

The Osteopathic Physician

September 1902

Vol. 2, No. 4

Reproduced with a gift from the Advocates for the American Osteopathic Association (AAOA Special Projects Fund) and Michigan Auxiliary to the Macomb County Osteopathic Association

**May not be reproduced in any format without the permission of the Museum of Osteopathic
Medicine SM
(formerly Still National Osteopathic Museum)**

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Volume 2.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Number 4.

OSTEOPATHIC LEGAL SITUATION CRITICAL.

**Alabama Supreme Court Decision Upsets
Old Legal Status.**

JEOPARDIZES OUR SPECIAL STATUTES

**Profession Must Rally to Support the Alabama
Practitioners to Secure Recognition on New
Basis Equal to the Regulars.**

While satisfaction has been expressed in some quarters that the Supreme Court of Alabama has decided finally that Osteopathy "is the practice of medicine" in the sense that lawmakers use the term medicine in framing legislation to control drug practice, it does not strike the Osteopaths of that state in the light of a victory. Twenty were in practice before the decision. All have "jumped" the state, it is said, but five. While all enjoyed satisfactory practices, the prospect of paying repeated fines—after Dr. C. E. Bragg, of Birmingham, lost his appeal to the supreme court determined most of them not to stay and fight it out.

It is said, however, that our friends in Alabama will make some sort of a fight to pass an Osteopathic law this winter. So the matter stands just this way at present:

1. Osteopathy has received a decision in Alabama that it is equal to and on the same footing as other schools of medicine.

2. The 2,000 M. D.'s in the state, having this construction of law behind them to fight with, are making it so warm for us that three-fourths of the osteopaths are credited with surrender and flight.

3. The few who remain—even granting the warmest support from the friends we have made in the state—will have an uphill fight, and it is hardly reasonable that the friends of Osteopathy are going to pass a law for us. Friendship doesn't go that far.

Five against 2,000 is like the odds against the ancient Spartan band which withstood the Persians at Thermopylae. And when we ourselves take to flight it looks poor for the chances that our friends will rally to get legislation for us.

So the situation is bad—very bad.

We cannot criticize anyone for fleeing from a battlefield if he hasn't any weapons to fight with, of course—and the weapons in this case are dollars—but it is bad for the cause that the little band of Osteopaths broke and ran; it is against the morale of our own cause; it will, beyond doubt, make it necessary to retrieve lost ground first before taking an advanced position if we mean seriously the resolution to go after and get compensatory legislation.

Now, who is going to do this work? Shall the five who are said to remain be left to fight this battle for us? Shall we all in other states—whose rights are just as much in jeopardy as those of Alabama practitioners—sit idly by and see the cause vanquished?

It must be remembered that a precedent in Alabama is almost as binding in court work in any other state as a local statute would be, and in the absence of a statute that precedents are what govern. So we cannot afford to let this adverse precedent go without a statute to give the Osteopath professional standing.

It may be all right to let this decision stand. Some of the most far-sighted Osteopaths have contended from the outset that special Osteopathic legislation is wrong, because artificial, and must some day be repealed when Osteopathy will

be declared to be—not a hybrid, but "a school of medicine" within the meaning of the law. Perhaps this Alabama decision is the beginning of the fulfillment of this prophecy. Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn and, I believe, Dr. Howard Kretschmar, also, have taken this attitude regarding Osteopathic laws for four years. Perhaps it is best that the courts at last have taken this decision. It may be decided wise from now on, to fight out the battle on this line in every state. The readjustment will be difficult and full of troubles.

But, for the present—what of the right to practice Osteopathy in Alabama? What do we as a profession propose to do about it? Are we content to sit by and let whatever may happen to happen? Shall we forget the valiant five who remain? Shall we wait for our friends to work out our salvation for us?

What do those who are closest to the fight propose to have us do to help them? As yet no appeal has come to THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN to give any aid or counsel since this court decision. This inquiry is voluntary and based upon casual news items—not any information sent us by those who are most concerned. Our suggestion to the fifteen who fled is that, if they had stuck to their guns and gone about rousing the profession in the right way, they would not have had to turn tail to their pursuers. The Osteopath who is going to turn and run whenever an M. D. gets a decision against him is better fitted by nature to practice homeopathy or some milder avocation. Osteopathy wants representatives who will stand and fight in the trenches until they fall. A. T. Still never fought by running to cover, nor sought clover pastures when he found his pathway lead him through thistles.

The profession is old and big enough now to fight its fights at focal points as a unit and to a finish. What is more, the profession of Osteopathy will do this wherever and whenever it is necessary. Why didn't the Alabamians send a representative to counsel with us at Milwaukee? If he was there why didn't he say something? When the fifteen who fled find themselves and the five who stayed shall wake up to their emergency and the opportunity it offers for being helped, let us hope they will present the case to the profession in full and ask what we, the profession, can do to help them.

EDITOR EVANS APPRECIATES "THE O. P."

**Says "The Official Bulletin" Holds Great Value
to Practitioner and Association.**

We believe that the Trustees acted wisely in adopting THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN as the Official Bulletin to serve as a medium of communication between the Association and the non-members, who constitute, at present, so large a body of the Osteopathic profession. It was clearly evidenced by the remarks of some of the new members who spoke at the Milwaukee meeting that the profession at large is ignorant of the work and worth of the Association. If THE JOURNAL were circulated free among the non-members its purpose of winning members for the Association would be defeated, as few would care to pay \$5.00 for what they could get for nothing. The Official Bulletin, going, as it does to non-members, will powerfully supplement the work of THE JOURNAL by calling attention to it, and the other benefits and advantages which membership in the Association carries with it.

The scope of THE JOURNAL has been in no wise limited. It is still the official organ of the A. O. A.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, in its capacity of Official Bulletin, costs the Association nothing. It is ably edited and is worthy of the support and patronage of every member of the Association and of every Osteopath.—Editorial in the September Journal of the American Osteopathic Association.

STILL COLLEGE SWALLOWS ANOTHER!

**Career of the Northwestern College of
Osteopathy Closed.**

THIRD COLLEGE SO UNITED.

**There Seems To Be a Tendency on the Part of
Osteopathic Institutions to Merge Interests—How Far Will It Go?**

Following close upon the heels of the absorption of the Northern College of Osteopathy, of Minneapolis, by the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, comes the news that the Northwestern College of Osteopathy, of Fargo, N. D., has also been consolidated with the Des Moines institution. The deal was consummated at the Milwaukee convention. Graduates of the Northwestern College, which, like the Northern College, was also a member of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy—will receive certificates of consolidation, thus perpetuating their diplomas in the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy. The undergraduate students of the defunct school, as well as the new students enrolled, took up the work at Des Moines this September.

The Northwestern College of Osteopathy was founded by the brilliant Dr. Helen de Lendrecie after the North Dakota legislature enacted a law to recognize Osteopathy, and its course has been marked with success. The fact that Dr. de Lendrecie stood behind the enterprise was pledge enough to most Osteopaths that the institution did meritorious work. This was further attested, however, by the fact that the school held membership in the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

The Fargo school labored under the handicap of a bad location, geographically, however, and it became evident very early that it could not attract students from a distance in competition with the other older colleges, while there were not enough students in its own locality to make a school what it ought to be.

"This is the third College of Osteopathy which has been consolidated with the Still College—and yet we do not aspire to be the whole association," says Colonel A. B. Shaw, Secretary and Treasurer of the Des Moines institution. "On the contrary, we encourage this work of consolidation only where circumstances render it desirable on the part of other institutions to join their forces with those of stronger allies. It is our desire that as many of the colleges of Osteopathy as will continue to do good work shall live and prosper."

This is the third school to be consolidated with the Des Moines institution. First, the Columbian School was assimilated; then the Northern Institute of Osteopathy; and lastly the Northwestern College has been swallowed, bag and baggage!

