The Osteopathic Physician

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 held Dr. Still then believed he was mistaken, and I still believe so. What seems to me to be the real one, and the circumstance, however, inasmuch as the American Osteopathic Association, with its enlarged and capable possibilities, made the further existence of the A. S. O. unnecessary. This unsavor had 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 recognized by the A. S. O. We know of no college of Osteopathy that is not affiliated with the A. S. O. I believe that the charter of 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 the purpose of advancement of a science. The charter of the A. S. O. has not proved the failure of this in the A. C. O. It seems to claim that 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 a science. The charter of the A. S. O. declares that its policy is to teach every therapeutic equipment taught in any medical school, except materia medica. Yet the A. S. O. includes Dr. A. T. Still and promulgates 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 liberal education designed to fit the Osteopath for his general practice. There, may be business and educational methods in vogue among some schools which are not perfect. This, however, is not the business of the A. S. O. to interfere with. 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 osteopathic is yet open one. We are in favor of thoroughly osteopathic procedures and none else, but we do not believe an osteopathic uses water, heat, proper food, as nature's means of recuperation, he is entitled to use in his practice. 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 principle of the body means body-life. Deep breathing is osteopathic, taught by Hahné, because it is a means of furnishing the 65 per cent of oxygen necessary to life; physical exercise 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 a 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 believe, divide our forces, and there is no necessity for it. Certain schools employ questionable methods, because they are, we hope, learning methods that are good, if it exists, and at once reform the same. Our college should be in the forefront 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. The trustees are ready to invite closest investigation along these lines. Every college of Osteopathy should have the right to appeal to the A. O. A. if not satisfied with the action of any other school.

(3) The A. C. O. is unnecessary, because the A. O. A. can do all that is necessary. The A. S. O. already knows that to constitute 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 and Institutions a general oversight of all educational institutions, a function which is clearly and carefully outlined. The educational committee of the A. O. A. with the executive committee has complete authority to invite closest investigation along these lines. This report is then submitted to the Board of Trustees for action, and the A. O. A. is ready to invite the A. S. O. to the A. O. A. to withdraw the A. S. O. if these agree, then the decision is final as to acceptance or rejection, if not all 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 schools of osteopathic medicine and surgery can 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 training, and the A. S. O. will hardly commend the A. O. A. when it sees no from a part of the A. O. A. organization. To withdraw from the one certain endangering association with the other. The A. S. O. does not attempt to slap at all the schools for the good of the A. O. A. without respect to the other schools for the good of the A. O. A. without respect to the other schools. This, in our opinion, is a cause for regret. We are sincerely sorry that the A. S. O. did withdraw, for we trust the incident will not be the cause of the A. O. A. to claim that money making, 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. The trustees are ready to invite closest investigation along these lines. Every college of Osteopathy should have the right to appeal to the A. O. A. if not satisfied with the action of any other school. The failure of any one school is pitiable, because they are an essential part of the A. O. A. or any other organization. A divided house can not stand, and the A. S. O. I heartily commend the A. O. A. when it sees no from a part of the A. O. A. organization. To withdraw from the one certain endangering association with the other. The A. S. O. does not attempt to slap at all the schools for the good of the A. O. A. without respect to the other schools.
Strong Schools Should Uphold Weaker Ones

I am thoroughly of the opinion that at no time in the history of schools was there such great need for an association as at present. The assertion that the effect of the association is that it gives the member a great sense of security, that the strong ones will support the weaker, is not true at all. The stronger schools will always be the ones that can afford to give the support. Indeed, I feel that the one duty of the strong colleges is to set a standard of excellence, not to support the weaker. They are his children and his friends. The penalty of any deviation from the standard of excellence is that the weaker schools will feel the force 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 since they are no longer his, they are his children.

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, or even to have recognized it as a situation. It certainly was a situation that the A. S. O. should be in a position to do something about. If the A. S. O. has not said enough about the necessity for the Associated Colleges, it is because at present many of the strong men in the profession believe that the Associated Colleges is keenly felt, I think, that the American College of Osteopathy has an important place in the history of osteopathy. It is important to the profession, but that its perpetuity is absolutely essential if the standard of education is to be promoted and the science is to be established.

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 done in a most entertaining and instructive fashion. Its opening chapter on "The Bony Man" is meat for the osteopath.

Perpetuity of the Associated Colleges Necessary

It is not only the opinion of the S. O. S. 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 established.

