

The Osteopathic Physician

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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Volume 3.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1903.

Number 3.

ALABAMA FIGHT IS NOW HALF WON

Osteopathic Bill Passes the House of Representatives.

SENATE WILL VOTE THIS WEEK.

Osteopaths and Their Loyal Friends Have One of the Bitterest Fights in the History of Our Legislation—Full Victory Expected.

The friends of the Osteopathic practitioners in the Alabama house of representatives February 5, after a protracted parliamentary fight, passed through the house a bill giving the practice of Osteopathy a legal standing. The measure, which is a substitute bill patterned after the Iowa law, and gives legal recognition to the Osteopath, got through over the protest of an aggressive minority which exhausted every parliamentary refuge before it acknowledged defeat.

The fight was by far the most interesting and warmly contested of the whole session. The formidable minority, friendly to the regular medical fraternity in Alabama, and opposed, as they claimed, to attempts to break down the high standard of the medical profession, was led by one of the veterans and one of the leaders of the house, Hon. E. S. Starr, of Dallas. The victorious majority was ably led by one of the younger men of the house who is recognized as one of the logical and eloquent speakers of that body, Hon. Augustus Benners, of Jefferson, author of the bill.

The plea of the minority was to do nothing that would lower the recognized high standard of the practice of medicine in the state, a standard that had been raised only after 25 years of continued and conscientious work. The majority pleaded for fair play and for the right of any citizen in the state to call in an Osteopath to treat him if he so desired.

Vote Was 70 to 29

The vote on the substitute measure which was accepted by the friends of the Osteopaths was 70 ayes to 29 nays.

The Osteopathic measure, which is house bill 117, came up as the special order. The judiciary committee, to which the bill had been referred, reported a substitute which differed from the original bill as introduced by Mr. Benners.

More than two hours was consumed on the discussion of the bill and the house prolonged the session after its regular hour for adjournment in order that the bill might be disposed of before the representatives stopped work.

Partial Victory in Senate Also

On February 7 this bill went to the senate and was promptly referred to the public health committee, where it would surely have been killed. The alert Osteopaths expected this, however, and were ready by a two-thirds vote of the senate to change the reference to another committee—not run by physicians. A spirited debate followed, in which charges and countercharges were made, but the Osteopaths carried their point by a vote of 19 to 9.

The bill is now fairly certain to pass the senate sometime the coming week, as every member of this committee having the bill in charge is

friendly to Osteopathy. Next, the governor will have to be secured, and that is the final crisis.

Mrs. Ellen Barrett Ligon did brilliant work for the bill before the house committee and won many new friends for the science. Secretary P. K. Norman and Treasurer T. C. Morris have divided time at the capital since the fight began, doing valiant service. Dr. R. W. Bowling will go before the senate this week.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN has bombarded its friends in the house and senate by daily personal letters, and Manager W. M. Bunting will go to Montgomery from Chicago this week to press a personal claim on Governor Jelks to sign the bill.

Victory is practically assured in Alabama.

Alabama Case in the Balance

"Alabama is still an issue. Progress has been made, but the result is still shrouded with grave doubts. The bill was introduced December 21 by Representative Benners. Dr. Ellen Barrett Ligon made a splendid plea for it before the judiciary committee on the 24th. It won many to our side. The M. D.'s made their talks against it on the 28th and had a strong array of talent against us. Mrs. Ligon spoke again—better, even, than before. Captain Faulkner and Messrs. Brandon and Jones, whom "The O. P." enlisted by correspondence, are doing a lot for us. I am sorry the profession did not contribute more liberally, so we could have had either the editor or manager of "The O. P." down here in person, working and writing for the newspapers every day. We expect Dr. R. W. Bowling, of the Southern School to go before the senate committee. The M. D.'s want to make some sort of compromise, but if we can possibly get the bill through we will not compromise. Our friends fear the bill will not get a favorable report, but we will fight to the last ditch with what resources we have.

T. C. MORRIS, D. O., Secretary.
Montgomery, Jan. 30.

Simple Simon in Medicine

[Dedicated to all who poach upon Osteopathic Therapeutics.]

Simple Simon met a penman—
One of the daily press.
Says Simon to the penman:
"I now relieve distress."

Says the Penman to Simple Simon,
"Your method pray define."
Says Simon to the penman,
"Just gently stretch the spine."

Simple Simon went a-hunting
How best to cure sick man
The surest method he could find—
The Osteopathic plan.

Simple Simon is a laggard;
In many a publish'd book
By Still, McConnell, Riggs or Hazzard
He only needs to look!

H. E. HJARDEMAAL, D. O.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Will an Osteopath Do?

[From the Wickenburg, Ariz., News-Herald.]

There is a good opening here in Wickenburg for an honest, respectable and energetic young doctor who will attend to business and make some pretence of paying his debts with what he makes.

MINNESOTA ATTACKS OSTEOPATHIC PRACTICE

Medical Scheme to Drive Osteopaths Out of the State.

DR. C. W. YOUNG CHARGED WITH CRIME

Death of Diphtheria Patient Gives Chance to Go After Osteopaths—Coroner's Jury Causes Dr. Young's Arrest for Manslaughter.

War is on against Osteopathy in the Criminal Courts of Minneapolis. An Osteopath has been indicted for the death of a diphtheria patient. A coroner's jury declares he should have administered anti-toxin!

Osteopaths are declared not to be legal physicians, and their treating contagious diseases is branded as illegal!

Health Commissioner Ohage is waging the fight against us and says he "will drive Osteopathy back into the limbo of the dark ages." That is to be interpreted as meaning that he will at least run us out of Minnesota. The profession is rallying to defend itself and will act as one man.

Dr. C. W. Young, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association, and a delegate at the Milwaukee convention of the A. O. A., is the victim of this medical persecution. He is a graduate of the defunct N. I. O. and a rattling good fellow and conscientious practitioner. But it is Osteopathy, not Dr. Young, who is the object of this attack. We must defend him as we would ourselves.

Three children of Thomas Poucher, 917 Linwood place, were successively stricken. On New Year's day Ethel Poucher, 13 years of age, was taken down with a disease which Dr. Metcalf, a "regular," who was summoned, pronounced diphtheria. After treating the child for two or three days he announced that it would be necessary to administer anti-toxin.

The girl's father protested against this, stating that anti-toxin was poisonous and that the custom of administering it ranked with vaccination for folly and inefficiency.

Dr. Metcalf insisted that the anti-toxin was necessary. Poucher thereupon discharged him.

Poucher secured the services of Dr. C. W. Young, an Osteopath.

A few days thereafter Douglass, a boy of seven years, was reported ill with the disease. Still later a report was filed in the office by Dr. C. W. Young of the illness of Helen Poucher, aged ten years, whose death was reported January 26.

As an Osteopath cannot sign a death certificate in Minnesota, Dr. O. H. Hall, a homeopath, who had been called in by Dr. Young just before the death, signed the certificate.

Health Commissioner Ohage called Dr. Hall a dupe and would not recognize the certificate. He promptly notified the Coroner that the death came within his jurisdiction and ordered an inquest. Dr. Ohage said by way of denouncing Osteopathy:

"I will prosecute the guilty persons to the limit of the law. A human life has been, in this day of enlightenment and in the midst of civilization, sacrificed on the altar of superstition and ignorance, and, as the law protects human life against whatever assails it, I find it my duty

to invoke the law upon the persons who are responsible for the death of this innocent child."

The coroner's inquest was like an inquisition. Dr. Metcalf, the "regular" who was ousted, was the first witness. He said:

Dr. Metcalf's Testimony

"The morning of December 31 I was called to the Poucher home. I found one of the children had been sick for several days. The throat was covered with membrane. I took a culture and it showed positive. I phoned to Mr. Poucher and told him to come to my office, and asked him to purchase a bottle of anti-toxin. He said he did not want that medicine used. I told him to talk it over with his wife. He said he would, and half an hour later he called me up and said that he and his wife did not want anti-toxin used. He said he had some doubts as to whether the disease was diphtheria. I told him that I could not take the case unless I could follow my own ideas. He held to his position and I withdrew."

"Did he give any reason for not wanting anti-toxin used?"

"Yes. He said he had heard of cases of illness which had arisen from it."

Dr. Metcalf said, in answer to questions of Assistant County Attorney O'Neill, that in the tenement districts the mortality in diphtheria had decreased from 65 to 25 per cent., and in higher classes from 40 to five per cent. from the use of anti-toxin. Anti-toxin was comparatively new, having been in use seven or eight years. Dr. Metcalf had never seen any serious results following the use of anti-toxin.

"Cases which I have first thought hopeless have been cured by anti-toxin," he said.

"Why did you withdraw from the case?"

"Because I could not conscientiously attend and not use the best means of treatment at hand."

"You know of the St. Louis case, where anti-toxin proved fatal to many persons?" asked Dr. Ohage.

"Yes."

"Do you know what caused death after the administration of the St. Louis medicine?"

"Yes. A negro who mixed it made a mistake and tetanus germs got mixed with it."

Dr. Renz, assistant health commissioner, testified that the cultures from the throat of the child, Helen Poucher, had shown the presence of diphtheria.

Dr. Longstreet Taylor, a throat specialist, had been one of a number of physicians who had examined the body after death, and he gave the testimony that the child had died from diphtheria. Dr. Taylor had used anti-toxin in an extensive diphtheria practice, and had never seen any bad results from the use of anti-toxin.

A Brave Friend Heard

Dr. O. H. Hall, who filed the death certificate of the little girl, testified that he was called to the Poucher home Saturday evening, and found the girl dying from diphtheria. The girl died next day. Dr. Young, the Osteopath, had told him that the girl had been sick three days.

