

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

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# THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Volume 2.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1902.

Number 5.

## As Others View It

### Why Should A Divided Family Bring A Divided Profession?

The withdrawal of the American School of Osteopathy from the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy is susceptible of several interpretations:

1. Because of personal differences between the American School and the S. S. Still College. These are generally known to exist, and to be of such oppugnant character as to make the cordial affiliation of the two enterprises impossible. The A. S. O. seemed satisfied to remain in the Associated Colleges after the failure to elect Dr. S. S. Still as President of the Associated Colleges, but when Dr. S. S. Still was re-elected President of the Associated Colleges, the A. S. O. withdrew.

2. Because of a feeling on the part of the A. S. O. that the Associated Colleges had outlived its usefulness, and, inasmuch as the American Osteopathic Association, with its enlarged and capable possibilities, made the further existence of the Associated Colleges unnecessary. This has been mentioned as an ostensible reason for withdrawal.

3. Because of a cherished idea that all the other colleges were of too low a standard to be associated with the American School, and that all the other colleges profited by such association while the American School lost by it.

4. Because the American School wished to escape all appearance of competition with the other institutions, and to give color to its alleged superiority by refusing to further associate with any of the other schools.

5. Because of a tacit assumption that no other school or college was competent under any circumstances to impart Osteopathic education to inquiring students.

Concerning these possible reasons, the first seems to me to be the real one, and the circumstances cannot but be deprecated. It is pitiable that there should be such unpleasant relations in the Still family, and if they were wholly personal, we might not assume to intrude even the semblance of a rebuke; but it is a professional situation, and while in the end it will seem only a little foam on the Osteopathic wave, yet it is evident that it is acid, rather than alkaline in its reaction upon the Osteopathic organism. A divided household may not affect the neighbors, but it's bad for the home.

The second reason may be a good one, but it should have been urged in a regular parliamentary way, in council with the members of the association, and subject to the arbitrament of a consensus of judgment.

The third reason should be given with modesty, and even if it is true—which we do not believe—we fail to see why the A. S. O. should so suddenly withdraw on account of such alleged losses. We do not think the A. S. O. has lost, or can lose, by fraternal association. What is this loss? We are as sure that the other colleges gain little or nothing from association with the A. S. O.—except it may be, on the general principle of professional harmony.

The fourth reason is not competent in this age of intellectual freedom and institutional independence. Monopoly is a good thing for some people, but THERE IS NO MONOPOLY ON SCIENCE, and no veto on doing good in the world. The other Osteopathic institutions do not imply antagonism to the A. S. O. by their existence and success, and it is hard to believe that the A. S. O. is "sore" because of their evident success. The POLICY OF EXCLUSION is a poor one for the A. S. O. RECIPROcity is far better. SELF-ARROGATION IS NOT LEGITIMATE IN DISREGARD OF OTHERS. Osteopathic isolation is an anomaly.

The fifth reason will not hold in the free

parliament of the world. It is a dangerous policy to attempt, under any circumstances—especially in view of the conspicuous success of the closest rival of the A. S. O. The Still College has succeeded, and the tactics of self-exclusion will not help the A. S. O. or hinder other colleges.

We deeply regret the action of withdrawal, and hope that some higher motive may be found for the action. It is an "acute lesion" in Osteopathic comity that disturbs our Sympathetic Life, and we are too orthodox an Osteopath to suggest a "brace" or "straight-jacket" for the condition; but we think a proper Osteopathic treatment should be given, and leave Nature to restore harmony.

MASON W. PRESSLY, D. O.  
Secretary of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

### The Associated Colleges a Part of the A. O. A.

You ask me to express my views upon the withdrawal of the A. S. O. from the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. I regret the action very much. I know that Dr. A. T. Still opposed the A. C. O. from its inception, as I personally discussed the matter with him at the time of the origin of the A. C. O. I told Dr. Still then I believed he was mistaken, and I still believe so. The A. S. O. claims to stand for an independent system of healing and for the best interests of the science. This action, however, in my opinion, does not mean that. We all recognize the A. S. O. as the parent school and A. T. Still as the first discoverer of the system. That does not mean, however, that the old doctor, however much we respect him, is the only exponent of the science or that the A. S. O. is the only school of Osteopathy. The reasons given are not in our estimation sufficient to justify the action. (1) Associations are formed for mutual benefit. That is true. The A. S. O. has not proved the failure of this in the A. C. O. It seems to claim that money making, not osteopathic teaching, is the policy of all the other schools. That has not been proved. It has yet to be demonstrated that anything taught by any other school is non-osteopathic. The purpose of a college is the advancement of liberal education. The charter of the A. S. O. declares that its policy is to teach every science and art taught in the reputable medical schools. The A. O. A. has definitely declared (see Indianapolis resolutions) that its ideal is to teach every therapeutic equipment taught in any medical school, except materia medica. Yet the A. S. O. indorses the A. O. A. and repudiates the A. C. O. We know of no college of Osteopathy in the A. C. O. that is teaching materia medica. Everything else taught is part of a liberal education designed to fit the Osteopath for his general and special practice. There may be business and educational methods in vogue among some schools which are not perfect. This, however, is not to be wondered at, because Osteopathic colleges are in their infancy. The bettering of this condition is not to come from isolating the strong from the weak or dividing forces. The question of what is purely osteopathic and unosteopathic is yet an open one. We are in favor of thoroughly osteopathic procedures and none else, but we do not believe if an osteopath uses water, heat, proper food, as nature's means of recuperation, he is entitled to be branded as an heretic. Osteopathy gave birth to the principle that nothing foreign to the nature of the body may be used as a curative remedy, but every proximate prin-

ciple of the body means body life. Deep breathing is osteopathic, although taught by Hanish, because it is a means of furnishing the 65 per cent. of O necessary to life; physical exercises by the patient are osteopathic, because they bring out the principle of mobility, which is the primary property of all living matter; water, internal and external, for cleansing as well as for drink is osteopathic, because the body substance consists of solids suspended in fluids, the fluid and fluid motivity being the foundation of every body function.

(2) The A. S. O. does not indorse the business methods of certain schools. This does not, we think, furnish good reason for secession. If certain schools employ questionable methods, be manly to name these certain schools and do not attempt to slap at all the schools for the sake of some. I can only speak for the college of which I am president. I trust the other schools will do likewise. If the A. S. O. will point to anything in our business methods unethical, our college will frankly admit it so, if it exists, and at once reform the same. Our college corporation exists by charter in such a way that profit is impossible. Every cent made belongs to the college, and is bound to be held in trust under the charter. If the corporation does not follow straight business methods, it is liable to impeachment. And the trustees are ready to invite closest investigation along these lines. Every other college of Osteopathy should be in the same position.

(3) The A. C. O. is unnecessary, because the A. O. A. can do all that is necessary. The A. S. O. surely knows that according to the constitution of the A. O. A. the A. C. O. is really a part of the A. O. A. Article VI section 5 gives to the committee on education of the A. O. A. general oversight of all educational institutions. The mode of execution is clearly and carefully outlined. The education committee of the A. O. A., with the executive committee of the A. C. O., is to form a joint committee of inspection, oversight and report regarding colleges. This report is then submitted to the board of trustees of the A. O. A. and the A. C. O. If these agree, then the decision is final as to acceptance or rejection; if they do not agree, a final appeal goes to the A. O. A. This, we think, is a well considered and carefully guarded system of jurisdiction, control and cooperation. The A. O. A. recognized that certain academic questions could best be looked after by the A. C. O. at the same time making the A. C. O. an affiliated portion of its own committee on education and its Board of Trustees. How can the A. S. O. heartily commend the A. O. A. when it secedes from a part of the A. O. A. organization? To withdraw from the one certainly endangers association with the other. If the A. S. O. knew of existing methods of business or education deserving condemnation, it had a constitutional right to bring the matters in question before the final court of appeal, the A. O. A. In failing to do so, the action of withdrawal seems to be against the A. O. A. constitution. This, in our opinion, is a cause for regret. We are sincerely sorry that the A. S. O. did withdraw. We trust they will withdraw this withdrawal. The science needs a united front. When vital questions are at issue, we cannot afford to divide our forces. Many a cause has been lost, not because of enemies, but from internal division. In union of osteopathic colleges and practitioners lies the hope of final victory for our beloved science.