Reforms Are Born of Union--Not Secession

The withdrawal of the American School from the Associated Colleges is not done by every one who desires the best advancement of our profession. The sentiments of various ones will depend upon their conceptions of the proper functions of such an organization, as well as upon their attitude toward the individual schools. Some believe the attitude of our American Osteopathic Association toward the schools has so far been an ideal one; that they have expressed 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 has always been the keynote of every action of every member of the American Osteopathic Association, excepting the name of Osteopathy as his profession. This loyalty is expressed in acts which uphold the grand principles on which Osteopathy is built, and in the sense of giving full credit for what it has done, what it is, and to wish it the merit of all that it has done. Loyalty will never do other than become the honor and dignity of our profession that can be done in any school, and, in my opinion, the bone-structure of every profession. Certainly, the name of Osteopathy as his profession. This loyalty will have been expressed in acts which uphold the grand principles of which Osteopathy is built, and in the sense of giving full credit for what it has done, what it is, and to wish it the merit of all that it has done. Loyalty will never do other than become the honor and dignity of Osteopathy.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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is easier if a school is free from restraint by others whose disciplinary action is to be feared. As much matters may be done by a senate of the schools where each one is represented by one vote, or by an organization where members may be influenced by numbers, unfair discrimination for or against the schools having varied varying varying varying varying.

Many think the time to accomplish reforms and prevent degeneration is in organization, rather than in disintigration. It is not another. Mr. Roosevelt's reforms in the rotten police department of New York City were accomplished in his party, could not have studied the principles that they had been obliged to go there. Yet many of them are so disposed to act by their own work, without being on political, but on what is better—on professional lines. Some of the best professional papers representing, in an unlettered and unambitious way, are unhonored of the Osteopathic Association have been by persons who never served as inmate.

The fact of the existence and continuance of other schools than the parent one (whether necessary or not) being evident, the 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 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 that need its benefits.

The control of this matter is sought by the A. O. A. through its setting of a standard and over and above recognized schools in such manner as to insure their living up to it. Supposing this to be effectively done, with justice and impartiality, the new school Independently of the spread of the unadulterated doctrine among the people that need its benefits.

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

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Vol. II. Chicago, October, 1902. No. 5.

FAIRNESS! FREEDOM! FEARLESSNESS!

EDITORIAL.

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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 Conditions” by Ansel D. No, there is no quarrel or animosity toward medical men in this article, not the least, and there is no question as an article in our columns ever attempts to cure nervous diseases we show how this treatment is only an attempt to treat Osteopathy and always interesting and profitable reading.

Following upon the heels of the success of the Cosmopolitan Osteopath as a Des Moines publication, and with the suspension of the periodical the Osteopathic Digest, recently published at Cleveland, Ohio, and The Power of Nature, at Philadelphia, the good journals besides the homœopathic and occasional publications, representing as many views and opinions as the schools have, we are building for the future with a common purpose.

The medical profession has honored Dr. Byron Robinson by designating this viscus “The Circle of Byron Robinson”. Since the post office authorities have agreed to count your subscription to THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN starts the ball rolling by contributing $50 to the Alabama fund. We are acting as the agents for P. K. Norman and send OSTEOPATHIC HEALTHS. The October issue of Osteopathic Health will mean victory.

The Southern Journal Suspends.

Osteopathy generally will regret to learn that the Southern Journal has suspended publication temporarily. If the good school has reached the end of their financial strain of carrying a monthly is a splendid popular article by Dr. Charles A. Up­

The State associations what will they do?

The State associations what will they do?

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 the shoulders of the publishers of our organs of all educational institutions as second class citizens who withstood the shock of the Civil War. The responsibility cannot be shirked. We must all act together and the Osteopathic profession is nothing to us, and that live and grow or follow this decadence of Osteopathic profession, the profession must support, build up and develop its best types; both of schools and journals.

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Deformity should be prevented, but, if it has arisen before the case comes under observation and the tubercular process is still active, then the indications for correcting the angular deformity by arresting the destructive factor. The existing angulation ANGULAR DEFORMITY may be partially corrected and made less serious in part replaced by judicious osteopathic treatment, under which conditions the bone would gain in natural resistance and reparative power. But correction of the deformity is incidental to the fundamental osteopathic treatment in the case.

In the rare recovery cases, there being no further indications for local rest, supports are removed, and if there be evidence of disability arising from causes for which a competent osteopath is responsible, this—this and such disability is not constant—is then removed by very careful manipulation. Careful, lest the old fire be rekindled; careful, lest because of the changed relations of the vessels and nerves a local disturbance greater than the primary one may be produced—an effect which those who urge too forcible correction, whether for angulation or angular deformity of the bone, are so prone to consider. A little more knowledge of pathology would probably prevent some of the objection of the ANGULAR DEFORMITY of the spine with a non-tuberculous ORDINARY CURVATURE. It is then studied and analyzed, then by a careful, accurately graduated, circulatory manipulation, the function of the point can be partially restored.

I trust I have clearly defined my position.