Consolidation of Osteopathic institutions seems to be the watchword. Well—that is all right when it results in merging interests that will accomplish more than when working in rivalry. A few schools, a few papers, and all of them of exalted standard is better than a multitude of inferior concerns, each struggling for bare existence.

Ready for the Fray in Missouri.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth has been nominated by the Republicans of Adair County, Missouri, for the state legislature, and will be on hand when the agents of the American Medical Association attempt to cut the legal ground from under the Missouri Osteopaths.

Loyal Osteopaths—Join the A. O. A.

AMONG THE STATES

RIGHT TO SIGN CERTIFICATES IN MICHIGAN.

Michigan Attorney General So Tells the State Osteopaths.

The third annual convention of the Michigan Osteopathic Association was held at the Cook House, Ann Arbor, on Saturday, September 6. The meeting was well attended, some thirty members being present from various parts of the state. The morning session was devoted to clinics and to papers on subjects of interest to osteopaths in general and to Michigan osteopaths in particular. An opinion of the Attorney General was read, in which it was held that regular Osteopaths have the right under the state law to sign death certificates. This was a surprise to some of the members present, as a Flint judge in the case of State of Michigan vs. Dr. Cully rendered an opinion in which it was held that Osteopaths under the law did not have a right to sign death certificates.

Clinics were presented under the able direction of Dr. W. S. Mills, of Ann Arbor, and a spirited discussion of cases followed.

At one o'clock in the afternoon a banquet lunch was served, after which the members went into a business session. Probably the most interesting feature of the afternoon session was deciding the place of meeting of the fourth annual convention. Several cities were candidates for this honor, the representatives from Adrian going so far as to offer a free banquet to visiting Osteopaths should their city be chosen. On account of the eastern portion of the state having been favored with the previous conventions, it was the sense of the members present that the western part of the state get the honor of the fourth convention. Grand Rapids secured the plum on the first ballot. Nine candidates were elected to membership in the association.

The officers elected were as follows:

President—Dr. G. H. Snow, Kalamazoo.
Vice president—Dr. W. S. Mills, Ann Arbor.
Secretary—Dr. F. H. Williams, Lansing.
Treasurer—Dr. H. B. Sullivan, Detroit.

The meeting was noted for the spirit of harmony and good fellowship which seemed to have been caught like a contagion by all members present.

Fraternally,
C. L. RIDER, D. O.

307 Ferguson Building, Detroit.

MONTANA'S OSTEOPATHS HAVE A PLACID MEETING.

[From the Helena Record, Sept. 5.]

The meeting of the State Osteopathic association, which came to an end yesterday afternoon, was pronounced by those in attendance the most successful gathering of the sort ever held in Montana. In fact, everything has been of a most satisfactory nature from the commencement of the examinations Tuesday to the trolley ride to Broadwater and visit to the ball game yesterday afternoon.

Dr. J. C. Burton, of Missoula, was again honored by election to the presidency of the association, and the other officers were also retained as follows: Vice president, Dr. Asa M. Willard, Dillon; secretary, Dr. O. B. Prickett, Billings; treasurer, Dr. Elizabeth Strong, Helena. The board of trustees consists of Dr. Willard, Dillon; Dr. George, of Missoula, and Dr. Mahaffay, of Helena.

Satisfied with Helena.

The osteopaths are thoroughly satisfied with Helena as a convenient and pleasant place for holding their annual meetings, and a motion prevailed to make this the place and the first Tuesday following September 1, each year, the time for the annual meeting.

Decided interest was manifested in the two papers read and the discussion of them. Dr. Ida Rosencranz, of Kalispell, was unable to be present, but she had sent her carefully prepared paper on "The Diseases of Women," and it was read before the association by President Burton. Dr. Asa M. Willard, read a paper on "Gall Stones."

Trolley Ride to Broadwater.

It was decided to leave the preparation of the programme for the next annual meeting in the hands of the board of trustees, and an adjournment was taken to the lower Broadwater street

car line. The visit to the big plunge was thoroughly enjoyed and an exceptionally pleasant visit to the capital city was ended by a visit to the ball park.

All the applicants for certificates were successful in their examinations, and it was stated by members of the examining board that exceptionally good papers and high averages were the result. Certificates were issued to Dr. J. E. Stuart, of Butte; Dr. Daisy D. Rieger, of Red Lodge; Dr. Helen E. Walker, of Great Falls, and Dr. Vina Beauchamp, of Dillon.

MASSACHUSETTS D. O.'S. INCORPORATE.

We are in line in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Osteopathic Society has been incorporated, and to grow quickly we took the bull by the horns and made all Osteopaths of the state in good standing members. Finding themselves already in the association, whether or not they meant to be, the D. O.'s are all quickly ratifying our action and paying their dues and assuming their duties as working members. The plan has proven a winner with us. Try it in states where the profession is not yet organized.

The first officers to serve the new society are: Dr. G. A. Wheeler, Boston, President; Dr. C. C. Reid, Worcester, Vice President; Dr. W. E. Harris, Cambridge, Treasurer; Dr. H. J. Olmsted, Boston, Secretary. The Board of Directors elected included Dr. Sheehan, of Brookline; Dr. Purdy, of Boston; Dr. Walker, of New Bedford; Drs. Ellis and Roberts, of Boston. The new Board of Arbitration fell to Dr. F. A. Denette, Boston; Dr. John Eider, Somerville, and Dr. Griffin, of Newton.

We mean to cooperate with the A. O. A. in every way; to do all in our power to advance the unity and standing of the profession; and last, but very important to us all, to frame a proper law in this state at the next session.

H. J. OLMSTED, D. O., Secretary.

MINNESOTA D. O.'S WANT RIGHTS.

State Meet Decides to Fight in Legislature Again This Winter.

[From the Minneapolis Journal, Sept. 6.]

The annual meeting of the State Osteopathic association was held last night at the Windsor hotel in St. Paul.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. C. W. Young, of St. Paul; vice presidents, Doctors H. Clay Camp, of St. Paul; G. E. Phillips, of Mazeppa, and Flo. Paterson, of Winona; secretary, Dr. B. F. Bailey, of Minneapolis; treasurer, Dr. J. M. Smith, of Minneapolis; librarian, Dr. B. W. Moerling, of St. Paul; legal advisor, Dr. J. B. Bemis; trustees, Doctors J. Maltby, Marilla Fuller, O. D. Howard, J. A. Herron, J. C. Crowley, E. C. Pickler, L. P. Bottenfield. New practitioners to the number of twenty-two were accepted as members of the state association at a meeting of the trustees.

At the banquet, G. L. Huntington, of Merriam Park, was toastmaster. G. E. Phillips, of Mazeppa, gave "Experiences of a Beginner;" J. C. Crowley talked on "Bones;" W. A. McClaren, of Duluth, read a paper on "Lesions;" and W. R. Dobbyn, of Minneapolis, editor of an osteopathy periodical, spoke on "Osteopathy and Its Journals."

President Young and Dr. Clara T. Gerrish, outlined the wants of Osteopaths as follows: The right to sign birth and death certificates as legal physicians; to be made safe from criminal prosecutions based solely upon practicing osteopathy; to have the same privileges in courts of law and in relation to public duties as other physicians.

To secure these desired things the osteopaths purpose to organize a movement in the legislature next winter.

NEW JERSEY DELEGATION ORGANIZES.

[From the Asbury Park (N. J.) Daily Press.]

A meeting of the New Jersey Osteopathic society was held at the office of Drs. McElhaney and Davis, 417 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, July 24. The attendance was large. Besides practitioners of the state of New Jersey, who are members of the society, other prominent Osteopaths were present.