J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN,  
M. D., D. O., LL. D.

Chicago.

President of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery.

Join the A. O. A.—Help Make the Fight!

**Strong Schools Should Uphold Weaker Ones**

I am thoroughly of the opinion that at no time in the history of our colleges was there such great need for an association as at present. The assertion that the effect of the association is that the strong ones help the weak, and, therefore, "the strong ones" should sever their connection with the association, is so thoroughly selfish that I cannot for a moment endorse it. Indeed, I feel that the one duty of the strong colleges is to protect the weak ones, and I have always been delighted at an opportunity to help a weaker college. Never yet have I voted against the application of a school or college seeking admission into the association where there were reasonable grounds to think that they were sufficiently equipped, morally, mentally and financially.

I think my vote will be found recorded in the affirmative on every application for admission from any school now in the association, which was not admitted at the time of the organization. The claim that is occasionally made that the necessity for the Associated Colleges is past comes from a lack of information regarding the duties of the Associated Colleges. The association has a specific mission to perform, which cannot be delegated to any outside association.

I wish to call attention at present to the action of the members of the American Bar Association at their Denver meeting in 1901. The committee which had previously been appointed reported favorably on the wisdom of forming an association of the law schools. Notwithstanding the fact that the American Bar Association had been in existence for more than twenty years, and contained within its membership many of the brightest men in the profession, the result was a separate organization, known as the Association of American Law Schools, and the work done by this association clearly proves the necessity for its existence.

Later I shall submit some further opinions in regard to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.  
S. S. STILL, D. O., LL. B.,  
President of the Still College of Osteopathy,  
and President of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. Des Moines.

**The American School Owes a Duty to Her Children**

The withdrawal of the A. S. O. from the Associated Colleges seems to me to have been made without sufficient study of the situation which confronts Osteopathy to-day.

The Associated Colleges will not be affected in the least, but the profession at large will certainly recognize that this action opens anew the question as to whether independent action by single colleges is preferable to combined action of all.

The A. O. A. is not in a position to control the action of the colleges because at present many of our colleges are owned and controlled by families, i. e., they are business investments, and as such they are expected "to pay." Thus far competition has compelled a steady increase in the equipment of our colleges. Good work is being done by them, but after the best word is said, we haven't one college which is soaked, in fact pickled, in enthusiasm for the scientific side of Osteopathy. Not one is in a position to be other than a business proposition. So long as this is true the profession at large can only suggest. It may suggest with no uncertain accent, but there should be no need for such suggestion. Our colleges should be leaders of the profession, constantly stimulating to higher ideals.

The A. S. O. has done, and is now doing, a wonderful work. It has graduated a large number of bright, capable men and women. It has been a teacher. No greater honor can come to any one or any institution than that of being recognized as a teacher, a cultivator of thoughts and deeds to benefit humanity. The penalty of teaching is that those who are taught soon know what the teacher knows, and unless the teacher progresses rapidly, the pupil will some time take the lead. This is true in Osteopathy as in any other art and science. The pupil may be finally placed in such surroundings that experiences in his work come to him in surprising numbers. Mere knowledge does not beget wisdom. Experience is a subtle thing. Who has the right to question another's experience, or ability to analyse, or draw conclusions from experience? These are deep questions. The A. S. O. has

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taught many people the science and art of Osteopathy; these have undertaken to teach others.

The schools which have established themselves on a good educational basis have realized the wisdom of joint effort to promote the welfare of the profession. This organization, the A. C. O., has set a standard of educational excellence below which no member can successfully do business. Just at the critical period in the history of Osteopathy the A. S. O. deems it wise to withdraw from this organization, which has done more to systematize Osteopathic education than any other factor.

The A. O. A. resolves in favor of a three year course. The A. C. O. is the only force that can bring this much desired change. Unless all the colleges undertake the three year course none of them can compel their students to give that much time.

It is a good thing for institutions as well as individuals to be responsible to some higher force than that within themselves. A man never yet reformed a wayward son or daughter by turning them out of his home. The moment he banishes them they become irresponsible, and hence more wayward. They are his children still. The American School may object to the therapeutic adjuncts taught in some of the Osteopathic colleges which are members of the A. C. O. To my mind, if my children have experiences in life which I have not enjoyed, I'll not say their experiences are false nor will I cut myself off from the benefit to be derived from their experiences.

Of course, if my sole desire were a business one, that is, to build myself up at their expense, I might withdraw and carry on a dignified but none the less keen competition. But if my love for the principle to which my life is dedicated were strong, I can conceive no other way open to me except cooperation with my family for the highest good of our common principle.

DAIN L. TASKER, D. O.,  
President of the Pacific School of Osteopathy.  
Los Angeles.

**Perpetuity of the Associated Colleges Necessary**

It is not only the opinion of the S. S. O. that the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy has an important work, but that its perpetuity is absolutely essential if the standard of education is to be promoted and the science is to be elaborated. We can only regret that the American School views the matter differently.

R. S. COLLIER, D. O.,  
Secretary of the Southern College of Osteopathy. Franklin, Ky.

**Reforms Are Born of Union--Not Secession**

The withdrawal of the American School from the Associated Colleges is keenly felt, I think, by every one who desires the best advance of our profession. The sentiments of various ones will depend upon their conceptions of the proper functions of such an organization, as well as their attitude toward the individual schools.

I believe the attitude of our American Osteopathic Association toward the schools has so far been an ideal one, fairly expressing what should be that of every individual in the profession. All will remember how carefully every matter has been considered which would seem to have any meaning as a possible expression of favoritism. Loyalty to Dr. Still and his school in the sense of giving full credit for what it has done, what it is, and to wish it the merit of always being and doing the very best for the honor and dignity of our profession that can be done in any school, are, in my opinion, the bound duty of every one who dares name the name of Osteopathy as his profession. This loyalty and good will are properly and most worthily expressed in acts which uphold the grand principles on which Osteopathy is built, and an unswerving adhesion to Nature's way, as well as by word and deed insisting on Dr. A. T. Still's honor as the first to recognize and make a system of these principles, and as the founder of the parent school of this practice. He and his school are—or should be—at the head of our profession, not merely for being the parent institution, or for being the largest, but for being the institution toward which every Osteopath can look with respect, thankfulness and regard; with the remembrance that it may nat-

urally be considered as a center where all who have honored themselves and it by legitimate study may feel at home for, review, discussion, consultation, advice, and post-graduate work; and more—there are many who, in the various problems and interests that come before us, would be glad to please and gratify him whom we love to honor. As to this, witness the glad response to his invitation to hold one of our annual meetings at Kirksville. This relationship is especially convenient and practical for those who have taken their course in the American school, but that is not possible for all. Indeed many could not have studied it at all if they had been obliged to go there. Yet many of these have been doing banner work, not only on political, but on what is better—on professional lines. Some of the best professional papers ever honored with publication in the Journal of Osteopathy have been by persons who never saw that institution as inmates.

The fact of the existence and continuance of other schools than the parent one (whether necessary or not) being evident, the future character, honor and reputation of the Osteopathic profession demand that their existence be recognized, and that they be controlled in such a way as to preserve the unity of the teachings, and adhesion to its fundamental natural principles. The denial of these in practice by the older schools of medicine makes the existence and integrity of the new school indispensable to the spread of the unadulterated doctrine among the people who need its benefits.

The control of this matter is sought by the A. O. A. through its setting of a standard and overseeing its recognized schools in such a manner as to insure their living up to it. Supposing this to be effectually done, with justice and impartiality to all, and with reasonable persuasion for those tending to depart from the best standard, as well as proper encouragement to those financially weak though professionally worthy, IS THERE ANYTHING REMAINING TO BE ACCOMPLISHED by an Association of Colleges?

The first reason stated by the A. S. O. causes this school to appear to think there is, but that it is disappointed in a seeming failure to accomplish those objects, at least for itself. Mutual benefit is a proper object of organization, provided some kind of benefit, worthy or unworthy, do not assume attention to the neglect of other worthy kinds. Mutual financial benefit is generally attempted and secured through adopting a scale of prices and terms to be observed, and disciplining departures therefrom. The character benefit may be handled in a similar manner by prescribing codes of behavior, allowable combinations of therapeutic measures to be taught, limitations as to business methods and principles, proper and just attitudes toward competing schools whether in or out of such organizations—in other ways, too, undoubtedly, may this valuable benefit be enhanced.

