THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Volume 3.

MINNESOTA PERSECUTES OSTEOPATHY!

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1903.

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 body, 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 to call in the 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 requirements of the law.

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 counter-charges were made, but the Osteopaths carried their point by a vote of 29 to 8.

The bill is 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 his 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 Osteopathy is under trial," says one of the eloquent friends of the practice in the state. "The bill has been passed, and the Osteopaths are expected to have the cause decided sometime this week, as every member of the house has been assigned to the bill to watch its progress. The majority of the practice of medicine in the state is opposed to it, as it is to be expected by all the friends of regular medicine, for the Osteopaths have refused to compromise.

Osteopathic Bill Passes the House of Representatives.

The Osteopathic plan.

Says Simon to the penman:

"I can't kill him, but I can cure him better, even, than before. Captain Faulkner and Meros, Brandon and Jones, whom "The O. P." drove out of the city, will yearn for the relief which a substitute will bring 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 for the bill will not get a favorable report, but we will fight to the last ditch with what resources we have.

Remember, the Senate Bill, H. 117.

E. H. JAMIESON, D. O., Secretary.

Montgomery, Jan. 30.

Simple Simon in Medicine
[ Dedicated to all who pouch upon Osteopathic Therapeutics.]

Simple Simon is 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—

Alabama Osteopathy.

Simple Simon is a laggard;

In many a publish'd book

He only needs to look!

E. H. JAMIESON, 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 Osteopath to solicit your patronage. A young doctor who will attend to business and make some pretense 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 Minnesota. 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 hereafter forbidden. The plea of the minority was to do nothing for the science, for the custom of administering it had been established.

Health Commissioner Ohage is waging the fight against us and says he will drive Osteopaths 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 it has always done.

Dr. C. W. Young, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Osteopathic Association, and a delegate at the Minneapolis 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 rustling 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 was 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, the younger State Osteopath, Dr. Metcalf was charged with murder.

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..."
Osteopathic Health Prints No College Ads.

The Osteopathic Physician

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, who was arrested, 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 call Dr. O'Neill, and to put 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 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 been cured from it." Dr. Metcalf said, in answer to questions of Assistant County Attorney O'Neill, that in the extensive diphtheria epidermia in the city, the temperature in the diphtheria departments of the hospitals had decreased from 65 to 25 per cent., and in higher classes from 40 to five per cent. from the use of anti-toxin. The anti-toxin was comparatively new. It had never been in use seven or eight years. Dr. Metcalf had never seen any serious results following the use of anti-toxin.

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

"Why did you withdraw from the case?"

"Because I could not consider that I was obeying the law and not use the best means of treatment at hand."

"Do 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. Renn, 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 dead child, and he reiterated 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 several weeks before, but he did not wish to take a diphtheria case on account of other cases.

Mr. Fike, 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.

"Yes."

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

"In cases where, at the op, 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 the osteopaths as to what and some maintaining that Osteopathy should be used in all natural diseases in contra-distinction to the use of medicine and surgery."

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.

"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 con­­lagons I did not do anything, except give food and water as usual."

In the case of Helen, who was taken sick at noon Wednesday, and died Sunday, he could not explain the different results. 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 broken in the effort to make her better. 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 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 weak and 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 law?"

"No; not in this state. They have tried to put me in jail for going to the house."

"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 do 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 did you do?"

"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 is, and denied that he ever used anti-toxin.

"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 a state that prevents me from practicing."

In reply to Dr. Ohage, he said that manipulation did not enter into the treatment of diphtheria.

**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 practice."

"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 Minneapolis?"

"No."

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

"Yes."

"Have you ever seen a diphtheria germ?"

"Yes."

"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 al­­ow this young man to stand as a witness."

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

"I did not."

"I referred 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 ask you questions."

**Juror's Question**

Benjamin Knaut, 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, our side is bound to be landed in 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 a few questions, 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 had not been given a sufficient opportunity to explain himself.

"I will 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. O'Neill 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 compromised, and it is my duty, as state health commissioner, to defend it."