Dr. C. E. Achorn, President of the Boston Institute of Osteopathy, was present. He enter-

Osteopathic Books

DAVIS—

Osteopathy, Illustrated.

By A. P. Davis, M. D., D. O.,
Graduate of American School of
Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. In
one handsome volume of 851
pages; 72 full page illustrations
of the various manipulations
used. Half Morocco, Marble
Edges. Prepaid, - - - \$6.00
(Former price, \$10.00). Circular
free on request.

BARBER—

Osteopathy, Complete.

8 vo., Illustrated: 566 pages;
cloth, - - - - - \$5.00

BARBER—

Principles of Osteopathy.

12 mo.; 170 pages; cloth, - - - \$1.50

HAZZARD—

Principles of Osteopathy.

Third Edition; 320 pages, - - - \$3.00

HAZZARD—

Practice of Osteopathy.

Second Edition; 441 pages, - - - \$3.00

RIGGS—

Theory of Osteopathy.

12 mo.; 218 pages, - - - - - \$1.50

RIGGS—

Manual of Osteopathy.

12 mo.; 166 pages, - - - - - \$1.00

SPECIAL WORKS FOR THE OSTEOPATH

ROBINSON—

Abdominal Brain, - - - \$3.00

ROBINSON—

Landmarks of Gynecology, - - - \$2.50

QUAIN—

Anatomy of Nervous System, - - - - - \$3.00

ALL BOOKS SENT PREPAID.

Chicago Medical Book Co.

Honore and Congress Sts.

CHICAGO.

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

Then Use "O. H." in Your Field.

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.

tained and instructed the society in matters of interest to the profession.

The officers of the New Jersey Osteopathic society are: President, Dr. W. J. Novinger, Trenton; Vice President, Dr. S. H. McElhaney, Newark; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. G. D. Herring, Plainfield.

Dr. D. W. Granberry, of Orange, and Dr. W. J. Novinger, of Trenton, were elected delegates to the convention of the American Osteopathic Association, to be held at Milwaukee, August 6, 7 and 8.

Drs. C. E. Parrish and Katharine Parrish, of Morristown; Forrest Preston Smith and Helena Ferris Smith, of Montclair; Joseph F. Starr and Ellen F. Starr, of Trenton, and R. M. Colburn, of Newark, were elected members.

Among the prominent members of the society present were Drs. E. W. Christensen and S. C. Matthews, of Paterson; Violetta S. Davis, Newark; D. W. Granberry, Orange; C. E. Fleck, East Orange.

RALLY OF THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Changes in the Constitut on to Maintain Membership Standard.

[From the Philadelphia Item.]

The first convention of the Pennsylvania Society of Osteopaths, which began on Friday evening in the Continental Hotel, ended yesterday. At the session yesterday morning several changes were made in the constitution of the association. Some were made with a view to maintaining the high standard of membership. It was decided that only graduates of reputable colleges should be admitted to the association, the standing of the colleges to be decided by a committee.

At the election in the afternoon the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Harry C. Vastine, of Harrisburg; vice president, Dr. Vigil Hooke, of Wilkesbarre; secretary, Dr. J. Ivan Dufer, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Dr. J. C. Snyder; executive committee, Dr. Heine, of Pittsburgh; Dr. Muttert and Dr. Campbell, of Philadelphia.

Among the delegates who attended were several women.

WANT ADS.

NEBRASKA PRACTICE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Good paying practice for good Osteopath. August practice over \$150. This opening is in a good, live Nebraska town of 5,000 people and if taken soon can be had at a bargain. Good reasons for selling. Address, for information, No. 237, care The Osteopathic Physician.

BARGAIN IN A TENNESSEE PRACTICE.

FOR SALE.—Osteopathic practice and office furniture in best town in Tennessee; population, 5,000. Osteopathy thoroughly established. Practice paid \$4,500 last year. Will introduce purchaser who must give best of references as to character and qualifications. Good reason for selling. This is an opportunity of a lifetime if answered at once. Address "Opportunity," care The Osteopathic Physician.

PRACTICE WANTED IN IOWA OR ILLINOIS.

A lady Osteopath, graduate of the A. S. O., who has been practicing in the east, desires to obtain a fair practice or locate in a good town of about 5,000 in Illinois or Iowa. Price must be moderate. References given and demanded. Will investigate field before accepting. Do not want any "dead" proposition. Address No. 1, care "The O. P.," 343 Marquette Building, Chicago.

NOW READY

A MANUAL

OF

Osteopathic Gynecology

BY

PERCY H. WOODALL, M.D., D.O.

Professor of Symptomatology, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Southern School of Osteopathy and Superintendent of Southern Infirmary of Osteopathy, Franklin, Ky.

230 Pages 8mo. Price, \$2.50

The cause, diagnosis, pathology and treatment of Diseases of Women thoroughly described.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

DR. PERCY H. WOODALL
FRANKLIN, KY.

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.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Official Bulletin of the American Osteopathic Association.

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

Published on the 10th of Every Month by The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 343 Marquette Building, Chicago.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50 CENTS A YEAR. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

VOL. II. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1902. No. 4.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

Don't hang out on piccadilloes, but get in and help!

Rate cutting and throat cutting are synonymous.

Use OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH in your field and keep in front.

Don't cut rates, doctor. It is like cutting one's own throat—that is, it is not profitable.

It is a privilege as well as a duty to be a member of the American Osteopathic Association.

It is the prayer of every osteopath that our schools will forget past differences and bickerings.

Report your meetings to "THE O. P." It is the official bulletin of communication for the profession.

It is a good thing for Osteopaths to do review work in dissection now and then when they get into practice.

If you have any live thoughts about the problems besetting Osteopathy, send them in to our "Open Court."

"Hike" seems to be the osteopathic watchword in Alabama. Too bad! Victories are not won by running.

Three-year courses in the future enables osteopaths to make a better showing in courts and before legislatures.

There isn't room in the profession for "knockers." When you see a "knocker" at work cut him out of the circuit.

An Osteopath is a physician or he is nothing. Let us have laws that do not create foolish distinctions without differences.

The practitioners must wake up to the fact that they possess a national organization now which is capable of fighting their battles for them.

Every Osteopathic physician has a right to sign birth and death certificates or he has no right whatever to treat human ailments. Which shall it be?

The Osteopath needs few things as much as good literature. Good literature makes good friends. OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is good literature.

If you want all the local osteopathic news played up in this journal, send us every newspaper clipping that you see relating to Osteopathy.

Publications can't live on wind. This journal is to serve you and build up your profession.

You will help yourself and your profession by helping it.

A. T. Still never graduated a student who did not at some period of his course have the benefit of his advice not to cut rates when he got into practice.

Doctor, you need some good medium to present Osteopathy to the people. Use the best. OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is the best popular exposition of our science printed.

If it ought to be recorded in "THE O. P.," send it in to the editor. He has an eagle eye for news, may be, but it is a big job to watch the whole United States without assistance.

The American Osteopathic Association must stand ready to handle court and legislative fights or disband. It is ready. But it cannot act without your personal cooperation and annual dues.

The man who likes a paper well enough to read sample copies sent him from cover to cover, and then won't subscribe to it, is too mean for a front seat in the distant day when he gets to Heaven.

Every Osteopath in the United States, big and little, rich and poor, busy and idle—needs one hundred copies of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH each month to keep Osteopathy right before the people.

"THE O. P." costs you but fifty cents a year. How much is it worth to you? Subtract fifty cents as the subscription price and keep the difference. But don't forget the fifty cents subscription!

Every Osteopath interested in seeing his State Association properly represented in these columns should make it his business to see that the secretary attends to it. If your secretary is dead, get a live one.

The American Osteopathic Association stands for legitimacy, respectability and high standards, and it is driving a big line of cleavage between this brand of Osteopaths and the 30-day school hoboos. Which crowd do you train with?

