduced. After reading the Bill and finding that it had not been amended to materially hurt and after a talk with Drs. Teter, Thomas, A. B. Ford and several others, and also finding out from some of my friends in the Legislature that they would consider it bad grace on the part of our profession to back out and that the other Boards would go through anyway and we could go hang, I thought it best to go ahead and we did with the result that we had only ten votes against us in the House and none at all in the Senate.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Waldo,

Chr. Legislative Committee.

—Bulletin, Washington Osteopathic Assn.

OH, PSHAW!

Asa Willard, Missoula, Mont.

Today I received a letter anent legislation from a D. O. in which he says: "We must take the same examination as the medics, or the public will never recognize us as physicians."

Now, there are some plausible arguments in favor of the medically dominated board, that is, the composite board, arguments which are deserving of most respectful consideration and which cannot be passed aside by a wave of the hand. I think that they are very much over-balanced by arguments which can be offered against them when we consider the attitude of the dominating profession towards our practice, and the necessity of maintaining the utmost professional independence, in order to give us unhampered opportunity for professional development, and our schools the fairest chance. The contention, however, that we must take the same examination as the medics in order to be considered by the public as physicians, gives me a distinctly localized pain every time I hear it mentioned, and I heard it once before I got out of school, a score of years ago, and every now and then have been hearing it ever since. (The fellow that made it in school 20 years ago later studied medicine and mixed the practice.)

Recognition from the public depends upon the service we render and it isn't

at all necessary for us to rub up against medical institutions and organizations for us to render that service, nor for the public to recognize that we do render that service. Some days ago I sent out a Flu questionnaire to the Osteopaths of Montana. At the time of writing this, I have the complete report with the names and addresses of patients treated in each instance, from Drs. W. O. Dawes, Bozeman; Geo. H. Payne, Columbus; L. S. Meyram, Baker; R. A. Stark, Hamilton; F. H. Martin, Helena; J. H. Garretson, Forsyth; F. J. Eimert, Miles City, and Asa Willard, Missoula. The above have treated over eight hundred cases of Flu, with six deaths, and the deaths were mighty close to death when they got there, I might remark in passing. Now each one of these practitioners had to cancel some of his office work in order to do this acute work, and that isn't all the acute work that they did by any means, for practitioners who never do any acute work are not called out to such an extent as this all of a sudden. And yet we must all take the same examination or we will not be recognized as physicians. The recognition we receive as physicians depends upon the quality or nobility of service rendered to the public. Deliver the Osteopathic goods, something like it can be delivered and the public will deliver the recognition. Yet some continue to contend that we must take the same examination in order to absorb enough reflected glory and dignity to get the recognition of the public as physicians. RATS!

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FEBRUARY, 1919

WHY THE DELAY

This issue of Osteopathic Truth is
late because the Editor has been con-
fined to his bed two weeks by sickness.

Subscribe now for
Osteopathic Truth

THE WASHINGTON LAW

Once An Osteopath Always An Osteo- path

Dr. F. B. Teter, who is a member of
the House of Representatives of the
State of Washington, made the state-
ment in his letter to Dr. H. F. Morse
(on another page) that ONCE AN OS-
TEOPATH ALWAYS AN OSTEOPATH.

That is a most significant statement,
but it almost fades into oblivion when
they come along and pass a law which
backs up that assertion. Under their
new law any of our four year gradu-
ates may qualify to practice OSTEOP-
ATHY and SURGERY.

Dr. Teter also stated that under the
old law or rather ruling within the
Examining Board our graduates were
permitted to take the Physicians and
Surgeons examination and to receive
that license. "As it was," said Dr. Teter,
"our men who obtained the P. & S. li-
cense became pseudo M. D's and often
drifted into the prescription writing
business, which they morally should not
have done. Now, once an Osteopath al-
ways an Osteopath. It is possible, if
our people wish to strive toward su-
perior excellence as Osteopathic sur-
geons to become noted for their con-
scientious adherence to the use of sur-
gery as a last resort and only after
rational efforts have been made to relieve
without surgery."

Washington has set a pace for the
other states to follow. They have cre-
ated the OSTEOPATHIC SURGEON.
They have made it possible for those
who would like to practice major sur-
gery to do so as OSTEOPATHIC PHY-
SICIANS, and without a loop hole to
drift into the prescription writing busi-
ness.

The opportunity is now open for the
D. O's of Washington to so build that
OSTEOPATHY will far outshine ALLO-
PATHY, HOMEOPATHY and ELECTI-
CISM. The opportunity is given for
men and women of breadth and vision
to practice the greatest healing science
and art in all the world to its fullest
extent. No one in the State of Washing-
ton need say they are handicapped in
the practice and development of OSTE-
OPATHY.

Vive la OSTEOPATHY.

Now, I do not see much cause for re-
gret that it was necessary to let a
chiropractic bill go by in Washington.

Well! If the Osteopathic physicians
practice Osteopathy with their patients
and keep the pace they have set with
this bill, it won't be long before there
won't be any kiro's. An imitation can
never stick where the real thing is.

It won't be long before the better
class of kiro's will seek a real educa-
tion on Osteopathy. Do you know that
a kiro can't even treat a sprained wrist
or ankle, yet he howls that kiroism
is far superior to Osteopathy?

It is clearly up to us to teach the
public because the M. D. nor anyone
else for that matter will do the job
for us. We certainly have sat tight
enough on our seats and expected the
other fellow to do it.

Honestly, isn't it time to sneeze and
get the dust off our brains.

