Is Psychology a Legitimate Part of the Osteopathic System of Medicine and Should We Use It?


"THIS is the great error of our day in the treatment of the human body, that physicians separate the soul from the body."—Plato.

Definition: Osteopathy is a name for a system of medicine which recognizes Structure, Physiology and Psychology as a correlated whole (body) as the medium or vehicle of life's manifestations, and a deviation from the normal environment of the cell as being the occasion for abnormal manifestations, which is disregarded, then, would be an adjustment of the environment whether in Structure, Physiology, Psychology of the organism or environment, respectively.

Osteopathy, as it has been presented to us in the biological scope, presents a broader view than we have yet accomplished to take it. It seems quite clear to me if we expect it to be a complete system of healing, we are compelled to take a broader view of its philosophy. This seems to be the natural trend, judging from our present day literature.

Accepting the biological concept of osteopathy as being true, we have a foundation for our system that is different from any other system of medicine. I believe that I am safe when I declare that osteopathy is included in its scope all is worth using and preserving in all of the older systems of medicine.

In the discussion of our subject, we wish to stay as close to biology as we can, and try to do this we shall follow wherever it may lead, regardless of our preconceived opinions.

Biology is the science of life. Since we cannot touch life itself, we must confine ourselves to a study of its manifestations: Structure, Physiology, Psychology, and environment, which is the occasion for manifestations. We, therefore, must recognize at the beginning of our study the great importance of having as thorough a knowledge of the Structure, Physiology and Psychology, and the relations of these to each other and the environment, as is possible to have. We now have before us the "Big Four," i.e., Structure, Physiology, Psychology and Environment, which, taken together and considered from the standpoint of a system of medicine is something we can characterize as Scientific Osteopathy.

If we do not expect osteopathy to degenerate into a few mechanical manipulations, performed for a moment or less, put the body through a certain function, each cell or group of cells functioning in its proper way—or else be absorbed by the so-called "regular" school of medicine, we must labor assiduously to develop it from the basis of its biological concept.

In a recent issue of the A. O. A. Journal there appeared an article by Dr. Nettie Olds Haigh, which bears very favorably on the question under consideration: "The human body is but a community of cells, separated into groups, each group specialized to perform certain work. Each cell and each group of cells (organ) depends upon a normal environment for its functions. Each cell or each group of cells responds to its environment by certain manifestations of life force—the heart, muscle by contracting, the gland by secreting, the brain cell by thinking, etc.; each contributing in the complex arrangement of the body to the perfect harmony of the whole. This harmony may be broken, first, by violence by which the initial substance of the cells is partially or wholly destroyed; second, the environment may be so unusual, or abnormal, as to exhaust the store of vital energy in its efforts to respond; or third, what is the most common, there may be an obstruction in the normal avenues of response. In the first class belong the purely surgical cases; in the second, those conditions resulting from excess and abuses of every kind, of which over-eating, over-work, inhaling poisonous atmospheres, etc. are examples. In the treatment indicated is logically the cessation of the abuse; and in the third class are comprised those conditions which form the basis of the Osteopathic System of treating diseases."

This is the first attempt I have ever seen at classifying abnormal conditions with respect to Structure, Physiology, Psychology, environment acting upon Structure, Physiology and Psychology, vice versa—the treatment, of course, naturally following each class inevitably. The good Doctor, however, has not been fully emancipated from the idea of manipulating for everything, when she is fully aware of the biological axiom, that function effects structure and vice versa, whether it is on the physiological or psychological side of the equation.

We osteopaths are not exempt from falling into ruts any more than other people. The medical doctor calls on Doctor Dose-em for everything, while we call on Doctor Manipulation for everything. To further strengthen our psychological view, I shall quote from Paulsen on Philosophy who calls attention to a parallelism which is practically accepted by all modern philosophers and thinkers. He says: "When a definite physical process occurs, a psychical process simultaneously takes place which characterizes as a concomitant phenomenon, or as a physical equivalent of the psychical occurrence. Again, 'The physical equivalent of psychic life is the sum of the physiological vital processes; a psychic element corresponds to every physical connection that occurs in the corporeal world as movement appears in the world of consciousness as sensation or idea.'

This gives us a wide scope for the psychological factor in osteopathy, and we cannot afford to pass it by so lightly as we have been accustomed to do in the past. It is a most important factor in our treatment and we cannot intelligently ignore it. We do not seem to realize the fact that a knowledge of psychology is as important as physics. All "contend that it is far more important. Both psychology and physiology are manifestations of that intelligent something—call it what you may—that is called all phenomena, psychology stands on a higher plane than physiology. Psychopathy has been more prominently manifested in the phylogenetic series leading up to man, while psychology begins to predominate as soon as the human ontogenetic series is reached and continues to increase rapidly as we ascend the scale in this series.

In the human animal we find a most perfectly adjusted instrument of communication between the world of motion and the psychic world—also the world of independent ideas, the spirit world, within. This wonderful instrument is composed of the external world by the terminal sense organs of the sensory nervous system, and the brain cells in touch with the psychic or spiritual world within. The world of external environment acts on the sensory nervous mechanism, which determines changes in the psychical world. The psychical world—also the world of independent ideas, the spirit world—acts by will through the motor and vaso-motor system determining changes in the physical and the physiological worlds, to say nothing about the external world of nature.

In my experience our osteopaths are as well qualified to diagnose and treat psychological lesions as a medical doctor is to diagnose and treat a mal-adjusted vertebra or inno...
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases

Being Chapter VIII of This Series by Dr. E. E. Tucker, Jersey City, New Jersey.

