

The Osteopathic Physician

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Volume 3.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1903.

Number 4

THE A. S. O. MOVES ON ST. LOUIS.

Is Opening a Branch College and Infirmary There.

VALUABLE PROPERTY LEASE SECURED

Is Supposed That This Step Taken Conservatively Now, Will One Day Mean the Removal of the Entire Institution—Dr. Hildreth Will Be in Charge of It.

After five years of earnest debate upon the advisability of changing its location, the American School of Osteopathy has decided to move upon St. Louis! A branch school and infirmary is to be established there in April. The logical conclusion is that the Cradle of Osteopathy will one day move bag and baggage to the near metropolis. Whether that shall come soon or late must of course depend upon various contingencies.

It is not given out that the A. S. O. has planned this step as a first move to what will be eventually a complete removal; but it does not take a prophet to see that this outcome, sooner or later, is entirely likely. This step was debated very earnestly in the late 90's. It was then recognized that in clinical facilities, in opportunities for dissection and witnessing surgical operations, that the superior advantages of a metropolis would be a great assistance to the Mother of Osteopathic Colleges—especially so as its patronage had grown to be quite equal to the biggest medical schools of the land. It is remembered that Dr. Charley Still then favored a removal—as, indeed, did nearly all of those most concerned, except the "Old Doctor." He had fought and won his battle on Kirksville soil, and said he was willing to complete his life work there and die there, rather than transplant his institution to a busy city and risk its continued growth in a new environment.

The later determination of the A. S. O. to establish a branch in St. Louis, therefore, is no surprise to those who are, or have been, inside the councils of the institution. It is certain, too, that this enterprise will be hailed with delight by the alumni, and will be looked upon from Maine to California as very greatly increasing the efficiency of the old school for its future work. That the experiment will prove so successful as to demonstrate the feasibility of ultimate removal of the institution as a whole seems entirely probable.

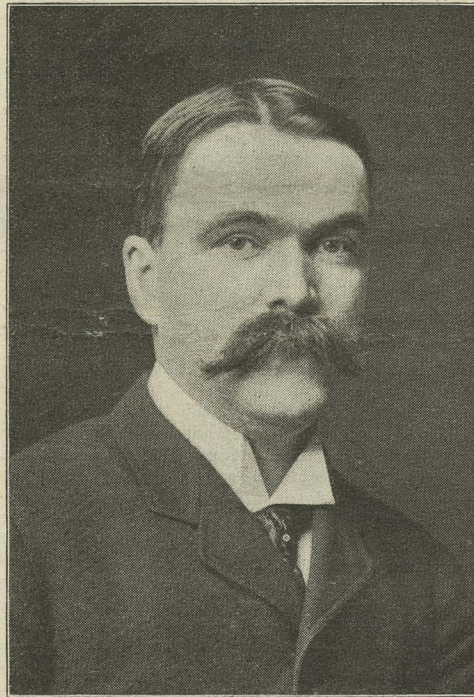
A valuable piece of property, located at Garrison avenue and Morgan street, containing a three-story brick structure, with twenty-six commodious rooms, has been leased. It is said that Dr. Charles E. Still and Mr. Warren Hamilton have taken over the control of the A. S. O., and that this move is their project. Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, of the present college faculty, is closely associated with them, and is understood to have a financial interest in the project. This branch school and infirmary at St. Louis will be under Dr. Hildreth's direct supervision.

It is aimed to first open this institution in April as a branch sanitarium. It will be operated in conjunction with the A. T. Still sanitarium at Kirksville, and will make a specialty of those Osteopathic cases requiring surgical aid, so that it is expected to prove a distinct aid

to the Osteopathic profession in affording a place where our practitioners can be relieved of their most difficult cases without being compelled to resign them over to the "Medics." Such an institution has a place, and ought to receive marked patronage from the field.

What will interest the alumni of the A. S. O. most specifically is that during the summer months a post graduate course will be given by members of the faculty and treating staff of the A. S. O., and that it is contemplated to send the fourth term students to St. Louis to finish up—where every facility can be secured that is enjoyed by any medical college of this country. Perhaps this cannot be brought about at once, but that is the plan, and it is certainly a move in the right direction. It will work for the perpetuity of the A. S. O. in competition with all its younger and progressive competitors.

Congratulations to the A. S. O., and all success to its new enterprise!



Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O., Chicago

Make A. O. A. Timber in College

The proper time to imbue Osteopaths with a spirit of professional loyalty and cooperation for the common good is while they are in college, not after they scatter to the four winds. Every school should see to it that the man and woman who goes forth armed with a diploma should subscribe to the roster of the American Osteopathic Association before being turned loose, and such graduate should be so well instructed in professional duties that he or she would not have to be drummed at for an entire year to come into the association and then refuse the invitation.

"What's the Matter With Kirksville?"

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Some of Missouri's legislators appear to be desirous of removing the state capital from Jefferson City. What is the matter with Kirksville?

DR. J. H. SULLIVAN MOVES MAY FIRST.

Masonic Temple Gets Ethical and Boycotts Osteopaths.

A GOOD STORY ON THE DOCTOR

Sketch of One of the Best Known Men in the Profession—Will Locate in the Champlain Building.

Cards are out announcing the change of office location of Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, of Chicago, from the Masonic Temple to the Champlain Building, State and Madison streets, which change will take effect about May 1st. Dr. Sullivan facetiously makes this statement:

"I have not changed locations since leaving Kirksville, in 1896, until the present year, when I felt obliged to move to a building with a better reputation than the one I have been occupying."

Thereby hangs a story, and a good one. The cohorts of the American Medical Association in Chicago have the boycott on Osteopathy so finely drawn that Osteopaths—no matter what their intellectual, social, financial and professional standing—cannot "break" into any of the finer downtown office buildings which are occupied by either one of the several colonies of physicians, dentists, masseurs, chiropodists, manicurists, etc. All these branches of trade and professional service dwell together amicably in the Columbus Memorial, the Reliance, the Stewart, the Venetian, the Marshal Field and the Bay State buildings, but no Osteopath is suffered to find lodgement and practice in any of these known "medical" buildings, where the downtown physicians and their friends huddle together.

A few modern buildings like the Masonic Temple, the Methodist Book Concern, Steinway Hall and the Auditorium have permitted the Osteopaths to obtain offices therein, but they are few and not known at all as strongholds of the M. D.'s. Dr. Harry Still went in the Masonic Temple when he first opened an office in Chicago, simply because he then could not pay rent to any one else—no one wanted Osteopathic money. The reputation of the Masonic Temple is such that physicians would almost rather camp in the streets than take quarters therein, but Dr. Still did not like to practice on the curbstone, so he hied to the Masonic Temple. He started off a big practice, which suffered somewhat because of compelling people unwillingly to go to the Masonic Temple for physician's aid, but it grew notwithstanding this handicap.

Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan succeeded to this practice, and under his care this practice grew to splendid proportions. He endured the ignominy of being in the Masonic Temple just because his patients had become accustomed to going there. Many were the protests uttered, and now and then a patient would bolt off to some other doctor—all because Dr. Sullivan's office was in the Masonic Temple! Yet Dr. Sullivan stayed at his post and hung on.

Now for the sequel.