The coroner assured Dr. Bracken that no fur-
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To keep pace with the growth of legitimate colleges grading hundreds of Osteopaths each year: to counteract the influence of the entrance of Corresponding College graduates into the field, and to give the Osteopathic profession a widespread and permanent. Osteopathy requires some very vigorous educational extension.

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Join the American Osteopathic Association.
professional nurses in the prosecution of their work.

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 on 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 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 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."

**Virginiams 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 endorse 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 aid of our states regulating the science, Feb. 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 disbelieve 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 jealousy 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 unauthorised act of an individual practitioner should have been written into history.

**Fight West Virginia Bill**
[From the Wheeling News.]
Charleston, W. Va., (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 Osteopathy, arrived here to-night for the purpose of testifying on the bill, which was 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. This 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 the author of the bill, and it is likely an effort will be made this month to get a favorable law enacted.

**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 Co. 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 merchant rates, exclusive of orders from 25 to 50, which are cheaper at the printed matter rate, which is as follows: 25 copies...18 cents. 50 copies...20 cents. 100 copies...30 cents. REMEMBER, if you wish us to send at PRINTED RATE, be sure to send the money with your order. Postage prepaid, charges in order to get the printed matter rate, otherwise your order will be sent at the merchant 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 cleaner moral for curing dyspepsia Osteopathically. It also contains four pages of short spicy editorial points that hold out hope to the PREPAY charges in order to get the printed matter rate, otherwise your order will be sent at the merchant rate.

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Ohio Association Elects

The officers for the coming year 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, Drs. A. W. Cloud, Canton; Dr. L. W. Susan, Strongfield; Dr. O. G. Stout, Columbus; Dr. W. A. Gravitt, Troy; Dr. G. J. Eckert, Cleveland.

The officers of the faculty and students 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; $630 remains in the treasury.

The secretary's report showed about 125 Osteopaths in Ohio. About fifty practitioners attended. M. F. HULETT, D. O., Columbus.

Indiana Association Reorganizes

Indiana Osteopaths met at the Hotel Denison, Indianapolis, December 20, and reorganized on a new basis. Drs. H. W. tho, elect, of Kirkville, was present and furnished much impetus for the renaissance. These officers were elected: President, Dr. Charles Sommers, Muncie; vice president, Dr. D. E. McNicol, Frankfort; secretary and treasurer, Dr. George Tull, Indianapolis. Trustees: Drs. May, Spann, Husted, Goodpasture, Kinsinger and Foygar. It was decided to set about getting a new and better law. These were named as a legislative committee to promote a better law. The society has been organized for a short while in the afternoon session.

New Hampshire Organizes

The New Hampshire Osteopathic Association was organized in Concord, New Hampshire, January 12. The following officers were elected: Dr. H. K. Sherburne, Littleton, president; Dr. George McPhearson, Claremont, vice president; Dr. Sophronia T. Rosebrook, Woodsville, secretary and treasurer; ex-officio committee, Dr. T. G. Mount, Dover; Dr. L. J. Meade, Manchester; Dr. L. M. Grove, Concord; Dr. Cora L. Gooden, Laconia, and Dr. Florence A. Covey, Woodsville. There are only a handful of practitioners it is true, but they are the backbone of the state organization, and we are making many friends for the science. Fraternally,

SOPHONIA T. ROSEBROOK,
Woodsville, Secretary.

Central Iowa Organizes

[From the Minneapolis Journal of January 17.]

The Central Iowa Osteopathic Association has just been organized. Fifteen to twenty counties are embraced in the territory of the society. The next meeting will be held at Boone in January, and the officers have invited all the graduates of the school in the state to attend. M. F. HULETT, D. O., Columbus.

NEWS OF THE SCHOOLS

Massachusetts College--Greeting!

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

The school is blessed by its owners to its capacity and will continue under the new name. Since its inception the school has been under the ownership of the College of O. E. and Ada A. Ashorn, and S. A. Ellis, who have disposed of their entire interest in the school, and who will devote themselves entirely to practice under the old college name of the B. J. O. The school comes under the ownership and management of the following members of the present faculty: Drs. Howard T. Crandall, Francis K. Byrkit, H. A. Roark, Wilfred E. Harris, Louise A. Griffin, Mark Shrum, Frank C. Leavitt, and Mark A. McNicol, Goodpasture and Crow. We will try to "do business" as an association in the future.