The Etiology of Hay Fever.

Present day studies of hay fever at the hands of medical authorities are subject to the same limitations that are evident in their treatment of conditions that they are committed from the beginning to the specific cause idea, or are strongly biased towards it; and that they study this specific cause rather than the specific condition which alone can make a specific symptom-group.

Perhaps the real truth will be found somewhere between this idea and the osteopathic idea, which is that a constant symptom-picture must be due to a constant anatomical picture, an affection of a definite organ, function, or biophysical property of the body; and that any agent which is capable of irritating it is capable of producing the symptom picture.

The latest review of the subject of hay fever is that by Dr. W. P. Dunbar, in the latest edition of Osler's Modern Medicine (1907) from which the following is quoted:

"Hay fever is a product of modern culture and a with a definite predisposing cause and a specific, for certain persons are acted upon by pollen in a specific way.

"It is often a sequel of infectious diseases, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, pleurisy, difficult confinement, influenza, and the like.

"Pollen to be considered a poison which has a specific action on the endings of nerve fibers in predisposed persons. All studies on the explanation of the predisposition will have to be based on this fact.

The effect of the various agents giving rise to the predisposition is, judged from these studies, to create a condition in the nervous system which may be induced by various causes, and so permanent that a spontaneous cure is the greatest rarity, and the predisposition is even transmissible.

"Pollen toxin is to be considered a poison for its frequency is a product of modern culture and a with a definite predisposing cause and a specific, for certain persons are acted upon by pollen in a specific way.

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The fact that such an alteration in metabolic order may be self-perpetuating offers an explanation for the transmission of the predisposition, and throws a most interesting and far-reaching light upon all problems of metabolism of infection and of inheritance. And osteopathic treatment can effect these cures is a fact that they do cure is to be taken as evidence that a neurotropic disorder, when established by overstrain, or by too long continuance of one set of co-ordinations, may be corrected and normal trophicity renewed and established, by incoming stimuli of another order and sort.

The toxalbumen has been separated from the irritant pollens, and with it an anti-toxin obtained from which the following results were obtained:

56.1 per cent entirely free, or attacks aborted.
31 per cent partial cure.
13.1 per cent no benefit.

These results enable us to draw certain inferences. In the first place the substance in the body on which the toxalbumen acts is continuously formed in those persons subject to the affection. The administration of the anti-toxin in 80 per cent of cases, causes this formation to cease. Osteopathic release and stimulation of certain nerve centers also causes its production to cease. There is no substance not normal to the body, but produced under certain conditions of strain or irritation, which then appears to be self-perpetuating until checked. In other words, it may be a variation in one of the zymotic or nutritive processes in the nerves; as Dunbar himself expresses the opinion that the pollen, in great amount or meeting a weakened condition may produce the susceptibility.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Axis Lesions, Their Importance and Adjustment

By Dr. F. A. Tufry of Rensselaer, Indiana.

The greater medical truth that has been given to mankind, in my belief, is Dr. A. T. Still's discovery of bony lesions and their relation to sickness and infirmity. Words are not warranted to express the value of that truth. I wish to add my mite to this subject, that it may help some others to appreciate the meaning of that great truth more fully, and we shall, I think, help suffering humanity by its application.

Axis Lesions...
**Made to Measure**

All Appliances made by us are constructed strictly to the physician's specifications. Absolute satisfaction is our aim and the finished product is designed with the doctor's precise needs in mind.

The Osteopathic support is by the doctor either side to the fingers and slow to learn the meaning of read your artide.

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It has every advantage over the plaster, leather and steel jackets. It is light in weight, can be made to permit frequent examination or treatment. It will not chafe or irritate, easily adapts itself to movement of the body and will not show the signs of wear. Adjustment can be easily made from day to day, so as to keep pace with the progress made by the patient.

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We can help you in your work. Write for our literature.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO. 141 1st Street, JAMESTOWN, N.Y.
AS AN apology to those who may think it presumptions for a layman to undertake to tell the osteopathic profession its faults, will say I became interested in the science seven years ago and seriously considered at one time the matter of taking it up as a life vocation. With that in view, I started to investigate it. My duties as a traveling man took me into many states. I visited the Kirksville and Des Moines schools. I also visited a large number of practitioners throughout the country. Not only have I been a close follower of osteopathy literature, but also that published in opposition to your system. Anything said or written against osteopathy has not tended to shake my confidence or belief in it, but my reason for not being an osteopath today was found entirely within the precincts of the profession itself.

The profession is suffering from an internal cancer—a condition of jealousy and selfishness that is sapping its vitality. It is its own worst enemy. Just how this is so will be hereinafter related. What the profession needs is to be allowd to have its day, and given the kind of a treatment that will cause pure and undiluted osteopathy to flow through its system. When it practices in its purity, what it professes, then it will maintain its rightful and dignified place, not only in the opinion of the public, but also that of its opponents.

Permit me to explain what I mean by jealousy, selfishness and impurity in the practice of osteopathy. It is easily apparent to anyone who will take the trouble to observe that the graduates (as a rule) of one school look upon those of any other with contempt and as being hardly worthy of the title of "osteopath" or at least as much of the spirit that we lay people come to think it quite the rule, which is not the same thing at all. Especially is this true of the Kirksville students' feelings against other schools. Nor is this true of the Jacksonville students entirely against other schools, but is found to exist between members of different classes of the same school.