Now is the time for every good man and woman to identify himself with the cohesive and welding forces that make for the exaltation of the profession. Those forces are working under the banner of the A. O. A. Join it to-day.

The practitioner whose heart is overflowing with the sort of philanthropy that impels him to work for nothing should enlarge his free clinic and charity list, but let well-to-do patients continue paying the modest charge of two dollars per treatment.

New Jersey sets the pace for state associations. Every D. O. in New Jersey is a member. Every D. O. in New Jersey receives "The O. P." because Dr. Novinger took it upon himself to see that they got it! What state in the osteopathic realm can show a like record?

From the perusal of the June, July, August and September numbers of "THE O. P." isn't it a self-evident proposition that this paper is worth five dollars a year to you? It will cost you but fifty cents. Send in your subscription at once and don't miss a single number.

The people like to read about osteopathy. That's certain. It is best to have them read the best popular literature printed if they read at all. That's equally certain. Then, if you don't use one hundred copies of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH each month, why don't you?

Read "THE O. P." and keep informed. Read "THE O. P." and be entertained. Read "THE O. P." and give the A. O. A. your support in advancing the science and profession. If you want to read "THE O. P." for these and other reasons send in your 50 cents subscription.

In most states the Osteopath is neither "fish, flesh nor fowl" before the law. That is unfortunate. We need a uniform policy, a uniform campaign and uniform statutes. Only the promptest and most loyal support of the A. O. A. on the part of every practitioner can secure these things.

"THE O. P." wants a live student agent in every osteopathic college in the country. We want a live agent in every class in each college. We want every practitioner to act as our agent in every state in the union. We will make it worth while to students to serve us in this capacity. Write us if you are ambitious.

How do you think, fellow practitioner, that "THE O. P." will pay its bills and continue to serve you if you don't subscribe to it? It has asked no subscriptions in advance on presenting a prospectus; but now that its good works are in evidence, it appeals to your sense of fairness that it is worth supporting. Subscribe to-day.

Some schools bid for student recruits by advertising immense sums that Dr. Helmer, of New York, Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago, and other well-known Osteopaths are alleged to net from their practices. We think this is bad ethics, worse taste and pretty certain to reflect upon the profession in the way of mercenary accusations.

One good way to be sure that every Osteopath in your state is alive and hustling for the state organization is to make it your business to see that every D. O. within your state is a regular paid subscriber to "THE O. P." This paper will carry the gospel of loyalty regularly to him and get him in line if he has got cooperation in his soul.

It is a cinch that if 2,500 practitioners and 1,500 students who expect to become practitioners are ever to get in touch with each other and form a united profession they must use a printed medium to do it. "THE O. P." offers that opportunity, and the speed with which you subscribe to it and report your news to it will be taken as proof whether or not the profession has any serious desire to get together.

Osteopathic Health's Book Prizes Are Worth Winning.

Three months ago OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH offered over \$50 worth of prizes in books to the winners in its contest for writing the best popular short articles on Osteopathy. Above five persons to date have entered the contest. We think this opportunity should appeal to hundreds of our D. O.'s, and as we wish to make the race worth running, we have decided to extend the time to March 1, 1903. We want to call forth all the best writers in the profession, and it will be strange if at least 100 osteopaths do not make an effort to win that set of Deavor's splendid new Anatomies, or the Library of Natural Therapeutics! Prize winners may have any books published by Messrs. P. Blakeston's Son & Co., of Philadelphia, to the same value, if they prefer some other books to those offered. Try your hand, doctor. Articles on certain single diseases and their treatment from the osteopathic standpoint are especially solicited.

It Is Ours, As Osteopaths, to Do or Die.

It is up to us as Osteopaths—one and all—to get together. There is a work to do, and it can only be done by getting together. The bells have tolled defeat and rout to Osteopathy in Alabama, and before this winter is passed the funeral march will be heard in yet other proud states as D. O.'s pack their grips and seek safe hiding in other localities. The medics are rising to drive us out! Osteopathy must take a stand in this crisis. We must stand together—as one man. The whole basis of our position before the courts and legislatures has been undermined by this Alabama decision. Just what the outcome will be no one can tell—but we must stand and act together! That is the only way. We will be as defenseless as Herod's innocents if we don't.

Hitherto it has been catch-as-catch-can with osteopathic progress. The old order has

changed. The profession is too bulky to run by disjointed effort or chance any longer. There is a saying that "God takes care of fools, children and the United States," but Osteopathy is not covered by either appellation; and if its interests are to be taken care of in the future we, the practitioners, must do it ourselves.

There is no one to do it for us. Old Judge Ellison—our tower of legal refuge, our gratuitous court adviser, of the old days—is dead. The schools cannot be expected to do for us unaided any longer. They have some troubles of their own. They will cooperate, to be sure, with both advice and cash wherever it is needed to employ counsel and send champions to the seats of war; but we, as a profession, are full grown, and it is up to us to act in our own defense or be swept off the map! If we can't defend our own position as practitioners by this time we ought to be swept off the map like flies from a sugar bowl.

Osteopathy is no longer an "infant industry." The schools that gave us birth are no longer responsible for our safety and immunity from trouble in the field. As a father is freed from legal responsibility from thinking, acting and paying bills for a son when the boy reaches 21, so the schools of Osteopathy can no longer be looked to to bear the whole brunt of court and legislative battles whenever our rights of practice are challenged. Schools should cooperate—and they are glad to, in every possible way—but the fight is ours, and we cannot escape it!

Who will fight this fight? Who will step into the breach and furnish the guiding mind, the firm hand, the ready purse, the determined pluck that will be needed to gain our complete professional independence and recognition?

Why, the only institution on earth that can, of course—the professional organization. The American Osteopathic Association will do this work. That's what it exists for. That's the reason why the profession has perfected its national society—to undertake just this work. The Association is now centrally organized, well established, superbly officered; thoroughly equipped with journals to undertake such campaigns and to succeed. It has never been equipped for such a fight before to-day. The A. O. A. has really never been a factor in Osteopathy before to-day. But it is to-day, and that's a certainty. It is the professional link that enables the profession from Maine to California to stand as one man, and which makes it possible from now on to concentrate our efforts upon such focal points as Alabama when war breaks out in real earnest.

It is up to the A. O. A., therefore, to close into the breach and take up this fight in the Alabama legislature. It will do so. Its officers and members are willing and anxious to do it. There are none opposing such policy. The common good of all practitioners is the battle cry, and whether five or fifty practitioners in Alabama are concerned, or a hundred in New York, a great issue is at stake, and the A. O. A. will assume its arbitrament.

But—
There is a prior condition that must be satisfied, brother and sister osteopaths. You must, one and all, join the Association. You must one and all support its officers in their arduous work. You must support the campaign, morally and financially, to the extent at least of joining the Association and paying your dues and supporting its publications. THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, having been adopted as the "fighting machine" of the Association, must also be supported by you. Printers' bills and postage bills and office help cost money, just the same as legal counsel and railroad fare and hotel bills. This publication is just as important to the cause in this crisis as the Association itself, for it is the fire alarm of the Association that is calling D. O.'s from their beds lest they be burned in their sleep! So you have your part to do before the A. O. A. can make a move. Do it without delay. Send your initiation fee to the A. O. A. and your subscription price to "THE O. P." Have all the Osteopaths of your locality and state do the same thing. Then you will be in shape to make your demands upon the Association to fill its full measure of usefulness—and you will not be disappointed!

The American Osteopathic Association promises you that you will not be disappointed.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN promises you that you will not be disappointed.

You do your part and this paper promises that the officers of the Association will do their part—or there will be trouble. We will make it, if they don't. You just put your shoulder to the wheel, fellow practitioners, and your \$5 per capita into the treasury, and we will go bond

that the A. O. A. will spend a large share of it judiciously in fighting the fights of Osteopathy for freedom and respectable treatment before the law wherever these fights are precipitated.