The Masonic Temple has reformed and gone over to the enemy, the American Medical Association, and has decreed that henceforth, after May 1st, no Osteopath can practice his healing

[Continued on Page Eight.]

BATTLES LOST IN MANY STATES.

Osteopaths Lose in Virginia

The gallant fight of the Virginia Osteopaths seems destined to meet with defeat. The bill they fought so hard—which necessitates the Osteopath taking the regular examination before the State Medical Board—was recommended by the General Laws Committee after a hard contest, and that action is regarded as decisive. Despite the hard work of the association and the gallant aid of Dr. Hildreth, the cohorts of the American Medical Association won their contention.

The Richmond Despatch, of February 19, gave this account of the issue:

The General Laws Committee of the Senate late last night reported favorably the bill which seeks to compel Osteopaths, Christian Scientists and Healers to undergo an examination before the State Medical Board. Before the matter was gone into, Hon. Joseph T. Lawless, of Norfolk, called attention to a recent decision of the United States Court, in which it was decided that literature of faith curists was not improper matter for the mails. Former Governor O'Ferrall was the first speaker, and he made a strong appeal on behalf of the Osteopaths, whom he said should not be required to stand examination before an adverse board before permitted to practice their profession. In closing, he offered an amendment, providing that the bill, if passed, should not apply to Osteopaths who shall have been practicing Osteopathy in Virginia since the first day of January, 1903, provided they shall hold diplomas from reputable Osteopathic colleges. A number of letters and testimonials were read by Governor O'Ferrall.

He was followed by Dr. W. S. Gordon, of Richmond, who spoke for the bill in an able and eloquent manner. Dr. Gordon's speech was an extended one, and he was often loudly cheered. He did not abuse the Osteopaths or Christian Scientists, but paid a high tribute to his own profession, and declared that it was in the interest of humanity that his people sought the passage of the bill. Dr. George Ben. Johnston closed for the bill, and his speech was an exceptionally strong one. Like Dr. Gordon, Dr. Johnston appealed earnestly on behalf of the people and his profession, and his remarks were listened to with great interest by the committee and all those present.

The committee then held a long executive session, with the result given above.

The Baltimore Herald printed this review of the case a day later:

The action of the Senate committee of the Virginia General Assembly last night in favorably reporting the Harvey bill—which requires Osteopaths, Christian Scientists and healers generally to stand examination before the state medical board—is a keen disappointment to resident Osteopathic physicians. There are seven Osteopaths practicing in Richmond alone. There are few Christian Scientists there—21—according to the statement made before the committee, of whom two are healers. The Harvey bill was advocated by the Medical Society of Virginia. Those affected say they will leave the state of Virginia if the bill becomes a law.

There is reported to be a strong likelihood that the Harvey bill will become law.

Alabama Bill Defeated

After all our travail in Alabama the medics won a victory by defeating our bill, compromise though it was, when it reached the senate. However, a second substitute was promptly accepted by the senate and as quickly was put through the house, which, at least, gives Osteopathy recognition, although requiring us to take the regular medical examination.

The committee of reference in the senate reported the bill without recommendation, while a minority reported a bill requiring Osteopaths to stand the regular examination as other doctors. The matter came up in the senate Feb-

ruary 19. After nine hours' debate the motion to table this minority report resulted in a tie vote—17 to 17. This put the deciding vote to Lieutenant Governor Cunningham, an M. D. and powerful antagonist, and what would you expect? He lost the battle for us. The substitute for the house bill gives the Osteopath recognition, but demands all of him that it does of the M. D. The fight made us many friends and our practitioners expect to make the fight all over again at the next session of the legislature.

Manager W. M. Bunting of this paper made a hasty trip to Montgomery when the fight was at its height to use his personal influence with Alabama's senators and Governor Jelks in favor of the bill. Had the proposed bill gotten through the senate the governor's signature was certain.

Battle Lost in Arkansas

Osteopathy has received a knock-out blow in Arkansas. A law has been adopted to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, which was designed primarily to make the practice of Osteopathy illegal, except to those possessing medical qualifications. This law provides for the appointment of three separate boards of state medical examiners—an allopathic, an eclectic and a homeopathic—so that each school, except Osteopathic, is in full power to run its own affairs with a whoop. The Osteopaths introduced a counter bill to legalize Osteopathy as a fourth school of medicine on an independent basis, but it was not strong enough in friends to prevail. The Osteopaths have not announced their programme for the future.

Osteopaths Charge Theft As Well As Injustice on Part of the Medics

[From the Indianapolis News, Feb. 20.]

Drs. G. W. Tull and H. J. Jones, of this city, and Dr. B. E. May, of Crawfordsville, Osteopaths, who appeared before the Senate committee on public health, yesterday afternoon in support of Senator Johnson's bill for a State board to examine Osteopathic graduates for licenses to practice, charge that the Indiana Board of Medical Examination and Registration Board with having accepted examination fees from Osteopathic candidates, and then refused to examine them, without returning their fees. The committee was surprised at the charge, and it was decided to cite Dr. W. T. Gott, of Crawfordsville, secretary of the board, to appear to answer. Senator Johnson cited a case in line with the charges of the doctors.

The senate committee on public health intends to "go after" the state board to see whether these charges are true that the board has accepted money from Osteopaths applying to take examinations for licenses to practice in the state and that it had never returned it although the candidates had been refused the right of taking the tests.

Senator Johnston, of Crawfordsville, who had appeared with the physicians before the committee, related a similar case which he said had come under his own observation, and in which he said the doctor had afterward been obliged to leave the state because the board threatened to prosecute him if he tried to practice his profession without a license.

Members of the committee expressed the greatest indignation that such practices should have been indulged in by one of the state boards if the charges were true. Senator Johnston and the Osteopaths were asked to prepare their evidence in the cases referred to, and the committee will investigate the matter closely.

In case it is found the board has been following this practice, members of the committee intimate they will find a way to deal seriously with them, to teach the members that they are not as big as the legislature, which has prescribed duties for them to perform and which

the senators at least propose that they shall attend to.

Another charge made against the board by the Osteopaths is that the members have systematically refused to give examinations to Osteopaths, who have requested the privilege so that they might secure licenses to practice in the state. The last legislature provided the kind of an examination to which Osteopaths might be submitted, but did not make it compulsory on the board to examine applicants. Under this narrow leaway the Osteopaths say the board has steadily refused their graduates an opportunity to be examined. It is impossible, except for the few present holders of license, to secure permission to practice in Indiana, they declare.

The trouble is the outgrowth of the fight between the regular physicians and the Osteopaths, the former not wishing to give their rivals any consideration. The last legislature was split in two over the question, and finally compromised by passing the bill authorizing the board to examine Osteopaths in certain subjects. The board has refused to give examinations to their candidates, however, as claimed yesterday to the committee.

A peculiar situation developed in the vote in the Senate to-day on the divided report on the bill. The minority report favored the passage of the bill, and Senators Wolcott and Johnson spoke for the report and Senators Wood and Gard against it. On the vote the minority report was not substituted. This looked like a certain victory for the majority, but the friends of Osteopathy began hustling for support, and on an aye and nay vote on the adoption of the majority report, the result was 20 to 19 against concurrence. This had the effect of putting the bill back in the committee.