Mutual benefit along the line of such professional progress is one of the most worthy objects of such an organization of colleges as contemplated in the A. C. O., and the disposition to give attention to this has, in my opinion, been evident in the consideration heretofore of such matters as what to do with graduates and students of irregular schools who apply for the privilege of becoming regular; the making of a definite statement of a minimum standard for admission and attainment for graduation; the correction of questionable methods of advertising by its members; the discussion of methods and details of teaching various subjects; the adoption or omission of various subjects in the course of study, as well as their proper places in the course, and the importance of cognate studies.

A generous rivalry between colleges, stimulating one another to good works and the giving of facilities and advantages to students, can well exist in an organization of this kind, while it may stop cut-throat competition, which is a perfectly legitimate object.

Such cut-throat competition may occur through a willingness to lower the standard of entrance, whereby the unlettered and unambitious in a literary way may take the course in their poor and inefficient ways of study, and then go before intelligent and refined people to disgust them with illiteracy and lack of general intelligence. A genius may, it is true, make a place for himself in spite of these drawbacks, if he has no competent competition at the hands of personally more acceptable practitioners; but a due regard for the future of our profession requires that the standard in these matters should be high. Disregard for a standard in this respect

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is easier if a school is free from restraint by others whose disciplinary action is to be feared.

Are such matters as these better regulated by a senate of the schools where each one is represented by one vote, or by an organization where varying numbers from year to year make unfair discrimination for or against the schools having such varying representation?

Many think the place to accomplish reforms and prevent degeneration is in organization, rather than disintegration and independence of one another. Mr. Roosevelt's reforms in the rotten police department of New York City were accomplished in his party, not by independent work. If abuses are practiced, they can better be corrected by united pressure upon the offending one, if mightily brought to bear, than by refusal to cooperate in any way.

Membership in an organization is no endorsement of all that is done by other members till the organization upholds those doings, after a fair discussion with both accusations and defenses impartially heard. Departures from what one thinks right should be fairly tried before condemnation is justifiable. If the organization as a body goes wrong, secession may be the only escape from the endorsement implied in membership, but the theft and lies of a church-member are better grounds for churching him than for our refusal to support the church. A belief in his guilt with inability to prove it does not constitute an endorsement.

It is the standard of the A. C. O. that has stimulated new Schools to meet it. The desire to enjoy its prestige has stimulated all schools entering it since its inception to make their standard what that minimum calls for. This alone is evidence of good work, and should receive recognition. If the minimum is such as to admit of objectionable combinations, let the matter be ventilated by those setting the standard, whether A. C. O. or A. O. A., and the impersonal merits of the matter be made evident.

These things can be handled in an ideal manner by the Associated Colleges, if they will only make a little effort to do so, and, to my mind, with far better effect and advantage than to trouble the American Osteopathic Association with any matter of grievances among the schools. If they are not treating each other right or are using unethical methods in their relations to each other, let those in that line of work who are best capable of understanding the quarrels be the arbiters, not by voting arbitrary punishment, but by disciplining departures from a code to which all have subscribed, or which the majority have seen fit to require of all members.

If graduates of schools teaching naturally adjuvant measures are found dependent on them to the neglect of the correct Osteopathic treatment for the case, it may be because they have been careless in their examination of the case. It is not fair to say that the prescribing of exercises for weak muscles, baths for a non-reacting skin, rest for an overworked stomach or other organ, or that insistence on free drinking of water by a patient, are invariably departures from the Osteopathic Principle. They may be so when a lesion remains undiscovered, and it is ONLY IN CASES OF THIS KIND that this criticism holds good. It will not do to make wholesale charges of incompetency in schools, or graduates, either, merely because lesions corrected IN SOME CASES have produced cures, while presumably competent operators cure other cases without discovering a "lesion." If he is to be proven wrong, find and correct the lesion, and CURE THE CASE ON WHICH HE HAS FAILED.

The very fact of the presentation of such statements as appear in the reasons given by the American School is proof enough of the need of the A. C. O., and its engagement in its proper function. I do not conceive of a better place to take up and correct just such things as were referred to in these complaints, than in the A. C. O., unless it were possibly between the individuals directly concerned, before presenting the matter to the A. C. O. or any other tribunal. The failure of this organization to accomplish its proper work is the only excuse I see for withdrawal of support, and even then it would seem better to agitate and try to get the abuses and wrongs corrected in parliamentary ways, rather than withdraw with no complaint, and make the complaints to the public afterwards.

The A. S. O. announced to the Colleges its withdrawal, in a manly and dignified manner. Undoubtedly they acted on their best judgment, and must have considered the course suggest-

(Continued to page eight.)

As Much As It Needs You!

**Osteopathic Health Helps Your Bank Account.**

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**THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN****THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**The Official Bulletin of the American  
Osteopathic Association.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING A. B., D. O., Editor.

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**Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!****EDITORIAL.**

Moral support does not pay printers' bills. Use 100 OSTEOPATHIC HEALTHS in your field every month, Doctor, and send in your subscription of 50 cents to The Osteopathic Physician.

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**The October Issue of Osteopathic Health.**

The October issue of Osteopathic Health is a very fine number for impressing the field for Osteopathy. The number contains an article entitled "Curious New Treatments for Nervous Prostration," or "Osteopathy Discovered Anew by a Regular." There is no quarrel or animosity toward medical men in this article, not the least, and yet by quoting an entire article on how science now attempts to cure nervous diseases we show how this treatment is only an attempt to treat Osteopathically—and a lame attempt at that.

"Relaxation the Foe of Insomnia," is a splendid popular article by Dr. Charles A. Upton, of St. Paul.

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**The Circle of Byron Robinson.**

No American physician, perhaps, is wider known to the medical profession than Dr. Byron Robinson. As the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Christian Fenger, once remarked: "Dr. Robinson's researches have made his name known wherever scientific medicine is taught." His work is stamped with a remarkable originality. He is a genius for labor and for the accomplishment of great tasks. By persistent industry in experimental research he has indelibly fixed his name in the foremost rank in gynecology and abdominal surgery. He is a rapid and skillful operator. Professor Senn says that Byron Robinson's work on the histology and surgery of the peritoneum is epoch-making.

Of the eight volumes of standard medical books written by Dr. Robinson, none will live longer than the one on the Utero-Ovarian Artery, which is illustrated by large handsome charts. The medical profession has honored Dr. Robinson by designating this viscus "The Circle of Byron Robinson." And the utility of this circle will aid progress in the study of clinical gynecology.

Dr. Robinson needs no introduction to the medical profession as regards the value of his productions. They are denominated original, unique and classic by the ablest of authors. He is a capable, impressive clinical teacher. Prof. Lyman, of Rush Medical College, says that Dr. Robinson is a man of ability in original research. Prof. Wm. J. Gillette, of Toledo, Ohio, remarked in an address before the Toledo Medical Society: "There have lived and worked here two men of genius. I refer to Dr. J. H. Pooley and to Dr. Byron Robinson, now of Chicago. These men

without doubt were the strongest medical men who ever resided within the borders of our city."

Dr. Byron Robinson started experimental medicine in Toledo. Many lives have been saved as the result of his researches. We cannot too strongly advise Anatomists and especially Gynecologists and Obstetricians to study the remarkable and valuable Atlas on the Circle of Byron Robinson.

**The Southern Journal Suspends.**

Osteopaths generally will regret to learn that the Southern Journal of Osteopathy, our sprightly young neighbor of Dixie, has suspended publication. The Southern School of Osteopathy decided upon this course immediately after the Milwaukee convention. It is announced that the abandonment of the field of monthly journalism by the Kentuckians will at least hold good for the present. The Southern Journal was especially clever in its selection of good Osteopathic articles, and while giving less attention to original matter perhaps than most school journals in the field, it selected its articles well and with the good things emanating from its own staff of contributors, it was always interesting and profitable reading.