I trust you will consider, first, when the deformity is produced by an active tuberculous process, all lesions which interfere with balance, removal of the nutriment, and wholesome food, pure air and water inured. Physiological and physical rest of the part involved in each stage of the process furnishes are: First, the nutriment of the bone tissue lost in part and—such disability is not constant, is then restored by very careful manipulation. Careful, lest the old fire be rekindled; careful, lest because of the changed relations of the vessels and nerves a local disturbance greater than the primary one may be produced—an effect which those who urge too forcible correction, whether for angulation or angular deformity of the bone, are so prone to consider. A little more knowledge of pathology would probably prevent some of the objection.

In the September number the "lesion" question has arisen. The articles were good and had the proper ring. But they did not get enough to give an outsider a fair idea. Still, after all, it is the medical college education problem again. I like Dr. 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 when able to mate. A few minutes' treatment once a week from an osteopath is of far more value.

Therefore, when anatomical freedom is restored, cases presents itself with an active tuberculous process, all lesions which interfere with balance, removal of the nutriment, and wholesome food, pure air and water inured. Physiological and physical rest of the part involved in each stage of the process furnishes are: First, the nutriment of the bone tissue lost in part and—such disability is not constant, is then restored by very careful manipulation. Careful, lest the old fire be rekindled; careful, lest because of the changed relations of the vessels and nerves a local disturbance greater than the primary one may be produced—an effect which those who urge too forcible correction, whether for angulation or angular deformity of the bone, are so prone to consider. A little more knowledge of pathology would probably prevent some of the objection.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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W. J. H. C. Vastine, Harrisburg, President.

Missouri:
A. S. Melvin, 57 Washington St., Boston, Secretary.

Nebraska:
M. A. Hoard, Secretary.

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New York:
Walter W. Steele, 336 EllicottSquare, Buffalo, President.

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A. A. Correction

By error in the last "O. P." it was stated that all the numbers of the American Osteopathic Association (Vol. I) and all future numbers up to August, 1902, will be sent free to new members coming into the Association during this date should read August, 1902, 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 American Osteopathic College of Osteopathy held at Milwaukee August 8th, the "O. P." says: "Dr. Hildreth addressed the meeting in behalf of the American College of Osteopathy, and said, it is reported, that the O. P. and Miscellaneous Colleges of Osteopathy were now evidently about concluded; that the American Osteopathic Association was a large and good basis the O. P. and miscellaneous Associations..." I am sure that there must be some error in this statement. The O. P. and miscellaneous Associations were not doing the work they should do place the 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 and put incompetent practitioners on the field.

Further, that no matter what might be said as regards the scientific or organization and for the benefit of the profession as a whole, yet the fact remains that the schools, as conducted, are not more than a quarter of a century ago, changing conditions. 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.

A. O. A. and Associated Colleges Are a Unit.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Can You Resist This from the Secretary?

Dear Osteopath: You who have read "The O. P."

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Do You Expect "The O. P." for Nothing?

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Again we believe the American Osteopathic Association should be the power behind the throne which should help to guide the school of Osteopathy into a channel which would mean the greatest good to the profession. In other words, an organization that was disinterested and did not have any financial standpoint and only interested in the best good of the profession could do the proper and correct thing and guide the management of the school aright than the Associated Colleges could do; and for these reasons alone, as well as some others, I took the position we did, believing it would mean most to the profession to do it in the interest of the 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 fellows that I said they wish they would disband the American School of Osteopathy;" 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 announcement that he was withdrawing 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 to the A. O. A. if you will permit me, I will say further that our action was done with best feelings toward all members of the Associated Colleges, and done purely because we believed that action meant most to the profession in the end. Yours sincerely,

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 is the only school, or that it is superior to other associated schools. Dr. Charles Still is said 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 behavior 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 pliable 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 the A. O. A. because she is the largest number of graduates from 32 different states, raised in condemnation of the report, which being raised in condemnation of the report, which would be far more deserving of attack than the defense which is put forward to maintain the integrity of the corporation. Perhaps—no, 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 do we 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 it is necessary, but we are 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.

Further, we cannot agree that there is not need for the Associated Colleges; nor do we think the American School in her less demonstrative moments would do anything to substantiate its withdrawal. Whatever conditions are reproachable 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 as at present. I am disposed in criticizing the reasons offered in that resignation, and we are less justified in imputing motives which are at present speculation. We say "Let the matter rest."

Next year we want the mother school back again. For the best good of American Osteopathic education, we wish it so. We shall again feel strongly the new year and the coming, we shall insist upon the retention of a vacant chair for the A. S. O. representative—that it can be filled. The voice is courteous and amiable than the one who so affably filled it last year.

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

Wilkesbarre, Pa.

"O. H."—100 A Month—Double Practice.

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

President.

A. B. SHAW, B. S.,

Secretary.

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

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

President.

A. B. SHAW, B. S.,

Secretary.

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