The Greencastle (Ind.) Press of February 21 made this comment.

The doctors of the regular school, assisted by homeopaths, eclectics and physio-meds, are again in arms against the Osteopaths, with the halls of legislation as the battle grounds. The Osteopaths are seeking legislation that gives them the same rights and privileges in this state as other healers of infirmities, and the others are opposed to this proposed legislation. What the result will be is yet to develop, but the indications are that the Osteopaths will win.

BATTLE LOST FINALLY.

Senator Johnston's bill, which sought to create an Osteopathic board of examination in Indiana was defeated March 4 by a vote of 22 to 22. This loses the fight in Indiana. "No one is to blame but the Osteopaths," writes Dr. H. J. Jones, of Indianapolis. "Had they begun early and been well organized, the bill would have passed 'head up and tail over the dashboard.'"

Kansas Refuses to Help Osteopaths

The Kansas legislature defeated, on March 3, the clause in the medical bill proposed by Representatives Waggoner and Adams, which provided relief to the Osteopaths from the existing medical statute. An amendment which sought to grant temporary certificates to regulate Osteopaths who came into the state between quarterly meetings of the board pending examinations was voted down. Mr. Waggoner then proposed to give Osteopaths practicing in Kansas for a term of five years the benefit of licenses without examination. This was voted down. At length, by motion of Representative O'Donnell, a physician, the name Osteopath was stricken from the bill altogether, thereby removing all provisions for giving the Osteopaths even temporary certificates.

Arizona Proposes Anti-Osteopathic Legislation

"A medical bill has been introduced into the Arizona territorial legislature which, if it becomes a law, will shut out the Osteopaths from practicing in the state. I expect to know the worst in a week or ten days. Until such time we will have to let the matter rest. I expect

the bill to pass in the council, where it originated, but I have a good many strong friends in the Lower House who may be able to block its passage. Hoping so, I remain, Fraternaly,
Tucson, A. T. G. W. MARTIN, D. O.

Utah Osteopaths Challenge Medics to Competitive Examinations!

Utah is having one of the hottest legislative fights over recognizing Osteopathy seen since the days of the struggles to down Mormonism. The Salt Lake Tribune of February 21 printed this news:

The switch of Senator Bamberger on the Osteopathic bill was a surprise of the day in the senate yesterday. The Senator made no "bones" of his switch, but from an enthusiastic advocate of the "bone rubbers" he landed in one jump in the front rank of the opposition.

The Committee on Public Health reported bill No. 131 as a substitute for No. 51, the new bill based on the present law of Missouri. A minority report against the bill was signed by Senator Bamberger. In support of his position he said he introduced the bill by request, and at first favored the Osteopaths, but the farther he got into the subject the more objectionable it became. His chief opposition was based on the fact that the Osteopaths will not submit to examinations by the State Medical Board.

Senator Johnson came to the rescue of the Osteopaths and insisted that the majority report of the committee be adopted in order to port of the committee be adopted in order to a suggestion from Senator Lewis action was deferred till the new bill is printed.

Charges have been made at various times that Osteopaths have appeared before the medical examining board and failed to pass. To meet this the Osteopaths have out an affidavit to show that they have never applied for examination. The affidavit is signed by A. P. Hibbs, W. F. Haefling, W. S. Ramer, L. M. Beaver, L. J. Goodrich, Merton McDowell, J. B. Carpenter and A. B. Murry. C. K. McCoy is the only other Osteopath practicing in Utah, and he is out of the state at this time.

There is also a move on to have a contest between a champion of the Osteopaths and one of the regular medical practitioners to demonstrate which can pass the best examination in anatomy, physiology and kindred subjects. The challenge is said to have come from Dr. Fisher, and the Osteopaths expressed themselves yesterday as ready for the test.

Next day the Tribune contained this challenge, signed by all the Osteopaths—which the Medical Board prudently did not care to accept:

"The following was handed to the Tribune yesterday:

"We, the Osteopaths of Utah, were informed yesterday that Dr. Fisher, of the State Board of Medical Examiners, in order to determine the relative standing of the medical schools and schools of Osteopathy, had challenged the Osteopaths to a competitive examination in the subjects of anatomy, histology, physiology and pathology. While there are some differences in the subject of pathology as taught by medical schools, and as taught by schools of Osteopathy, we cheerfully accept the challenge, using works of standard authority on those subjects, provided representative men meet us, and as Dr. Fisher and Dr. Wright, of the State Examining Board have been particularly active in their campaign against us, we desire to pit two of our men against them. If Dr. Fisher and Dr. Wright refuse to meet us, then we wish to restrict the choice of our opponents to the State Board of Medical Examiners. We do this to insure representative men against us. If Dr. Fisher or Dr. Wright deny making a challenge, then we challenge them. The examination must be conducted by some disinterested party, preferably by the president of the State University, and we desire the same to be held

at the city and county building on Tuesday, February 24th.

The A. S. O. sent out Dr. F. B. Young, professor of surgery, and the Still College sent out Dr. J. R. Alcorn, of its staff, to aid the Utah Osteopaths in this interesting fight.

The Tribune, on March 2, also made this comment on the prospects of our bill for succeeding:

The life of the Osteopathic bill is also hanging on a hair. The vote on it in the Senate will be close, and it is likely to pass, as Senator Johnson, one of the best tacticians in the Senate, has taken up the challenge thrown down by Senator Bamberger, and he will make a hard fight for the bill. But this measure is also promised rough handling in the House—even if it reaches that body before death overtakes it.

BILL GETS THROUGH SENATE.

The senate passed the Osteopathic bill March 2 by a vote of 10 to 7, and our cohorts then moved upon the House—with what result has not been reported.

Try to Stab Osteopathy Treacherously in Michigan

[From the Kalamazoo Gazette-News, Feb. 17.]

Osteopaths in all parts of the state are preparing for a hard fight against the Nottingham bill in the state house of representatives. Under a guise of regulating the immigration of physicians from Canada they have found that the bill aims covertly to prevent them from practice. The Michigan State Osteopathic Association has taken the matter in hand, and the leadership in the fight will be in the hands of the president, Dr. G. H. Snow, of this city.

Dr. Snow was in Lansing when the bill was introduced, the day before the house adjourned for the junket. He expects to return there this week for a hearing before a committee. The association is ready to fight the bill.

In speaking of the matter Dr. Snow said: "The bill we are fighting is known as the Nottingham bill, or house bill No. 204. It was introduced by Representative Nottingham, a Lansing physician, who is serving his first term.

"Apparently the bill seeks to make reprisals on Canada, which has passed a law requiring American physicians to study one year in the Dominion before they can practice there. It will provide for this, but it will also contain a clause which would prevent Osteopaths from practicing in this state. Its authors are trying to pass it on the merits of the Canadian controversy without having the clause affecting us become prominent or well known. We will take care of that feature.

"A Detroit physician is really responsible for it. He and Nottingham, of Lansing, and another doctor at the Soo originated it. A personal affair with an Osteopath was the real cause. They are seeking to hurt him in this way. If the bill passes and is held constitutional we would be prohibited from practicing in this state. There are a large number of Osteopaths in the state association, and we shall fight the bill to the last ditch."