To illustrate: The writer called upon an osteopath who was located in a little city in Southern Michigan, a graduate of the class of '01 or '02. Had been practicing about three years. For convenience we will call him Dr. A. I explained to the doctor that I wanted to know something about osteopathy as I thought seriously of taking it up. He readily volunteered to give me all the information he could, and proceeded to do so. Told me of his position, locality; that he had been in that city for three years, that he had been elected and have in his line until recently when Dr. B., a graduate of the same school about three years ago, had shown the temerity or nerve to come and locate in the same domain as Dr. A., when he ought to have known that there could be only a comfortable practice for one osteopath. If this Dr. B. had used decent or dignified methods of announcing himself to the public and had not dragged the system of practice of Dr. A. into dispute, likewise, the conditions would not have been so bad. Dr. B. was doing nothing himself to speak of while Dr. A.'s practice had suffered a bad decrease.

"What did Dr. B. do?" was asked.

"He announced himself by flaring newspaper ads. Circulated promiscuously cheap hand-bills and proceeded to make himself shockingly conspicuous, which brought down ridicule both on himself and his profession.

Dr. A. told of the following alleged incident to illustrate his grievance.

"There is in this town a dry-goods firm, H. H. Jones & Co., who were having one of their periodical sales at the proverbial slaughter prices simultaneous with the issuance of the Dr. B. osteopathic circular. There also happened to be a woman in that town who never had occasion to hear about osteopathy. So having been given the names of doctor's circulars and desiring to take advantage of the low prices at Jones & Co.'s, after other purchases, she asked for 'a package of osteopathy,' saying she thought they would look nice placed on each side of the path in front of the house. The clerk said 'they were just out of osteopaths,' but recommended something else that would look just as well."

Such was the story, as told by one osteopath about another.

After getting through information from Dr. A. to give me a bad impression of Dr. B. I went to the latter's office, where a young man of about 28, introduced himself as Dr. B. I was surprised to find a man of particularly fine appearance, of good address and culture, who had been a college professor for a number of years before taking up osteopathy. Upon learning my mission, he at once entered into a most enthusiastic and comprehensive explanation of the science, really the best I had ever heard.

In answer to questions about his practice, he stated he had been located about three months and was more than pleased with his practice. After hearing what I had, I was naturally curious about his methods, which appropriate questioning brought out. In two of the local papers there ran a modest business card, containing only his name, profession and address. He had then about 150 journals (of several sizes and covers), which he stated he had been located about three years before taking up osteopathy.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY
DES MOINES, IOWA

The attention of the profession is called to the fact that we are in a position to take care of all kinds of cases needing surgical attention. Both clinic and pay cases receive superior surgical attention and have the very best hospital service. The college is equipped with the very best X-Ray machines, is able to do radiographic work speedily, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

We are in a position to serve the profession to its satisfaction. Next Freshmen class enters January 25, 1909. Students who desire to do so, can earn their living expenses. The most thoroughly inspected osteopathic college. The largest osteopathic clinic in the world. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAM E. D. RUMMEL, A. M., LL. B.
Sec.-Manager

C. E. THOMPSON, A. M., D.O.
President

There is very much to be said in defense of our laws not realized by the writer but well known to our practitioners who fought, bled and all but died, professionally, in many instances to get these laws enacted. Each law presumably is the best the profession could do under all the circumstances.—Editor.

One time I was in a western city and having some leisure went to visit an osteopath, finding the desired sign on a second-story window of a very nice block. Mounting the stairs, I passed into a door that bore a similar sign to that on the window, but was about to back out, thinking I had made a mistake and was in the city electric light plant machine shop. But the chief engineer in charge, on finding out what I wanted, assured me that I was in a real osteopathic physician's office and that he was the doctor.

After the usual preliminary of making my desire known, the doctor was delighted to show me all the "appliances of osteopathy" and proceeded to explain the merits of his electric light cabinets, thermal ovens, regular bath tubs with electric attachments, massage machines, pedestal electric vibrators, block-and-tackle swings, etc. Also, of course, the regulation tables. Here the patient could be fit up, warmed up, soaked (possibly "soaked" should be used last) shocked, shook, buzzed, vibrated and otherwise treated. Amazingly complete!

When the writer was in Kirksville he thought he was shown everything from cellar to garret, but somehow he missed the machine shop. A considerable percentage of osteopaths use these mechanical adjuncts. To be sure, not to the extreme just described, but there are few that do not have mechanical adjuncts of some kind.

What the public doesn't understand and wants to know about is why all the literature circulated by the osteopaths describes only the wonders of Stillosteopathy, and that they are nearly always given machinesteopathy. Is...
the latter better? If it is, why not teach it as well as practice it?

When osteopathy has shaken from its own skirts the elements of fakism, it will be better qualified to call the chiro and mechanotherapists, etc., "fakes." Whether they are or not, the writer does not pretend to know, my only information about them has been gleaned from osteopathic papers and from which I surmise, they are a real or fancied danger on the trail of osteopathy.

Where does osteopathy stand as a system in comparison with others? I will not say "science" for the reason that a member of one recognizes only his own system as a science usually. The medical system is hundreds of years old. It has about 130,000 practitioners in the U. S. (according to McCormick). What is its following? Millions.

Christian Science, whose founder still lives, has been placed before humanity in a way that must be convincing, or it would not have over fifteen millions of alleged believers and followers. (Something like five and one-half millions in the U. S.) This is a system where religion and suggestion is dealt with. In the practice of medicine, suggestion is again found to be a potent factor.