Fraternally,

GEORGE TULL, D. O.,
Indianapolis.

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 we anticipate 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 the regular meeting, committees, Drs. A. O. Hildreth, of Kirkville, 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.

Alabama Association Growing

The Alabama State Osteopathic Association held a meeting in Montgomery on January 24, 1900. Only routine business was transacted. The date of the next annual meeting will be fixed by the board of trustees for the time in July, 1903. The following officers were elected: President, Greenville Ligon, Mobile; vice president, S. W. Goose, Jackson; secretary, P. K. Norman, Birmingham; treasurer, T. G. Morris, Birmingham; trustees, Drs. Minerva Baird, Montgomery; S. P. Markham, Anniston; S. D. Rice, Montgomery; and Dr. Nira Chapple, Mobile. Paternally yours,

P. K. NORMAN,
Birmingham.

O. H. Grinds No Axes But the Practitioner's.

THE OSTEOPATH NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Central Iowa Organizes

[From the Minneapolis Journal of January 17.]

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P. K. NORMAN,
Birmingham.

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 our syllabus, but in our practice 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 be one of the finest classes of thirty in the first of March. For this we will give, not a postgraduate diploma, but a three-year course diploma taking to the giving of the diploma rise in requirements in the various states."

Congratulations. May every member of this Association College 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 Osteopath Needs the Best Field Literature--"O. H."
"O. H."—The Organ of Accredited Osteopaths Everywhere!

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN


HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., B. 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.

"How 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 no 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 practitioners—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. Bowlby are a team of gunning 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 propagandist 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 more reason why we continue to protect our influence 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 one of the less educated Osteopaths very soon seems 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 clinical 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 Meddaville a year ago—speer spite. Well, get used to 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, who live most to their students and 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 woodpie' 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. Harmonizing 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, this is the new call 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 even at that price; the best order of service commands a just price. This is because the best investment is necessary to 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 gold in connections 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 plan that he supposed would strengthen his case when all they showed them was that they admit they were on earth. Claim you are doctor AND A PHYSICIAN, D. O., and stick to it.

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 Millennium when all can say as much as they please is, alas! far, far in the distance.

The practitioner is bound to have the best furniture 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 crutches. Join the A. O. A. and see 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 dictators, 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 along the line. It is a good law, and 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 25, and that two years ago 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 more cases, Dr. Charley? You are on oath—no straining!

Up to this time the schools have had automatic sway over the profession and have felt answerable to nobody. But times have changed now. The practitioner rules the profession today. He is the secretary and treasurer and the 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 end of an unendurance. We can correct such abuses if we will act in concert. Every school is largely dependent upon the 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
was there must a dislocated bone to cause every every it greater. Every man who practiced six months learned better, but still some Osteopaths hug the old delusion. There are many, many men who advertise; they cause many, many diseases; their correction cures many, many; but many, many ill have no connection with bony lesions and the Osteopath who thinks they necessarily must have worshiped a fetish—he is a fanatic. He ought to know better, for the profession to which he belongs, more better. Every man who holds a license to advertise must have the stamp of approval; if it is not, it is a rejection.

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-price 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 hall 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 its informal journal to such doctors as will agree to circulate such in their hands 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 for 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 someone else’s card. He also has a card in his pocket which Editor Laughlin will be welcome!—the card which Editor Laughlin will be welcome!—the card which Editor Laughlin will be welcome!

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 enough to support properly the curriculum, OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH advertises the doctor who pays the bill and no other Osteopath or Osteopathic institution. The moral is plain—that of the practitioner—isn’t it?

A Doctor Writes

A doctor writes us that he “could tell the relation 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 81 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.

Drs. Wernicke and Locke Blameless

Drs. Clara Wernicke and Orella Locke, of Cincinnati, were wholly irresponsible for the Cincinnati Enquirer’s scheme denounced in the last “O. P.” and we hasten to set them right.