The Michigan Association of Osteopaths has filed articles of incorporation, to assist it in defeating this iniquitous legislation.

Pennsylvania Making a Hard Fight

The Pennsylvanians have been making a hard fight for their bill, and deserve success. Dr. Hildreth and Dr. Proctor, formerly of the A. S. O. faculty, appeared before the judiciary committee in defense of the measure. Dr. C. J. Muttart, of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, writes that things looked favorable, but a terrible battle is certain. The medical men of Pennsylvania are strongly organized against Osteopathy.

On March 4 the bill to regulate the practice of licensing Osteopaths in the state of Pennsylvania was to have come before the house for third reading, but we have not heard the issue. This bill—if it should ever become law—would create a board of Osteopathic examiners repre-

senting the State Osteopathic Association, and would provide for the punishment of fakirs poaching upon the name Osteopathy. As the Osteopath has no legal status in Pennsylvania at present the need of some law is felt keenly by our profession.

Illinois Fighting for Just Laws

The Illinois Osteopaths are fighting for a just law. Senator Stubblefield introduced a bill for us Feb. 19 providing for an Osteopath on the State Board of Health. Representative Wilkerson, of Chicago, took up the fight for us in the house Feb. 26. Drs. Joseph H. Sullivan and President Melvin, of Chicago, visited the legislature and did strenuous and politic work there. The issue is yet in the balance.

Trouble in Texas

A short time ago the Texas Osteopaths met in council and acted upon the advice to do nothing to secure legislation until they were first jumped upon. This jumping came sooner than expected, and it is a good time to point the moral in peace prepare for war. This letter, sent out February 21 tells the story of the situation:

On February 11th a bill was introduced into the Texas Senate by Senator Davidson, of De Witt, and Senator Hicks, of San Antonio, which is an amendment to the state Medical Law having for its purpose the repealing of the clause which exempts Osteopaths and other practitioners who do not use drugs, from the provisions of the medical law. If this passes the Osteopaths will be entirely without protection, and will be subject to prosecution.

We must defeat the bill, as introduced, or let it pass with the proper amendment giving us protection. We can do it if we act promptly. Our plan is this: Every Osteopath has patients and friends of influence in his community. You must see them at once and urge them to write letters to their representatives at Austin, asking them to use their influence to defeat the bill as proposed, and to obtain for Osteopathy the legal protection that it deserves.

Do not delay, but see them personally, and insist upon the letter being written at once, for the bill is to come up for vote by Wednesday, the 25th. We may be able to beat it in the House if not in the Senate. Agitate this matter, please, and do all in your power to create sentiment against the medical monopoly.

Act promptly. Fraternaly yours,
"The Legislative Committee,"

DR. T. L. RAY.
PAUL M. PECK
J. T. CROFFORD.

We received this communication the day the bill was to have been voted upon—too late to communicate with Senator Hicks, its joint author, with whom our Manager, Mr. William Bunting, has some pull, dating from college days. We wrote him a strong letter, however, and are awaiting the outcome of the fight eagerly.

Persecution Again Uppermost in Colorado

It may be an item of interest for "THE O. P." to know that the same old monopoly, Medical Bill, has been railroaded through the Colorado House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate Committee, where it, as well as the Osteopathic bill and the Homeopathic bill—each of the two latter asking for the appointment of a separate board for each individual school of practice—were heard on February 11th. We are anticipating a warm time, and I am hard at work loading my shotgun to defend Osteopathy. We have stronger and better friends than ever before. Our bill is the fairest one, the most moderate and just, that has ever been presented in any state. It puts everything on the basis of justice and right, and is not a trust bill in the slightest sense of the word. It has

[Continued on Page Six.]

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

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Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

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

Where will the next blow be struck against Osteopathy?

Suppose you try for Osteopathic Health's prize essay contest? Send in 600 to 1,200 words.

Why do the 90 per cent. prefer isolation to association? The A. O. A. officers want to know the reason.

The A. S. O. ought to succeed in its St. Louis enterprise. A large city is the ideal location for a medical college.

History will be written at the Cleveland convention, and if you like to have a hand in making history you ought to be there.

Superb nerve is being shown by the Osteopaths who are fighting for just laws in many states, but in most fights they need professional assistance.

Osteopathy has good field marshals and staff officers in the ranks of the A. O. A., but it needs fighting privates by the hundred, and it needs them like the abode of Dives.

The way to fight the "Medics" in their legislative assaults upon Osteopathy is to join your national and state organizations, and help them fight according to well laid programmes.

What is the matter with the Illinois Osteopaths? They have not responded to the extent of ten per cent. to the appeals of their worthy officers, who need their help to get legislation.

Lay your plans to meet us at the Cleveland convention, July 14, 15 and 16, and we will do you good, brother and sister Osteopaths! Let no consideration keep you away from this reunion.

You cannot invest in anything on earth, Doctor Osteopath, that will give you more benefit for the money than to send 50 cents for a yearly subscription to THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

The American Medical Association is fighting Osteopathy at every point with a determination that leaves no room to doubt. We must either win a great and prolonged battle or die ignominiously. Which shall it be?

Osteopaths have the choice of fighting together for professional recognition or of perishing individually—for we cannot withstand the attacks of the American Medical Association by undisciplined and sporadic effort.

You can overcome the lies being studiously circulated regarding your school of practice, fellow Osteopath, by a judicious prescription of OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH for your community. Dose, 100 or more a month on a yearly contract.

Doctor, do you read a daily newspaper? Isn't an Osteopathic newspaper as interesting to you as your home paper? Then, why don't you enjoy the luxury of a 50-cent paid subscription and feel like a man who "pays as he goes" when you read it?

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH scores the 44,900 mark for the month of April, and "still it grows!" This clever field medium goes straight to the mark and carries conviction. We expect it to reach 50,000 by summer. No health paper ever circulated had or has as many readers.

"The O. P." is the official bulletin of the A. O. A., and as such is glad to publish all news of interest to the profession. Presidents and secretaries of state associations should report regularly each month the state of affairs wherever there is trouble, without waiting to be asked for this service.

Cut in On This Circuit of Success

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is the great breadwinner for the Osteopathic doctor. It wins bread by first winning friends; friends bring practice; practice means money; money means success and happiness. Do you wonder that OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH is the accredited organ of the legitimate Osteopath everywhere?

Unity May Stem the Rising Tide of Defeat

Osteopathy gets sorely hurt in Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia, Kansas and Indiana and up to this hour there has not been one out-and-out victory reported from this winter's legislative battles. It is not so roseate as it might be—is it, fellow Osteopath? Wouldn't it be a good plan, then, for you to come into the association and help us stem this rising tide of defeat?

The N. I. O. Graduates Loyal.

The Northern Institute of Osteopathy graduates are a loyal crowd of men and women evidently. This is shown by the fact that at least a half dozen letters came to the editor last month protesting against referring to the N. I. O. as a "defunct." One of these we print, from Dr. J. B. Bemis. Good for the loyal graduate of every worthy college! We shall respect the wish of N. I. O. alumni and not refer to their institution as defunct in the future.