We likewise find many advocates of mental suggestive therapy without any trimmings. It is a thing which is usually wholly ignored by the osteopath who yet claims to possess a complete system of healing by dealing only with the Physical Man and ignoring the Mental Man altogether. How will you have been able to convince "many men of many minds" that you are right? You have less than 5,000 practitioners. What is your following? You have but to read the writings of your own members to appreciate the difficulty with which the public must understand what osteopathy is and what its benefits are.

It is not because of public ignorance, believe me, but for the essence of this opinion of this same public that feeds the vitality and molds the character of the Nation on which we are so proud? No woman—Rotary magazine—Replies.

We are so proud of this same public that feeds the vitality and molds the character of the Nation which they make the public understand what osteopathy is and what its benefits are.

It is not because of public ignorance, believe me, but for the essence of this opinion of the public.

Osteopathy is but a child—too small to assume the role of "Jack-the-giant-killer." It must remember that old Giant Medic has lived to see scores of would-be "Jacks" batter out their tender brains against his armor. Osteopathy is too small as yet to say that noxious weeds shall not grow in its pathway in imitation of itself. It is too small to say to the public that it is a fool to entertain beliefs that are not encompassed by the principles of osteopathy. It must use its own wisdom and shield by the practice of Simon-pure A. T. Still-Osteopathy.

Cast into a heap its adjuncts, egotism, selfishness, jealousy and burn them all up with the fire of brotherly cooperation and enthusiasm. Then, and only then, will true osteopathy live and prosper in an atmosphere and environment that so great a science is truly entitled to know.

Psychology in Osteopathy.
(Continued from Page 1.)

physicians and healers of antiquity. We need not be ashamed of our ancestry; it is the most royal that has ever existed. It is to the shame of so many of our practitioners that they become so credulous on the mere mentioning of psychical treatment—we are dubb'd either as Spiritualists, Hypnotists, Mesmerists, Fakirs, etc. I have often heard one or more of these epithets applied to the "Old Doctor." At this point I wish to introduce one or two phases of abnormal psychology with a few shadings of fear. I shall consider Fear first—a better name for it would be "psychological freezing." We are very familiar with this psychological item; we have to meet it daily in our practice. Illustrate also another beautiful example of psychology affecting physiology and structure. A few of the shadings of fear will broaden our vision of disturbed psychology such as—horror, terror, fright, dismay, dread, despondency, apprehension and anxiety. "Anger" would be another phase of abnormal psychology and a better name for it would be "psychological combustion"—another instance where psychology is affecting physiology and structure. Some of its shadings are: rage, fury, hate, wrath, revenge, pettishness, irritation, bitterness, resentment, impatience and ill-temper. A combination of "fear" and "anger" would be jealousy, and "envy"; "jealousy" shading into "suspicion, apprehension and distrust"—"envy" into hate, wrath and revenge.

We are very familiar with these phases of abnormal psychology. This form of suffering is as real as the grave. But they are not grounded primarily in physical infirmity and they are not to be cured by manipulations and physicy. The psychological side of an organism becomes convinced by unconscious repetition that a certain part of the body is infirm, and this part becomes painful in spite of the medicine and manipulations in the world.

How many patients refuse to get well after we have positively cured them? It is not our fault and it is not their fault; but they have had disease suggested to them until they cannot think at all except upon this assumption. It is an auto-suggestion, or it is a family suggestion, and the only way to remove it is by the vigorous counter-suggestion of another person.

Think of the great multitude of invalids sitting in padded chairs and making ready for the hearse, whose trouble primarily is psychological. Why are we so indifferent to these conditions seems very strange to me. We have all had patients doubtful, who could not get well after the structure had been fully adjusted, and we have wondered why? I have lost cases due to this fact, and I have won cases by removing the psychological lesion. We can all do the same if we will lay aside prejudice and preconceived opinions and be physicians—treating our patients according to the indications. I think I am more capable of applying psychological treatment to my patients, when indicated, than the Christian scientists or other psychological healers are. I prefer to use my own psychological "thunder" when indicated, regardless of the adverse opinions of those who are convinced deep down in their own hearts as regards the potency of the psychological factor in osteopathy.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Osteopathic Surgeon during the Civil War

Washington osteopaths make their booster governor

Notwithstanding the organized opposition of the old school doctors of the state, S. G. Cosgrove, a man favorable to the science of osteopathy, was elected governor of Washington state in the recent election by a majority much larger even than was accorded Mr. Taft. In fact, he led the entire ticket. The election of Mr. Cosgrove was the more remarkable because he had to work to start with, and resided in a small county in a remote section of the state. The rumpus was started, it is said, when, at the state osteopathic convention the name of Mr. Cosgrove was mentioned as a suitable man for governor. The papers at once took it up and announced that the osteopaths had selected "their candidate" and "champion," although there was no such official action. The M. D.'s commenced a systematic campaign against Cosgrove but without avail. Osteopathy has done some splendid work in Washington and this political endorsement of the appreciation of the people of the state for our system of practice.

D. O. Makes His Profession Ridiculous.

Dr. Frederick H. Williams, of Lansing, Mich., sends us a copy of the Grand Rapids Herald of Jan. 7th, containing display ad of Dr. Charles H. Jennings, which reads in display type:

"More professional headache than from any other known ailment. I will give $100 in cash to any person not permanently cured of headache after two months' treatment at this office. Dr. Charles H. Jennings, Osteopath, Wonderly Building."