THE CRY OF THE PEOPLE

An Adaptation by H. C. Giles and
Emily A. Babb, Students of
Chicago College

Tune—"Smiles"

"We have had the influenza,
We have had the pleurisy,
We have had the va-ri-ous pneumonias
And we've tried the stupid, old M. D.
But he's failed with drug administra-
tions,
For his dope's as useless as can be—
Now you, Oste'paths, must come and
treat us,
For we are done with the old M. D."

PHYSICAL CULTURE TAKES UP INFLUENZA RESULTS

Asks All "Drugless" Doctors to Send
In Report

The Physical Culture Magazine of
which Bernarr Macfadden is the prime
promoter recently sent out some blanks
to be filled out with reference to the
number of cases of influenza, pneumonia,
etc., treated, cured, died, indefinite re-
sult, and duration.

In a still more recent letter they en-
close petition blanks for a governmental
investigation into the situation.

We would like to commend Physical
Culture for their efforts on behalf of the
drugless physicians, but are constrained
in doing so because they make no dis-
crimination between us and our unedu-
cated imitators.

A principle is a principle wherever it
may be found, and such a lack of prin-
ciple demands no support from us.

One thing is certain, and that is the
fact that in some of our magazines,
such as Physical Culture, Open Door,
etc., our imitators are doing their best
to educate the public. We seemingly
do little to counteract this insidious
undermining educational propaganda.
Much could be done by members of our
profession writing articles of high class
and sending them to the editors of these
various magazines. In the majority of
cases they will be glad to get the arti-
cles.

Make the Department of Education Real

Give It Power to Own and Control Our Schools

The following amendment to the By-Laws of the American Osteopathic Association will be sent to the secretary in time for its presentation before our annual convention in July. We would like to have you give it careful consideration and write us at once what changes would make it better. Perhaps you have been able to think out a better way of solving some of our school problems.

According to conditions now existing in Ontario it might seem best to have an Osteopathic school in Toronto, but who could finance the proposition? With the following plan in operation the entire profession would be assisting in the great work and they in turn would reap the benefit.

Co-operation is the true life of trade.

TO AMEND PART III.

DEPARTMENTS AND COMMITTEES

Article 1. Departments; Section 3, by substituting the following for the first paragraph of the aforesaid Section: to-wit—

Section 3. Department of Education. The Department of Education shall consist of six members of the Board of Trustees and the Secretary of the American Osteopathic Association. The first Department following the adoption of this Section shall consist of two members whose terms as Trustees expires in 1920, two whose term as Trustees expires in 1921, and two whose term as Trustees expires in 1922, and thereafter the Board of Trustees shall elect each year two members whose term as Trustees will expire three years from that date. The members of the Department of Education shall hold their office for three years while serving as Trustees, unless by resignation they wish to withdraw, at which time the Board of Trustees shall elect a successor whose term as Trustee expires at the same time as the member who withdrew.

The Department shall elect their own chairman, whose duties shall constitute him the chief executive of all the schools with power to act with the secretary in executing any and all legal documents necessary to the proper conduction of the same. The chairman, with the secretary, shall appoint members of the Board of Regents when a vacancy occurs between annual meetings subject to a ratification by mail from the other members of the Department.

The secretary of the American Osteopathic Association shall be the secre-

tary of the Department of Education and beside the usual secretarial duties he shall be in direct charge of all the schools and hospitals owned by the Department. He shall organize and conduct the central office and have direct supervision over each and every school and hospital. He shall have the power to dismiss any employee of the Department and to appoint a temporary successor until the matter is reviewed and finally disposed of by the Department. The secretary shall visit the schools when necessary, and carry out all instructions of the Department. The Secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the Department.

The Department shall provide for the investigation of any college applying for election as a co-operating organization, and for such investigation of the already recognized colleges as may be deemed necessary to keep this Association and the colleges in general accord in their aims and methods; and shall report thereon to the Board of Trustees of this Association, as to the election, rejection, or suspension of any such college. No college teaching the subjects of materia medica or pharmacology, nor directly or indirectly connected with any school teaching said subjects, shall be eligible to election or further recognition by this Association.

The Department shall have the power of accepting any college and allied hospital, and to conduct the same for the advancement of Osteopathy as hereinafter set forth. The Department shall have the power to purchase, build, and equip, colleges and allied hospitals either in these United States or foreign countries according to the laws of the states or countries in which the same is to be located, and to conduct them for the advancement of Osteopathy as hereinafter set forth. The Department shall have the power to finance these institutions as the best business methods may dictate. The Department shall receive all monies from the schools and allied hospitals and direct its expenditure.

The Department shall appoint a president for each institution, with or without remuneration, who shall be responsible for the methods of teaching the student body under his charge and the nurses in the Nurses' Training School. The Department with the president of each institution shall select and dismiss the members of the faculty. Appointments on the faculty may be made

with or without remuneration, and no individual who displays in the open or in secret the M. D. degree shall be eligible. Student assistants shall be appointed and dismissed by the president upon recommendation of the faculty member in charge of that department.

The Department shall employ a secretary or business manager for each college and allied hospital who shall conduct the business of the college and hospital, viz: the financial relationship of the student and the college; the financial relationship of the patients and the hospital or clinic; the hiring of competent labor to keep the property in shape and repair; the purchase of current supplies or the requisitioning of the same from the secretary of the Department, and such other matters as may arise in the conduction of the business affairs of the college and allied hospital.

The Department shall appoint, with or without remuneration, a superintendent for each allied hospital and nurse's training school whose duty it shall be to conduct the hospital and training school upon an up-to-the-minute basis according to the plans agreed upon by the Department.