Dr. Hall said the direct request for his services had been made by Dr. Young, who said that Mr. Poucher wanted him. Dr. Hall had been called to the home three weeks before, but he did not wish to take a diphtheria case on account of other cases.

Mr. Pike, attorney for Mr. Young, asked that Dr. Hall be questioned as to his opinions of anti-toxin.

"I have never used anti-toxin," said Dr. Hall.

"Is it against the homeopathic creed?" asked Mr. O'Neill.

"Well, some of the homeopaths believe it should be used in certain cases, and some controvert this."

"In what particular cases should it be used?" asked Mr. O'Neill.

"In cases where, at the outset, the danger is very great," said Dr. Hall.

Dr. Young Takes the Stand

Dr. Young was called to the stand. He had

practiced Osteopathy a year and a half. He was educated at the Northern Institute, at Minneapolis. The course was two years, in terms of ten months each.

"Does the school teach anything of contagious diseases and their treatment?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"What treatment do you give?"

"Manipulation. There is some disagreement among us as to our scope, some maintaining that Osteopathy should be used in all natural diseases in contra-distinction to the use of medicine and poisons."

He said he had given Ethel a treatment to stimulate the kidney, heart and liver and had separated the vertebrae to arouse the nerve action. He had also manipulated the throat. He continued:

"With Ethel the treatment seemed satisfactory. Dr. Metcalf had told the mother the girl would probably die. I gave the girl two treatments a day, and I understand the cultures show that the disease had disappeared. We used peroxide of hydrogen as a gargle and also a gargle left by Dr. Metcalf. We also used cold compresses and I told her not to eat. In contagious diseases I consider feeding a barbarity."

In the case of Helen, who was taken sick at noon Wednesday, and died Sunday, he could not exercise all his manipulations. He first saw her Thursday morning. He was not sure until the next day that she had diphtheria. The child had undergone an operation shortly before and two ribs had been removed. The treatment for stimulation of the liver was so painful that it had to be omitted. He had used a spray and also a small amount of glyco-thymoline.

"Are not these drugs?" he was asked.

"Yes. But they are used externally, like soap. I might also say that we bathed the girl in salt and water, which is good for heart action. The little girl asked for the bath a second time. The girl was very much frightened. I tried to relieve her by mental suggestion, but failed."

"You are not a practicing physician?"

"No, I am not. Not in the sense you mean it."

"What right did you have to go to the house?"

"I was a doctor."

"Not under the laws?"

"No; not in this state. They have tried to put us in prison for doing good."

"Do you think that any man has the right to take any extreme measure to do good?"

Willing To Go To Prison

"Yes. I am willing to go to prison for doing good. Good is the supreme thing in this world."

"What right did you have to prescribe peroxide of hydrogen?"

"That was external. I had as much right to suggest it as my mother would have to tell a neighbor to use a certain lotion."

"But you charged a fee."

"That fee was for the manipulation."

A laugh went round among the physicians who were present.

"Dr. Metcalf charged \$2 for his gargle," said Dr. Young.

"That's not true," interrupted Dr. Metcalf.

"That's what I heard."

"What was this rubbing?"

"We don't like to have it called rubbing or massage," he replied.

Asked by Mr. O'Neill for an explanation, he entered into a lengthy description of manipulation of muscles and bones. He tried to tell how efficient Osteopathy was, but was denied this.

"If you will concede that Osteopathy is efficient in cases of diphtheria, Mr. Poucher and myself are acquitted of any criminal act. I maintain that there is no law in this state that prevents me from practicing."

In reply to Dr. Ohage, he said that manipulation did not spread the diphtheria germs.

Dr. Ohage Examines

Dr. Ohage interrogated Mr. Young as to the diphtheria card which he had sent to the health department.

"After your name I see the letters D. O.," said Dr. Ohage.

"That means doctor of Osteopathy."

"By the word doctor you mean to convey the impression that you are a physician?"

"The word doctor means teacher. I teach people how to be well."

"Would you stand before God and treat a child of your own like you treated the Poucher child?"

"I would."

"Have you ever treated diphtheria in this city before?"

"No."

"Have you ever treated diphtheria in Minneapolis?"

"No."

"These are the first diphtheria cases you have treated?"

"Yes."

"Have you ever seen a diphtheria germ?"

"Well, I've seen pictures of them."

Dr. Young volunteered that Charles Still, in Red Wing, had treated 100 cases of diphtheria there by Osteopathy.

Dr. Bracken, state health commissioner, asked to be allowed to ask questions.

"Do you know that Charles Still treated 100 cases at Red Wing?"

"I do," replied the witness.

"I have never heard of those cases. I am the state commissioner of health, and if those cases were not reported to the Red Wing department I am going to make trouble."

Juror's Question

Benjamin Knauff, a juror, addressed Dr. Young, saying:

"I don't believe we want to know anything more about Osteopathy."

"Well, if the jury will admit that anti-toxin is not always a sure and safe cure for diphtheria," said Dr. Young, "I will not demand a further hearing, but I believe I have the right, and, moreover, I have been promised that I would be permitted to establish the fact that anti-toxin does not always cure diphtheria, and that Osteopathy is an efficient treatment for diphtheria."

"We will ask you what questions we please," said the coroner.

"Yes, that is the right position," said Mr. O'Neill, "but this young man has been seriously questioned, and we ought to give him a chance. Are there any other things you desire to say, Dr. Young?"

"Yes," answered the young man.

He thereupon arose and began to address the coroner.

"I have been asked as to my belief in germs, and as to my opinion regarding anti-toxin," he said. "I feel that I was not given an opportunity to fully explain myself."

Dr. Young Shut Off Rudely

He turned to the jury and commenced:

"My friend Poucher, tormented with the question that has been raised over the death of his child—"

He was here interrupted by Mr. O'Neill:

"This is not a jury that may be addressed."

"You'll have a chance to address a jury later," said Dr. Ohage.

F. A. Pike, who stated that he was an attorney representing Mr. Young and Mr. Poucher, protested that his client was not given a sufficient opportunity to explain himself.

"He'll be given another chance," said Dr. Ohage.

"I can plainly see that Dr. Ohage's intention is to indict you, if possible, for manslaughter," said Mr. Pike to his client, in a voice which was heard by everyone in the room.

Coroner Miller declared the inquest adjourned.

Dr. Bracken interrupted the coroner, saying: "If there is to be any further talk against anti-toxin I want to take charge of it. This treatment must not be assailed, and it is my duty, as state health commissioner, to defend it."

The coroner assured Dr. Bracken that no fur-

ther interrogation would be permitted and Assistant County Attorney O'Neill said:

"No, I cannot see the use of a medical discussion."

The inquest room was then cleared.

After the exit of the physicians the clamor of their arguments reached the jury room and they were asked to depart. Dr. Young was among them. On the sidewalk, in front of the morgue, he declared that neither he, personally, nor his profession had been given a fair hearing.

The jury were closeted for some time, and brought in a verdict as follows:

Coroner's Jury Verdict

WE FIND THAT DIPHTHERIA WAS THE CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF HELEN POUCHER.

WE FIND THAT C. W. YOUNG HAD NO RIGHT UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO TREAT THE SAID HELEN POUCHER.

WE FIND THAT IN ENDEAVORING TO TREAT HER HE WAS CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE.

WE RECOMMEND THAT THE PROPER AUTHORITIES FURTHER INVESTIGATE AND TAKE SUCH ACTION AS THEY MAY THINK JUST AND PROPER.

The Health Officers Facetiousness

Dr. Ohage, seen after the verdict of the coroner's jury, said:

"I am very much pleased with the verdict of the coroner's jury in regard to the death of Helen Poucher. It shows that the people of this state have no desire to go back to the dark ages, where delusion, ignorance and superstition flourished. It is a triumph of good common sense over contemptible delusion.

"Those who pose before the public as teachers and instructors on subjects of which they are entirely ignorant, form a dangerous element of our community.

"If they themselves would contract these diseases and die as the result, it might be an advantage to mankind, but where it comes to sacrifice of health and lives of small children, the matter assumes a different aspect.

"These children are unable to judge what is right or wrong, they must necessarily depend on their parents or guardians for their welfare and protection. If this is denied them through superstitious follies or criminal neglect, it is time that the majesty of the law should be invoked. This is one of the paramount duties of health officers.

"I am perfectly willing to concede to each individual his right of opinion as long as he himself is willing to bear the consequences, but I draw the line when they want to force these opinions on others and thereby endanger health and sacrifice life. It is not alone the financial loss incurred on our tax payers through these false teachings, but is a constant menace to the public health by these dangerous lunatics.

"The afflicted parents have my full sympathy, but the protection of others demands determined action. I am not willing to let this case drop, and consequently I will push this as far as the law permits."

Newspaper Says Case Is Very Important.

"It is probable that the life of Osteopathy, hereabouts, depends on the results of this inquiry," said the St. Paul Dispatch. "The entire state association of Osteopaths is interested in the case of Dr. Young, who testified that he had conferred with Osteopaths in Minneapolis during the time that he had treated the Poucher children."

Dr. Ohage promptly swore out a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Young. He gave bail to answer to the criminal court.

It will be a fight for the life of the profession. An adverse decision in the Criminal Court against Dr. Young on the charge of manslaughter would be a death blow almost to our system. He must be properly defended.

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

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Legal Battles Outlined.

Dr. Hildreth Crosses the States to Give Valiant Service.