Rotten! Dr. Jennings should be ashamed to allow himself in the street after such an ignorable assumption of virtues which are not his nor osteopathy's, and which no doctor of self respect would ever claim. Perhaps some misguided charlatan would put forth such a claim in good faith, not knowing what a fool he was, but a man who has had the opportunities that Dr. Jennings has had to know, it is hard to make any apology. Certainly he knows that what he states is dishonest. Take a case of uremic headache, for example, following Bright's disease. Bright's disease patients have most ferocious headaches, as a result of the poison which their worn-out kidneys can no longer exercise. Every one knows this—even the average intelligent layman. For Dr. Jennings to claim that he can cure such a headache by two months' treatment is to look upon himself as unworthy of consideration by intelligent people.

There are many things that osteopathy cures within a few months of treatment. A few are the time, and, some kind of headaches are among them, but to classify all headaches under one category and claim to cure them all, and to represent that all can be cured by osteopathy or any method is dishonest.

We simply regret to see Dr. Jennings stoop to this sort of thing for we thought very much better of him. We hope that calling attention to his falsehood will prevent others from traveling the same road to folly.

Asks if A. T. Still Ever Was a Real Doctor

The editor of "Osteopathic Health" has received the following letter from A. B. Lession of San Bernardino, Cal., of recent date:

Dear Sir: I write for information, truthful information, the following question: Was Dr. Still (A. T. Still) a graduate of an allopathic college? If so, what college? I have it disapproved that he was a graduate of any medical school.

Polk's Medical Directory—containing names of all physicians of the United States and Canada—fails to give his name. Why does it fail to give his name? Why does it not on the last page of January number of Osteopathic Health? You say he was a physician when he practiced in Kansas City, Missouri. Was Dr. Still (A. T. Still) a graduate of an allopathic college? If so, what college? I have it disapproved that he was a graduate of any medical school.

Such an inquiry is, of course, entitled to the most authoritative and respectful answer, so the editor wrote Dr. George M. Laughlin, Editor, Osteopathic Health, Chicago, Ill., asking him to interview the "Old Doctor" and make a report on the letter from Dr. Laughlin gives the facts in reply:

American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri.

Your letter at hand in regard to interviewing the "Old Doctor" and inquiring about attending the Kansas City Medical College.

The "Old Doctor" tells me he attended the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons during the winter of 1865 and 1866. This was right after the close of the war. He attended there one full term and finished up the work, but did not get his diploma. He says he was so disgusted with the outfit he never went back after it. He did, however, attend for a number of years before attending this college. His father being a physician, he practiced and studied under him for a number of years before being admitted to college. He was registered as a "regular" under the laws of Kansas and Missouri. These, I believe, are the facts in the matter.

Yours very truly,
Geo. M. Laughlin.

P. S.—The full medical course at that time was six years. It can readily be seen from this citation how easy it is for any one interested in giving a prejudiced report of osteopathy and its origin to twist the truth so as to make it appear that Dr. A. T. Still is not a man of honorable medical lineage. The world knows fully that his father and several brothers were all allopaths. The world also knows that medical colleges in that day were more of a farce than institutions of learning, most every doctor getting his real medical instruction by reading medicine in the office and under the tutelage of some practitioner, just as our lawyers until a recent date were prepared for law by reading law—under some lawyer.

What school a man came from in that day must in the nature of things have been a very unimportant item, professional knowledge and training, since most, if not all, of these schools only had courses extending through one term. A man without any preparation or training could be converted into an M. D., between one harvest time and another. Consequently what a man knew and where he had received his subsequent work and not by any credentials he got at college. Nothing could be more characteristic of Dr. A. T. Still than that after complying with the requirements of the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons for graduation, he was so disgusted with traditional medical tenets that he did not go back after his diploma. It must be recalled that Dr. Still was not among a student... He had been a practitioner of medical and surgical practice that is met with in the camp and on the battle field. He had won his degrees as a doctor of the University of Life, and so it must have seemed very like a childish matter to him to let a six months' college of that period hand him a diploma giving the right to become a doctor.

Dr. Still's registration under the laws of Kansas and Missouri should be verified for the sake of future historians, if there is any way to go about doing that—not because any one has ever doubted in his long and useful life whether he was a physician, but because some quibbles M. D. historian is very certain to try to pervert the truth in years to come when the records cannot perhaps be dug up. "The O. P." suggests that the A. S. O. take steps to silence this petty slander once and for good by an appeal to such historical data as is available.

First Contributions for Test Case on Medical Boycott of Office Building.

Y

Our article concerning the Medical Boycott is very timely and interesting and I believe that we should make a test case to see how it stands in this matter. However, I feel that the local osteopathic society in either Detroit or Chicago should make the case against the owners of office buildings and the medical men who are responsible for the boycott. This movement would receive the moral support of the A. O. A. and if necessary I believe material assistance would be given by the association. At any rate, there are many of us who would be glad to see the thing brought to a test, and I am willing to contribute personally to a fund to support the movement... Frank F. Jones, Chicago.

Let's Have a Few More Fives.

I will be one of a sufficient number to give $5 to make a test case on the office building affair. Fraternally—C. Cottrell Hill, D. O., Homer, Ill.

For Our Profession and Civilization.