The Department shall appoint, without remuneration, a Board of Regents for each college and allied hospital, consisting of five members, who shall be members of the National, State and Local organizations, for a term of one year subject to re-appointment, but for not more than three years in succession. They shall elect their own chairman and secretary, meet once a month for the transaction of such business as may come before them. They shall serve in an advisory capacity to the president of the college, the superintendent of the hospital, and the business manager. They shall at intervals, separately or together, visit the various classes with the object of noting whether the professors are adhering to the teaching of their subject as set forth by the Department and to advise improvements to the Department. They shall visit and inspect the hospital with the object of noting the conduction of business and the character of the same, advising improvements to the Department. The Board of Regents shall report at least once a month to the Department as to their work and as often as necessary to keep the college and allied hospital up to the highest point of efficiency.

(Continued on Page 108)

FIRST CALL FOR CHICAGO—THE BIGGEST AND BEST CONVENTION.

The clarion is being sounded by the Chicago bunch as the first call to the convention next June 30-July 3.

Begin to make your plans now, and at the same time stick a five-dollar bill away each week to cover the freight. Of course, the Chicago bunch cannot pay your expenses and so that part is left to you.

Bring the family with you for a vacation in America's summer resort. There are many family hotels on the North side near Lincoln Park and many on the South side near Jackson Park where you and the entire family may live at a reasonable rate. What a treat it would be for the wife and children, who see little of you, to have you all to themselves for a week or two.

The Zoo of Lincoln Park will afford amusement and study for days. The Conservatory in each park will afford a most beneficial recreation in the study of plant life.

With the family well taken care of, you can put in four solid days of hard study at the convention.

THE CONVENTION

Dr. Hugh Conklin of Battle Creek is hard at work on the best program ever presented to the profession. You owe it to your patients to take a vacation of at least a few days to learn what is new in Osteopathy. Come and learn how to treat just a little bit better than you ever did before and when you go back note how pleased your patients are over the fact that you thought so much of them that you spent your good money

to learn how to treat them better. The effect is marvelous.

NEW FEATURES

The main program will be in the morning and the sectional programs will be in the afternoon. This gives you the hard work when you are fresh in the morning, and you can go to the ball game in the afternoon if none of the section programs appeal to your fancy.

"PEACE" CONVENTION

This convention may well be called the Peace Convention since it follows so closely the end of the war. It opens great possibilities for our profession and those things will be discussed and plans for the future made.

So—

"Dig out your old straw bonnet,

With the convention ribbons on it,

And it'll bring up memories right away,

Of Still, Hildreth, and Clark,

Fixin' lesions from morn till dark;

Gosh! What a grand convention, say!

OSTEOPATHIC MAXIMS

An Adaptation by H. C. Giles and Emily A. Babb, Students of Chicago College

Tune—"Keep the Home Fires Burning"

"Find and fix" the lesions,

Break up all adhesions,

Set in-nom-i-nates before

You treat the neck;

Loosen up contractions,

Free up old impactions—

If you do this o'er and o'er

You will win, by Heck!

TRY IT OUT.

RESUMES PRACTICE

Dr. Josiah Charles Merriam, who was recently released from service, U. S. N. R. F., has resumed his practice with offices at the Hotel Commodore, Forty-second Street and Lexington Ave., New York City.

BACK FROM FRANCE

Dr. Lorenzo A. Rausch, A. S. O. graduate of June, 1918, who has been in the aviation service "Over There", returned to this country January 4th, and is now one of the internes at the A. S. O. hospital.

Dr. Rausch is preparing for us an article relative to some of the things he learned about the medical department.



Looking in the Glass

or

Looking in a Book

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

It has a convincing appeal.

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

It is just what your patient wants, too.

"Better convince one than to talk to many."

Order a hundred now.

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Carthage, N. Y.

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For any of these books, address, enclosing price,

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This Space Donated by "Osteopathic Truth"

The Proof of the Pudding

In this department it is intended to prove scientifically by X-Ray and other up-to-the minute laboratory methods that the Osteopathic Conception of Disease is correct

Edited by Earl R. Hoskins, D. O., of the A. T. Still Research Institute Staff
Address him at 4347 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A FACTOR IN IRRITATIVE LESIONS

Experimentally produced lesions in animals show in radiographs, first, a stage of beginning oedema, at the segment involved, followed by an extension of this process out into the soft tissues surrounding the spine. This shows, on the radiograph as a darkened area, the fluid offering less resistance to the passage of the bundle of rays than does the normal tissue. This finding is demonstrable in a very short time after the lesion is produced and is a constant finding in radiographs of recently developed lesions in patients.

Clinically, both in patients and in animals, these are irritative lesions. As yet there is no developed compensatory muscular balance, spinal position or curves. Results are nerve and circulatory disturbances to the parts involved, rigidity of the spine with extreme local tenderness and abnormal fixed position of the segment according to the direction of the lesion.

If one has studied carefully the physiological movements of the spine under the fluoroscope it is easy to see the "breaks" in the usual bending and rotating contours of the spine. The fluoroscope will locate the lesion but will not always determine the character.

The whole process is one of injury at first to the local tissues, and the oedema is the usual result of a process of inflammation inevitable if the tissues are able to react to injury. The oedema here is responded to as it will be anywhere else in the body by an attempt at fibrous proliferation. Oedema will progress until it is checked by the formation of sufficient fibrous tissue to wall it in. In the radiograph this is shown by a rim of more difficultly penetrated substance, often appearing as a definite white line between the oedema and surrounding tissue. A little later a network of fibrous tissue can be shown thruout the oedematous area. The oedema is gradually absorbed and left in its place in a system of fibres which may become almost as dense as the spinal ligaments themselves. At autopsy of the animals, the ligaments have been found to be scar-like in density, in appearance somewhat comparable to that of the spinal cord in multiple sclerosis.