Think what it will mean to the cause if every legitimate practitioner in the field is inside the Association! Twenty-five hundred osteopaths at \$5 apiece a year will put \$12,500 into the treasury of the Association. How much that would do for you and me, for every one in the profession, in putting Osteopathy where it should be! Think what a grand JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION it would publish monthly! Think in every way what it would accomplish to make us all proud of our profession!

But be much more moderate in our views. One thousand inside the Association would give the profession \$6,250—and that would enable us as a profession to do practically all we need to do. We can easily get 1,000 in the Association before the Cleveland convention if we will all try. The officers agreed at Milwaukee to get in 500 new members during President Teall's regime and to accept no fewer recruits as a compromise. Five hundred new members can be had before January 1, and it's a cinch—if everybody will take a hand and help to do it! We have got to do this much, or else quit, and admit that Osteopathy has no profession because everybody in the practice is too selfish to pool interests and work for the common good! That will be the situation, too, if you don't rally to the aid of the Association now.

Remember that the A. O. A. as it stands is but the shell of an organization—some 250 persons, ably officered. It is like a competent staff of army officers, ready to fight, but with no troops behind them to storm the breastworks. The call has gone out for volunteers. The rosters ask your signature, D. O. The cause needs you. Get in! Get in! Get in! Send \$5 to the Association and 50 cents to "THE O. P." and you will be duly enrolled as one of the fighters in this campaign for Osteopathic independence.

Your hope of being able to sign birth and death certificates, to use the title "doctor," as any physician should, and to practice without molestation lies in the integrity, growth and bank account of the A. O. A. The issue is up to you!

Osteopaths Want Doctor's Rights.

St. Paul News, Sept. 6.

Minnesota Osteopaths will ask the coming legislature for the right to sign birth and death certificates as attending physicians, and to have the other privileges of physicians.

THE OPEN COURT.

An Editorial Statement.

At the Milwaukee convention an important question was discussed which set many Osteopaths to thinking. It was not threshed out to conclusions for obvious reasons. That question involved the doctrine of direct or indirect, specific or general treatment in spinal curvatures and the whole subject of basic bony lesions, especially the point whether bony lesions are to be found in all cases, and if, when found, they are best corrected by mediate or immediate treatment.

In the hotel corridors, at least, disputants made a sharp definition between the two contending principles of treatment, and it became common to hear the advocates of the direct and limited specific treatments referring to their party as the "lesion Osteopaths," so that the query: "Are you a lesion Osteopath?" has deeper meaning than appears on the surface.

This question does not mean merely "do you believe in the doctrine of lesions?" which is but another way of saying: "Do you believe in Osteopathy?" A number of practitioners so construed the query and answered as did Dr. C. P. McConnell, with such interrogations as "Who would not be, if he knew anything about Osteopathy?" Such communications are not included here, because they hit wide of the subject under discussion. But the real issue involved is one as old as the first class which assembled to study our science, no doubt, and it cannot but be profitable to all of us, after this much individual growth and experience, to get together in a thorough debate upon these issues.

Growing out of this problem of lesions are certain corollary propositions which need elucidation. For instance: What to do when no

lesion is discoverable. Is an Osteopath justified in accepting a case when no lesion can be found? Some do and some do not. Is a bony lesion always to be expected in chronic cases? Are all bony lesions correctable? Is a case with no lesion apparent as apt to be cured as any other? Are such cures genuine Osteopathy?

Such considerations naturally follow the original question "Are you a lesion Osteopath?" And as the professors at A. S. O. have differed more or less respecting some of these points in times past, especially regarding the degree of benefit possible from treatment in tubercular spines, and as there is much difference in views to-day among some of our oldest practitioners on these points—such men, for example, as Drs. Charley and Harry Still, Dr. S. R. Landes, Dr. Herbert Bernard, Dr. N. A. Bolles, Dr. C. P. McConnell and Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan—we certainly can engage in no more profitable discussion to the profession.

Let discussion go on. Let us hear from every side. Speak out fearlessly and honestly. Don't be afraid to tell your experiences, because somebody else may disagree with you. No science can be comprehended in its entirety and perfection by any individual mind, and don't let anybody tell you so. To be a science at all, any system of knowledge must be capable of growth and improvement. If there could not arise one day more learned and more skilled Osteopaths than Dr. A. T. Still, then, indeed, our system would fall short as a science, and our work be in vain. Osteopathy would be—not a science, but a craft, a cult, a matter of imitating merely one man's cleverness; and if there is anything on earth the Old Doctor despises it is the imitator—of himself or any other person. This is the sort of teaching we heard from the lips of A. T. Still. Let us not forget it. Says he again and again to his group of eager disciples:

"Boys and girls, I have made a beginning merely. You have all I have, and can give you. You begin where I leave off. Now, go ahead. Build the Osteopathic structure higher and higher upon naked truth, until it shall be a perfect house!"

Let us not in a spirit of hero worship forget the science for the man. It is not just to the man to thus dwarf his work. It is human history that each generation carries truth some stage further than its forefathers. Let Osteopathy be no exception to this rule.

It is proper, also, to explain here that in transferring this discussion regarding lesion from the convention to our columns the editor does not mean to perpetuate anything of the personal disputes which arose in this debate. The Still-Forbes tilt was mentioned as an incident of the convention, merely, and by inadvertence entirely, the editor made himself appear to deny for Dr. Forbes that he believes in using casts in tuberculous spines. The chance remark on this point in reporting the convention was occasioned by a statement made in the corridors, by just whom the editor does not remember, and he therefore permits a correction of the fact by Dr. Clark and Dr. Conner in this number. But Dr. Forbes is not an issue in this paper. Neither is Dr. Charley Still. That dispute is a closed incident. As Dr. Charley Still says, it is a post-mortem. And we only refer to it again, that the facts may be recorded in order to do justice to all parties. Dr. Forbes has advocated plaster casts, very evidently, and I doubt not, has not changed his views in the least because a news report modified them for him. There are, too—it is fair to presume—those who agree with him. He can be depended upon on occasion, no doubt, to champion his views as ardently as he has been ready to do in the past conventions. Personalities, however, will at no time have any place in these columns. Let us discuss not men, but measures.

THE EDITOR.

Dr. C. E. Still Stands Pat on His Milwaukee Utterances.

I trust all may understand from the position I took at Milwaukee that I am one of the orthodox Osteopaths. I contend that for Osteopathy pure and unalloyed to establish itself, as it has been doing for the past two years, in the face of all the opposition it has had to meet, is good enough for me. There is no reason why I should go into details about the statement made at Milwaukee when I was contradicted by Dr. Forbes, of Des Moines, in regard to his advocating the brace in curvatures. I do not care to hold any post-mortems.

Kirksville, Mo.

C. E. STILL, D. O.

Then Why Don't You Get In?

DIRECT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULAR SPINES.

The Osteopathic Physician has just reached me, and in looking over the report of the Milwaukee convention I saw this statement under the caption "Are You a Lesion Osteopath?" "Dr. Forbes' friends say that he never had advised the treatment of curvatures with braces—and there you are." I was at Des Moines during the recent Iowa Osteopathic state convention. I saw Dr. Forbes use and heard him recommend the use of a plaster of paris jacket in a case of curvature of the spine. He said that it was a tubercular case. I don't know whether it was, or not, hence I will not dispute the diagnosis.

There was a slight curvature and a cast was recommended to be worn.