Following close upon the heels of the suspension of the Cosmopolitan Osteopath as a Des Moines publication, and with the suspension of such excellent popular periodicals as the Osteopathic Digest, recently published at Cleveland, Ohio, and The Power of Nature, at Philadelphia, besides a full score of personal pamphlets and occasional publications, representing as many individual ambitions, the trend of Osteopathic journalism is significant.

In harmony with this tendency it is timely to say that publishing good papers of any sort is expensive, and that it were better in the matter of journals, as in the matter of schools themselves, for the profession to support, build up and develop its best types, both of schools and publications, of each class rather than spreading efforts, not supporting representative institutions adequately once in line and permitting all to regrade and in the end most likely perish. The Osteopathic Publishing Company is using brains and money at this time to give the profession two distinct types of publications which we believe the profession feels imperative need of. In all candor, we are not making money and are not getting back anything like as much money each month as it costs us to produce and circulate these two papers. We are building for the future, with faith in Osteopathy and the profession. But it is just as well that the profession understood the situation and realized that if our plans are to succeed and if Osteopathic Health and The Osteopathic Physician are to remain permanent journalistic factors for the upbuilding of the Osteopathic profession, the profession must support them both adequately, which means pay current bills and give a living profit besides. If the profession likes these papers and profits by their loyal service, the profession has it to say by the patronage it bestows whether they shall live and grow or follow this decadence of Osteopathic journalism already evident in many quarters.

Since the post office authorities have agreed to accept quarterly calendars, catalogues and journals of all educational institutions as second class matter, it is a question whether the monthly papers published by Osteopathic schools are not all destined to modification into quarterlies, for the financial strain of carrying a monthly is fierce and the quarterly, being more pretentious each issue, is decidedly a better advertisement for the school. All progressive medical schools now publish such quarterlies. The Pacific School of Osteopathy, we believe, was first in our profession to adopt this innovation, issuing its former monthly now as a very handsome and effective quarterly calendar, which does credit to the profession.

**The "O. P." Starts Fund for Alabama.**

Alabama has been heard. In this issue we publish an appeal from the brave band of heroes who withstood the shock of battle and while the truce lasts we are asked to hasten on enough munitions of war to help them pitch a conclusive battle in the next legislature.

Shall we, the profession—practitioners, teachers, students, associations, schools, publications and our Venerable Founder himself among the rest—shall we, one and all, be negligent to this call of duty and refuse the needed assistance?

The Alabama State Osteopathic Association—or the tattered relic of that once able-bodied

fighting corps—now begs us to unite our efforts and help them carry out a plan that they think will mean victory. The State organization asks that one dollar per capita be contributed throughout the profession. Is that a heavy levy? You are asked to send these funds to Dr. T. C. Morris, of Birmingham, the state treasurer, to be used as directed by the State Association.

What do we propose, one and all, to do about it?

What do the practitioners, first of all, mean to do in this crisis?

Next, what does the American Osteopathic Association propose to do about it? It is up to you, President Teall—where do you stand?

What does the Legislative Committee propose to do in the matter? They are veterans, luckily, making up this committee. Drs. Hildreth, Sullivan and Bolles have had experience in legislative warfare. Have you now got your war paint on, gentlemen? It is yours to take the initiative for the whole profession, gentlemen of this committee, or else the practitioners are not correctly informed about the purposes and claims upon them of the National Association. Strike out a line of policy and we will all follow your leadership.

And the State Associations—what will they do in this time of trouble?

Thirdly, what do the schools have to say in this crisis? The parent school alone, we are informed, has promised its assistance. The A. S. O. has had much experience in the past in this line, and assuredly its profits in the past have been greatest, and its present interests at stake are greater than any. What also has the Southern School at Franklin to say in this crisis—which, by right of eminent domain, or some other right, should feel this battle peculiarly an invasion of home territory? What have all the other schools, from Boston to San Francisco, to say about it?

Fourthly, what do the publications that exist by virtue of Osteopathic patronage intend to do, now that the call for aid is made upon them also?

This call for aid is specialized and it falls upon every man's and every woman's shoulders in Osteopathy, so that the responsibility cannot be shirked. We must all act together or confess that we are nothing to each other, and that Osteopathy is nothing to us, and that we are willing as a class to let the devil take the hindmost!

Shall that be? Answer up, everybody!

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN starts the ball rolling by contributing \$50 to the Alabama fight. We will follow out the suggestion of Dr. P. K. Norman and send OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH from now on to every member of the House and Senate until the next legislature convenes. This at the bare cost of printing and postage, with no account of service, will cost us \$50. It is pertinent to add that our papers have not derived \$50 of revenue from the entire brotherhood and sisterhood of practitioners in Alabama since these papers were founded, but we have, on the other hand, spent a round sum in stationery and postage trying to call the attention of the Alabamians to the claims of these periodicals for their loyal support, yet without attracting the notice of but one subscriber, now out of the state. If we had received a revenue of several hundred dollars per capita from these 20 or more former and present Alabama practitioners—as have the schools that put them in the field—we should be ashamed to start our subscription at less than \$1,000. The schools should subscribe generously. We assume that every paper published for Osteopathy—some of which must have done a more extensive business with the Alabamians than ourselves—will do at least as well. We assume, also, that the schools will talk to the tune of hundreds, in the case of weak ones, and of a thousand or more each where their bank accounts have been based upon tolls from hundreds of graduates.

It is at times like this that the profession will get a chance to see—not philanthropists come forth, but how those who have waxed fat out of Osteopathy shall compare in their aid extended with those who have made little or no financial gain at all out of the science, or who indeed may still be engaged in putting money into it for future dividends.

But whatever the funds amount to that we raise by joint effort, it is up to the American Osteopathic Association to direct this fight, and we think the Alabama Osteopaths should hold every dollar of their campaign funds for disposition under the direction and with the approval of the officials of the A. O. A.

**Every D. O. Needs "O. H." Back of Him.**

# The Open Court

*Dr. Forbes Speaks in His Own Behalf*

Editor Osteopathic Physician:

In your latest issue an effort was made to prove that I had recommended plaster casts as a means of correcting curvature of the spine. This accusation was made when I stood before the convention at Milwaukee and immediately following a demonstration of my method of correcting one form of curvature. Although my previous demonstration would have been a sufficient justification for ignoring the charge, I recognized it and emphatically denied it. You were correctly informed and represented me fairly in your report of the convention in the August number of "The O. P.," and now I reiterate—would be evidence to the contrary notwithstanding—that I have not at any time in the past, do not now, and—unless my opinions undergo a radical change—will not at any time in the future recommend casts or other forms of support as a MEANS OF CORRECTING A SPINAL CURVATURE!

My able contemporaries either do themselves an injustice or are on very questionable scientific grounds in assuming that the leading indication in tuberculosis of the spine is to overcome the deformity, or else they endeavor to belittle my intelligence in taking it for granted that I do.

The pathology of bone tuberculosis may be briefly summarized thus: First, A stage of infiltration characterized by the development of tubercles in the cancellous tissue, as a rule first in the epiphysis of long bones and beneath the epiphysal plate in a vertebra; hyperemia; absorption of trabeculae and formation of large bone spaces. Second, a stage of softening, during which the tubercle mass undergoes a cheesy degeneration. The original tissue of the part infiltrated likewise degenerates. The dead tissue is then absorbed. In part it may become calcified. This process of infiltration, necrosis and softening continues until a large portion of the body of the vertebra is completely destroyed and removed. Two or more vertebra and the intervening disk may be simultaneously or successively involved. The upper portion of the spine thus undermined falls forward and the characteristic ANGULAR DEFORMITY is produced. As no person cares to go through life with the upper portion of the trunk bent forward at an acute angle, constant effort is made to stand erect, and this position is attained by marked accentuation of the normal forward curves in the lumbar and cervical region. Similar changes in the hip and other joints lead to the deformities resulting from tuberculosis in them.

Side by side with the destructive factor in this, as in other pathological processes, conservative forces are at work. Granulation tissue appears at the seat of injury and if general and local resistance to the tubercle bacilli be restored and nature's efforts to restore anatomical soundness be not defeated, recovery will ensue. If the case be recognized early and placed on rational treatment, great tissue destruction and deformity can be prevented. If the case has passed unrecognized until deformity has appeared, further destruction may be prevented, the life saved and health restored.