Somewhat similar changes may be taking place in the intervertebral discs,

at the same time, the swelling interfering with the normal "ball and socket" function of the disc itself. If the lesion is not corrected it may go on to a fibrous ankylosis, around the edges of the articular surfaces of the vertebrae, or even thru the disc substance. This fibrous deposit may become calcified, especially if infection supervenes, and lead to the bony ankylosis of spondylitis deformans.

Sometimes the irritation keeps up and we have both the effects of fibrous adhesions and a constantly forming oedema with a response to injury and attempt at repair, going on at the same time. These make up the "chronically acute" type of lesions.

CHICAGO HOSPITAL BENEFIT HUGE SUCCESS

Frederica Gerhardt Downing, Contralto; Robert MacDonald, Pianist

The benefit recital given by the Woman's Board of the Chicago Osteopathic Hospital on Sunday afternoon, February 2nd, at the Illinois Theatre, was a wonderful success. The list of patrons and patronesses included some of Chicago's best society folk. Much of the credit for the success of the recital is due Mrs. Oliver C. Foreman, who is secretary of the Board.

The Artists

Mrs. Frederica Gerhardt Downing, contralto, is one of the singers for the Chicago Grand Opera Company. Mrs. Downing is well known in musical circles over the country and has quite a concert reputation.

Mr. Robert MacDonald, U. S. N. R. F., is one of the coming pianists of this country. He too is well known in musical circles. Mr. MacDonald was attired in his uniform.

The Programme

The SeaGrant-Schaefer
Cuddle DoonHomer
The Last Hour.....Kremer
Joy.....Beatrice M. Scott

Mrs. Downing

SerenadeStrauss-Beach
Clair de Lune.....Debussy
ArabesqueLeschetiszky

Mr. MacDonald

O Don Fatale (Don Carlo).....Verdi

Mrs. Downing

The BellsMoszkowski
ZephyrMoszkowski

En AutomneMoszkowski
Mr. MacDonald
But the Lord Is Mindful of His Own
..... Mendelssohn
TwilightGlen
The Linnet Is Tuning Her Flute.....
.....Marion Baur
Mrs. Downing

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen

AN ACT to Abolish COMPULSORY Vaccination

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. Any child or person who has reached the age when attendance at school is permitted or required, and who is otherwise eligible for enrollment, who presents a written statement, signed by a parent or guardian, or by himself, in case the person has reached the age of twenty-one, which states that such parent, or guardian or person is opposed to vaccination shall not as a condition to admission or attendance at school, be required to submit to vaccination.

Fruit Nut Cereal

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

Fruit Nut Cereal is the ideal natural laxative.

It contains figs, raisins, walnuts, wheat, bran and malt thoroughly dextrinized, but not predigested.

It is nutritious, delicious and easily digested.

Send for samples and information.

New England
Breakfast Food Company
West Somerville, Mass.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect upon its passage. This bill is being supported by the Massachusetts, D. O's.

ANNUAL MEETING M. O. S.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society was held January 4, 1919, at the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester.

The following program was carried out:

Cervical Technique—Dr. G. N. Bishop, Cambridge.

Osteopathic Service League—Dr. F. A. Cave, Boston.

Diagnosis—Dr. A. B. Clark, New York.

Technique of Ribs—Dr. S. L. Gants, Providence.

Our Legislative Needs—Dr. M. T. Mayes, Springfield.

Public Health—Dr. Helen G. Sheehan, Boston.

Luncheon in banquet hall.

Speaker, Arthur Dudley Hall, D. M. D., of Worcester. Subject: "Psychotherapy."

Miss Hazel Child of Worcester, Soloist.

Technique of Feet—Dr. G. W. Reid, Worcester.

Lumbar Technique—Dr. Mary Emery, Boston.

All Round Technique—Dr. A. B. Clark, New York.

Influenza Forum — Dr. Ward C. Bryant, Greenfield; Dr. W. Arthur Smith, Boston; Dr. M. T. Mayes, Springfield; Dr. F. A. Cave, Boston; Dr. G. W. Reid, Worcester; Dr. R. K.

Smith, Boston; Dr. H. P. Frost, Worcester, Moderator.

Ideas on Osteopathic Needs as Gained from Army Experiences—Dr. Lester R. Whitaker, Camp Devens; Dr. Myron B. Barstow, Boston.

Official Work—Dr. H. S. Beckler, Staunton, Va.

Business Meeting.

Clinics at "The New Home" upon invitation of Dr. Lewis M. Bishop.

The following applicants were elected to membership:

Dr. Harold V. Mills, Worcester.

Dr. Alice J. Warden, Worcester.

Dr. Mary M. Fletcher, Worcester.

Dr. Mary Emery, Boston.

Dr. John J. Clark, Northampton.

Dr. Luey H. F. Abbott, Cambridge.

Dr. Fanny B. Freeman, Somerville.

Dr. Anna Hoffman, Malden.

Dr. Leigh C. Plaisted, Worcester.

Dr. Lewis W. Allen, Greenfield.

Dr. Ada A. Achorn, Boston.

Dr. C. Vernon Paterson, Worcester.

Dr. J. A. Vreeland, Pittsfield.

Dr. Marion E. Kendall, Pittsfield.

Dr. Ralph D. Head, Pittsfield.

Dr. Wilbur S. Yates, Athol.

Dr. William H. Simpson, Andover.

Dr. H. G. Sheehan, Boston.

Dr. Mary C. Parker, Haverhill.

Dr. William H. Jones, Marlboro.

Dr. H. J. Olmstead, Boston.

The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. George W. Goode, Boston.

Vice-President, Dr. Lewis W. Allen, Greenfield.

Secretary, Dr. Frances Graves, Boston.

Treasurer, Dr. Charles G. Hatch, Lawrence.