But suppose it were tubercular? Should the use of a brace be advised? I would say, rather emphatically:

"No." My reason for this statement is the successful treatment of hundreds of cases of all forms of curvatures and Pott's disease osteopathically and the collection of braces, casts, etc., which have been removed. Changing the subject to a general one, I will say that I have found it pretty hard to improve on the Old Doctor's method of treating diseases, from a dislocated hip to typhoid fever, inclusive.

At our recent convention there was a tendency on the part of a few to wander away—if they were ever close enough to get very well into the true Osteopathic idea as taught by Dr. A. T. Still. There is the running after false gods, for example, general massage—I wouldn't dignify it with name of treatment—hydrotherapy, electricity, etc. Such are sometimes used as adjuncts to Osteopathic treatment, provided the physician is ignorant of the real condition. Dr. Still does not use such methods; yet he cures his patients.

The successful Osteopaths practice Osteopathy, not a hybrid. Any one acquainted with the profession can point them out. Why are they successful? Because they studied Osteopathy; they have applied Osteopathy; and practically are ignorant of other supposed methods of healing; and hence depend upon Osteopathy for results. Dr. Herbert Bernard's paper at Milwaukee had the proper ring to it. It was Osteopathic.

From the above one might surmise that I am one of the "lesion" Osteopaths. I certainly am, although I have seen cases in which I could discover no lesion. Yet Dr. Still has taken such cases out of my hands, has located a lesion, has corrected it, and, mirabile dictu, the patients recovered! Even in curvatures and Pott's disease he finds lesions, never uses braces or masonry to support the spines—yet he cures them! Let us follow his example.

Kirksville, Mo. M. E. CLARK, D. O.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN PLASTER CASTS.

I wish to drop a line in regard to specific treatment, and the discussion of spinal curvatures sprung at the Milwaukee convention. I am certainly favorable to the specific treatment.

First, I never saw the "Old Doctor" give any other kind, and he is certainly good authority.

Secondly, There is always a cause for every condition. Correct the cause and stop. When I hear an Osteopath say "treat a certain part of the body," that only means to me that he massages that part—which is not Osteopathy.

As to the treatment of spinal curvatures, there is certainly a broad field for thought. Much has been accomplished, and there is a great deal yet to be thought out, especially as to causes.

I saw Dr. Forbes in an address at Des Moines, Ia., at the meeting of the State Association this summer, exhibit a case of spinal curvature and also a cast of plaster-of-paris which he had made for the patient. After the thousands of failures recorded against the cast and brace, I think it is degenerating to drift back into that old medical habit. One of the things Dr. Still has always taught is to pull off the casts and braces, and his success has proven the wisdom of his way. Osteopathy as taught by A. T. Still is a principle. That principle is to remove the cause, and we can be sure, then, that nature will do the rest.

Kansas City. W. J. CONNER, D. O.

Osteopathic Extension

To keep pace with the growth of legitimate colleges graduating hundreds of Osteopaths each year; to counteract false notions, made worse by the entrance of Corresponding School graduates into the field, and to attain popularity, widespread and permanent, Osteopathy requires some very vigorous educational extension.

WHAT WOULD IT BE WORTH TO YOU

If a million people were familiar with, and favorable to, Osteopathy?

If 1,000 Osteopaths—about one-third of the profession—were to circulate 100 copies each month of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, 1,000,000 copies would be circulated in a single year.

RESULT: Wider fame for Osteopathy, more business for each practitioner and college.

The radiating influence will extend to at least ten times that figure. Think of it! TEN MILLION forceful blows for Osteopathy. None other so effective means is at hand for Osteopathic extension; no other publication so near the attainment of such a result as OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH.

TO OBTAIN RESULTS,

You must:

- First: Advertise.
- Second: Advertise Osteopathy.
- Third: Advertise yourself.

YOU CAN DO THIS in an artistic and ethical manner through OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH. Each copy with your card in is practically A SPECIAL EDITION gotten out for you, having all the advantages of every other form of advertising and none of the disadvantages of most.

It advertises:

First: Yourself. Second: Osteopathy; and, third and always, **IT ADVERTISES.**

IT COSTS YOU

For a SPECIAL EDITION for you alone, with card:
100 copies once, \$4.75 f. o. b. Chicago.
100 copies (contract), \$3.50 f. o. b. Chicago; or \$4.25 delivered.

A deposit of \$1.00 is required in addition (on contracts) to cover cost of composition and electroplating. But it is rebated at end of contract, and the plate is yours.

WITHOUT CARD—

- 100 copies once, \$4.00 f. o. b. Chicago.
- 100 copies (contract), \$4.00 delivered.

Education, More Education and Still More Education

Will bring the people in closer touch and procure patients.

Educate your people with OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH. You cannot stand still. Either you progress or go backward. Spend a little and GO FORWARD.

Write for Sample Copies.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO.
343 Marquette Building & CHICAGO

P. S.—If you want your name and address to reach every Osteopath in the country, The Osteopathic Physician will print it in its Directory for 25 cents a line per issue. Orders for less than \$1.00 not accepted.

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

"GO STRAIGHT TO THE SPOT."

I have been much interested in the discussion which took place at the Milwaukee convention, and can easily see where Dr. Forbes won many followers to his theory, because his method to prove his theory at first sight and thought would seem very plausible, being expected to work as well in a living column as on an artificial spinal column.

However, I take the opposite stand from Dr. Forbes and claim that in curvatures in the living spinal column the bodies of the vertebrae remain nearer the median line than the spinous processes. I wish to call attention to the actual mechanical makeup of the spinal column, with all its ligaments and muscular attachments in all their relations and mechanical actions, as these exist in a live person, and compare it with the spinal column robbed of all relations and mechanical principles except those of articulation, of one vertebrae with another, and having a steel rod in place of the soft and pliable spinal cord, which offers so little resistance, that, mechanically speaking, it is not to be mentioned.

I wish to advance this idea which I firmly believe, namely, that the center, or axis, in which the living spinal column, mechanically speaking, is at a point, or, possibly, posterior to a point of intersection of two lines drawn at right angles antero-posteriorly, and from tip to tip of transverse processes of the vertebra; this point of intersection is some little distance posterior to the posterior border of the vertebral foramen; therefore, the mechanical principles involved in a living spinal column are entirely different from the mechanical principles in an artificial column, which has a steel rod for a spinal cord. I argue that this renders Dr. Forbes' theory incorrect on the living column, while probably correct when trying to reduce an artificial curvature.

While my experience may be a little limited, my success in these curvatures has been most gratifying, and I always make it a special point to "go right to the spot and treat it," and were Dr. Forbes correct in his theory, my results would have been anything but satisfactory. In his words, "I did the worst possible thing for my patients," and, if so, I ask, why did they get better?

D. M. BODWELL, D. O.
Cripple Creek, Col.

DR. LITTLEJOHN ON THE ALABAMA DECISION.

I am glad of the opportunity to express my opinion in "The O. P." regarding the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court, that Osteopathy is medicine, and in this same conclusion, to place myself on record as to the policy of an Osteopath taking the M. D. degree "for the purpose of being able to explain the inefficacy of drugs"—or for whatever reason. Both topics can conveniently be discussed together.

As a student in two of the old schools of medicine, regular and Homeopathic, as well as an Osteopath, I can speak somewhat impartially. I hold that the word medicine, in the larger sense, as Dr. E. R. Booth puts it: "MEANS LITERALLY THE WORK OF HEALING THROUGH THE AGENCY OF A PHYSICIAN." In this sense I have always contended that Osteopathy is in the line of apostolic succession in medicine. To use the word medicine in the narrow and limited sense of drugs, "is not warranted, either by the Etymology or the most common use of the word, nor by history of medicine." (E. R. Booth, D. O.)

We, as Osteopaths, are medical practitioners in the widest sense of the term, and are entitled to equality in rank, privilege and obligation with the practitioners of other systems. Our methods are more in harmony with—not only Nature, but also the principles of primitive medicine, or healing.