Editor, The Osteopathic Physician: The Osteopaths this winter have introduced Bills in the states of Colorado, Alabama, Minnesota and Pennsylvania, so far as I am informed. There are medical bills introduced in opposition to our profession in Virginia and in California. The last report I had from Alabama was that we were in very good shape to succeed, and in Indiana in splendid shape to succeed. The Colorado Osteopaths report flattering prospects—in fact, the condition of the profession everywhere seems to be good. Even higher bills have been introduced against us, but there does not seem to be much likelihood of their becoming laws, and in most cases they work for our good by creating a sentiment for us which would not have existed if they had let us alone.

I shall leave Jefferson City Friday evening to go to Richmond, Va., to appear before the House committee there for the Osteopaths against the medical men at their hearing on Tuesday, February 10. From there I will go to Harrisburg, Pa., and will spend Thursday, the 12th instant, there, at another hearing in favor of our own Bill, then back home again.

We have introduced in Missouri a Bill which will create a Board of Examination of our own, which will be really a Board of Examination and Registration. We have every reason to believe it will become a law. This will give us a splendid, good law in the State of Missouri, putting us on an equality with any school of medicine. You are perhaps posted as regards the State of Illinois.

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.
Jefferson City, Mo., February 4.

Fight on Osteopaths in Pennsylvania

[From the Phila. North American.]

A bill apparently aimed at the practice of Christian Science, "Divine Healing," Osteopathy and other methods of treating diseases not taught by the legally recognized schools of medicine and surgery was introduced in the House this morning by Representative Ray, of Crawford county.

It is designed to amend the act of May, 18, 1893, relative to "the examination and licensing of practitioners of medicine and surgery," and regulating "the practice of medicine and surgery."

The bill recites section 12 of the act mentioned above, providing for the examining and licensing of practitioners of medicine and surgery by the State Board of Medical Examiners and the State Medical Council, and then proceeds to amend section 14 as follows, the words to be inserted being designated in parenthesis:

No person shall enter upon or continue in the practice of medicine or surgery in the State of Pennsylvania (or enter upon or continue in the profession or occupation of the treatment of patients or persons for disease or injury or by the use of any medicine or by the use of any other means or agency whatsoever, either for a valuable consideration or without any charge or remuneration therefor), unless he or she shall have complied with the provisions of this act, and shall have exhibited to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which he or she desires to practice medicine or surgery (or to engage in the profession or occupation of the treatment of persons for disease or injury) a license duly granted to him or her as hereinbefore provided, whereupon he or she shall, upon the payment of one dollar, be duly registered in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in the said county; and any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the offense shall have been committed shall pay a fine of not (less than \$200) nor more than \$500 for each offense (and undergo an imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months in the county jail. Provided, however, that this act shall not apply to

professional nurses in the prosecution of their profession.)
Lively opposition to this bill is expected from the Osteopaths.—Jan. 30.

The Pennsylvania State Association is vigorously contesting this bill.

Attack On In Michigan

[From the Detroit Journal.]

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 26.—Special.—Wayne county physicians, according to their proposed amendments to the state medical law, would bar Osteopaths from practicing in the state.

The bill embodying the desires of the State Board of Medical Registration, however, which will be introduced this week by Representative Nottingham, will go only so far as to require Osteopaths to submit to an examination in anatomy and physiology.

"This Nottingham bill, which is creating so much talk in Michigan in regard to its good points, has a hidden object which the people ought to be made familiar with," writes Dr. F. H. Williams, of Lansing. "It is a gigantic scheme or plot at subterfuge, and I believe cannot pass the legislature if the Osteopaths are up and doing. As the secretary of the State Association, I am getting together all of the data I can to assist in the fight. I write to 'The O. P.' as it is a matter of news and a matter in which I am sure all are interested. Our legislative and executive committees of the State Osteopathic Association met last week to take action, as this Nottingham amendment would take away our rights under the 1897 law and drive Osteopaths out of Michigan."

Virginians Expect Victory

[From the Paterson (N. J.) Press.]

A bill to legalize the practice of Osteopathy is now before the Virginia legislature and Virginia papers heartily indorse the science. There is no doubt that the bill will become a law. No longer is there any question of the virtue and high merit of Osteopathy when practiced by one who is thoroughly competent, but the great number of unscrupulous fakirs from numerous diploma mills, who are pretending to practice Osteopathy with no preparation whatever for the work makes it highly proper that a law should be passed in all of our states regulating the science.—February 3.

Dr. Hildreth is there. The profession can feel safe.

Vermont Broadens Law

The Vermont statute legalizing the practice of graduates of the A. S. O.—which was the first Osteopathic law enacted—was modified at the last session of the legislature to include graduates of the Boston school also. This is said to have been done at the instance of a lone B. I. O. graduate; but the Osteopaths of the whole state disclaim all knowledge that such a measure was to be considered. It was a petty piece of foolishness on the part of its instigator and well worthy of these occasional displays of school jealousies with which the profession has had so much reason to be disgusted. Why did not this doctor take the whole profession into confidence, while he was about it, and permit the passage of a law truly adequate? The Associated College graduates should have been included. Of course, the B. I. O. authorities are wholly blameless for this nonsense—for they are not that sort of folk—but it is to be regretted that the unauthorized act of this individual practitioner should have been written into history.

Fight West Virginia Bill

[From the Wheeling News.]

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 25.—(Special).—Dr. A. I. Doneghy, of Wheeling; Dr. W. T. Ely, of Parkersburg; Dr. Julia Hart, of Clarksburg; Dr. W. J. Seaman, of Huntington, practicing Os-

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Illinois
X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic Laboratory

X-radiance has done more to establish the scientific accuracy of Osteopathic diagnosis than any other agency. It has proven that deep bony lesions do occur and that Osteopaths are able to make diagnoses many times where all other systems fail.

We make a specialty of X-Ray diagnosis for Osteopathic physicians, knowing by experience what points they seek to establish, and can refer by permission to such practitioners in Chicago as Drs. Switzer, McConnell, Darling, Bunting and Stewart for the excellence and reliability of our service.

If you have a difficult case, doctor, send it to us and we will back up your diagnosis with a good radiograph. Electricity can see further than the best trained fingers.

Our Laboratory is equipped with the best and most complete X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic apparatus made. Radiographs made of all conditions demonstrable by the X-Ray. Expert testimony rendered in Medico-Legal cases.

Special attention given to the treatment of Cancer, Lupus, Eczema, Tuberculosis, etc., by the X-Ray.

Every courtesy and facility extended to the medical profession

Inspection of our work invited. Correspondence solicited. Fee table on application.

EMIL H. GRUBBE, B. S., M. D., Manager.
126 State Street, Champlain Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

teopathy, arrived here to-night for the purpose of fighting a bill introduced in the senate several days ago and referred to the judiciary committee and to come up for discussion Monday afternoon, which prevents them from practicing in the state. The purport of the bill is to prevent physicians from practicing except by use of regular means, drugs, etc. There are now eight Osteopaths practicing in the state.—Jan. 23.

Utah Considering a Bill

The Utah Osteopathic Association is pushing a bill to legalize the practice in the present legislature. Dr. F. P. Young, professor of surgery at the A. S. O., is at Salt Lake, helping on the cause. Prospects are reported to be encouraging.

New Mexico Ripe for a Law

Dr. C. H. Connor, of Albuquerque, says that New Mexico is ripe to enact a law for Osteopathy. Both houses are free of doctor-members, and it is likely an effort will be made this month to get a favorable law enacted.

GOOD OSTEOPATHIC LITERATURE

The Osteopathic Publishing Company Offers Back Numbers at a Bargain---Table and Field Literature

The Osteopathic Publishing Company is offering a special bargain in back numbers of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH which contain valuable table and field literature. The months of October, 1901, May, July and September, 1902, are exhausted. We are offering all other months at two cents per copy, including mailing envelopes, delivered at the express offices in this city. We guarantee printed matter express rate of eight cents per pound to all distant points. Nearer points will be cheaper at the merchandise rates, except in orders from 25 to 50, which are cheaper at the printed matter rate, which is as follows:

25 copies	18 cents.
50 copies	38 cents.
100 copies	78 cents.

REMEMBER, if you WISH us to send at PRINTED MATTER rate, be sure to send the money with your order, as we have to PREPAY charges in order to get the printed matter rate, otherwise your order will be sent at the merchandise rate.

Special Price for June O. H.

We are making a special price of one and one-half cents per copy for the June OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, as we have a larger number on hand through a mistake of our printer. This is a very valuable number and contains:

"What Is the Matter with Your Back?" by Dr. H. S. Bunting, which is good campaign literature for the Osteopath. "A Right and a Wrong Way to Eat Acid Foods," points a clever moral for curing dyspepsia Osteopathically. It also contains four pages of short spicy editorial paragraphs. "The New Way to Manage Disease," "Magic Gives Way to Science," and "Natural Therapeutics in the Ascendancy," are all good short editorials. "Moderation and Osteopathy as Life-Savers," is convincing. "Do Drugs Cure Disease?" quotes leading M. D.'s upon the error which the old school makes in treating symptoms, etc. This number will give you some good table and field literature at a bargain.

You may select any back number of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH you wish to make up your order of 100. Send money with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. These numbers are all just as good Osteopathic literature for campaigning as the day they came from the press.

Mail orders will be filled in the order of receiving until back numbers are exhausted.