The foregoing are, in brief, the salient features of the pathological process. As our purpose is not to elucidate the pathology of bone tuberculosis, but to establish a scientific basis for treatment, we omit detail and do not describe such accidents as metastatic tuberculosis, suppuration, formation of sinuses, etc.

The leading indications which the pathological process furnishes are: First, Restoration of general and local resistance to the tubercular bacilli. This is met by the removal of all lesions which interfere with normal digestion, assimilation, oxygenation and excretion. Our patient is then supplied with an abundance of wholesome food, pure air and water. Second, Physiological and physical rest of the diseased part. This is met by a cast for the spine, extension for the hip, etc. Third, Abundance of nutrition to and removal of waste products from the diseased area. This is accomplished by maintaining a free circulation in the area involved by careful manipulation. Casts or other forms of support are made in a special manner, so that this indication can be met with ease.

Deformity should be prevented, but, if it has arisen before the case comes under observation and the tubercular process is still active, then the indication is to prevent further deformity by arresting the destructive factor. The existing ANGULAR DEFORMITY may be partially corrected and the bone tissue lost in part replaced by judicious Osteopathic treatment, under favorable conditions, i. e., with efficient natural resistance and recuperative power. But correction of the deformity is incidental to the main issue, which is the arrest of the tuberculosis.

After recovery ensues, there being no further indications for local rest, supports are removed, and if there be evidence of disability arising from impingement on vessels and nerves in the part—and such disability is not constant—this is removed by very careful manipulation. Careful, lest the old fire be relighted; careful, lest because of the changed relations of the vessels and nerves in the part, an impingement greater than the primary one may be produced—an effect which those who urge too forcible correction of the deformity apparently fail to consider. A little more knowledge of pathology would probably have prevented the confusion of the ANGULAR DEFORMITY of the spine with a non-tuberculous ORDINARY CURVATURE.

If it be the hip joint that is disorganized and ankylosed, then by a careful, accurately graduated, circular movement the function of the joint can be partially restored.

I trust I have clearly defined my position.

First, when a case presents itself with an active tubercular process, all lesions which interfere with local or general resistance are removed and wholesome food, pure air and water insured. Physiological and physical rest of the part involved is secured by fixation, nutrition is augmented and waste products are removed by manipulation of the soft parts (muscles, fascia, etc.), using care not to defeat the indication for rest.

Second, after healing takes place, supports are removed; or, if a case presents itself in this stage, none are ordered or any then being used are taken off, and by careful manipulation any impingement on the vessels and nerves in the part is removed.

As it is unreasonable to presume that, under the circumstances, my opinion will meet with universal acceptance, I will be pleased to discuss the question through the columns of this valuable periodical, with any one who is familiar with the pathology of the process.

We are, however, too busy and care too much for the future of our noble science to pay attention to anyone who should offer, as a reason for disturbing an active tubercular process, the statement that some one told him to do it. Such a statement could not be accepted as a scientific datum, but only as evidence of extreme mental subjection. Our venerable and venerated founder, Dr. A. T. Still, has taught us to be studiously careful to eschew the prattle of parrots and to recognize only those statements for which a competent reason is given.

Neither will a sweeping statement of cures merit notice, for because of our personal experience and observation of a large number of cases treated in Kirksville and elsewhere, we are immune to such. A number of cases faithfully reported, giving stage of process, when treatment began, outline of treatment and termination, whether cure, greater deformity, death from metastatic tuberculosis, acute miliary tuberculosis, or whatever result, will be of value.

It may be argued that there is no indication for local rest. If this be proved, fixation is unnecessary, and, if exercise of the diseased part is indicated, fixation is positively harmful. Let it be observed, however, that any data presented to establish this contention will apply equally to fractures, etc. A man cannot with consistency recommend splints for a fractured femur and manipulation in a tubercular one, for if rest be indicated to promote healing and prevent deformity in a healthy bone after a solution of its continuity by force, how much more is rest needed when the solution of continuity is more extensive the cause still acting and the materials for repair conveyed through a medium saturated with toxins from tubercle bacilli?

HARRY W. FORBES, D. O.

Des Moines.

## About Braces, Casts, Materia Medica and Specific Lesions.

I have been pleased to note in the late issues of *The Osteopathic Physician* that you have been actually stirring up important questions. Keep up the good work. We need it badly. Above everything else we need solid organization.

The discussion of these topics of vital importance to our work has suggested a few thoughts. First, take the symposium in the July number, "Should Osteopaths Study Materia Medica?" Under this heading good ideas and suggestions are found, but in a few instances, permit me to say, the premises are entirely at variance with the facts. Endeavoring to make it appear that materia medica and the degree of M. D. are synonymous terms will not do. Statements containing so little of truth are in no sense arguments. Since the fact is the study of materia medica comprises only a small fraction of the education received at any good college of medicine of to-day. (I wonder if these few know how perilously near a great many Osteopaths came to having the M. D. degree conferred upon them, instead of the degree of D. O., a few short years ago?)

Just a word more about this "bugaboo" Materia Medica. There is no harmony between our system and its teachings. How could we "mix" the therapeutics? They are incompatibles. It would be antagonistic to one of the basic principles of osteopathy, viz., the body is an entirety, and consequently contains within its tissues all forces and agencies necessary for growth and repair. Therefore, when anatomical freedom is combined with pure air, pure water and the right food, disorder cannot exist.

In the September number the "lesion" question has arisen. The articles were good and had the proper ring. But they were not broad enough to give an outsider a fair idea. Still, after all, it is the medical college education problem again. I like Dr. Warren B. Davis' viewpoint of these problems—to be able to stand before the world and say: "I am a physician." The true osteopath is always a lesion osteopath whenever practicable. A few minutes' treatment once a week from a competent osteopath is worth many times more than an hour's treatment every day from the indirect rubbing osteopath. Still with our osteopathy we must combine common-sense plus prophylaxis and surgery. Go to the spot and correct it if you can. Here arises another principle of osteopathy, in fact, the basis of practical osteopathy or osteopathic manipulation, viz., readjust malaligned tissues.

But I know of cases, and so do you, that may need a brace (a support). I know of cases of Potts' disease—and so do you—that have been helped by a brace—and if you don't know it, you should! On the other hand, I know of scores of cases that have been seriously injured by braces, especially the close-fitting cast. And I believe, as a general rule, braces are a hindrance to osteopathic work. Is this sacrificing principle? No, no more than studying surgery or physiology at Harvard or Chicago university is sacrificing principle. Is it going to make you a less competent practitioner or professor? As heretofore stated, I believe, as a rule, to take off the brace; and I believe to seek the knowledge you desire first in an osteopathic college, if you can get it there. Do I still hear some one say: "Sacrifice the patient to principle?" Well, what sincere and competent Osteopath has, anyway?

The "brace question" is paralleled by the "stimulation and inhibition controversy." There is no osteopathist in active, every-day practice but employs mechanical stimulation and inhibition as a necessary secondary treatment, and occasionally it is indicated as a primal treatment. Of course, all palliative and curative therapeutics depends upon physiological stimulation or inhibition. To sum up the situation, primarily, readjust and remove all causative lesions, if possible; secondarily, utilize extraneous aids when in harmony and keeping with osteopathic laws.

Osteopathy represents a school of medicine—even more so than any of the old schools. Why?

### A BARGAIN IN GEORGIA PRACTICE.

Practitioner in a good Georgia city of 15,000 inhabitants with a nice practice and good friends will sell for a bargain. Good reason for letting go. Ought to net \$5,000 a year. "The O. P." is my reference. Address "Georgia," care of Editor Bunting.

First, we have produced a distinct etiology. No other school has ever done this. Second, we have added a separate diagnosis. No other school has attempted this. And third, our therapeutics are absolutely in harmony with our etiology and diagnosis. We stand apart and we must stay apart—first, for principle; second, we can neither consistently nor practically mix or combine with alien therapeutics; third, for protection. Really, where can we get off the path of osteopathic truth if our concept of the science to start with is right?