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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 schemeing newspa
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

No Infirmary Ads in Osteopathic Health.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

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 to no purpose. The Enquirer was obedient to its 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 William S. Rice was, and an association of the Osteopathic Physicians. 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. He is not a wonderous narrow and selfish and to spend most of his later effort creating an impression that HE is the best. Imagine anything! For instance, Osteopathic physicians. Everywhere. It

boasts 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—unless the college really had a 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 field. But it is surely asking a good deal of the doctor to circulate the advertising matter of the college and college infirmary in his own city, town or hamlet, whether patients come thick and fast, at such a rate, or not—that OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is making the most favorable introduction 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 defending her own prowess as a practitioner—even where opportunity is offered for speaking; but you need have no fear, fellow practitioners, that OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH will feel timid about presenting your personal claims, for it shouts them from the housetop every month and, in a way, is the repository of the profession's reputation and form, this new rule. This 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 blind. It is 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 single-mindedness, as it can extend the help of its columns to the people. There is now no criticism which can be offered against OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH as the field's only "free" magazine.

While THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN sees no reason for adopting the same restrictions as OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, the fact that THE "O. P." can be of great value to our schools

"O.H." Draws All Eyes to the Practitioner.
Should Osteopathic Colleges Maintain Infirmary? Should our Osteopathic colleges maintain an infirmary for the 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 college 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 "pays" patients is too hard for the 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 for the faculty but not 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 liberty.

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 it alone, the only way of doing it.

This thing of the college educating practitioners and putting them in the field, ostensibly to practice, setting them at work over suffering patients for the established price, as we think, played out, and should be abandoned. Every month's treatment from an infirmary patient of a few dollars is sufficient to pay for a good student's tuition and living costs.

And pulling candle-wick, to pieces, and stealing years of credit on certificates from said board, makes the college a direct competitor with its graduates; and that should never be tolerated.

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, and it is not easy 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 any case, the few Osteopathic practitioners in the field and at the National Conventions of the American Osteopathic Association the Osteopath 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 school he may be, does 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 own profession and trick, and he who goes into the Osteopathic Association councils; and he wonders, gradually, how his early prejudices and feelings of discord and envy ever got so deeply rooted before he plucked them out of his young and tender mind.

The greed and envy of the college trustee has wrought incalculable mischief to the profession already. How long are these same organization of practitioners and students permit this situation to continue?

Osteopathy as a profession must stand together; it will fall into outworn regulars, who will then have absorbed our essential principles, will wax fat on our errors and laugh at the unholy and 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 book for his excesses. The profession wants a respite from this long-drawn-out abuse of power and will have it—or the college trustees' pocketbook, if he continues, will feel the difference.

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 humanistic schools up into cliques, each antagonistic to the other, is pernicious. It is an exhibition of narrow-minded bigotry and a self-aggrandizement more in keeping with a den of hyenas than men and women founded in the Selfish OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN is not afraid to denounced this malevolence from the houseotops, and it sounds the note of warning in advance that if school trustees have not the mind, heart and courage as to get away from this madness, it is now or never.

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 practitioners who have bought an education in order to do this very work for society?"
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.
President, Dr. Charles W. Teall, 1252 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First Vice President, Dr. Clarence V. Kerr, Cleveland, Ohio.
Second Vice President, Dr. Elia D. Still, Des Moines, Ia.
Secretary, Dr. Irene Harwell Ellis, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Assistant Secretary, Dr. Ernest Carter Pursdine, Apartment A, 987 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Treasurer, Dr. J. F. Hulsedt, Wheeler Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Editor of The Journal of the Association, Dr. A. L. Evans, 500 Miller Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

TRUSTEES.
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Dr. C. H. Whitcomb, Dr. Edythe Ashmore.
Dr. H. E. Nelson, Dr. C. H. Phinney.
Dr. S. A. Ellis, Dr. R. W. Bowling.
Dr. H. H. Gravett.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
Dr. C. M. Turner Hulet, 1308 New England Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Dr. W. R. Davis, Dr. E. R. Booth.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.
Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Jefferson City, Mo.
Dr. N. N. Bresnahan, Dr. J. E. Sullivan.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.
Dr. W. F. Link, 760 Empire Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.
Dr. Edythe Ashmore.
Dr. Charles Hazzard.