AMONG THE STATES

Ohio Association Election

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year by the Ohio Osteopathic Association, in session at Cleveland, January 11: President, Dr. D. H. Westfall, Findlay; vice president, Dr. Laura J. Wilson, Urbana; secretary, Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus; treasurer, Dr. L. H. McCartney, Xenia; executive committee, Dr. A. W. Cloud, Canton; Dr. L. W. Sachett, Springfield; Dr. O. G. Stout, Columbus; Dr. W. A. Gravitt, Troy; Dr. G. J. Eckert, Cleveland.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, conducted a clinic for a short while in the afternoon session.

It was decided to call the attention of the State Medical Board to several men who are practicing Osteopathy illegally.

The report of the treasurer, Dr. L. H. McCartney, Xenia, showed \$3,000 had been expended in connection with the passage of legislation by the last general assembly; \$300 remains in the treasury. The secretary's report showed about 125 Osteopaths in Ohio. About fifty practitioners attended.

M. F. HULETT, D. O.,
Columbus. Secretary.

Indiana Association Reorganizes

Indiana Osteopaths met at the Hotel Denison, Indianapolis, December 20, and reorganized on a new and business-like basis. Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of Kirksville, was present and furnished much impetus for the renaissance. These officers were elected: President, Dr. Charles Sommers, Muncie; vice president, Dr. D. Ella McNicol, Frankfort; secretary and treasurer, Dr. George Tull, Indianapolis. Trustees: Drs. May, Spaunhurst, Goodpasture, Kinsinger and Fogarty. It was decided to set about getting a new and better law. These were named as a legislative committee to undertake this task: Drs. May, McNicol, Goodpasture and Crow. We will try "to do business" as an association in the future. Fraternaly,

GEORGE TULL, D. O.,
Indianapolis. Secretary.

Wisconsin Association Will Meet

The W. S. O. A. meets in annual session February 24, and 25 at Madison. An exceptionally interesting programme has been arranged, and it is anticipated that much good will result, especially as some of the sessions will be of a public nature, thus permitting the Wisconsin legislators to listen to the discussions. Besides papers by local practitioners, Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of Kirksville, and Dr. Forbes, of Des Moines, are expected to be present.

The Wisconsin Osteopaths cordially invite Osteopaths from her sister states to participate with them in this meeting.

EDWIN J. ELTON, D. O.,
Kenosha. Secretary.

Alabama Association Growing

The Alabama State Osteopathic Association held a meeting in Montgomery on January 24, 1903. Only routine business was transacted. The date of the next annual meeting will be fixed by the board of trustees for some time in July, 1903. The following officers were elected: President, Greenwood Ligon, Mobile; vice president, S. D. Richards, Montgomery; Secretary, P. K. Norman, Birmingham; treasurer, T. G. Morris, Birmingham; trustees, Drs. Minerva Baird, Montgomery; S. P. Markham, Anniston; S. D. Richards, Montgomery, and Nora Chapman, Mobile. Fraternaly yours,

P. K. NORMAN,
Birmingham. Secretary.

New Hampshire Organizes

The New Hampshire Osteopathic Association was formed at Woodsville, January 8, and elected these officers: Dr. H. K. Sherburne, Little-

ton, president; Dr. George McPhearson, Claremont, vice president; Dr. Sophronia T. Rosebrook, Woodsville, secretary and treasurer; executive committee: Dr. J. M. Gove, Concord; Dr. Cora L. Gooden, Laconia, and Dr. Florence A. Covey, Woodsville. There are only a handful of practitioners in this state, but all are within the state organization, and we are making many friends for the science. Fraternaly,

SOPHRONIA T. ROSEBROOK,
Woodsville. Secretary.

Central Iowa Organizes

[From the Minneapolis Journal of January 17.]

The Central Iowa Osteopathic Association has just been organized. Fifteen or twenty counties are embraced in the territory of the society. The next meeting will be held at Boone in January, 1904. Dr. D. E. McAlpin, of Boone, was elected president, and Dr. Vadie M. Brown, of Rockwell City, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE SCHOOLS

Massachusetts College--Greeting!

Hail to the "Massachusetts College of Osteopathy!" Vale to the "Boston Institute"—at least as a teaching body!

The school has been sold by its owners to its faculty and will continue under the new name. Since its inception the school has been under the ownership and management of Drs. C. E. and Ada A. Achorn, and S. A. Ellis, who have disposed of their entire interest in the school, and who will devote themselves entirely to their practice under the old college name of the B. I. O. The school comes under the ownership and management of the following members of the present faculty, viz.: Drs. Howard T. Crawford, Francis K. Byrkit, H. A. Roark, Wilfred E. Harris, Louise A. Griffin, Mark Shrum, Frank C. Leavitt, and Mr. F. M. Slagle, dean.

"The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy will stand for all that is highest and most advanced in the Osteopathic educational field, and in its three-year course will be in a position to offer exceptional advantages to students," says the college announcement. "At an early date, our new year book will be issued, and will set forth in detail the numerous changes which will go into effect under the new management."

Commencement at A. S. O.

One hundred and thirty-one graduates went forth from the American School of Osteopathy this commencement. The Atlas club opened the graduating gayety with a reception January 23. Dr. E. Benson, of Brooklyn, Iowa, preached the baccalaureate sermon January 25. Class day exercises were held January 28. Dr. W. J. Giltner, class president, made an address. Dr. A. B. Cramb was class historian. Dr. W. H. Irvie was class poet. Dr. E. E. Tucker was class prophet. The Atlantians held their semi-annual reception January 28.

Graduating exercises occurred that night at Memorial hall. Rev. J. O. Cramb delivered the invocation. Class Representative Dr. H. A. Tucker made the student address, Dr. Charles Hazard the faculty address. Dr. A. T. Still presented the diplomas. The A. S. O. reports it is not able to furnish us with a list of the graduates' proposed locations. We will publish the class roster as soon as the locations are obtained.

Commencement Banquet at Des Moines

Sixty-seven graduates of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy were banqueted at the Savery, Des Moines, January 23, by President Still. The faculty and invited friends were present. These toasts were responded to:

"January Class, 1903—Who Are They?" W. L. Davis. "Fraternal Feeling Among Graduates of Osteopathic Schools," Dr. I. D. Furry. "Some Omissions," Dr. Forbes. "Random Shots," Mrs.

K. V. Hogsett. "Dignity and Energy Necessary for Success," Judge C. C. Cole. "Students Ever," Mrs. A. B. Shaw.

The Juniors gave a reception to the Seniors at Plymouth church. January 29 the graduate address was delivered. We are unable to publish the list of graduates and their locations this issue for want of space, but will in the March number.

Southern School Graduates Eighteen

The Southern School of Osteopathy graduated a class of 18 on February 5. A packed audience shared in the exercises, which opened with prayer by Rev. A. D. Johnston. The programme was then enjoyed:

Salutatory, Dr. W. L. Williamson.
Faculty Address, Dr. P. H. Woodall.
Prophecy, Dr. G. B. Dockery.
Valedictory, Dr. W. S. McClain.

President Bowling conferred the degrees in a few well chosen words upon the following: Frank A. Collyer, Lillie M. Collyer, Regina Wade, Addie Hollan, Robert R. Owen, Walter S. McClain, Frank F. Jones, Margaret Thompson, J. V. Bass, W. L. Williamson, R. L. Farris, James Ed. DeSpain, Robert R. Norwood, A. Duke Durham, Ollie B. Farthing, John K. Young, G. B. Dockery and Florence M. Jackson.

I. H. Goodnight, secretary, thanked the graduates for cooperation with the officers and presented each a souvenir.

Philadelphia College Moves

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy has just entered its elegant new three-story brown stone residence at Thirty-third street and Arch avenue. It is one of the finest buildings devoted to Osteopathy in the world, having a delightful location among giant oaks, set in a lot 193x185 feet. The property is valued at \$80,000. The P. C. O. is to be congratulated.

Chicago Commencement Exercises

The American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery graduated nine doctors this commencement at Steinway hall, Chicago. Dr. J. M. Littlejohn delivered a masterly address vindicating the principles of Osteopathy. Dr. A. C. French made the class address. These were the graduates:

Clinton C. Collier, B. S., Chicago, Ill.; William E. Buehler, 808 Steinway hall, Chicago; Mrs. William E. Buehler, 808 Steinway hall, Chicago; A. C. French, B. S., Chicago, Ill.; R. D. Kilvray, 910 McClurg building, Chicago; Charles L. Logan, 910 McClurg building, Chicago; George A. Mitchell, West Madison street, Chicago; John A. McCabe, Alexander, Minn.; Richard G. Stevenson, Chicago; Frederick N. Solsen, Sacred Heart, Minn.

Music was a special feature of the programme.

S. S. Still School Adds Third Year

"We have just decided to establish a three-year course in this institution," writes Colonel A. B. Shaw, secretary of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, "not in our catalogue and not on paper, but in actual reality, and more than one-third of our graduating class have matriculated for it. This will be, so far as we are advised, the first three-year class in existence, and I think it will have twenty-five students before the first of March. For this we will give, not a post-graduate diploma, but a three-year course diploma, looking to the gradual rise in requirements in the various states."

Congratulations. May every member of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy carry out the charge of the American Osteopathic Association framed at Milwaukee last August. Osteopaths need a three-year course.

Belated News.

We regret that Commencement News of some of the schools was received too late for this issue. It will appear in our March number.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Official Bulletin of the American Osteopathic Association.

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., D. O., Editor. W. M. BUNTING, Business Manager.

Published on the 15th of Every Month by The OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 705, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago.

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

Entered at the Chicago Post Office as matter of the second class.

VOL. III. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1903. No. 3.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

"Hew to the line, let chips fall where they will."

There's trouble brewing in Minnesota.

The Osteopath is first of all a PHYSICIAN.