In the recent decision by the Supreme Court of Alabama, Judge J. R. Tyson says the difference between the practitioner of Osteopathy and the other practitioners of medicine is "IN THE MATTER OF THERAPEUTICS," the word medicine being a "technical word denoting the science or art of curing diseases." Thus, he claims that the word is "broad enough to include, and does include, all persons who diagnose diseases and prescribe or apply any therapeutic agent for its cure." We do not follow

(Continued to page eight.)

What About Those "O. H." Prizes?

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

President, Dr. Charles Clayton Teall, 1252 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First Vice President, Dr. Clarence V. Kerr, Cleveland, Ohio.
Second Vice President, Dr. Ella D. Still, Des Moines, Ia.
Secretary, Dr. Irene Harwood, 308 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Assistant Secretary, Dr. Hezzie Purdue, Kansas City, Mo.
Treasurer, Dr. M. F. Huelett, Wheeler Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

TRUSTEES.

Dr. Nettie Bolles. Dr. A. L. Evans.
Dr. C. H. Whitcomb. Dr. Edythe Ashmore.
Dr. H. E. Nelson. Dr. C. H. Phinney.
Dr. S. A. Ellis. Dr. R. W. Bowling.
Dr. H. H. Gravett.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Dr. C. M. Truner Hulett. Dr. W. B. Davis.
Dr. E. R. Booth.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth. Dr. N. A. Bolles.
Dr. Jos. H. Sullivan.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Dr. W. F. Link. Dr. Edythe Ashmore.
Dr. Charles Hazzard.

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.

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, Missouri, 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 CLAIMS OF THE A. O. A.

Are you a member of the American Osteopathic Association? If not, why not? Have you regarded the association as a close corporation, organized for the benefit of a few persons, rather than for the good of the whole profession? Then you have entertained a most erroneous idea.

It is necessarily, and rightly true, that those who have got the most good out of the association, are its members. But the profession outside of the organization should remember that the association has accomplished an immense amount of work along educational and legislative lines, the benefits of which have been shared no less by non-members than by members.

The association is the only national organization of Osteopaths. Its great primary object is the advancement of Osteopathy. It is the central organized body of the profession; and upon its strength, integrity and activity depends the future of Osteopathy. It is now on a broader basis better able to make its power for good felt, and it offers to members greater benefits than ever before.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION, which has hitherto been a bi-monthly, has been changed to a monthly, and GOES FREE to members in good standing. It is a publication no Osteopath who wishes to keep abreast of the times can afford to be without. The more members we have, the better we can make THE JOURNAL. Even as it is, it is regarded by good judges to be worth far more to any practitioner than \$5.00 a year, the membership fee. Besides, the name and address of each member is printed in the official directory in each number of THE JOURNAL; and this alone may be worth many times the amount of the membership fee.

Another matter of professional interest over which the publication committee has jurisdiction is the collecting and publishing of case reports—statistics of Osteopathic practice—which is soon to be undertaken. These reports will be most carefully compiled and edited, and will be of great value and interest to the profession.

If you have not already sent your application for membership do so at once.

Write, enclosing membership fee, \$5.00, to the Secretary, Miss Irene Harwood, New York Life Building, Kansas City.

W. F. LINK,

Chairman of the Publication Committee.
Knoxville, Tenn.

WHY NOT JOIN THE A. O. A. AT ONCE?

To the first 200 practitioners who join the American Osteopathic Association the Publication Committee makes the following offer:

All of the back numbers of The Journal of the Association (Vol. I.), and all the future numbers, up to August, 1902, will be sent to you free of charge.

If you desire volume one bound in cloth there will be a charge of 50 cents, postpaid.

Membership in the Association costs but \$5 a year, and The Journal, which is well worth \$5, goes free to the members as part of the benefits of the Association. Those who have been mem-

bers whose membership has lapsed may be reinstated on the payment of one year's back dues, and dues for the current year.

During the coming year, 1902-03, The Journal will be issued monthly, and will be a more valuable publication than ever before. Besides contributed articles, it will contain all of the papers read at the Milwaukee meeting and a comprehensive report of the proceedings there.

The Association is for the profession, and every member of the profession ought to be connected with the Association.

Make your application with remittance to the Secretary, Dr. Irene Harwood, New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.; and for back numbers of The Journal—if you desire them bound—write to Dr. A. L. Evans, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

If you join now you will be entitled to Volumes I. and II. of The Journal, as above stated; to the privilege of participating in the proceedings of the next annual meeting; and to all of the other benefits that accrue to membership in the association—and they are vast and growing.

W. F. LINK, D. O.

Chairman Publication Committee, A. O. A.
Knoxville, Tennessee.

MEW MEMBERS OF A. O. A.

These Osteopaths were admitted to membership in the American Osteopathic Association at Milwaukee: R. S. Collier, Emma E. Donnelly, Miss M. M. Dyer, J. Faulkner, H. W. Forbes, Geo. DeWitt Herring, E. C. Link, W. A. Gravett, W. B. Linville, Ella K. Stow, H. M. Vastine, F. P. Smith, Helen F. Smith, J. F. Starr, Hezzie Carter Purdom, Mrs. Theodocia Purdom, F. P. Lyne, Bertha A. White, F. A. Wright, F. N. Oium, A. P. Kidwell, W. A. Gaylord, E. E. Basye, Edith F. Child, Helen de Lendrecie, John W. Maltby, Ord L. Sands, Frank J. Horn, Edith W. Littlejohn, J. B. Littlejohn, J. S. Blair, L. Lucena Eddings, A. S. Melville, Mrs. E. G. Magill, J. R. McDougal, J. F. McNary, J. R. Root, G. H. Snow, A. R. Turner, B. W. Sweet, J. A. Vance, R. L. Robie, Albert Lusing, W. A. Wilcox, J. E. P. Holland, Fred Bischoff, C. H. Phinney, Julia A. Fogarty, Helen M. VanHorn, Mrs. M. T. McBurney, Harriet A. Whitehead, J. B. Kinsinger, E. G. Magill and A. W. Young.

Will you be in the next list printed?

Why the American School of Osteopathy Withdraws from the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

(From the Journal of Osteopathy.)

At the last meeting of the A. C. O., held at Milwaukee, August 7, the American School of Osteopathy, through its representative, Dr. C. E. Still, withdrew from the Association. The question of withdrawal has been under advisement by the trustees of the A. S. O. for the past two years. The American School has in the past and does to-day stand for the future success of osteopathy above every other interest. The question of money making is a secondary matter, it has always been the Old Doctor's highest ambition to establish a science that will live in time to come as an independent school of healing.

The question of withdrawal has been carefully considered, and the step taken was one that was not decided upon in a moment. The condition of affairs was such that the American School, whose history and growth is a little less than the history and growth of osteopathy itself, whose president is its founder and the discoverer of osteopathy, considered it to be for the best interest of the science to withdraw its support and membership from the association. The reasons for this action are herewith set forth as follows:

First, associations are formed for the mutual benefit of its members. In rightly organized associations each member should contribute equally for the common good, at least, in character. What a school stands for, represents its character. If it stands for osteopathy, that is its character; if it is for osteopathy and a part of something else, that represents its character; if a school stands for money making, that represents its character. There are too many schools in the association that teach too little of osteopathy and too much that is non-osteopathic, and therefore that which is detrimental to the cause. Membership in an association with such schools is an indorsement of their methods and an acknowledgement that the character of their work is equal to that done by the better schools. These schools instead of contributing to the cause of osteopathy, use the reputation of the better schools to attract business and to make them appear equal to the best from the fact

Fifty Cents Makes You a Subscriber.

that they are members of the association. Graduates of such schools are too often found after a short experience, advocating methods for the treatment of certain diseases which are not osteopathic, and which diseases have been successfully handled by purely osteopathic means for the past ten years by those who are experienced and thoroughly educated in the principles and practices of the science.