We regret that space will not permit printing an exhaustive review of the Colorado legislative situation furnished us by Dr. Bolles. He and Judge Robert L. Hubbard, of Colorado Springs, made masterly addresses for Osteopathy before the Judiciary Committee at its public hearing and won many friends to our cause.

It Is Good to Campaign With

The best fighting machine the Osteopathic profession now has to aid it in establishing Osteopathic unity and independence is THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. It is the medium which prints the news from ocean to ocean, and unites the practitioners of all our schools on a common platform of professional esprit du corps, and it should be supported by your individual subscription, doctor. The Osteopath who starts off by subscribing to "THE O. P." may be relied upon to be a loyal member of the Osteopathic societies, state and federal, and to do his part when called upon. He will also place his reliance upon OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH for campaigning the field, and it is a hundred-to-one shot that he will show up at Cleveland next summer!

Attack on Dr. Young Is Dwindling Away.

The Dr. Young case, at St. Paul, simmered down finally to a charge of breaking quarantine regulations by the Osteopath when entering the Poucher home to treat the children suffering with diphtheria. The case based upon this charge came up in the Municipal court February 21, when Judge Hine took a continuance for two weeks. It is not regarded as of any consequence by the Osteopaths what may become of this case, as the criminal charges of manslaughter, etc., about which the health officer, Dr. Ohoge, did so much blowing, was dropped very early in the trouble. The direct result of getting the Osteopath Association riled, however, was to get a bill introduced by them in the legislature for a full recognition as a school of healing.

Menu for April and May

In April OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH will contain one of the strongest copyrighted articles ever written to explain Osteopathy. It is entitled "Osteopathy, the Better Way to Health," and will appear by courtesy of Dr. W. W. Brock of Montpelier, Vermont. This article is a complete popular presentation of our science which will make it as plain as the nose on one's face, that Osteopaths understand and cure disease. It is one of the ablest contributions yet penned in osteopathic literature.

This appears in April in accordance with our programme to print one complete article every third month, reviewing the entire scope of Osteopathy. No better campaign number has ever been issued. It will also contain as usual a lot of bright editorial paragraphs.

In May OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH will present another very strong argument in the copyrighted series by Dr. Horton Fay Underwood on "Several Diseases of the Respiratory Tract Treated Osteopathically—Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis." It will also be a convincing number.

You cannot do without OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH, fellow Osteopath! It is full of convincing articles every number. Order for April NOW and get in the band wagon!

"What Shall I Do to Be Saved?"

What THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN predicted six months ago regarding the plotting of the American Medical Association to wipe Osteopathy off the earth, is now abundantly verified by the fierce, furious and all but fatal fights the "Medics" have put up for us in more than one legislature this winter. And where compromise victories or defeats have been achieved, as in Alabama, it must not be supposed that that ends the contest in those localities. By no means. No sooner will another legislature convene than the "Medics" will renew their assault to brush away the shadow of such legal protection as yet remains, and enact more stringent laws against the Osteopath than have yet been advocated.

Not until our schools have a uniform four-year course, perhaps, will this sort of opposition cease. We are disarming our adversary already, by adding a third year to the curriculum of our schools, but the fight will last till after we have a four-year course, the same as allopaths and homeopaths. Meanwhile, however, there is a pressing responsibility for self-preservation resting upon us, one and all, and we must get together, and drill together, in the A. O. A., or we will never survive to establish four-year school courses.

The specific advice for Osteopathic salvation offered by THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN is, join your state Osteopathic association and the A. O. A., contribute to the national legislative fund being raised by the A. O. A., which will be used to aid the fights wherever and whenever most needed and circulate OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH liberally in your field each

month under regular contract, for it will set your community right about Osteopathy and counteract those false impressions which are so studiously being circulated by the "Medics."

Osteopaths, moreover, should support the OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, one and all, as their fighting organ, for only by the proper maintenance of such a paper can a scattered army, with divided interests like our D. O.'s, get together and drill together and fight as one man. And only by such a course can they preserve the identity of the Osteopathic profession.

A Side Light on Medical Antagonism

This clipping is from "THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION," Feb. 28, 1903. The same ad. appears as a double column ad. and in heavy type in another part of the same number:

OSTEOPATHY—A Judicial Inquiry into Its Claims—Opinion of Judge Sterling B. Toney, of Kentucky.

This brochure declares the so-called "Osteopathic" method of healing to be nothing but a complete system of charlatanism, empiricism and quackery, calculated and designed to impose upon the credulous, superstitious and ignorant. Expert testimony shows that "Osteopathic treatment" as applied to many diseases is positively dangerous, inhuman and barbarous, and that such treatment, unless administered under the supervision and direction of a person learned and skilled in medicine, would be of no benefit to a patient, but, on the contrary, would do harm. This pamphlet proves that the whole "secret" of Osteopathy, in a nutshell, is manipulation—massage. To the physician who wishes to become familiar with the "mysteries of Osteopathy," information derived from this pamphlet is invaluable. Prices—Sent prepaid on receipt of 15c. per copy, two for 25c.; \$6.00 per 100. Stamps accepted.

American Medical Association Press,
103 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

Evidently the M. D. is spending money to down the D. O. If he is willing to spend from six to fifteen cents per pamphlet to educate the sick public against Osteopathy, it would look as if it were a pretty urgent case why every D. O. in practice should be willing to spend a stipulated sum each month in circulating OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH—not alone to hold the field and defeat this medical antagonism, but to build up his personal practice. Inaction would at length prove fatal.

Are Osteopaths As a Class Money Makers?

There is something wrong when a profession in the dire straits of Osteopathy, persecuted on all sides and its rights to life in the balance in many localities, should be unable to enlist more than ten per cent. of its ranks into a movement for self-preservation—for that is just what the American Osteopathic Association is. With over 3,000 Osteopaths in the field, graduated by the dozen or so recognized colleges, and with about 300 drilled and loyal workers inside the national organization, one is compelled to pause and meditate.

What is the cause of this situation?

Who is to blame for it?

Have we, the association members, failed to invite the outsiders to come in in strong enough language?

Have we failed to show them that the organization is worth joining?

Have our schools failed to make their graduates appreciate their responsibilities to the profession and the imperative need of standing together for mutual protection?

Have they graduated men and women into the profession so steeped in selfishness that they do not care what happens to the profession so long as they see a living by independent action?

Have the schools not impressed it upon their

alumni sufficiently hard that "it is good form to get into the association and drill with it?"

Or, has Osteopathy not been buffeted, kicked and spit upon enough to make the whole field wake up and resent the indignity and unite for mutual protection and advancement?

I think, perhaps, all of these suppositions are more or less true and that we are all open to impeachment for being derelict in the past. Yet we all know that for the past year practitioners, schools, editors and association officials have been busy hammering the truth home to the D. O., that "the profession needed him" and that "he ought to get into the organization." So, if these conditions have been to blame in the past, they are operative only in a secondary degree now.

Then, what makes this cussed apathy?

What is the matter with this 90 per cent., more or less, who are silent, inactive, selfish, non-communicative and non-cooperative?

I think I know. I believe the great majority of them are in hard lines—are financially embarrassed, having hard times to pay rent and keep up appearances and that hundreds and hundreds of them would join the A. O. A. if they felt they could squeeze out five dollars without depriving some creditor of it.