Is a brace, an antiseptic, a piece of soap, an ear trumpet, a truss, a crutch or a tooth brush antagonistic to osteopathic therapeutics, provided the "lesion" cannot be supported any other way? Unquestionably, always find the lesion if possible, and "go" after it. Treat your cases, above everything else, specifically. If you cannot find the cause of the disease, treat them generally, for that usually exhibits ignorance. If your patient gets well, and you are not responsible for it, say nothing. Nature has just been kind to you—that's all!

I am thoroughly in accord with the statement I have heard Dr. Alice Patterson make a great many times: "Osteopathy will cure all curable diseases, but it is the Osteopath that is fallible." I know I can get results. I could not a year ago. In my estimation this is the most satisfactory feature of Osteopathy. The work is a constant study. Above everything else, it is a progressive science. And if you cannot find the lesion, or correct it, the Osteopath is at fault, and not the system. No one rarely if ever sees Dr. Still give anything but a specific treatment; and there is no one that has obtained better results. He is still the Master Osteopath. Yours fraternally,

CARL P. McCONNELL, D. O., M. D.  
Chicago.

### **ALABAMA'S APPEAL SHOULD ROUSE OSTEOPATHS**

Editor, The Osteopathic Physician:

The timely article in the September "O. P." has struck the keynote to the Osteopathic situation in Alabama, and we are glad to find that there is some one who realizes the desperate condition of affairs here. Such articles as have appeared in other Osteopathic publications have dealt only with the theoretical and not with the practical side of the question, and no other journal has offered its assistance in any way, and in fact they have seemed not to care a rap whether Osteopaths can practice in Alabama or not. Your article gives a fairly correct statement of the situation and I will simply give you an answer to some of your questions.

There are just four of us remaining in the state and being forced by Judge Tyson's interpretation of the law either to leave the state or work under a licensed physician. We have decided to try to remain here until next January, when the legislature meets, at which time we will make a vigorous effort to improve the situation by getting some sort of legal recognition for Osteopathy, and in the meantime to make the best of a bad situation by working under a physician. If we fail to get legislation next winter we will be forced to admit that we are beaten and must leave the state, as we cannot remain here indefinitely under present conditions.

We do not need any one to wake us up, however. It's the rest of the profession that needs to be waked up to the necessities of the situation, for we are realizing to the fullest extent that it is a case of do or die, and are doing everything in our power to pave the way for a victory next winter.

But four people, handicapped by lack of funds and by the stigma of once having been beaten, cannot move mountains, nor swing legislatures, no matter how wide awake they may be!

The fifteen who deserted did not help us to pay the costs of the case which we carried to the Supreme Court, and it has left us all in a very bad financial condition, for the bills had to be met by some one, and who else was there to meet them?

Why did we not send a representative to Milwaukee? We simply did not have the money for his expenses. We did what we thought was the next best thing, by writing to President Booth, stating the situation fully and asking him to present the matter to the A. O. A. He informs

## **IF THE BLOOD IS, AS SAID, THE OSTEOPATH'S MEDICINE**

then, surely, the work of Chicago anatomists the past year in demonstrating, for the first time, the scheme of the blood supply to the Uterus by means of X-rays, will be one of profound interest to every Osteopathic practitioner. There is no more important viscera from the standpoint of modern diseases than the genitalia and the utero-ovarian Vascular Circle—the "CIRCLE OF BYRON ROBINSON"—and there is not a drawing or schema of any sort in any work on Anatomy, Gynecology or Obstetrics published which gives any sort of conception of the real nature of the Uterine blood supply.

Dr. Byron Robinson has scored a triumph for science by injecting nullipara and multipara, both pregnant and non-pregnant, and the latter also post partum, with a proper solution and delineating every artery and vein of this illusive viscus down to the tiniest arteriole scarcely seen without the aid of microscope. It shows a truly beautiful blood supply which Anatomists hitherto have scarcely dreamed about.

## **THIS "CIRCLE OF BYRON ROBINSON"**

has now been demonstrated in a series of costly drawings, which were prepared under the direction of Dr. Robinson at a cost of several thousand dollars. Seven of these drawings—one in two colors—varying in size from 12x30 inches to 12x14 inches, are now obtainable and may be had by those who want them for \$1 a set, postage paid, until the supply of 100 sets left is exhausted. With each set there goes an explanatory pamphlet which serves as a key to the drawings. This note from the publisher explains the opportunity here presented:

"Please state to the Osteopaths that I have just 100 sets of Dr. Byron Robinson's new charts of the Utero-Ovarian Vascular Circle left, and, as they have been so appreciative of his books, I thought they might wish to obtain these before the supply is exhausted."

Dr. Byron Robinson needs no introduction to the medical profession as to the value of his productions. He is known wherever scientific medicine is taught. He is the author of the instructive and original "LAND MARKS IN GYNECOLOGY." He wrote the unique "ABDOMINAL BRAIN." He gave to the profession the classic "PENITONEUM."

His pen furnished its excellent work on "CULPO-PERINEORRHOPY," and many other valuable and practical works.

Address, with a One Dollar Bill or Postoffice Order,

**E. H. COLGROVE**

65 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention "The O. P." in writing us.

us that it was referred to committee on education, but the Chairman of that committee seems now to know nothing about it. At least, he gave us no definite information when we wrote to him about it.

We have appealed to the A. O. A., but have gotten no promise of help. We have appealed to several schools, but have gotten no reply from any except the A. S. O., which has promised to assist us but has not said to what extent it will do so.

Now it is up to the profession either to help us or SEE OSTEOPATHY DEFEATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A FINAL CONTEST! One such defeat might mean the prompt appeal of every Osteopathic law now upon statute books!

Under present conditions Osteopaths are barred from practicing in this state, unless they hold license from the medical board to practice "Medicine." This license must be obtained from a hostile medical board which refuses to examine us as graduates, but requires that we be examined as undergraduates, and which refuses to recognize any Osteopathic diploma as evidence of medical education.

Theoretically it may be possible for us to obtain licenses from this board, but, so far, no one has done so; and I doubt whether any Osteopath would be allowed to pass this examination. In fact, the Supervisor of Examinations told us that one member of the board had said to him that he would never give an Osteopath a license as long as he was on the board.

Now what are we going to do about it, if they refuse to give us a license? We have nothing to do but accept their verdict, and our only chance to practice in the state is to get legal recognition.

Will the profession come to our aid, or will it allow us to stay here and fight against overwhelming odds, with small chance of a victory? Can we afford to let it be said that there is any state in this union where Osteopaths may not practice? With one state once excluding us as the United States now does the Chinese, how long will it be before there are more? May not one day all take this hostile position?

We who remain here have our fighting clothes on, and we intend to see that Osteopathy gets its dues in Alabama if it is in our power to do it; but to have much chance of success we must have outside help.

As to what we propose to do to have you help us: Dr. T. C. Morris, who is Treasurer of what is left of our State Association, suggested to Dr. Booth that every practitioner and student of Osteopathy be asked to contribute at least a dollar to aid in securing legislation in Alabama, and we know of no better way to suggest for you to help us. This sum is so small that any one—no matter how bad practice may be—could afford to give it and never miss it, and yet, if every one will give this amount, it will give us sufficient funds to wage an active campaign of education for Osteopathy, and we are confident that we then can get favorable legislation.

The Osteopaths of Alabama will make one of the hardest fights in the history of Osteopathy if our fellow practitioners of other states who are not so badly handicapped will only lend their aid to the extent of one single dollar each! Will they? Is there any loyalty among Osteopaths? Shall it be said of us that we are—not a profession, but a nomadic band of Ishmaelites, each fighting alone in his own cause, every man for himself and every man's hand against his fellows? God forbid! If the profession is not of the Ishmaelitic stripe its members will now rally to help fight this critical battle to the extent at least of one dollar per capita.

We need three things to make success reasonably sure: 1. Every Osteopathic popular journal mailed to every member of the legislature from now until February. 2. Each school to send a representative to appear before the legislature to demonstrate that the course given by Osteopathic Colleges is thorough and taught by competent instructors. 3. Every Osteopath, Osteopathic student and friend of Osteopathy to send one dollar—or more—to Dr. T. C. Morris, Treasurer, A. S. O. A., 410 Chalifoux building, Birmingham, Ala.

If THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN will help us to get these three things, we will win and Alabama will stand at the head of the Osteopathic column. Yours fraternally,

P. K. NORMAN, D. O.

Birmingham.

**Why Not Try for an "O. H." Prize?**

**A. O. A. and Associated Colleges Are A Unit.****THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**

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**LIST OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS.**

Under this head we print the names of State Organizations, the corresponding secretaries and the presidents and their addresses

Secretaries of every association, as soon as organized, will please send us this information. We will carry it permanently in this column.

**Alabama:**

P. K. Norman, Birmingham, President.  
 T. C. Morris, Birmingham, Secretary.

**Arkansas:**

B. F. Morris, Little Rock, President.  
 Elizabeth Breach, Hot Springs, Secretary.

**California:**

Dain L. Tasker, San Francisco, President.  
 W. J. Hayden, Los Angeles, Secretary.

**Colorado:**

No report.

**Georgia:**

M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, President.  
 L. N. Turner, Savannah, Secretary.

**Illinois:**

A. S. Melvin, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Pres.  
 Mary H. Kelly, 504 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Secretary.

**Indiana:**

No report made.

**Iowa:**

C. M. Proctor, Ames, President.  
 E. R. Gilmour, Sheldon, Secretary.

**Kentucky:**

Officers not reported.

**Massachusetts:**

G. A. Wheeler, Boston, President.  
 H. J. Olmsted, Boston, Secretary.

**Michigan:**

G. H. Snow, Kalamazoo, President.  
 F. H. Williams, Lansing, Secretary.

**Minnesota:**

C. W. Young, St. Paul, President.  
 B. F. Bailey, Minneapolis, Secretary.

**Missouri:**

W. J. Connor, Kansas City, President.  
 Guy D. Hulett, Kirksville, Treasurer.

**Montana:**

J. B. Burton, Missoura, President.  
 O. B. Prickett, Billings, Secretary.

**Nebraska:**

No report.

**New Hampshire:**

No report.

**New Jersey:**

W. J. Novinger, Trenton, President.  
 G. D. Herring, Plainfield, Secretary.

**New York:**

Walter W. Steele, 356 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, President.  
 Charles C. Teall, 1252 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Secretary.

**Ohio:**

C. V. Kerr, Cleveland, President.  
 M. F. Hulett, Columbus, Secretary.

**Pennsylvania:**

H. C. Vastine, Harrisburg, President.  
 Virgil Hooke, Wilkesbarre, Secretary.

**Tennessee:**

A. L. Evans, Chattanooga, President.  
 Bessie A. Duffield, Nashville, Secretary.

**Washington:**

William Snell, Tacoma, President.  
 F. J. Fiedler, Seattle, Secretary.

**West Virginia:**

W. E. Ely, Parkersburg, President.  
 W. A. Fletcher, Clarksburg, Secretary.

**Wisconsin:**

No report.

**Cripple Creek District (Col.):**

D. M. Bodwell, President.  
 Earl M. Jones, Secretary.

**Sioux Valley (Iowa) Association:**

G. H. Gilmour, President.  
 M. A. Hoard, Secretary.

**TAKE NOTICE:**

If your state is not organized, get in line! If it is organized, and not represented in this column, send us a record of the organization and the name of your officers. Editors are not mind-readers and need active reporters in every state to provide good newspapers.

THE EDITOR.

**The President's Message**

The October number of "The O. P." is just at hand, and I must say that, until I read it, I had no idea how necessary a newspaper is to the profession. It is a revelation. I trust the practitioners will not be slow in giving it cordial support.

The editorial on the Alabama situation is both timely and pertinent. When disasters of this sort overtake us, the cry is "Why don't the A. O. A. do something?" and a gigantic growl goes up at its apparent inertness. Now the A. O. A. is distinctly human, and its limitations are unfortunately the same. A few brave, determined spirits have combined their efforts and are working for the general good, and that is all. It takes money to pay for legal aid, and it requires a lot of somebody's time to direct the judicious handling of these matters. Who is to furnish this money? As yet no "angel" has appeared to finance these undertakings, and the meager income from yearly dues is wholly inadequate. It simmers down to a plain business proposition—will the profession turn in and support the A. O. A. substantially and quickly? If so, the A. O. A. is ready to do its work, and do it well—if not, why it simply can't be done!

One of the peculiar things in appeals for help is that in many cases the Osteopath is not a member, not thinking that a small formality like that necessary to call out all the forces of the A. O. A. The weal or woe of the individual is the weal or woe of the multitude, and the Association has it all at heart—but it takes money!

CHAS. C. TEALL, D. O.,  
 President of the A. O. A.

**A Privilege to Stand in Line**

The American Osteopathic Association is as broad as Osteopathy. It knows neither school nor clique, nor is there favoritism or partiality. It is to Osteopathy what the American Medical Association is to the Allopatn and the American Institute of Homeopathy is to the Homeopath. To become a member is to have an honor conferred, and to join the ranks of organized endeavor. History is being made to-day, and it is a glorious thing to be in a fight of this sort.

It is one thing to get in trouble with a local board and win. Such encounters have branded the Osteopath as a fighter, and one not to be molested with impunity; but it is another thing to be identified with this movement.

To give the world a perfect science of healing—the first and only science worthy of the name. To break down the walls so carefully erected for the protection of one class in a monopoly of the healing art.

To give the people freedom in choosing whatever system they wish when in need.

To educate the world to the fallacy and dangers of drugs.

Is this not worthy of the united efforts of every Osteopath? Can there be one single valid reason advanced for not joining in the work of this broad-gauge sort?

CHARLES C. TEALL, D. O.,  
 President of the A. O. A.

**Can You Resist This from the Secretary?**

Dear Osteopaths: You who have read "The O. P." have learned of the enthusiastic meeting of the A. O. A. in Milwaukee. I wish merely to say a word about the gratifying increase in membership during the meeting and through the weeks that have followed. Fifty new members were accepted by the Trustees while in session at Milwaukee, and since then I have received almost half that number of new applications. I wish to give particular credit to one member whose name was accepted in Milwaukee. Since then he has personally secured ten new members. That is the spirit we should like to see shown by all members. "The O. P." is helping us grandly to get the profession in line. Each one should make it a rule in meeting an Osteopath to ask him if he belongs to the A. O. A., and to urge his cooperation in our work. In directing Osteopaths how to become members, instruct them to send their names to me, stating the school from which they graduated, also giving date of their graduation. The names are then submitted to the Board of Trustees for approval. The annual dues of \$5 should accompany the application for membership. We not only want the increase in membership this year to surpass all previous records, but we hope the same will be true of our enthusiasm and of the real permanent good accomplished. It will be even so if you come with us? Will you meet us half-way?

IRENE HARWOOD, D. O.,  
 Secretary of the A. O. A.

**A Correction**

By error in the last "O. P." it was stated that all the back numbers of The Journal of the Association (Vol. I.) and all future numbers up to August, 1902, will be sent free to new members now coming into the Association. This date should read August, 1903, so as to include the coming year.

W. F. LINK,  
 Chairman Publication Committee.

**Dr. Hildreth Makes a Statement**

Editor Osteopathic Physician, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: In your report of the action of the A. S. O. at the meeting of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy held at Milwaukee August 8th, "The O. P." says: "Dr. Hildreth addressed the meeting in behalf of the American School of Osteopathy, and said, it is reported, that the life and usefulness of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy were now evidently about concluded; that the American Osteopathic Association was now big and strong to do the work hitherto falling to the province of the Associated Colleges; and that the time was ripe, therefore, to disband the Association;" that the Old Doctor said to me, just as I left Kirksville: "Arthur, go up to Milwaukee and tell the boys that I said I wish they would disband the Association of Osteopathic Colleges."

Now, Mr. Editor, I did address the meeting, and did say that we came there with our minds fully made up to withdraw the A. S. O. from the Association, and that now, since everything had been concluded in a business way between all the colleges, agreeable to all, we felt it would be the best time to withdraw; that we did so without any feeling whatever toward any of the other colleges, and purely because we felt in so doing we were doing the most for Osteopathy as a profession; that with the present condition of membership of the organization—for which we were perhaps as much to blame as anyone else—the Association was not giving to the profession the strength it deserves; that there were schools as members of the Association which were not doing the work they should do to place Osteopathy where it belongs; and we did not believe we could afford to help maintain a reputation for these schools that tended to weaken the profession by putting incompetent practitioners in the field.