A contributing to an article on "Medical Boycott of Office Leases," I, for one, would welcome a test case through the A. O. A., and am willing to pay toward financing such a worthy cause. They are taking too much authority for the good of our profession and civilization. Hoping you can bring about prosecution of the guilty parties. Fraternally yours—M. T. Magee, D. O., Springfield, Mass.
Dr. George W. Perkin Builds Professional Success on Sound Business Methods

**The Osteopathic Physician**

**How many osteopaths owe their position in the profession to the benefits ever received deeply by members of their immediate family?**

It was while traveling in search of health for his wife that Dr. George W. Perrin, of Denver, first heard of osteopathy. He at once became deeply interested. Mrs. Perrin "tried" the treatment and was much benefited. This demonstration was followed by a personal investigation which convinced him of the soundness of the osteopathic principle and led to his decision to study the science and adopt it as a profession. After graduating, he quickly established his fitness and skill by building up a substantial practice and by his keen interest in the affairs of the profession and his hearty cooperation with every effort for its advancement.

Graduating from the American School of Osteopathy in 1904, Dr. Perrin opened offices in Denver the same year and drew to himself a strong clientele. He became actively connected with the state and national organizations for the advancement of osteopathy and has regularly attended the conventions of the A.O.A., being present at Denver, Put-in-Bay, Norfolk and Kirksville. He was soon recognized as a man of ability, a willing worker and a safe adviser. The persistent way in which they elect him to office out in the province of his work and his hearty cooperation with every effort for its advancement.

Dr. Perrin takes deep interest in study. On three occasions in his home county he was granted a school teacher's certificate, but never has his friends of the profession turned out in force to hear his interesting lecture and clinics at the night session of the Chicago meeting, which in some cases extended through a couple of days and far into the night.

It is only fair to say that the credit for inaugurating this good movement originated up in Wisconsin where so many good things osteopathic have originated. Something over six months ago Dr. F. M. Oulm, president, and Dr. Forbes came into Chicago saying that the New York meeting was the largest and most entertaining meeting that he had ever had the privilege of addressing on any of his journeys. He said that they did things just right in New York City anyhow, and that the profession had every reason to be proud of the New York osteopaths—which we all say "huzzah" to, for it's true.

Dr. Forbes came into Chicago saying that the New York meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting that he had ever had the privilege of addressing on any of his journeys. He said that they did things just right in New York City anyhow, and that the profession had every reason to be proud of the New York osteopaths—which we all say "huzzah" to, for it's true.

Dr. George W. Perrin, of Denver, has a triumphant march, literally, from Los Angeles College of Osteopathy has had a triumphant march, literally, from Plymouth Rock to the Mississippi Valley through the past 30 years, having been the guest of honor in the city of Chicago, where he was a prominent figure at the meeting, and the termination of this enterprise and the arising not only the Chicago Osteopathic Association, but those from Illinois and adjoining states, he was compelled to say that "this was the biggest meeting" that he had entertained on this or any other journey. This made Chicago feel proud because, as the profession...
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Dr. Smith's Lectures

Dr. B. F. Still writes as follows four days after a lecture delivered at Elizabeth, N. J.

"... if it impressed this man who is a scholar and man of affairs it should impress all who were present, and as a substantial echo of the entertainment I have already enrolled five new patients and hear of several more who are expecting to come. A medical trained nurse who was present at the meeting told me to-day that she had induced two prospective patients to come for examination this week, and she herself is considering entering the A. S. O. next September."

For Press and other opinions address

DR. WILLIAM SMITH
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

well knows, our society has not lived up to its fullest opportunities in the past, and has been willing to concede most of the time that the New York society was bigger and more successful in many ways. However, as stated and printed recently in The Osteopathic Physician, the policy of harmony now prevails in the profession in Chicago and Illinois, and all factions are welded effectively into but one party. The good result following from this sort of union of forces and sentiment was fully apparent at this meeting.

Dr. Forbes gave a characteristically fine talk, and several interesting clinical demonstrations. Dr. H. H. Fryette and others also made addresses at the evening session. Several Wisconsin osteopaths were present also at this session.

Eighty-five osteopaths sat down to dinner at the Sherman House between sessions that evening, so that indicates that a rousing good crowd was present. Some of the local practitioners who attended the meetings were not able to attend the dinner.

One of the pleasant features of this meeting was the attendance of nearly a score of students from the Littlejohn Osteopathic College.

The New York Societies Have Good Meetings.

The Osteopathic Society of the City of New York held its second monthly meeting Tuesday, Jan 5th, at the Hotel Imperial. Owing to the fact that it was favored by the presence of Dr. Harry Forbes a large and enthusiastic membership was present, as well as several of the up-state osteopaths, who had come to the city so as to be on hand for the feast Dr. Forbes had prepared. His subject, "The Fundamental Conception of Osteopathy," proved to be a scientific exposition of the histologic structures, osteopathically considered, and immediately following the lecture arrangements were made to secure the publication of the article in pamphlet for distribution. Wednesday morning, Jan. 6th, the New York Osteopathic Society was called to order at the Imperial Hotel, New York City, with Dr. Smiley in the chair. Dr. Harry Forbes again held his audience for a couple of hours with an interesting clinic followed by discussion. After a brief hour for lunch the society adjourned to visit the Tuberculosis Exhibition, which is being held in this city. There was some talk of having Dr. Forbes give a lecture to the profession in the east during the summer months, and it is in the kind of work which he is doing which has resulted in the enthusiastic support of the New York Osteopaths to the Research Fund.

-John B. Buehler, D. O.

In D. O. Land

Reorganization of New York City Society.