Perhaps this statement will surprise many Osteopaths who tumbled out of school into fat practices and who are prone to believe from their own experiences that every Osteopath reclines in the lap of luxury, but a greater error was never current. The great majority of our practitioners are as poor as Job's turkey. Many of them, I believe, are all but destitute. The way they have roved from field to field in the past throws some light on this assertion. The way they hold aloof from professional organizations, the way they fail to rally to the support of professional enterprises—such as campaigns to secure legislation in their own states so that they may continue in practice—the way they remain silent to all appeals of a professional nature, clearly prove to my mind—knowing in many cases, as I do, the persons who are thus delinquent, and that they are not the kind who would be president. I did not seem to urge it upon them—all prove to my mind that the greatest faction to be reckoned with is the extreme poverty of our practitioners as a class, and the solemn fact is driven home that most Osteopaths are actually not making money.

It is just as well that we get together and talked this situation over in its naked truth. There is nothing to be gained that I can see by "stringing" ourselves—by holding out to young men and women in multitudes that the profession of Osteopathy offers a sure and certain and immediate connection with a bank account and gilt-edged securities. Luckily it has, in a certain percentage of cases, and these are the ones and the only cases that we hear about. The man or woman who is not able to keep nose above water never does any talking. Everybody is prosperous—to hear him tell it!—and everybody is making money! But in confidence and with inside information, one hears a vastly different story. One hears of practices, under seemingly good auspices, which do not pay expenses, and of Osteopaths who gave up good positions in other avenues of support who are not making as much money as doctors as they did in other pursuits. This being true in so many cases, is it to be wondered at that hundreds and hundreds of Osteopaths set back in their breechings and never come forward with the profession when there is a load to be pulled?

I am not defending anybody for this sort of behavior, nor trying to prove that such a course is not "penny wise, pound foolish." All I am seeking is the real reason for such a deplorable showing of disloyalty and why this apparent selfishness is now so manifest. I think the reason I assign—that of empty purses—accounts for the situation. I believe the men and women inside the American Osteopathic Asso-

ciation, as a class, are the ones who have found Osteopathy a profitable financial investment, or at least a living investment, while the great majority of that greater majority outside of this organization are still living on prospects and feel compelled to lay low and incur no obligations not absolutely needed until they see better daylight ahead of them.

In view of this condition, what steps should the A. O. A. take to prove to these delinquents that their best course lies inside the association? I do not think it should be hard to prove to many of them that the way to get prosperous is first to get patriotic and drill within the established organization. More on that line later.

But there is another consideration which at this juncture is timely. Is it right for some of our colleges to seek students on the representation that Osteopathy is such a great money investment? That it is such a sure money-maker, and that all it needs to put a man or woman in riches is enough to pay a scholarship and pay board bills twenty months in college? I think that is entirely wrong—unjust so far as facts assert themselves, in a great majority of cases; unjust to the profession in attracting possibly men and women in numbers who have no idea in becoming debtors but the dollar of the daddies.

One of our eastern colleges the past year has been circulating a booklet dealing with this profit side of Osteopathic practice, and it makes it clear that Osteopathy is a close running mate to get-rich-quick avocations. It figures out the cost of a diploma, the cost of board, the cost of a treatment table, etc., etc.—as nearly as I can remember, for I did not examine the booklet carefully when it passed through my hands, and sets over against this the \$500-a-month practice into which every graduate in times past was supposed to drop, just as soon as the college handed him his diploma, and the clear showing was that one year of practice would pay all the bills incurred in getting one's education, and leave a net balance of about \$2,500 to the good! This is the spirit of this booklet, if not correct as to its letter.

I contend that such an argument used to induce students to enter our Osteopathic colleges is not right, and is holding forth false representations, taking into account the average Osteopathic experience of working, waiting, sweating and praying for patients to sustain the ordinary demands of living and keeping up office expenses. I say it would be unprofessional, even if the facts it sets forth could be verified by the majority of practitioners—which they cannot be.

Our profession is old enough now to drop this money-reward argument to get recruits and to present the facts that what Osteopathy as a profession wants is new men and women who are seeking a noble profession, which on the whole probably averages better than medicine or dentistry for its rewards, and which in exceptional cases—as in medicine, surgery and dentistry—does offer a fine compensation; but that we need men and women only who are loyal and will pull together for the uplifting of the Osteopathic standard, whether they find practice remunerative or not remunerative, and that candidates for the degree of D. O. should expect a large part of their reward in doing good to humanity and in advancing a beneficent science which has many traducers and enemies. Students secured in our schools on that more just and truthful representation will prove better Osteopaths, and will make a better showing both as college alumni and as members of the state and national organizations.

Meanwhile, THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN lays it down with a feeling of entire certainty, that most of the practitioners who refuse to join the state and national organizations are poorer in purse than in loyalty, and if anybody challenges this statement the editor will be willing to dig deeper into the situation, that the truth may be established.

Still College

OF

Osteopathy

DES MOINES, IOWA.

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.

Owens its own building in its own name. Building as neat as a pin.

Professors good moral Christian men and women.

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Specially fits students and graduates for State Board examinations.

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President.

DR. GEO. E. MOORE,
Vice-President.

DR. ELLA D. STILL,
Supt. Women's Dept.

A. B. SHAW,
Secretary.

[Continued from Page Three.]

the unanimous support of every Osteopath in the state. It commands the admiration even of our enemies. If it does not pass we can well afford to be beaten, for the enemy have granted us concessions we never dreamed they would concede; and yet we hold out against them, because we would rather be absolutely defeated and put under their thumb than to yield the points we stand for. They cannot force us into this, however, and the worst they can do is to defeat our bill—if they can even do that. Their apparent success has been by the most underhanded and outrageous political schemes, and many of those voting for their bill acknowledged the coercion on the part of the speaker of the House.

Sincerely yours,
N. A. BOLLES.
Denver.

Oklahoma About to Get a Law

Editor Osteopathic Physician, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir: The Executive Committee of the Oklahoma Association of Osteopathy has been working hard to secure legislation, and feel that we have accomplished something, though our bill has not passed. A bill which would exclude Osteopaths if it had passed in original form, was introduced, but we succeeded in amending it, so that it will not affect us. Our own bill has had second reading in the lower house, was referred to the "Committee on Medical and Sanitary Provisions," and by them reported that it "do pass." In the council our bill is now in the hands of a committee favorable to us. I may be able to report results before you go to press with the March number of "THE O. P."

Fraternally,
J. A. ROSS, D. O., Secretary.
Oklahoma City, Feb. 24.

Another Fight Sprung in Minnesota

[Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 25.]

A reopening of the old case of Allopathy and Homeopathy versus Osteopathy—a case which has been argued several times before the Minnesota court, for you have been arranged for this and help. Representative Lofen C. Stevens has introduced a bill legalizing the practice of Osteopathy and providing for the employment of a board of five who can absolutely control the practice of Osteopathy in this state.