Watch the firing line—Hildreth will be there!

Osteopathic Health has its imitators, but not a competitor.

All the news of the profession for 50 cents a year—THE O. P.

Good luck to the new regime at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy!

West Virginia is in a hard fight. Its practitioners are few but determined.

Cut rates breed poor service, whether in professional service or publication service.

Dr. Hildreth wins new laurels as the chief Osteopathic legislator every time a new skirmish develops.

Not "how cheap," but "how good," "how effective," is the test of a practitioner's field literature.

Osteopathic Health is the journal of the field and practitioner—not of the college or college infirmary.

Give "THE O. P." the benefit of your ideas about everything of interest to the science and profession.

Dr. Ellen Barrett Ligon and Dr. R. W. Bowling are a team of gatling guns strong enough to intimidate any legislature.

It is the same with advertising mediums as physicians: Those commanded for cheap pay are costly experiments. The best is none too good—of either!

All the advantages of a good introduction in your field and a skillful personal advocate in every home for a reasonable price—OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH.

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is the field propaganda for those Osteopaths who believe that a good piece of printing is a better investment than an inferior one.

What can we do to handle the correspondence school evil? Get the right law in Alabama and then fight to make it uniform throughout the nation.

Looking back over the Milwaukee convention we all have reason to feel proud of the unusually high standard of intelligence characterizing both delegates and visitors.

See how it grows! Past 40,000 a month. All the field uses it, that's why. It's the doctor's own medium—brings him friends, patients and practice. Then, why shouldn't it succeed?

It is a joke to suppose that the educated Osteopath must be a poorer Osteopath than the less educated Osteopath, yet some of the less educated Osteopaths verily seem to think so.

By the time the goblins get after those D. O. who are too stingy to pay association dues, they will be knocking at the A. O. A. and state Osteopathic associations for refuge and protection.

When the American Osteopathic Association went on record against bombastic, impossible clinic reports, such as our journals have been surfeited with, it scored a great big credit mark for Osteopathy.

Pennsylvania Osteopaths say the new bill grows out of the M. D.'s losing their case against Dr. Staff at Meadville a year ago—sheer spite. Well, get good laws in every state and this persecution business will end.

What if Dr. Young should be convicted under the Minnesota laws? That possibility argues the importance of getting just laws in all neutral states where things are not right, just quiescent. Trouble may break out at any time.

The race for supremacy in this life is to the swift—not necessarily to the most aged. The Osteopathic schools, therefore, which give most to their students and are most progressive, will get most in return from the profession.

If Osteopathic colleges had been in the habit of graduating their students "without money and without price," "just to do good, etc.," we should not now suspect "a nigger in the wood-pile" when one offers to sell field literature without any expectation of pecuniary profit.

Get in the A. O. A. It needs you. You need it. We need each other. Harmony and cooperation among all legitimate graduates, regardless of school affiliations, will build up the profession as it has to be built up if it is not destined to go to pieces.

Osteopaths are like democrats—the more they are whipped and abused the closer they will get together. These attacks all over the country certainly ought to unify the profession. Reading "THE O. P." (after subscribing to it) is the quickest way to unify the profession.

With such an attack upon Osteopathy as is being waged in Minneapolis and the fights in many state legislatures, the field has new cause to reflect how greatly the profession needs such a fearless, impartial, honest newspaper for communication as The Osteopathic Physician.

Cheap service is given away for a song and may be expensive to rely upon even at that price; the best order of service commands a just price and is worth all and more than the investment necessary to get it. This is because the best service brings the results you expect, while cheap service never does.

"If there is a harvest just ahead, even a distant one, it is poor thrift to be stingy of your seed corn," wrote Thomas Carlyle. One hundred copies of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH each

month in your field will bring a harvest of golden opinions for your system of practice and will bring you additional patients.

Dr. Young made a bad break when he denied that he was a physician. He followed a foolish precedent set when Osteopaths were afraid to admit they were on earth. Claim you are doctor AND A PHYSICIAN, D. O., and stick to it despite health boards and stultifying statutes. This newspaper chose its name as a contention that the Osteopath is first of all a physician!

What fun the profession could have with a weekly 32-page "O. P." with room for every live issue in each edition! But not enough of the necessary support to maintain an 8-page monthly has been given by the profession as yet; so the Millenium when all can say as much as they please is, alas! far, far in the distance.

The practitioner is bound to have the best literature that can be written in explanation of Osteopathy and to have it printed in the best art known to the printer if he hopes to have it make a favorable impression for him in his community. In other words, OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is the ONE and ONLY magazine that meets his requirements for field use, and the growth of this magazine shows that he knows it, too.

The profession is not out of the woods by any means, as a permanent institution, and if it is to survive all assaults we men and women in the profession must band together and assert our identity through the A. O. A. WE RULE the destinies of Osteopathy now—not the schools; they are merely the profession's cradles. Join the A. O. A. and use your influence to build a permanent and good institution of the profession.

The difference between a man of science and a fanatic is that the former admits his limitations, while the latter never does. Both classes become doctors, and possibly good ones; but the fanatic is dangerous. Such persons have been known to "set" a dislocated hip after tuberculosis had eaten away the femur down to its surgical neck. There is no room in Osteopathy for fanatics. It is eminently the field where men and women of science are needed.

Charley Still may now get a chance to tell about those "100 cases of diphtheria" he treated all at once at Red Wing. We suspect some of his friends have been swelling this story for him. When we heard Dr. Charley tell it years ago it was only 50—and that was years after the excitement was over. That story truly sounded funny in an alien court. Two or three cases would keep the average Osteopath busy. How many were there, anyhow, Dr. Charley? You are on oath—no stringing!

Up to this time the schools have had autocratic sway over the profession and have felt answerable to nobody. But times have changed now. The practitioner rules the profession today and the school is answerable to him for good conduct. A lot of abuses of power which the school has been short-sighted enough to indulge in have got to be rectified straightway, and one of the first reforms needed is for the schools to stop fighting. The practitioners are nauseated with exhibitions of this jealous greed on the part of school trustees to the point of unendurance. We can correct such abuses if we will act in concert. Every school is largely dependent upon the good will of its alumni for support, and no school can afford to go counter to the mandates of a united profession.

Be honest with ourselves, fellow practitioners, we have claimed many foolish things for Osteopathy while it was working its way from the cradle to maturity as a science; and one of these

Get Your State Association Organized.

was there must be a dislocated bone to cause every ill. Every man and woman who practiced six months learned better, but still some Osteopaths hug the old delusion. There are many, many bony lesions beyond peradventure; they cause many, many diseases; their correction cures many, many; but many, many ills have no connection with bony lesions and the Osteopath who thinks they necessarily must have worships a fetish—he is a fanatic. He ought to know better, for the profession to which he belongs knows better. Let us quit making claims that in the judgment of well educated people make us appear ridiculous.

A Just Contention

Adding that third year to the college course prescribed by the American Osteopathic Association for all good colleges will keep the real good college busy without trying to run a publishing house in competition with what the profession has built up out of its own ranks.

Sauce for Goose, Sauce for Gander

The graduates will promise to attend to practicing and publishing and not run any cut-rate colleges in competition with our regular schools if the schools will attend to teaching, mainly, and not spring any cut-rate business schemes outside of their legitimate line.

Can Osteopaths Be Paper Anatomists?

Is a "paper anatomist"—one educated out of text-books, to the exclusion of personal dissection—the kind of an Osteopath that A. T. Still writes about? How many schools of Osteopathy require dissection of a lateral half to graduate? Every medical college does that much. Raise hands, all who do, and let's see who "don't."

Catechism of Trade

Q. "When a college advertises to the field that it will sell its college and infirmary journal to such doctors as will agree to circulate it as a substitute for field literature and at such a cheap price that 'it will not make the school any money,' the doctor is justified in asking: 'Then, WHERE DOES the school get off, anyhow?'"

A. "With the fool doctor's patients, of course—what would you expect?"

A. B. C.'s of Getting Rich

Somebody ought to rise up and explain to the infant class in advertising how paying to circulate 250 or 500 other practitioners' professional cards in one's own field is going to advance one's own business. OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH does not print other Osteopaths' cards—it doesn't have to, for the practitioner who uses it pays for it without assistance. Over 500 practitioners of Osteopathy now swear by OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH as a patient getter.

Shall You Advertise Self or College?

While it is up to the Osteopath going into a community to pay the bills for educating his territory into knowledge of Osteopathy, he will profit by realizing that he can just as well advertise himself in the first instance as somebody else's college or college infirmary. OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH advertises the doctor who pays the bill and no other Osteopath or Osteopathic institution. The moral is plain—at least to the practitioner—isn't it?

Is Dissection Receiving Its Needed Attention?

The one job of providing Osteopathic students with COMPULSORY DISSECTION (whether free or paid is not the issue) and having equipment and bodies enough TO DISSECT is a problem probably great enough to keep the average Osteopathic college busy without trying to build up a magazine that will rival those issued by publishers who make publishing a first busi-

ness. Every craft knows its own line of work best.

When Advertising Got Its Vogue

Noah was the first man to advertise. He advertised the flood, and it came all right. The fellows who laughed at the advertising got drowned, and it served them right. Ever since Noah's time the advertiser has been prospering, while the other fellow is being swallowed up in the flood of disaster.

The physician has got to be the shrewdest advertiser of them all. The Osteopath must advertise both himself and his system, but he cannot do it like the merchant, or he will drive the crowd the other way. OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH does it for him in a way that makes cordial friends and loyal patrons. The D. O. who don't use it must beware of the flood!