At the last regular meeting of the Greater New York Osteopathic Society, held at the Imperial Hotel, New York City, December 19th, by unanimous vote was appointed with full power to organize and incorporate a new osteopathic society and the Greater New York Osteopathic Society, as an organization, was dissolved. The "Osteopathic Society of the City of New York" has been organized and incorporated, and the new society is in the process of incorporation.

Next class matriculates September next. Write to Registrar for catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy.
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The Osteopathic Physician

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Sold only to Graduates of Recognized Osteopathic Colleges

One of many expressions from the profession over the new form of "Osteopathic Health." A good many of our practitioners doubted their orders as soon as they saw the new form. One of them who had never written a letter in recent months came back with annual contract. Some who had never used it in line for the first time, and others who order literature occasionally, placed their orders for the January issue. The net result was that we printed and have disposed of one of the biggest editions we ever turned out, scarcely five thousand copies remaining on hand by the middle of the month, with two more weeks of daily orders to be heard from yet before the end of the current month.

Surely this is a good showing and we are much gratified by it.

We thank our friends one and all for their warm commendations of the subject matter of the order in the ways we have received.

A good deal of satisfaction is expressed over the fact that while we have adopted the present typeface, it is easier to read than any ordinary paper because our type is much broader than the present one." It is the prime idea of the editor in adopting the present size.

We invite your support, all osteopaths! and would be glad to enter your order beginning with a February number, either on the an-
3D-Day

The following is the table of contents of "Osteopathic Health" for the month of February—that is to say "The Osteopathic Catechism" asks questions and gives an adequate answer to each of these various topics and considerations:

**What is Osteopathy?**
**Is it a treatment for bone diseases only?**
**Do osteopaths prescribe drugs at all?**
**What is the fundamental conception of osteopathy?**
**What agency does osteopathy employ to overcome disease?**
**How does the osteopathic physician control vital forces?**
**Is osteopathy massage?**
**Is osteopathic treatment indicative in women's diseases?**
**Do you have to believe in osteopathy to obtain its benefits?**
**What are health and disease?**
**What new theory regarding disease has osteopathy established?**
**What causes mechanical disorder in the body?**
**Are mechanical disturbances the only first causes of disease?**
**Does any other school of medicine recognize osteopathic lesions?**
**What other physicians think about osteopathy?**
**What do other schools of medicine teach are the first causes of disease?**

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**Unprecedented 30-Day Offer for Campaign Literature.**

WING to the change of form in our magazine to the new size and make-up, we will offer our friends a big drive in stock numbers of "Osteopathic Health," having one of each and one or two of the most conspicuously successful of campaigners of the previous year. The fact that we still have these papers on hand does not argue that they were not good, but in printing big editions which we sold and estimating a future demand, we over-printed several thousand, and as a result still have some on hand.

To close out this stock within the next thirty days, we will make our friends in the field this very unusual offer. We will price any number of these magazines that you want at $8.00 per hundred with envelopes, and ourselves bear the cost of printing your professional card, and preparing express or freight to any part of the Union.

This offer is limited to thirty days.

To Non-Subscribers of The Osteopathic Physician.

We are sending this copy to a bunch of our friends and well-wishers in the profession, who somehow don't have the knack of sending in a dollar once a year and staying on The O. P. subscription list for 1909. We are sending this copy to a bunch of our friends and well-wishers in the profession, who somehow don't have the knack of sending in a dollar once a year and staying on The O. P. subscription list for 1909.

We expect to hear from a few hundred of you to whom this copy has been sent.

We are sending out a copy to every practitioner who is not a regular user of the paper this March. We believe many osteopaths who have not had time to get their sample and are interested should report to us promptly in order that a copy will be sent to them in plenty of time to order from, so as to receive the shipment by the first of February prompt.
The Osteopathic Physician

Dr. I. J. Watson, of New York City, advises us that one R. P. Sterling, representing himself to be an agent for the Cosmopolitan magazine, and giving the name of "R. P. Sterling" and "Martin," is scheming osteopathic articles for subscriptions for eighteen months at $1.00 and giving the name of a premium. His principal claim is that he will have a series of osteopathic articles for the next year in this capacity, and is appealing to the profession. It would be well to notify the local police and have the osteopathic party in charge, notifying the Cosmopolitan magazine.

Dr. B. Rosenau, of Detroit, says that he will see that he is prosecuted for grand larceny, as he has located the name of a city, and it is now that he is secured. His premiums are $1.00, $2.00, $5.00, and $10.00, the latter only as a premium on a minimum number of subscriptions.

Sterling is also "Martin." Please put a warning paragraph in The O. P. stating that a party representing himself to be an agent for the Cosmopolitan magazine, and giving the name of "R. P. Sterling" and "Martin," is scheming osteopathic articles for subscriptions for eighteen months at $1.00 and giving the name of a premium. His principal claim is that he will have a series of osteopathic articles for the next year in this capacity, and is appealing to the profession. It would be well to notify the local police and have the osteopathic party in charge, notifying the Cosmopolitan magazine.

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on a farm and treat his niece. His post office address is C. C., Cameron, III.

Dr. Martha Petrie, of Paris, Ky., entered the hospital at Kirksville the latter part of December to undergo an operation. She was away from practice about two months.

Dr. Samuel H. B. Levey, of Philadelphia, Pa., was operated on by Dr. E. H. Beaven, at 314 Granny block, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on November 26th. He has opened offices in his own occupying rooms 207-208 in the same building.

Dr. William Efford passed through Chicago on his way from Sapperton, B. C., to Live Oak, Fla. He visited awhile at the O. P. office and pronounced the new "H." "O. K." and "A dandy."