Mr. Stevenson's bill, if it becomes a law, will surround the practice of Osteopathy with the same safeguards now thrown about the two older schools of medicine. The bill provides for a state board of five Osteopathic examiners, to be appointed by the governor, each member to be a graduate of a legally chartered school of Osteopathy and a resident, practicing Osteopathist in good standing. No member, however, to be interested financially or as a member of the faculty, in any Osteopathic school. Appointment is to be for five years. The board is to issue licenses and may hold examinations to determine the eligibility of applicants. It may also revoke licenses for unprofessional conduct. The bill declares the practice of Osteopathy without a license a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$100, or imprisonment for from 30 days to six months, or both. The Osteopathy license does not authorize practitioners to prescribe drugs for internal use, nor to perform major surgical operations.

Measure for Relief of the Osteopaths

[From the Milwaukee News, Feb. 26.]

There is to be some legislation asked by the Osteopaths from this legislature, and several quite important changes in the Wisconsin medical law are planned.

This developed at the meeting of the assembly committee on public health and sanitation yesterday afternoon. The legislation asked by the Osteopaths will be a change in the law which will make it certain that future graduates of Osteopathic colleges can practice in this state if

they pass the examination conducted by the state medical board. As the law now stands the Osteopaths think it can be construed to be limited to only the past two years as regards the future licensing of Osteopaths to practice.

Dr. Leslie B. Cherry, of the Osteopathic society, said he believed there was no doubt this amendment would be allowed, as he said he understood it was not opposed by members of other branches of the medical profession. Some changes in the terms of study to be required of Osteopathic colleges will also be asked.

The Right Kind of Loyalty

Feb. 21, 1903.

Mr. W. M. Bunting, Manager of the Osteopathic Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I notice a regret expressed by Dr. T. C. Morris in "THE O. P.," that the profession has not contributed more liberally so that they could have either you or Dr. Bunting down there to help them in the Alabama crisis, and I enclose a check for \$25 to help pay your expenses for such a trip. I wish some of us could go also, but feel that you will fill the bill more fully. We have just sent a contribution to some other states and have also started one of our staff men—Dr. J. R. Alcorn—for Colorado and Utah to help them in their legislative fights there.

We have already 75 new students in the freshman class, and the indication is that it will be still largely increased before the close of the month. This is already some 22 more than we have ever before had in a February class. The Still School is booming. Cordially yours,
Des Moines, Feb. 17.

A. B. SHAW
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. Charles Haggard, of Kirksville, Mo., member of the A. S. O. faculty, will locate for practice in New York city or in Brooklyn about Sept. 1st, 1903.

THE PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY

An Invaluable Book for the Student and the Practitioner.

325 pages, 160 half tones and line drawings, printed on the best book paper, bound in silk cloth.

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WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—Splendid osteopathic practice. Wishing to retire from all active business, I offer my office fixtures and practice for sale. This is the oldest and best advertised office in the state, having been in this building since 1897. Address H. J. Jones, D. O., 40 When Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—Good practice in an excellent field. Splendid opportunity. Reasons for selling. Address "Minnesota," care The Osteopathic Physician, Suite 705, 171 Washington st., Chicago.

PRACTICE FOR SALE—A well-established practice in a Tennessee city of over 100,000. Good opening for both lady and gentleman operator. Party wishes to discontinue practicing by June. If you mean business and can furnish good references, address "Tennessee," care The Osteopathic Physician, Suite 705, 171 Washington st., Chicago.

WANTED—POSITION AS OFFICE ASSISTANT to Osteopath by a refined, educated young lady with enthusiasm for osteopathy. Two years of office and other experience. References given. Address Miss Eunice, care The Osteopathic Physician, Suite 705, 171 Washington st., Chicago.

Bring Your Neighbor into the A. O. A.

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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, 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, 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.

Los Angeles County Association:

Pearl H. Phinney, Los Angeles, President.
Jessie B. Johnson, Los Angeles, Secretary.

Massachusetts:

G. A. Wheeler, Boston, President.
H. J. Olmsted, Boston, Secretary.

Michigan:

G. H. Snow, Kalamazoo, President.
F. H. Williams, Lansing, Secretary.

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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.
G. D. Herring, Plainfield, Secretary.

New York:

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

Ohio:

D. C. Westfall, Findlay, president.
M. F. Huelett, 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.
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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 Buje, 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.

Ontario (Canada) Association:

Robert Henderson, Toronto, President.
Edgar D. Heist, Berlin, 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.

"Rouse Ye Romans!" Says President Teall

In announcing the date for our next meeting, July 14, 15 and 16, we are struck with the flight of time, and how soon we are to meet for another interchange of ideas and stimulation for further and better work for pure Osteopathy. If the entire Osteopathic profession could only realize the importance of this meeting, and the broad impersonal motives which actuate the officers of the A. O. A. in this work, there is little doubt many would join. This Association knows but one thing—Osteopathy. It is democratic in its methods and is not controlled by

any ring, school or faction. When one becomes a member his antecedents are forgotten and he stands for himself and is judged by his own merits.

Of the necessity of organization for concerted action there can be no doubt. We are scarcely 3,000 in a fight against 150,000, who maintain in the American Medical Association one of the cleverest political machines in existence. Yet of our number but ten per cent. will aid in this fight which threatens our very life. It has reached a point where no one can look on with complacency, for the "fine Italian hand" of the A. M. A. can be seen in all pending legislation. There they are, organized, influential, experienced and with money for all needs. They are not content with the laws and privileges gained through years of struggle to sit still, but with tireless energy keep up the work for still stricter laws which will shut out competition.

Our Association has done a grand work and is prepared to do a still greater, but it must have members and money. As it is now, the \$5.00 initiation fee is returned in the form of the A. O. A. Journal, etc., so if one is actuated by the most selfish motives he cannot afford not to come in. If the A. O. A. had the means it would cheerfully jump into every state and fight with men and money, but alas! it is now impossible, and we can only give our advice and a God-speed.

At Cleveland we want 1,000 Osteopaths to attend, and we want every one to be a member. Now, all ye who have "forgotten" or "neglected" your duty to this Association, do it now.
CHAS. C. TEALL, President.

Appeal to Illinois Osteopaths

It seems necessary to make another appeal to the practitioners of the state, as well as to those outside of the state for contributions to the campaign fund. It is not right, neither should it be necessary, for a few to bear the expense, to say nothing of the time expended, with the consequent loss of practice. Quite a number have responded to the call for membership in the association, but so far only a few have sent anything toward the campaign fund. Do not think that because you are already a licensed practitioner the matter of legislation does not concern you. If you are an Osteopath, if you care anything for the promotion and betterment of Osteopathy in Illinois, then you are vitally interested.

Show your love for the profession and its advancement by sending a contribution to the treasurer, Dr. Mary E. Kelley, 504 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Yours fraternally

A. S. MELVIN,

Pres. Illinois Osteopathic Association.

Canadians Elect Officers

The Ontario Association of Osteopathy met in Toronto February 10, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Hon. President, Dr. W. J. Dillabough, London; president, Dr. Robert Henderson, Toronto; vice president, Dr. J. C. Lacy, Ottawa; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Edgar D. Heist, Berlin; trustees, Dr. H. C. Jaquith, Toronto; Dr. Jessie B. Hardie, Ottawa; Dr. J. A. E. Reesor, Toronto.