MAKE THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REAL

(Continued from page 105)

The Department shall seek endowments to the several colleges and allied hospitals and shall carry out the spirit and letter of the endowment. They shall with all surplus funds remaining above current and financing expenses build endowments for the several colleges and allied hospitals.

The Department shall in connection with the Bureau of Publicity carry on a paid and unpaid advertising campaign each year to bring Osteopathy to the attention of all who are desirous of pursuing our course of study.

The Department shall require of all faculty members eleven months of time. After the close of the school year, the Department shall conduct a Teachers' Training or Conference School, which all members of the faculty of the various schools are required to attend for uniform concerted study. Every subject taught in the college curriculum shall be reviewed, if possible, by the best talent obtainable in order that each teacher upon returning to his respective school will teach the subject as it is taught in the other colleges, thereby giving uniformity of education. The Department may at its discretion send the faculty members to some college or university for uniform instruction. The tuition for this special work shall be paid by the Department. Practitioners may attend these Conferences or Training Schools upon the payment of a fee agreed upon by the Department.

The Department may in conjunction with the A. T. Still Research Institute conduct a teachers' training school for those who would desire to teach in the colleges and for the training of public lecturers.

The Department shall do all in their power to advance the teaching of Osteopathy as desired by our beloved founder, Dr. A. T. Still, both in the schools owned by the Association and those under private control.

The Analysis

We might use the United States Steel Corporation as an illustration. First, there are the stockholders scattered all over the world. The stockholders elect a Board of Directors and they select the men who will head the different factories throughout the world. It matters not where the factory is located, on the Iron Range or in Calcutta, India, the control is from the Board of Directors as represented by Judge Gary its chairman in New York.

The above amendment will make every member of the American Osteopathic Association a stockholder in fact in our

Osteopathic Propaganda

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

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

Osteopathic propaganda creates a better understanding between patient and physician.

Osteopathic propaganda helps to dispel the doubts of the doubting.

Osteopathic propaganda helps to offset the destructive influence of our critics.

Osteopathic propaganda is one valuable way of letting your Osteopathic light shine before men, that they may know of your good works and patronize you when necessary.

For real, ethical, effective Osteopathic propaganda, use the

HERALD OF OSTEOPATHY

Sample Copy on Request

F. L. LINK, Business Manager

KIRKESVILLE, MISSOURI

schools. Until that is brought about no one school has the right to say it is owned by the profession.

You stockholders then elect your Board of Trustees and they in turn elect the Department of Education who control and govern our seven or eight factories located in various parts of the United States.

Our Factories

Our schools and hospitals are factories turning out students and cured patients. There is practically little difference between our schools and a steel foundry. We take the uneducated young man or woman and turn them out a few years later as the finished product—a doctor. You know the other.

Our factories should be run on a strictly business basis and they can just as easily be run together as separately, in fact more economically because when buying supplies in quantity the cost is reduced. All factories turning out the same finished product require the same kind of machinery to do the work, therefore, centralized power for our schools will advance them by leaps and bounds. As the factories earn and return dividends so will the stockholders be benefited.

The surplus cash earned by our factories, instead of being converted into dividends of cash, will be used to build endowments. Along with the advertising campaign to get students, of which you do not contribute one cent, as it is paid for by the schools, your business will be increased, if you deliver the goods when a patient comes to you.

Research Institute

Under this plan we would provide for a greater use of the A. T. Still Research Institute. The Institute would practically become a Training School for Teachers and Lecturers. The individuals who work in the laboratories of the Institute can be sent to any of the schools as substitute teachers and later, if they desire to teach, may be placed on the faculty to fill a vacancy. A nation-wide advertising campaign will call for lecturers and these same individuals can be sent over the country to give lectures.

The Research Institute becomes a producing factor in the preparation of histological, pathological, and biological slides. Having this work done in one central place would save hundreds of dollars now spent by the different colleges.

A Central Location

We would suggest that the general offices of the A. O. A., the Department of Education, and the Research Insti-

tute all be located under one roof in Chicago. Chicago is centrally located and conference expenses will be lowered by the equalization of railroad distances. Chicago would lessen the time now required on a longer mail haul, which would put the Association and its members in closer touch. This point can be worked out later.

Don't Talk—Do

The condition existing in our schools and the profession demands real action. Each of us are vitally interested and should give these problems the best that is in us to give, in order that we may advance.

We have opened the question for you to discuss and let us during the next few months give the matter our thoughtful attention. Please feel free to write whatever may be on your mind with reference to the solution of these problems. Don't put the matter off until next week, but sit down and write us your views today for our next issue. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel and lift our science to the mountain top where it should be—the flaming beacon to all suffering humanity.

EXCERPTS (GEMS) FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Letters relating to pay allotments)

"I aint receive no pay since my husband has gone away from no where."

"My husband gone away at crystal palace. He got a few days furlo and has been away on the mind sweepers."

"We have your letter. I am his grandfather and grandmother. He was born and brought up on this house according to letter."

"You have changed my little boy to a little girl. Will it make any difference?"

"Will you please send my money as soon as possible as I am walking about Boston like a bloody pauper."

"I do not receive my husband's pay. I will be compelled to live an immortal life."

"Please let me know if John has put in an application for a wife and child."

"You have taken my man away to fight and he was the best I ever had. Now you will have to keep me, or who in the Hell is to if you don't?"

"My Bill has been put in charge of a spittoon (meaning platoon). Will I get more pay?"

"I am writing you to ask why I never have received my elopement. His money has been kept from his pay for the elopement for me which I never received."

"Please send me my allotment. I have a little baby and knead it every day."

SEEING IS BELIEVING

Rimaucourt, France, Jan. 16, 1919.