LIST OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS.
Under this head we print the names of State Organizations, the corresponding secretaries and the presidents and their addresses.

secretaries of every association, as soon as organized, 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 Brasch, Hot Springs, Secretary.
California.
T. W. Sheldon, 927 Market St., San Francisco, President.
Ages M. Madden, 588 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, President.
Mary H. Kelly, 544 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Secretary.
Indiana.
Charles Sommers, Muncie, President.
George Tull, Indianapolis, secretary.
Iowa.
C. M. Proctor, Ames, President.
E. E. Gilmour, Sheldon, Secretary.
Kentucky.
Officers not reported.
Massachusetts.
G. A. Wheeler, Boston, President.
H. L. Osmut, Boston, Secretary.
Michigan.
G. H. Snow, Kalamazoo, President.
Dr. E. G. Bingham, Lansing, Secretary.
Minnesota.
C. W. Young, St. Paul, President.
E. R. Bailey, Minneapolis, Secretary.
Missouri.
W. J. Connor, Kansas City, President.
H. G. Baird, Purdy, Apartment A, 987 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Secretary.
Montana.
J. W. Burton, Missouir, President.
O. B. Prickett, Billings, Secretary.

Nebraska.
F. M. Mulkin, Grand Island, Grand Island, President.
Grace Dowdle, Omaha, Secretary.
New Hampshire.
H. K. Sherburne, Littleton, president.
Sophronia T. Rosebrook, Woodsville, secretary.
New Jersey.
S. H. McElhaney, Newark, President.
G. D. Herring, Plainfield, Secretary.
New York.
Walter W. Steele, 330 Elliot Square, Buffalo, President.
H. L. Chiles, Auburn, Secretary.
Ohio.
D. C. Westfall, Findlay, president.
M. F. Hulet, Columbus, Secretary.
Oregon.
W. A. Rogers, Portland, President.
R. B. Northrup, Portland, Secretary.
Pennsylvania.
H. M. Vantine, 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. London, Burlington, President.
Lewis D. Martin, Barre, Secretary.
Virginia.
E. H. Shadefield, Richmond, President.
Maria H. Hilleb, Richmond, Secretary.
Wyoming.
No report.
Washington.
William Shell, Tacoma, President.
F. J. Finfer, Seattle, Secretary.
West Virginia.
W. E. Ely, Parkersburg, President.
W. A. Fletcher, Clarksburg, Secretary.
Wisconsin.
F. J. Foster McNay, Chicago, 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.
Vadis Brown, Rockwell City, secretary.
Sioux Valley Association.
G. H. Gilmour, President.
M. A. Hoard, Secretary.

Announcement Regarding Cleveland Meeting.

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.

For this subject will be given from time to time, and every one will be kept informed.

We are in every Osteopathy 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.
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.

[Signature]

Business Manager.
Still College of Osteopathy
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MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHY
Faculty of seventeen professors, all having degrees covering their specialties. Of these ten are graduate osteopaths.
February class as usual this year (1903).
Has furnished every student full two quarters dissection free.
Every graduate given degree of Doctor of Osteopathy.
Owes its own building in its own name. Building as neat as a pin.
Professors good moral Christian men and women.
None of its graduates have found it necessary to go to any other osteopathic college or school for further study.
Its business methods challenge the admiration of the osteopathic profession.
Specially fits students and graduates for State Board examinations.

Dr. S. S. Still, President.
Dr. Geo. E. Moore, Vice-President.
Dr. Ella D. Still, Supt. Women's Dept.
A. B. Shaw, Secretary.

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.

RULES OF CONTEST.
1. Sign your article with your own name.
2. Send the article to OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH before July 1, 1906.
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.

FIRST PRIZE.
The Library of Natural Therapeutics, 12 Volumes; P. Blakeston's Son & Co., $27.50.

SECOND PRIZE.
Dever's Anatomies, 3 Volumes: the most perfect text-book and pictorial art that has ever been published; P. Blakeston's Son & Co. Price, $23.00.

THIRD PRIZE.
Butler's Physical Diagnosis, (D. Appleton & Co.) a new and marvelously graphic and original text on Diagnosis, full of ideas to the Osteopath. Pictorially perfect. $7. Address articles to THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO., 703 Firmenish Building, No. 171 Washington Street, Chicago.