Arrangements were made for a convention to be held during the Eastertide, at which profitable papers will be read and discussed.

EDGAR D. HEIST, D. O., Sec.

Berlin, Ontario, Feb. 13.

Wisconsin Association Meet

The annual convention of the Wisconsin State Association at Madison, February 24 and 25, was a big love feast. These instructive papers and clinics were enjoyed, interspersed with discussions:

The Relation of Uterine Misplacements to Nervous Phenomena, Dr. W. A. Sanders, Racine; Mind Sexuality and the Nervous System, Dr. J. R. Bailey, Ashland; Clinics, S. A. L. Thompson, Milwaukee; Osseous Lesions a Primary Cause of Disease, Dr. Harriet A. White-

head, Milwaukee; Should Osteopaths Use Other Non-Drug Forms of Therapeutics, Dr. Warren B. Davis, Milwaukee; Curvature of the Spine, Dr. Harry W. Forbes, Des Moines; Osteopathic Gynecology, Dr. O. W. Williams, Delavan; Obstetrics, Dr. William D. McNary, Milwaukee; Application of Osteopathy to Nervous Diseases, Dr. L. E. Cherry, Milwaukee; Clinics, Dr. S. J. Fryette, Madison; Osteopathic Legislation, Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Jefferson City, Mo.

Dr. S. J. Fryette, of Madison, made the address of welcome. Dr. J. Foster McNary responded.

These officers were elected:

President, Dr. J. Foster McNary, Milwaukee; vice president, Dr. A. S. Davis, Ashland; secretary, Dr. E. J. Elton, Kenosha; treasurer, Dr. E. M. Culbertson, Appleton; executive committee, Drs. F. N. Oium, Oshkosh; E. A. West, Portage; N. L. Thompson, Sheboygan; legislative committee, Drs. L. E. Cherry, F. N. Oium, and E. J. Elton; delegate to the national association meeting, at Cleveland, O., in July, Dr. E. J. Elton, of Kenosha; alternate, Dr. Harriet Whitehead, of Milwaukee. The next convention will be held in Oshkosh.

New District Association in Iowa

The Eastern Iowa Osteopathic Association met, organized and banqueted March 4 and 5. No report has been received of the business transacted.

The N. I. O. Merged But Not Defunct

St. Paul, Feb. 21, 1903.

Dr. H. S. Bunting, Editor Osteopathic Physician, Chicago.

Dear Doctor: In referring to the N. I. O. as a "defunct" college, you are speaking incorrectly. The N. I. O. is merged in the S. S. Still College and its graduates hold the merger diploma of that school.

I would suggest that it be spoken of as the "N. I. O.," merely, or as being in the S. S. Still school. A school is not defunct so long as its alumni live and practice its precepts. That the graduates of the N. I. O. are doing that, is shown in the land from one end to the other, the founders of the Massachusetts and the Philadelphia schools being graduates of the N. I. O. and practitioners being scattered from Maine to California. I think this is but justice, not only to the N. I. O., but to Osteopathy. Yours Fraternally. J. B. BEMIS.

Wants Term "Lesion" Defined

Editor of The Osteopathic Physician, Chicago:

Dear Sir: I am much interested in the discussion of the "Lesion Osteopath." I believe much good will come of it. Will Dr. Bernard please give us, through the columns of The Osteopathic Physician, a free and inclusive definition of an Osteopathic lesion? This request is not made in a spirit of criticism, but for the purpose of having a comprehensive definition of terms used.

Yours fraternally,

ALDEN H. POTTER, D. O.,

Secretary of California College of Osteopathy, San Francisco, Feb. 14.

Dr. Alcorn, of the Still College, who went to help in the Utah fight, also visited the Colorado Osteopaths and legislature on his journey and reports the defeat of a bill which was adverse to the Osteopaths, but that the bill introduced by the Osteopaths may not meet with success at this session. He says both the Utah and Colorado Osteopaths are wide awake and vigilant and have much strength with the public.

Still College has just renewed its contract with Dr. W. S. Warner for the chair of Ophthalmology. This is the first term opening of Still College from its foundation that there has not been a single change in the faculty.

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Dr. J. H. Sullivan Moves May First.

[Continued from Page One.]

art beneath the dome of that colossal den of charlatans, patent medicine men and fakirs. So Dr. Sullivan must move.

Congratulations, Dr. Sullivan, on being ousted. It will prove a great blessing to you.

"The shame of it!" says Dr. Sullivan—"of being ordered out because I am not up to the standard of the Masonic Temple—and after all I have endured!"

It goes to show in what depths of Phariseeism the M. D. is plunged.

Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan's name is synonymous with Osteopathy in Chicago. His patients have included hundreds of the most prominent people in Illinois, and they all speak a good word for him. He was born May 21, 1860, and began the study of Osteopathy at Kirksville in 1893, while his wife was being treated for invalidism, of which she was cured after two years' treatment. He came to Chicago in 1896, to succeed Dr. A. T. Still's sons in practice here.

In 1898 he met the Physicians' Club in debate at the Victoria hotel at their invitation and acquitted himself so creditably that the M. D.'s have been kicking themselves ever since for making monkeys of themselves in such unwarranted fashion.

Dr. Mary H. Kelley became assistant to Dr. Sullivan in 1898.

Dr. Sullivan was elected president of the Illinois Osteopathic Association in 1901, and vice president of the American Osteopathic Association in 1902. He has been active before every successive session of the Illinois legislature where the interests of Osteopathy were at stake. He has conducted a practice since coming to Chicago of greater magnitude than many would be prepared to believe.

The new location will be very commodious, at Rooms 1010-1014 Champlain Building, where Dr. Sullivan's friends wish him even a better decade or two of success than the very gratifying one he has just experienced.

Graduating Exercises of Boston Institute of Osteopathy.

The B. I. O., now the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, graduated thirteen at the commencement, January 29, 1903. The exercises were held in Legion of Honor hall and the seating capacity was inadequate to accommodate all who attended. The address of the occasion was delivered by Fred J. Farrett, D. O., now a resident of Boston, formerly Professor of Physiology in the A. S. O.

The graduates were: Rose Elizabeth Breitenstein, Francis Ambrose Cave, Edith Stobo Cave, Erica Ericson, Jessie Oxley Fulton, Charles W. Hiltbold, Elizabeth Flint Kelley, Freeman Walters MacDonald, Wilfrid Alberto Streeter, Rachel Adelaide Shepard, Georgiana Watson, Carl L. Watson and Spencer T. Williams.

The Still College Third Year Course

Reports from Des Moines say that the third-year class already numbers thirty students, thus preparing material to furnish Osteopathic demands in those states requiring a longer course than the old twenty months period. It consists of graduates of four of the Osteopathic schools who prefer to take the three-year course rather than that which has been called the post-graduate course. There are said to be already something more than 80 matriculates for the new freshmen class, and it was expected to be somewhat increased. This is twenty-two more than any previous February class, a growth of nearly forty per cent. Students have gone there from twenty-two different states, including Maine, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming, California and all the nearer states. Most of them matriculated for the two years' course, but with the option of getting the third year. Welcome the time when the third year will be compulsory in all our schools!

Begin by Sending 50 Cents to "The O. P." and \$5 to the A. O. A.