Dr. Ada L. Haya, of Mollee, Ill., is visiting in Chicago for two weeks and taking a needed rest from practice. She is looking after her friends and dropped at the O. P. office for a few minutes that day.

Dr. James A. Bragg, who has been at Kirksville, Mo., for the past three years, has resumed practice and located in Live Oak, Fla. He says it is a good town, but the people are educating in regard to osteopathy.

Dr. W. S. Lonn-ane, formerly in partnership with Dr. Martha Petrie at Paris, Ky., will continue to practice there individually. Dr. Petrie is at the hospital at Kirksville and does not expect to resume practice for some months.

Dr. Charles H. Jennings, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has returned to practice after an extended vacation. His offices have been remodeled and enlarged and are modern and well equipped in every way.

The new suite of offices that Dr. Clinton E. Archon, of Boston, has had fitted up at the "Kensington" are elegant in furnishing and up to date in equipment. It is one of the most attractive professional offices of the city.

Dr. Edward Everett Chagnon, 37 Madison avenue, New York City, is now associated with Dr. John N. Holmer as assistant, being successor to Dr. Daniel Neil Morrison, whose office January 7th for London, England, where he will locate for practice.

At one of the recent monthly lectures for the public, under the auspices of the Boston Osteopathic Society, Dr. Mark Shumard, Lynn, Mass., delivered the address. He presented the subject in a very interesting manner and had a good audience.

Dr. W. A. Cole, of Dubuque, Iowa, has set up his practice in Drs. Adam Baker and Cly Efford's of that city. They will move into Dr. Cole's offices, 311-313 Bank and Insurance building. Dr. Cole will take an extended vacation and will go South to look after fruit and other real estate property.

Dr. Fred B. De Groot, of Rock Island, III., has been laid up for over two months with appendicitis. He made a big effort to stave it off, but it developed into a pus cavity and he was operated on. He is now back in his office getting his practice into shape again.

Dr. C. A. Dodson, formerly of Edwardsville, III., has made a new location at Lemon, Ark. Little Rock is a city of 65,000 population and as Dr. Dodson is the only physician then continuing his practice exclusively to osteopathy, he should be able to establish a splendid practice. Several osteopaths have endeavored to get together a practice at Little Rock and have failed. He has the best of it with the conviction that he will succeed. We wish him all success.

Dr. A. E. Freeman, from Cairo, to Cameron, Ill.

Dr. F. D. Bohannon, from Olive, Ill., to Redkey, Ind.

Dr. M. E. Igenfriz, from Osceola to Corydon, Iowa.

Dr. J. E. Haley, from Rutledge, to Kirksville, Mo.

Dr. Nindle Borrower, from Allerton, to Indianola, Iowa.

Dr. E. R. Ellis, from Denver, Colo., to Lindsburg, Kans.

Dr. Wade H. Marshall, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Trinidad, Colo.

Dr. Frances E. Philips, from Harper, to Belleville, Kans.

Dr. J. V. J. Philips, from Harper, Kans., to Belleville, Kans.

Dr. William Efford, from Sapperton, B. C., Can., to Live Oak, Fla.

Dr. A. W. Rice, from Allerton, Iowa, to Gamble block, Perry, Iowa.

Dr. A. A. Balle, from Gering, Nebr., to 506 Masonic building, Casby, Nebr.

Dr. Lester A. McDermott, from the Temple, to the Grand hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Dr. Nannie Dufur, from San Diego, Cal., to 118 West Orange street, Sedalia, Mo.

Dr. D. O. Thompson, from the Conn building to the American building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Elinor Balle, from Kansas City, Mo., to 506 Min building, Des Moines, Iowa, and associated with Dr. J. Lovell Lawrence, from 2124 Bush street, to 2077 Butler street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. Paul C. Goodlove, from 318 Forest building, to 406 Holy building, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. E. L. Harris, from Owensboro, Ky., to 697 National Bank building, Savannah, Ga.

Dr. C. A. Dodson, from Edwardsville, Ill., to 302-306 Rieger building, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Edward H. Fritschke, from 3044 N. 17th street, to 706 S. 18th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. F. L. Antes, from 15 Greenees street, Kane, Pa., to the Hospital building, to the operation rooms.

Dr. F. E. Martin, from Waterloo, N. Y., to 12 Schiltz building, Zeebee street, Genesea, N. Y.

Dr. A. C. Baker, from 1217 authorities, to 311-313 Bank and Insurance building, Dubuque, Iowa.

Dr. M. B. Walkup, from 105 Campbell avenue, to 605-607 Wau, Rettey & Clay building, Restaurant, Alamo.

Dr. Delphine Mayronne, from 305 Lowdows building, Atlanta, Ga., to 167 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Samuel B. Miller and Dr. E. H. Beaven, 314 Granny block, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Dr. Miller has offices in rooms 207-208 of same building.

Dr. Frances A. Cave, from 218 Huntington avenue, Boston, Mass., to 22 Cypress place, Brookline, Mass.

Dr. Frank L. Seaman, formerly of Denver, Colo., has removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he will locate for practice.

Dr. J. H. Bell, at 809-811 Iowa.

Dr. John N. Holmer, at Mentone, Mo.

Dr. J. W. Maus, at 407 Grand, St. Louis, Mo.


Dr. Janet M. Kerr, at 12 LePlama, corner Charles and Jarvis streets, Toronto, Ont., Can.

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WANT ADS.

WANTED--A LOCATION IN COLORADO. Address B. L., care "O. P."

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.