(Extracts from letter from Dr. P. Kellar Jones, June, '18, Graduate, A. S. O.)

"I have been handling a big survey for typhoid fever, and I sure have had my hands full. In addition, I have had the opportunity of witnessing some good autopsies for typhoid cases. * * *

"I have been treating a 1st Lieut. of S. C. who has been carrying a paratyphoid and typhoid organism around in his guts and giving him Hell. Well, he titred his serum against the bug, and it only came down 1-40. So he said to me, 'I will believe your quackery if you can prove scientifically by your treatment that you can increase the agglutinines toward this bug.' Well, I went right after him, and in five days had his titre up to 1-150 double plus. Well, he is some believer now, and what he says of the medics and their bismuth and opium treatment is a plenty. He wishes me to locate in Rhode Island. He happens to be the head of the Board of Health in Providence, R. I."

Osteopathic Truth

is for the

Profession Only

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Mrs. L. G. Cromwell, 105 North 13th St., Flushing, L. I., New York City.

Mrs. Earl B. Anthony, 1013 5th Ave., Clinton, Iowa.

Mrs. John T. Morrison, 110 State St., Boise, Idaho.

Miss Minnie Sisson, 2633 Regent St., Berkeley, California.

Miss Maude Marion Meagher, 2240 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Osteopathic Profession Must Have A Definite Program

Edited by Geo. F. Burton, D. O., 220 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

(Dr. Burton Invites Correspondence)

DEFINITIONS OF OSTEOPATHY FOUND IN MEDICAL DICTIONARIES AND OTHER DICTIONARIES TO WHICH THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLIC ARE INVITED FOR INFORMATION

I. Osteopathy (G osteon, bone + Pathos, suffering).

1. Any disease of bone.

2. A system of therapeutics based upon the theory that many diseases are due to pressure upon the vessels or nerves by some displaced vertebra or other part of the skeleton, or to a condition of unbalance of the muscles moving any joint; the treatment is directed to the mechanical correction, by means of manipulation of the assumed osseous displacement of muscular unbalance, with the consequent repression of the abnormal reflexes and a restoration to normal of the circulation and the nerve impulses.—(Stedman's Medical Dictionary.)

II. Osteopathy is a treatment of bone disease.

Osteopathist, one who practices osteopathy.—(The Comprehensive Standard.)

III. Osteopathy (Gr. —, bone —, disease).

1. Any disease of a bone.

2. A system of medicine in which diseases are treated by manipulating the bones and by other manual manipulations intended to restore the deranged mechanism of the body.—(The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary.)

IV. Osteopathy (Osteo + pathy) Med.

a. Any disease of the bones.

b. A system of treatment based on the theory that diseases are chiefly due to deranged mechanism of the bones, nerves, blood vessels and other tissues, and can be remedied by manipulation of these parts.—(Webster's New International.)

V. Osteopathy.

1. A system of treating disease without drugs, compounded by Dr. A. T. Still in 1874. It is based on the belief that disease is caused by some part of the human mechanism being out of proper adjustment as in the case of misplaced bones, cartilage or ligament, adhesions or contractions of muscle, etc., resulting in unnatural pressure or obstruction to nerve, blood or lymph. Osteopathy through the agency or use of the bones (especially the long ones which are used as levers) seeks to ad-

just correctly the misplaced parts by manipulation.

2. Any disease of the bones.—(Standard Dictionary.)

All of the above definitions agree that Osteopathy is "any disease of a bone or 'the bones.'" One of them limits its definition to "bone disease."

There are a few good things in some of these definitions.

The Osteopathic profession is ready to accept whatever truths are enunciated in these definitions; but the Osteopathic profession is not willing to subscribe to the "bone disease" fallacy, nor to any of the other circumscribed, limited or throttled expressions of her virility.

The entire uninitiated scientific world under the glare of the extant definitions of Osteopathy is groping in darkness. The darkness is deep and dense, and is continuous with the supineness or lethargy of the Osteopathic profession.

Hence for a popular Tentative Definition of Osteopathy, the following seems appropriate:

1. Explanatory suggestions.

a. Osteopathy is a complete scientific therapeutic system.

b. Osteopathy is the only therapeutic system which acknowledges generic man as a perfect machine.

c. Osteopathy is the only therapeutic system with which generic man as a perfect machine, under right environments, generates and maintains all the chemical fluids and juices necessary for battery voltage and nutritional advantage.

d. Osteopathy is the only therapeutic system which depends upon manual manipulation up to 90 or more per cent aided or abetted by 9 or less per cent of artificial adjustment ranging from hydrotherapy to surgery for the complete adjustment of the abnormal to the normal.

2. Derivation Osteopathy. (Gr. —, bone —, disease.)

a. A word chosen to convey the meaning of skeletal unbalance or bone-non-adjustment.

b. A word coined by the founder, Dr. A. T. Still, to represent his new system of therapy, which dates from the year 1874.

c. A word in harmony with the other "pathies" of medical fame.

d. A word which carries with it special significance as the bony skeleton

or framework forms the fulcrums and levers with which the larger per cent of the manual manipulations of necessary corrections are made possible.

3. Definition.

Osteopathy as a complete scientific therapeutic system is the science and the art of adjustment mainly of manual manipulation, aided or abetted by wholesome or unwholesome artificial processes, wherein perfect physiological functioning is absolutely dependent upon anatomical integrity.

In the next issue will appear the definitions of Osteopathy furnished by the graduates in Osteopathy. These definitions are not found in the dictionaries or the encyclopedias; hence the uninitiated scientific student cannot know of them readily. Most of them are profoundly and classically good.

Osteopathy

(This is the seventh part of the report made by Justice Hodgkins in reference to the Osteopathic Physician of Ontario. Read these reports carefully.—Editor.)