Secondly, the American School does not indorse the business methods of certain schools in the association, schools whose business methods are, for the sake of attracting business, questionable.

Third, there is no further need for an association of the character of the A. C. O., since the work supposed to be performed by it can be much better done by the American Osteopathic Association. This association the American School most heartily commends. Let this association make the standard by which to measure the schools.

To the Secretaries of State Associations.

Let us suggest a way to make your work effective in building up your state organizations. Do you want to reach and inform and influence every legitimate D. O. in your territory so that he will give your organization his or her entire cooperation? Is it not a good policy to adopt some plan that will make this easy and certain? We can suggest a way and a sure one.

Make THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN your official organ for carrying your official communications to your members and to all who ought to be members. Instead of writing personal letters to every Osteopath in your state, then, every time you have anything to say, write it once and print it officially in the columns of "THE O. P." and make them responsible for seeing it there.

To do this it will only be necessary to send a general letter to every practitioner in your state announcing that "THE O. P." has been designated by you, or your association, as the official organ, and that every practitioner must look to it to supply the news of the local organization. Ask such to subscribe at once by sending 50 cents to this paper, and then your work will be reinforced by our editorial columns in a way that will bring results amazingly.

This suggestion embodies the easiest and most effective plan you can devise to build up the professional spirit in your state, and it is worth your making it your while to see that every Osteopath in your state is a bona fide subscriber. Unity accomplishes marvels. Unity demands communication. "THE O. P." is the official means of the American Osteopathic Association for communication, and it ought therefore to be the organ of each state organization also. Use it. Send in your news and communications to it. It is an economical plan of performing a giant labor.

THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY ENDORSES OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH.

Of the many exchanges that reach The Journal tables, none is more welcome than OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, published in Chicago by the Osteopathic Publishing Company, Dr. H. Stanhope Bunting, editor. This little magazine is attractive in appearance from a mechanical standpoint, and its pages each month are full of timely, well written contributions and news matter of value to the practitioner and of interest to the lay reader. The magazine deserves a liberal support from the profession.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, a monthly newspaper, is published from the same office, and is a good addition to Osteopathic literature. We cannot have too many good publications representing the science of Osteopathy. Of the poorly compiled so-called Osteopathic periodicals there are plenty, but there is no danger of our being surfeited with publications of the standard maintained by OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH and THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. — EDITORIAL IN THE AUGUST NUMBER OF THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

If this number of "THE O. P." interests you, don't lay it aside with the resolve to subscribe tomorrow. Such resolutions never bring us subscriptions. Sit down and send us 50 cents right now. You will find a subscription blank on the inside of this newspaper. Fill it out and send it in before you forget it.

When it has been said of a Book

That

"It would not only be a good book with which a student might begin the study of medicine, but every boy and girl between the ages of 14 and 20 should read it. It deserves to become popular and sell by thousands."—*Dr. J. D. Buck, Dean of Pulto Medical College, Cincinnati, O.*

That

"Dr. Pratt has clothed dry facts in garments that gladden. He entertains while he educates."—*Birmingham (Ala.) News.*

That

"It instructs more in two hours than one can possibly obtain from any existing library in two months."—*Walla Walla, Wash.*

That

"It should be adopted as a text book in every school and be found in every house."—*Janesville Daily Gazette.*

That

"This book should be studied by every class in physiology. It will give unwanted interest, vivacity and impressiveness to the subject. I shall put this book into the hands of my classes in physiology and will not regard their knowledge of the subject as satisfactory until they have made a careful study of Pratt's 'Composite Man.'"—*Geo. Sutherland, Grand Island College.*

That

"No one can read it without being a better physician, better acquainted with the subject upon which he has to practice—the human body. * * * "Buy the work for it is a good one."—*Medical Century.*

Then, surely, you ought to have that book. It is Dr. E. H. Pratt's "Composite Man," of which the Third Edition is now ready. It consists of fourteen anatomical impersonations illustrated by an Osteopath, and each impersonation is illustrated by a figure in color. It is unique in style, but presents its subject in a most entertaining and instructive fashion. Its opening chapter on "The Bony Man" is meat for the Osteopath.

PRICE, \$1.50 POSTPAID

THE NEW AGE PUBLISHING HOUSE

100 State Street, CHICAGO

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

DR. LITTLEJOHN ON ALABAMA.

(Continued from page six.)

this eminent jurist in all his labored opinion. But, as practitioners, we are not to be regarded as upstarts, without any ancestry. We are not like the Melchisedec priesthood. We are entering a profession which has a history, certain rights and privileges under the law, both constitutional and statute. Hence, if discrimination takes place against us, there is, as Judge Tyson states, a civil procedure remedy in the case of refusal to recognize in the granting of licenses. This means equality in the law.

Now, granted equality, in right, privilege and obligation, the question is one of qualification, and educational status to back up qualification. Who shall judge the qualifications? The old schools of practice? Certainly not. Because the therapeutics of Osteopathy is new. This means the judging of Osteopaths from the Osteopathic therapeutic standpoint.

Now, the question resolves itself into this, what knowledge is necessary to enable the practitioner to become a thorough DIAGNOSTICIAN and a thorough THERAPEUTICIAN from the Osteopathic standpoint? Our system is independent, has its own dependent ANATOMICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL and CHEMICAL basis. Hence:

(1) It will be of no advantage to the Osteopath to go to another school, because he will not learn anything of advantage in his diagnosis and treatment of disease. We can gain nothing either by mixing Osteopathy with some other methods, or by trying to consider disease from a dual standpoint. To do the latter is to perplex and probably to pervert. Some are claiming that it is an advantage to study the drug system, so that we may see disease from an "all-round" point of view, and even give the remedies of other systems, if necessary.

(2) We do not sacrifice the brotherhood of the healing profession when we stand upon our own independent ground, claiming that we have a system co-extensive with the healing art. It seems to me, instead of needing a medical education, we need greater research from the strictly Osteopathic point of view, rather than attempting to spend efforts in studying the regular medical courses.

(3) This does not prevent us in our own colleges from doing all that is necessary to supply the demand for information of those who want an "all-round" view of disease. Some, at least, are real seekers after knowledge. The only way to study the other systems is from a COMPARATIVE standpoint, taking the Osteopathic system as the independent basis and comparing other methods in theory and practice with our own. This cannot be done except within our own college walls. And here we want to say an Osteopathic College must exist in fact, not in the office of a medical college. The extensive pharmacology and materia medica of the symptoms of other schools by themselves would throw little light upon Osteopathic methods. The principles, however, which underly their treatment by the use of remedies may suggest what used to be called by some of the old lecturers "the principles of medicine." These principles can be brought out by comparison in our own classrooms, and there in the extended curriculum of a truly Osteopathic College I look for the settlement of this question. The great hospitals of our country lie before us as an objective field for investigation and research, and in the lengthening and filling up of our college courses I hope we may find a solution of this perplexing problem.

So far as status is concerned, if we stand together and fit ourselves for the full profession of the Osteopathic physician and surgeon, we will in the end maintain EQUALITY OF STATUS with other practitioners. I, for one, will never be satisfied with special legislation, as any legislature that gives one system advantage or precedence over another. Such I consider arbitrary and discriminating, and, therefore, unconstitutional. Meantime, the principal thing is to stand together, to pull together, to cultivate loyalty to our system; to give it the best chance that we can by developing the best that is in it, and wait with patience for that victory which crowns all truth and truth-seekers with the laurels of recognition in the good done for humanity.

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

A DOZEN GOOD ARTICLES IN THIS DEPARTMENT ARE CROWDED OVER TO OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Did You Forget to Subscribe Last Month?