The Graduate Is Now the Source of Power

The day has passed when the school held the whip over the practitioner and ran the profession to suit itself. The profession now, very properly, controls the school—or should; and as soon as the profession wakes up to its own importance and power it will furnish ballast enough for the school. The school cannot alienate its graduates and is duty bound to advance and improve as its alumni demand of it. A third year added and COMPULSORY DISSECTION are the demands now made by the graduate field upon all legitimate Osteopathic colleges. Who can refuse?

A Just Correction

In our last number a news item from the east tended to discredit the reputation and purposes of the young "Illinois College of Osteopathy," at Ravenswood, Illinois, by referring to a "correspondence course" graduate of the old and defunct "Illinois College of Osteopathy, Medicine and Surgery," now defunct. We do not wish to do an injustice to anyone, and make this statement cheerfully. While the new college is operating under the charter of the old school, which is a handicap, its faculty are doing their utmost to meet the requirements of the A. O. A., and hope to earn admission to that body—which ambition is to be encouraged—and this school does not conduct a correspondence department. It was not referred to in that article.

Imitation the Sincerest Flattery

A doctor writes us he "could tell the relationship between OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH and its grandmother, the Journal of Osteopathy, by the facial resemblance of the two—referring to covers." Yes, the Journal did borrow our cover color-scheme as far as possible, but the comparison will have to end there!

Still, it's a good school journal; it advertises the school admirably; and it ought to be encouraged for selecting a good model. If the Journal wants another change of dress soon, we've a few old plates with a naked gladiator on them—real art—we are not using now, to which Editor Laughlin will be welcome!

National Legislative Fund Started

It is proposed that the profession start a fund which shall be put into the hands of the American Osteopathic Association, to be applied as needed and wherever needed in legislative fights for the common good of all. The small sum of \$1 per Osteopath is asked. You are requested to send this dollar to Dr. M. F. Hulett, treasurer of the association, at Columbus, Ohio; and the legislative committee, of which Dr. Hildreth is the chairman, will have charge of disbursements. This is a very sensible step and the obligation comes home to every practitioner. Send in your dollar. This money is now needed in legislative and court fights in Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Oklahoma, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Michigan. Do you not see that we must stand together as a profession at all the fighting points or perish? Send in your dollar.

Drs. Wernicke and Locke Blameless

Drs. Clara Wernicke and Orella Locke, of Cincinnati, were wholly irresponsible for the Cincinnati Enquirer's fake scheme denounced in the last "O. P.," and we hasten to set them right before the profession and place the criticism on the newspaper alone, where it belongs.

Dr. Charles Albert Ross, 406 Neave Building, Cincinnati, is only one of several practitioners who were good enough to set the facts before us by letter, and we quote his words:

"The article referred to in The Osteopathic Physician, page 5, of this month, about fake advertising has never appeared in Enquirer. The reason was that the energetic scheming newspa-

SEE HOW SHE GROWS!

BANBURY PRINTING COMPANY

= PRINTERS =

140-146 MONROE STREET
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2201

STATE OF ILLINOIS " " S.S. CHICAGO, January 27, 1903.

COUNTY OF COOK " " H. N. Hosick being duly sworn, says that he is the manager of the Banbury Printing Company, of Chicago, Ill., and that the said Company printed Thirty-six Thousand copies of Osteopathic Health Magazines for the month of November, Thirty-seven Thousand copies of the December number and 40,500 for January, 1903.

Harry N. Hosick
Manager.
BANBURY PRINTING COMPANY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this the 28th day of January,

1903.

Albanus Lauscher
Notary Public

No College Ads in Osteopathic Health.

per man of the Enquirer was not able to find enough Osteopathic 'suckers' to pay two dollars for 'distinction,' as he called it.

"Drs. Wernecke and Locke received one of the clippings of the article, as we all did. They immediately took steps to prevent its publication; but the newspaper man said 'It was a scheme of his own, and he would publish it if he got enough two dollars,' which, thanks to the common sense of our fellow practitioners, he was unable to do.

"Drs. Wernecke and Locke were no more to blame for that article than you or I, and I think an apology is due them from the Osteopathic Physician. Yours fraternally,

"CHARLES A. ROSS."

We congratulate Drs. Wernecke and Locke on escaping this uninvited fame and regret the unpleasant notoriety it gave them in the profession. Their good sense in repudiating and fighting the scheme is to be commended.

Graduates, First Boost Your College!

Usually a graduate just out of college spends most of his time shouting for his alma mater and telling "what they can do 'up' or 'down' there." After he has had to meet rent, board, laundry and field literature bills for six months he is apt to get wonderfully narrow and selfish and to spend most of his later effort creating an impression that HE is the best living exponent of Osteopathic ability! And I don't know that anybody can blame the doctor, either.

That explains the remarkable growth of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH as the accredited organ of Osteopathic practitioners everywhere. It boosts nobody in any community where it goes except the doctor who orders it sent there and who pays for it—so, why should it have had any trouble out-distancing college journals, whose first business in issuing is to advertise the college and build up the infirmary practice of the institution taking the trouble and bearing most of the expense of circulating it?

Do You Advertise Yourself, Your Neighbor or the College Infirmary?

It may be all right for the college to run an infirmary in competition with practitioners in the field, for many patients will prefer to go to the college for treatment, on the theory that they will command a higher order of professional ability there than could be found in the ranks of the profession; but it is surely asking a good deal of the doctor to circulate the advertising matter of the college and college infirmary in his field. Many graduates may feel that degree of loyalty to alma mater which will demand this sort of altruism; but, if so, the college should recognize it as an act of Christian self-abnegation and a high order of patriotism—for it is surely poor business for the practitioner.

But some people are out to make money, and some only to do good in this world; and, doubtless, the doctor who uses a college journal instead of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, the practitioner's own paper, to work up business—even if the former is given to him for nothing, postage prepaid!—surely belongs to the latter cult.

Our Change of Location

Friends and patrons of the Osteopathic Publishing Company will note that we have moved our office from the Marquette Building to the Firmenish Building, 171 East Washington street, corner of Fifth avenue, where we are ready to welcome them in suite 705. This change was made necessary by the rapid growth of our business, as evidenced by the fact that OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH passed the 40,000 mark in January, the need of better stock rooms and shipping facilities making this change absolutely imperative.

For the first time, in fact, since its origin, this company is now in shape to do business on a large scale with eminent satisfaction to both ourselves and our patrons. It will be easier now

to get out an issue of 50,000 OSTEOPATHIC HEALTHS ahead of time than it recently was to issue a 25,000 edition. In fact, we have the capacity and facilities to handle a 100,000 circulation without difficulty, and we believe it may be possible to reach that growth within another year.

Patrons of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH and all who have ever been its patrons should know that this matchless patient-getting magazine is now—and for months back has been—ISSUED REGULARLY ON TIME. It is ALWAYS ready to send out on or before the first of the month. With the advantages of our new office accommodations we will be able to begin sending out each edition—as we announced a year ago we hoped to do just as soon as we could get fixed for it—by the 25th of the month in advance, so that OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH can reach the field by the first.

It is worth money to the practitioner to have his papers come ON TIME and REGULARLY. OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH meets this requirement to the letter, and by its recent changes is better able to do so than ever before.

What Will Increase Practice?

Every practitioner just locating in a new field asks himself, first of all: "How can I get a foothold?" "What is my best plan of introduction?"

We will tell such questioners of a plan which has been tested by hundreds of practitioners with eminent success, that is better calculated to make a favorable introduction for them than anything else. Make up a list of the best people in your city, town or hamlet, using town or telephone directories, church lists or a "blue book," whichever is most available; make a list of every household in the city into which you want the gospel of health by Osteopathy carried; place a contract with us to put OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH under every such roof—not for one month, but for one year; then set about making friends as best you can and feel assured—whether patients come thick and fast, at first, or not—that OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is making the most favorable impression possible for you and the school of healing which you represent in all these homes and that it will furnish you with better credentials in the court of public opinion which you must face than any other agency which you command.

Every gentleman and lady must feel some modesty about proclaiming his or her own prowess as a practitioner—even where opportunity is offered for speaking; but you need have no fear, fellow Osteopaths, that OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH will feel timid about presenting your personal claims, for it shouts them from the housetops every month and in a way altogether becoming, too, whereas it would not be becoming for any doctor to say much of himself or herself.

Start right, graduates, and make OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH your mouthpiece to the public. You cannot have your cause presented too ably and this magazine is the ablest and best in the field.

Another Osteopathic Gravestone in Journalism

Another Osteopathic magazine is dead. Dr. Littlejohn's valued "Journal of the Science of Osteopathy," which has contained so many good things the past two years, has ceased to have an individual existence, having been merged, it is announced, with the Northern-Cosmopolitan Osteopath, which will be called the Osteopathic World. We hope Dr. Littlejohn's able pen will not be any the less active in the future in forging weighty scientific argument for the "JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION," as well as the "World," for he will now have more leisure.

This thinning out of Osteopathic journals going on constantly shows that there has been a considerable over-planting of Osteopathic publications—more by far than the profession is able

to support. It is quickly getting down to a basis of but one representative journal of each class, and it seems to be the part of folly to divide support between competitors, leaving each one weak and a scrubby exponent of the science. There is now but one scientific paper. Support it. It's THE JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION. There is but one ranking popular magazine for the use of the practitioner. That's OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH. Use it and help make it better and more representative of the science it carries to the masses. There is but one professional newspaper—THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—it has no rival and is full of ginger. Nearly every college supports a good college paper, monthly or quarterly—and these have their legitimate field to interest students and graduates in college news and technical discussions. But the three former fill unique berths and deserve the whole support of the field, for the profession is not too strong at best that it should divide energy in rival enterprises.