"Let the obsolete notions concerning ascending and descending currents and the psychic uses of electricity be placed forever in the background, and bring forward the essential properties and principles of employing the agency most effective and scientific in the treatment of inflammation, defective metabolism and inert processes. To do this is the duty of every physician conversant with its important indications.

"There is no field in medicine that offers greater encouragement for study and application than electrotherapeutics; therefore, the medical man who awakes to its importance and takes up the work scientifically, is certain to be popular with his patients, if not with the medical men who ignore it. The time is past when the subject can be treated slightly, and the men who continue to assume this attitude will become more and more unpopular with their patients. This is manifested on all sides. On the other hand, the medical man who essays to use electricity without knowledge of the principles and methods of application is dangerous to the community and a reproach to the medical profession, both of those who do and those who do not understand its uses."

To recur again to Dr. Tait McKenzie's resume of treatment and its effects, I quote the following:

"The average time of each man spent in the treatment was well under three months, and the fact must not be lost sight of that even though a man is not sent back in category "A" his opportunities for a useful career in civil life

after the war have been enormously increased and the burden on the nation in future pensions correspondingly lightened."

APPENDIX B

Guide to Officers and Civilian Practitioners in making Medical Examinations of New Arrivals, and in all Re-examinations:

Treatment	Conditions for which they are prescribed	Abbreviations
(1) Massage	(1) Contracted sores; (2) Stiffened joints; (3) Nerve injuries; (4) Paralysis; (5) Certain rheumatic conditions; (6) Trench feet.	
(2) Radiant Heat	(1) Painful scars; (2) Painful rheumatic joints and muscles.	R. Heat
(3) Electricity	(1) Painful scars.	Elec.
a—Faradic	(2) Paralysis.	
b—Galvanic	(3) Disordered action of heart.	
c—Sinusoidal	(4) Contractures.	
d—Ionization		
(4) Vibration	(1) Disordered action of heart.	
(5) Corrective Exercises	(2) Rheumatism of back and thigh. (1) Stiffness or weakness of fingers. (2) Wrist; (3) Elbow; (4) Shoulder; (5) Back; (6) Abdomen; (7) Thigh (8) Calf; (9) Ankle; (10) Foot.	Med. Exercises
Remedial Exercises (in small classes)	(1) Flat foot; (2) Bronchitis after gas poisoning; (3) Gunshot wounds in chest.	Med. Exercises
(6) Hydrotherapy	(1) Nervous shock; (2) Rheumatism; (3) Disordered action of heart. (4) Painful joints.	Hydro.
a—Douche		
b—Sedative		
c—Whirlpool bath	(5) Contractures; (6) Trench feet.	
d—Brine bath		
(7) Hospital Treatment	(1) Medical, Surgical and Dental. (2) Eye conditions; (3) Ear conditions; (4) Sputum exam.; (5) X-ray exam.	Reports Required
(8) Light Route march 2-4 miles free walking	(1) Debility after enteric and dysentery. (2) Partial recovery from wounds.	L. R. M.
(9) Light Physical training movements slow and without running or jumping	(1) Debility. (2) Partial recovery from wounds.	L. P. T.
(10) Full physical training, including running and jumping and gymnastic exercises. Also full route march in quick time	For men ready for Class "A" and preparing to return to Unit.	F. P. T. F. R. M.

"The physical forces are known to be closely correlated. It is questionable whether they ever act singly upon the human body. In solar rays light is combined with heat and with other invisible radiation extending beyond the violet and the red. So it is in a lesser degree with all kinds of artificial radiation baths. The different kinds of rays are in process of being disentangled, and their medical value and uses determined. In the case of baths, also, the effects of heat and of cold upon the skin are combined with those of moisture and pressure, and sometimes of movement, and the gases and salts contained in the water, besides those belonging to its physical qualities such as electrical, potential and radio activity. Again, it is well known that friction and movements are accompanied by heat and electric currents.

"These examples show how closely physical forces are related to one another, and also how intimate and complex are the relations existing between them and the recipient human being. To bring these energies into effective operation upon the disordered tissues and organs of the body is the task of physical treatment. And it has for its foundation nothing less than a true and philosophical correspondence—dynamic remedies for a dynamic organism.

"All this is more or less common ground, and it may seem unnecessary to emphasize admitted truths. The facts are obvious, but as elsewhere it may be doubted whether the full significance of familiar facts is equally plain. The more familiar the facts, the deeper and the more concealed is apt to be their meaning. The effect of cool fresh air in tuberculosis is one of a multitude of similar observations. Do these not unmistakably signify that there are laws governing the reaction of the human body to heat and cold, and that by virtue of these laws reaction may be produced in infective disease which increase the resistance of the tissue to invasion, and so check the extension of disease and favor the natural processes of cure? Do not such observations prove that there is in truth a complete body of doctrine, much of it still undefined, that will hereafter determine the actions and uses of physical remedies?

"This is not the place to attempt to state or summarize, even in the briefest manner, the ascertained principles of law which have been found to govern the action of physical remedies on the body. They relate to a department of medicine which is full of interest and but little explored, and presenting much opportunity for fruitful research. Although

The reason why equipment in all departments of physical therapy should be found under one roof is thus given both practically and scientifically by Dr. Fox in his book:

"Many patients require for their restoration to health a careful combination of physical, electrical and physical measures. A human being is an entity both as to mind and body, and anything which deleteriously affects either one or the other in any respect may interfere with the recovery of a local lesion.