Further, that no matter what might be said as regarding the Association as a scientific organization and for the benefit of the profession as a whole, yet the fact remains that the schools, as conducted at present, could not help but have more or less rivalry, because they were actuated more from a financial standpoint than a scientific standpoint. In other words, the competition of certain schools was due largely to the desire of financial gain, when it should not be the case.

**Live Student Agents Wanted.**



Again we believe the American Osteopathic Association should be the power behind the throne which should help to guide the schools of Osteopathy into a channel which would mean the greatest good to the profession. In other words, an organization that was disinterested from a financial standpoint and only interested in the best good of the profession could do more to guide the management of the school aright than the Associated Colleges could do; and for those reasons alone, as well as some others, we took the position we did, believing it would mean most to the profession as a whole in the end.

I did not say, in the words reported, that the Old Doctor said to me just as I left Kirksville: "Arthur, go up to Milwaukee and tell the boys that I said I wish they would disband the Association of Osteopathic Colleges;" but I did say the Old Doctor said to me he wanted me to go there and see that Dr. Charles Still and our people did withdraw from the Associated Colleges; and further, I said, personally I would be glad to see the Associated Colleges disband. That was my own personal view and expressed independently by myself.

Further, I did not ask for any privilege to debate the matter after the motion was put, as there was nothing to debate. When Dr. Still made his formal resignation, the motion was carried without any discussion or any request for a discussion. I sincerely hope, Mr. Editor, that you will publish this report as given in justice to myself, the American School of Osteopathy and Dr. A. T. Still, and if you will permit me, I will say further that our action was done with best feelings toward all members of Associated Colleges, and done purely because we believed that action meant most to the profession in the end. Yours very truly,

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.

Kirksville, Mo.

**Thinks the A. S. O. Swelling Herself**

[From the Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy.]

The reason assigned in public prints for the withdrawal of the American school gives color to the suspicion that this school thinks it is the only school, or that it is superior to other associated schools. Dr. Charles Still is reported as saying that the association of his school with others was "giving credentials to younger and weaker competitors." This seems the real reason, and if it is, we can easily understand the feeling of some of its graduates that they are superior to other graduates. We wonder if this is the spirit inculcated into the students by the promoters of the American school. We hope not. It makes a pitiable impression upon the intelligent public who know little about the Western schools. We are willing to give honor to Kirksville; and she gets proper honor from all graduated Osteopaths; but it doesn't seem just like Kirksville to put on such airs, and arrogate everything to herself. Let others praise her. If what is felt by Kirksville and her graduates is true, they needn't fear competition. They can afford to be generous. Kirksville should give its hand to Des Moines. That's the rub, and the whole behavior of Kirksville in this matter looks impulsive at this distance. We do not say this in a captious spirit, but because some one should speak out what many feel, and we are not afraid. We are loyal to Dr. Still, and to Osteopathy, and we think Kirksville should not act as though her grandchildren and great-grandchildren were illegitimate. Dr. Still is fond of calling himself "Pap," and his children needn't get nervous because he is a "Grandpap." He and they ought to be proud of all the Associated Colleges, and not fret because some of them are big enough to go it alone.

**"REFORMS BORN OF UNION."**

(Continued from page three.)

ed above, but concluded it hopeless. They should be honored for thus doing what they thought right, and I believe this is the attitude fairly expressed by the Colleges in the resolution adopted at that time. This was to the effect that the step caused regret, and that it was the sense of the A. C. O. to regard the American School in the same light and with the same consideration as if it were still a member. I was pleased with the compliment implied, and I do not doubt that the A. S. O. appreciates the spirit intended.

Yet, if the A. C. O. is to live, let it prove its right to existence. In my judgment this can best be done by its apprehending and doing those things that may best be done by it. Let it see that its members behave themselves in accordance with right and justice; let its mem-

# Still College —OF— Osteopathy

DES MOINES, IOWA,

has recently absorbed the Northern College of Osteopathy of Minneapolis, the oldest college of its kind in existence, with one exception, and also the Northwestern College of Osteopathy, of Fargo, N. D. The consolidated institution has now 590 graduates and post-graduates in the field—practicing successfully in practically every state and territory of the nation.

It has 350 students in attendance from 32 different states, from Old Mexico, the Dominion of Canada and the Hawaiian Islands. Its faculty has the largest number of graduate Osteopaths, of the largest experience, actually doing regular class-work in any Osteopathic College. Its building and equipment are unexcelled and its location is ideal.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG.

S. S. STILL, D. O., LL. B.,

President.

A. B. SHAW, B. S.,

Secretary.

Please mention "The O. P." in writing us.

bers strive in honorable and friendly rivalry to DO, and not merely APPEAR to do better than others; let them appeal to the desire for superiority and avoid cut-throat methods: let it prove its honesty before the A. O. A. by insuring to it the best reasonable preparation of the material its members bring forth for membership in that body and the profession it stands for: let all its acts be shown to be candid and impartial; let its rules be in accord with the noble principle espoused by the profession, viz.: "Live and Let Live," in order to place our profession as securely as possible in the position of being most deserving of survival. Gold is not destroyed by fire, and character based on the right qualities will not really suffer from the severest slanders that may be spread to defame it. Living the life that gives the lie to adverse criticism makes a shining light that nothing can dim.

N. A. BOLLES, D. O.,

President of the Colorado College of Osteopathy. Denver.

**Retain the Chair Made Vacant**

Much can be written, more can be thought relative to the withdrawal of the A. S. O. from the College Association. No one can deny that the American School has the right and privilege to so act, and from a selfish point of view it is simply no one's else business. If the directorate of that institution determined that it would prove a good stroke of business; if they were fully in accord with Dr. Charley Still's maxim that "we are in it for money"—and who isn't?—and if such a step conduces to that end—well, that is a matter entirely intrinsic to the American School.

Personally, we were very sorry when we heard the resignation offered. We listened with regret to the reasons given, and felt that the Associated Schools were so much the poorer upon the withdrawal of the parent school. All this we regretted; but the fact remained that the existence of the Associated Colleges was at stake; and with the other schools we stood to maintain the integrity of the corporation. Probably—we think very probably—Dr. Still was correct when he suggested that "certain schools use the reputation of the better schools to attract business, and to make them appear equal to the best, from the fact that they are members of the Association." No doubt that privilege is abused; but we do think that the American School, of all others, has suffered less than have some of us having less prestige and a more recent history. As to the criticism of the business methods resorted to by certain schools, we can only regret that such a comment may be too well founded. A sense of the ethical seems foreign to individuals whose existence is threatened, and to whom no measure is too crude in serving their own ends.

However, we cannot agree that there is no need for the Associated Colleges; nor do we think the American School in its less demonstrative moments would offer such an argument substantiating its withdrawal. Whatever conditions are reprovable in the machinery of the Associated Colleges to-day, those conditions would be far more mischievous were the governing and restraining influence of the college executive removed. As regards resting College control in the A. O. A., that body put itself on record through its educational committee as being absolutely ultra in its consideration of a College curriculum, and the voice that was raised in condemnation of the report, which in fact practically secured its committal to the waste basket, was the voice of our good friend, Dr. Charley Still, the moving power in the American School of Osteopathy.

Now the A. S. O. resignation is an accomplished fact. No amount of ink can alter conditions at present. We are but little justified in criticising the reasons offered in that resignation, and we are less justified in imputing motives which are at best but poor speculation. We say "Let the matter rest."

Next year we want the mother school back again. For the good of Osteopathy and of Osteopathic education, we wish it so. We shall again feel stronger, and, until that time comes, we shall insist upon the retention of a vacant chair for the A. S. O. representative—than whom it can never have an occupant more courteous and amiable than the one who so affably filled it last at Milwaukee.

HERBERT I. HEWISH, M. D., D. O.  
President of the Atlantic School of Osteopathy.  
Wilkesbarre, Pa.