The same can be said of our colleges. Build up what we have—or those of them worthy of support—and keep down new mushrooms. Not extension but intension of our institutions—internal improvement—should be the watchword.

Osteopathic Health Excludes All College Advertisements

There has never been but one criticism offered for OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, the practitioners' organ, from any quarter, and that was to deplore the fact that it accepted college ads., which most practitioners object to in their field literature. Graduates of one school are especially adverse to circulating the ads. of another, as they do not like to have patients always asking about the merits of other schools in comparison with alma mater.

But the sentiment seems to be even more general among practitioners of not wanting to do any advertising for the colleges at all—for their own or anybody's college. The purpose of a practitioner using field literature is manifestly to advertise himself in his own community, and, it is argued, he might just as well center all the local Osteopathic interest into himself, to be himself the embodiment of the science before the people and to teach them to look to himself as the repository of Osteopathic knowledge, as to direct public attention to the corporation where he got his diploma as the source of all light and healing. We don't know but the practitioner is right and, inasmuch as he is paying the bills and introducing the science brand-new, as a rule, wherever he may locate, that he might just as well use all the thunder to focus interest in himself as to divide it with others—who make a business of treating patients for a fee just as he does himself.

At any rate, OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH serves the practitioner, the WHOLE FIELD of practitioners, and not a fraction, or fraction, of this field; and in response to this almost unanimous request not to do any college advertising whatever, we yield to the wishes of our patrons, the profession, and form this new rule.

This rule is made the more just and timely, too, because of the ungodly jealousy and strife between some of our Osteopathic schools which is so puerile and bitter that it seems impossible to get them to accept the same printed page even on which to carry their respective claims to the public. OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, therefore, is glad to divorce itself from all interest in this petty strife and is confident that it can serve the practitioners all the better for singleness of purpose in presenting their claims to the people. There is now no criticism which can be offered against OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH as the field organ of the profession.

While THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN sees no reason for adopting the same restrictions for itself, it would prefer not to receive college advertising until the dreamed-for and prayed-for millenium of a live-and-let-live policy comes about in college management. We believe that "THE O. P." can be of great value to our schools

in carrying their business announcements to the profession each month; and it seems a shame to permit discord to debar them from sharing equally such a privilege; so we hesitate to frame such a policy of exclusion for the newspaper as well as for the field magazine; but we would rather put all the schools on the same basis and receive no financial aid from any of them unless the same good will and business cooperation exists between ourselves and the schools one and all alike. "THE O. P." is a fearless newspaper, which speaks its mind freely for the good of the whole profession and the science of Osteopathy whenever there is anything needing to be said; and it cannot but give us better freedom to speak for the profession and more complete cooperation on the part of practitioners if "THE O. P." has no business relations with the school whatever and views every problem strictly from the standpoint of the profession. So, we shall solicit no more college ads. for our "O. P." pages either, and would rather they did not come to us at all—at least, till the aforesaid millennium comes!

Should Osteopathic Colleges Maintain Infirmaries?

Should our Osteopathic colleges maintain infirmaries for the care of pay patients? THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN does not believe so.

Why? Because an infirmary is a money-making concern, and our colleges are in the habit of claiming that their arduous work is one of pure philanthropy.

Because, teaching a body of students in proper fashion is enough responsibility for our colleges to assume and it will tax their didactic and business heads to their utmost to do that properly. To divide this labor between educating students and "catering" to a long list of capricious "pay" patients means to take away from our students just that much energy and attention to which they are entitled.

Because, making the professors in our colleges do the work both of teachers and practitioners, is to over tax them, or else to make them slight either the students or the patients.

Because, after exhausting their energy on pay patients, these professors, then in the impulse of self-preservation, must slight and lose interest in the clinic patients, the proper care of whom is a duty the college owes to the students who are studying these cases. All surplus energy and brain-power which our professors carry out of the classroom should be taken into the free clinics, and our students will straightway see the difference in the advantages which are offered them.

Because, finally, to maintain an infirmary makes the college a direct competitor with its graduates; and that should never be if the college wishes its alumni to remain long imbued with proper loyalty.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN takes the high ground that an Osteopathic college should be a teaching body, and do the work of educating future Osteopaths well, and to make sure it is doing this arduous work well by attempting to do nothing else—not even make money. This thing of the college educating practitioners and putting them in the field, ostensibly to practice, and still cutting under them by receiving infirmary patients for the established price, is, we think, played out, and should be abandoned. Every month's treatment from an infirmary patient dropped into the coffers of a college is taken out of the pockets of some practitioner—most likely an alumnus—had you thought of that?

On a par with this kind of practice are college overtures to practitioners to take a school and infirmary journal—at a rate less than a disinterested publishing house could afford to issue better written and better printed literature for—and circulate it "TO BUILD UP THIS PRACTITIONER'S BUSINESS"—that is to say, "TO

STILL FURTHER TAKE AWAY HIS BREAD AND BUTTER BY ATTRACTING PATIENTS OUT OF HIS FIELD TO THE COLLEGE INFIRMARY," and in addition, by recruiting more students out of his field—some of whom may be expected to return home within two years and settle down with a strong local pull as this guileless graduate's competitors. Oh, philanthropy! Oh, good-hearted, benevolent college trustee—how can you afford it?

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN believes that the college should be content with teaching, and should keep its hands off of the field of practicing and publishing for the profession, both of which the profession has developed sufficient ability and maturity to take care of for itself.

What say the rank and file of the profession? There may be two sides to this question of the college running a pay infirmary; but—is it just to the students who have bought the college's faculty for their own needs? Is it just to the practitioner who has bought an education in order to do this very work for society?

College Jealousy Threatens the Life of the Profession

This doctrine fostered at some of the schools of arraying college against college and of dividing the alumni of the various schools up into cliques, each antagonistic to the other, is pernicious. It is an exhibition of narrow-minded bigotry and self-aggrandizement more in keeping with a den of hyenas than men and women bound in the fraternity of science. THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN is not afraid to denounce this malevolence from the housetops, and it sounds the note of warning in advance that if school trustees have not the mind, heart and conscience to get away from such practices, the future of Osteopathy as a distinct and independent school of therapeutics is the doom of absolute extinction. The selfish interests of money making institutions in a mad scramble to attract and hold the greatest possible number of students should not be permitted to sow the seeds of Phariseism among our practitioners, so that one doctor feels better than his neighbor, for it's dollars to doughnuts that the "I-am-holier-than-thou" fellow is the weakling, if there is any suffering by comparison.

Osteopathy to-day is, and from the year 1 of the new science has been, rent and torn by dissension, envy, hatred and slander from center to circumference; and, after ten years of this sort of business, it is time the profession and schools woke up to a realization of their error and were joining hands for the achievement of their real opportunity, which is only to be found in a united profession.

After students get out of college and into the cares of practice, they soon forget the prejudices against rival colleges instilled in their minds by injudicious and selfish advisers at alma mater; they lose that haunting nightmare of the freshman that one's next-door neighbor, even, does not believe in Osteopathy, or teach it, either—in fact, is a traitor to science and worthy only of death at the stake; they come to understand that science is an open book and equally the property of all men who study it faithfully and improve their opportunities, and that with several thousand properly accredited Osteopaths on earth no one bunch of people contain all the wisdom of the cult, or all the right to impart it; and in mixing up with his fellow practitioners in the field and at the National Conventions of the American Osteopathic Association the Osteopathic graduate soon learns that other colleges have graduated ladies and gentlemen into the profession, as well as his own—that on the average his neighbor from whatever accredited Osteopathic school can do as good work as himself—that he can derive many and distinct benefits and pleasures from dwelling in cordial fellowship with his erstwhile foe, now

his fellow Osteopath and brother or sister in his state association and the American Osteopathic Association councils; and he wonders, gradually, how his early prejudices and feelings of discord and enmity ever got so deeply rooted before he plucked them out.

The greed and envy of the college trustee has wrought incalculable mischief to the profession already. How long will the good sense of practitioners and students permit this situation to continue?

Osteopathy as a profession must stand together, or it will fall into oblivion; and the regulars, who will then have absorbed our essential principles, will wax fat on our errors and laugh at the passing of a once dangerous enemy, while the cause of physiological medicine will have lost a century of opportunity.

The profession is able to place the responsibility for this discord just where it belongs—on the shoulders of the college trustee and his henchman—and it is high time this lordling were called to account for his excesses. The profession wants a respite from this long-drawn-out abuse of power and will have it—or the college trustee's pocketbook, if he continues, will feel the difference.

Osteopaths Given No Further School Credit in Illinois

Chicago, Jan. 21, 1903.—Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting, Editor of "The O. P."—Dear Doctor: In order that the Osteopathic practitioners may know the exact conditions as to Osteopaths being given credit on their certificates from the Illinois State Board of Health, and because of several inquiries regarding this situation, will submit the following statement for publication in "The O. P.:"

A short time after the passage of the present bill regulating Osteopathic practice, which went into effect July 1, 1898, the state board instructed the medical schools that they could give two years of credit on certificates from said board, said certificates having been obtained by an examination, as provided in said law. None of the leading Allopathic schools, except Harvey Medical College, gave such credits to applicants, but some of the best Homeopathic schools did, with the result that at present there are, or have been, more than twenty Osteopaths in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. Of these 12 are graduates of the A. S. O.; four are graduates of the S. C. O.; three are graduates of the Littlejohn School; two from Illinois College of Osteopathy; one from Ward's School, now defunct; one from Northern College, now defunct.