For instance, a dropped wrist, which would apparently do well, may hang fire because the patient is insufficiently clad, because he smokes too much, because he fears—it may be subconsciously—that recovery will mean a return to the front; or because he has had no leave for months, and is 'fed up' with hospital life. A broad clinical outlook and an understanding of human nature are not less essential to success than specialized knowledge and technical skill. 'Where there is no vision the people perish.'

many facts are familiar, the science of physical treatment remains still in great part a terra incognita and a doctrina indicta.

"Their proved effect upon the human body in health and disease marks out physical remedies as worthy of searching examination. No superficial study of this or that isolated method of treatment is of any permanent value. It avails nothing to proclaim cold as a remedy in the nineteenth century, or heat in the twentieth. What is needed is a critical study of physical remedies as a whole, and this goes best of all *pari passu* with their practical application. Here as elsewhere clinical study is the most accessible and the most fruitful field for research. Observation by the trained observer, aided by instruments of precision, will not only guide the course of treatment, but gradually build up the science upon which the art of treatment depends."

SUPPORTING STATEMENT "B" OSTEOPATHY

It is necessary to insist as a preliminary upon understanding the present attitude of the leaders of medical education and upon the true conception of the aim of a student's training. That aim is intended to fit a youth to work with open and intelligent eyes at the problem that disease is ever presenting, and to equip him mentally so that he will not be the slave of any dogma or school. And the scientific and practical sides of medical education insisted upon by present teachers are so correlated that they require both a preliminary foundation of ordinary education as well as a more professional training in which the student is afforded the sight and handling of actual cases and a laboratory in which he can test his diagnosis.

To impose a limitation upon this training by the setting up of a theory which is supposed to cover all possible cases, and by assuming that this theory will form a starting point to all medical knowledge, and that therefore training in some hitherto used department of knowledge is unnecessary, is neither rational nor practical. For no two bodies are alike, and no two individuals react alike and behave alike under the abnormal conditions known as disease. If the student has some *priori* doctrines from which he starts, he colors his whole field of vision and disables his mind from accepting results as truly indicating conditions. He receives them as manifestations more or less proving his theory as related to it, whereas they may be caused by disorganization quite foreign

to his point of view." The Chicago College of Osteopathy thus defines diagnosis:

"The student learns to diagnose correctly by tracing the relationship of the condition which he observes in his patient to the causative lesion. A lesion, be it observed, is any disturbance from normal in structure or environment which tends to prevent the function of any part of the organism."

I do not think it can be too emphatically stated that the first and most important value of medical education is its ability to detect disease and ascertain its exact description. Till this is truly done, the most accurate knowledge of how to cure specific ailments is useless. Anything that prevents a patient and candid survey of the conditions as they are is a detriment to a practitioner and a disservice to his mental activity.

I am well aware that many of those who desire to practice medicine without undergoing the training now required in this province will admit the foregoing, and will claim that all they desire is the (not) right to use their own method of cure, which is preceded by diagnosis—the paramount importance of which they fully acknowledge. But this is ignoring the real result of scientific training, which is the open mind and the ability, born of knowledge gained by personal training in the methods of the recognition of disease, to discern the true source of the distemper. If a practitioner is shut up in any direction by preconceptions, and is without the equipment which is conferred by rational and unrestricted inquiry, he comes to the task of diagnosis with only one eye, as it were, and is necessarily unable to prosecute his inquiry by experiment and reflection.

Diagnosis does not wholly depend on sight, manipulation and information. It must be practical, and, in a proper sense, empirical until observation of the effect of treatment either confirms or denies the original decision. And it is therefore begging the question to say that a diagnosis, fixed and unalterable in some of its elements, is a true diagnosis while in reality it is only a decision that, whatever the cause, a particular treatment must be followed irrespective of its real applicability to the particular manifestation of disease. The result of this method of diagnosis may be said, in the language of a distinguished physician, to be a sort of popgun pharmacy, hitting now the malady and now the patient, the physician himself not knowing which.

"To recognize promptly and positively many of even the common diseases requires a skilled diagnostician who understands the use of scientific laboratory methods. The successful treatment of diphtheria, malaria and syphilis—as examples—depends on an early and positive recognition of the causative agent, respectively, the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, the plasmodiummalariae and the *Trepnema pallidum*. To be able to do this requires a knowledge of those organisms, and skill in the use of the microscope and laboratory methods of diagnosis. The cure of many diseases, such as tuberculosis, cancer, spinal meningitis, etc., depends not only on a positive but especially on an early diagnosis, and this, likewise, requires a thorough training in modern medicine. Without a training in scientific methods, the diagnosis of these diseases is uncertain, or impossible, since the signs and symptoms easily lead to their being confused with disorders requiring radically different methods of treatment. Without a correct diagnosis any form of treatment is guesswork and unscientific. A training in the branches fundamental to modern scientific medicine is an essential qualification for all who undertake to treat human ailments, no matter what treatment be adopted. This is a fundamental fact that defies contradiction." (The Journal of the American Medical Association.)

It is interesting to note the claims of Osteopathy made by Dr. A. T. Still, who discovered it in 1874. In his autobiography Dr. Still says:

"Osteopathy opens your eyes to see and see clearly; it covers all phases of disease and is the law that keeps life in motion." (p. 275.)

"An Osteopath must know the shape and position of every bone in the body, as well as that part to which every ligament and muscle is attached. He must know the blood and nerve supply. He must comprehend the human system as an anatomist, and also from a physiological standpoint. He must understand the forms of the body and the workings of it." (p. 344.)

"We control all the fevers of this or any other climate, all of the contagious diseases, such as mumps, chicken-pox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, and whooping-cough; also flux, constipation, diseases of the kidneys and of the spine. We deal with the brain, the liver, the lungs and the heart. In short, every division of the whole human body, with all its parts." (p. 347.)

(Continued next month)

Do not fail to read remainder of report.