The American Homeopathic Association, in its annual session in Cleveland last August, decided not to give credit on such certificates after January 1, 1903. This was followed soon after by instructions from the Illinois Board of Health to the same effect.

Consequently, Osteopaths wishing to study medicine must bear in mind that they must put in the full amount of time required of the regular medical student; that no time will be allowed for the time spent in any Osteopathic school. This ruling applies to the Associated Medical Schools. There may be such medical schools as are not up to the standard that would allow such credits, but none such would be recognized by the medical boards of the various states.

Faternally yours,
H. C. WOLTMAN, D. O.,
3029 Vernon Avenue, Chicago.

Bridging the Chasm.

"Was ever such an ass as that
Who hoped by slicing mutton fat,
And pulling candle-wick to pieces,
To tell why light should spring from greases!

Yes, one—that still more precious fool,
Who, in the anatomic school,
Expected with dissecting knife
To learn from death the laws of life."

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC
ASSOCIATION.

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LIST OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Under this head we print the names of State Organizations, the corresponding secretaries and the presidents and their addresses
Secretaries of every association, as soon as organized, will please send us this information. We will carry it permanently in this column.

Alabama:

Greenwood Ligon, Mobile, President.
T. C. Morris, Birmingham, Secretary and Treasurer.

Arkansas:

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

California:

T. W. Sheldon, 927 Market St., San Francisco, President.
Agnes G. Madden, 538 Sutter St., San Francisco, Secretary.

Colorado:

Earl D. Jones, President.
J. R. Cunningham, Denver, Secretary.

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:

Charles Sommers, Muncie, president.
George Tull, Indianapolis, secretary.

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.
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W. J. Connor, Kansas City, President.
Hezzie Carter Purdum, Apartment A, 807 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Secretary.

Montana:

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

Nebraska:

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Grace Deegan, Omaha, Secretary.

New Hampshire:

H. K. Sherburne, Littleton, president.
Sophronia T. Rosebrook, Woodsville, secretary.

New Jersey:

S. H. McElhaney, Newark, President.
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New York:

Walter W. Steele, 356 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, President.
H. L. Chiles, Auburn, Secretary.

Ohio:

D. C. Westfall, Findlay, president.
M. F. Hulett, Columbus, Secretary.

Oklahoma:

J. M. Rouse, Oklahoma City, President.
J. A. Ross, Oklahoma City, Secretary.

Oregon:

W. A. Rogers, Portland, President.
R. B. Northrup, Portland, Secretary.

Pennsylvania:

H. M. Vastine, Harrisburg, President.
J. Ivan Dufur, 25 S. 16th Street, Philadelphia, Secretary.

Rhode Island:

A. W. Rhodes, Providence, President.
Clarence H. Wall, Providence, Secretary.

Tennessee:

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

Texas:

E. C. Link, San Antonio, President.
Mary E. Noonan, San Antonio, Secretary.

Utah:

No report.

Vermont:

Guy E. Loudon, Burlington, President.
Lewis D. Martin, Barre, Secretary.

Virginia:

E. H. Shackelford, Richmond, President.
Maria Buie, Richmond, Secretary.

Wyoming:

No report.

Washington:

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

West Virginia:

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

Wisconsin:

J. Foster McNary, Milwaukee, President.
Edwin J. Elton, Kenosha, Secretary.

Cripple Creek District (Col.):

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

Central Iowa Association.

D. E. McAlpin, Boone, president.
Vadie M. Brown, Rockwell City, 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.

Announcement Regarding Cleveland Meet

The annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association will be held during the week of July 12, at Cleveland, Ohio, the days on which it will occur to be announced later. This action was unanimously taken by the Trustees in order that we might secure the benefits of the railroad rates for the Epworth League meeting in Detroit, thus encouraging attendance from a distance. Further information on this subject will be given from time to time, and every one will be kept informed.

We wish every Osteopath to make preparation for this meeting, which will be a red-letter event in the history of our organization. There will be many novelties, and we expect one very delightful surprise for all who attend.

CHARLES C. TEALL, President A. O. A.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

You! --Join Your Associations!

I like the ring of the article by Dr. C. P. McConnell in the December Journal of Osteopathy. It is a plea for the cause of Osteopathy at large that should not go unheeded. Osteopathy is a science that has almost nothing in common with other schools of medicine. It has demonstrated its worth. The people receive it gladly. Individual Osteopaths in all sections of the country are advancing the cause in their communities by healing the afflicted where all other methods have failed. But is this enough to put Osteopathy on the high professional plane it is capable of occupying, and which the intelligent portion of every community expect of it? Can we, by our individual efforts in our circumscribed localities, successfully combat the large combinations of all the opposing forces against us? I believe we cannot. WHEREVER LEGITIMATE OSTEOPATHISTS HAVE COMBINED their efforts and made a dignified fight for the people and their own rights they have won. More remains to be done than has yet been accomplished. Hence my plea to every Osteopath to join his state and the national organizations, so there may be no doubt as to the results.

An analysis of the facts will probably show that all Osteopaths belong to one of several classes:

First, those who are always loyal to Osteopathy and are willing to sacrifice self, if need be, and work for the interests of the cause. Their unselfishness is almost PRIMA FACIE evidence of their success as Osteopaths. Most of these are already members of established organizations.

Second, those who have an acute perception of their own interests, and feel that they can help themselves best by helping the cause. Their shrewdness shows them to be qualified to practice Osteopathy, provided, of course, they have done the necessary preliminary work required for membership. Doubtless, all of these are members.

Third, those who have recently graduated, and have not begun to reap financial benefit from their work, and older graduates who have been financially unfortunate. I think many of them are pursuing a short-sighted policy. They are stopping the spigot and leaving the bung wide open. But their intentions may be good and we must not judge them harshly.

Fourth, those who are busy with their own practice, and simply neglect the interests of the profession. They are the ninety-and-nine that did not return to give thanks. They are neglecting the cause that made them what they are. An Alabama catastrophe, or worse, is necessary to arouse them.

Fifth, those who do not care for ANY body or ANY thing, but themselves. They are in Osteopathy for themselves, and are willing to sacrifice it at any time for revenge or to satisfy their own inclinations. They are always willing for the others to do the work they ought to do and foot the bills.

Sixth, those who are miffed because the organizations have not done and do not do all they want done. They are good fellows, generally, but too often want all others to pay their way. They are a powerful influence for good when their energies are turned in the right channel.

Seventh, those who will not, if possible, do anything to help the cause, either by way of work or contributions, never attend the meetings of Osteopaths, but are everlastingly finding fault with what others do. Some of them consider it a personal insult to be asked for help.

Eighth, those who watch their chances to go into a field that has been prepared for them by a liberal expenditure of energy and money by others. They like to get something without paying anything for it.

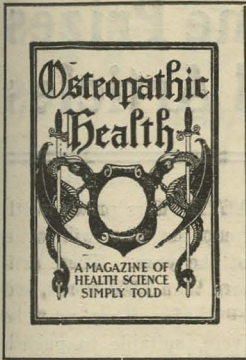
I know representatives of all these classes. To which class do you belong? If to one that does not help the cause along, you are the loser and Osteopathy at large must suffer. I, for one, am free to say that I would much rather, other

Incorporated

The . Osteopathic . Publishing . Co.

Publishers of "Osteopathic Health,"
"The Osteopathic Physician."

Suite 705-171 Washington Street
Chicago



February 15, 1903.

Dear Doctor:

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN is sent to you this month with the compliments of the publishers and the hope that you will be sufficiently interested in its newsy columns to become a subscriber.

The cause of Osteopathy is growing rapidly as evidenced by the news contained in the columns of this number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN from the various state legislatures where Osteopathic Bills are now pending.

This growth and these legislative fights only more fully accentuate the necessity for an official organ. THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN fills that want admirably, but what good is an official organ unless every loyal Osteopath is a subscriber?

We need your support and co-operation.

Can we have it?

If so sign the subscription blank below and send us a fifty cent book of stamps--we will do the rest.

Faithfully yours,

The Osteopathic Physician.

Business Manager.

Subscription Department, THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
171 Washington Street, CHICAGO. 50 CENTS A YEAR.

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed find *.....cents in payment for.....

subscription to THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, commencing with number.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....

Sign.....

NOTICE

*SEND MONEY ORDER or STAMPS.
Send stamps in book-form to prevent sticking.

"O. H." Will Distribute Costly Books as Prizes.

Handsome Prizes For Good Articles

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH offers prizes worth striving for to the Osteopaths who will write the four best articles of the year. These articles must not contain more than 1,200 words, and may be as short as 600 words. They must be in thoroughly popular vein, suitable to publish in OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH—which is to say, must be well adapted to interest and instruct the people in Osteopathic theory or practice.

Select your own subject and choose your own method of handling it.

Be original.

Everybody in the profession has a chance for one of these prizes. You, as a practitioner, talking with patients every day, knowing what questions they ask and what explanations and arguments best appeal to them, have a better chance at these prizes than the college professors. The contest is open to every graduate of the recognized colleges of Osteopathy.

These prize articles will be run in the current number of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, together with sixteen others receiving favorable mention. The committee of award will comprise Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, Dr. Carl P. McConnell and Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting.

RULES OF CONTEST.

1. Sign your article with your own name.
2. Send the article to OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH before July 1, 1903.
3. Typewrite the contribution wherever possible. Write on one side of the paper only. Write in simple style, so everybody can understand. "Fine" writing and technical discussions are not wanted.

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