

**The Open Forum Bulletin of the
Illinois Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons**

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January 1927

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THE OPEN FORUM BULLETIN
OF THE
Illinois Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons
INCORPORATED
The Organized Osteopathic Physician
1,000 OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS FOR ILLINOIS.

OL. 14, NO. 6

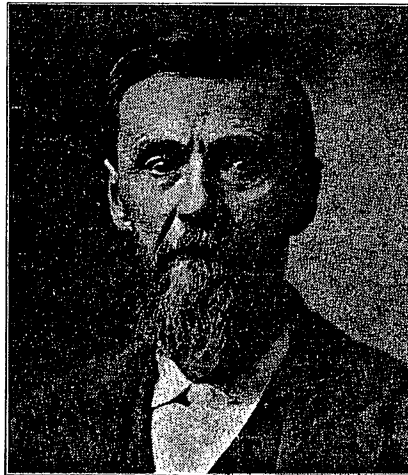
JANUARY ISSUE, 1927

PUBLISHED AT OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

"Bees Accomplish Nothing Save as They Work Together, and Neither Do Men"—Hubbard

*SOME MEN SUCCEED BETTER THAN OTHERS
BECAUSE THEY ATTEMPT MORE.*

—Anonymous



Dr. A. T. STILL
Founder of Osteopathy

LEGISLATIVE HAND BOOK

"Osteopathy is the name of that system of the healing art which places the chief emphasis on the structural integrity of the body mechanism as being the most important single factor to maintain the well-being of the organism in health and disease;

Whereas, the Drug Schools represent the system of the healing art which places chief emphasis on the chemical intake of the body as being the most important single factor to maintain the well-being of the organism in health and disease."—Dr. C. B. Atzen.

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STILL NATIONAL OSTEOPATHIC MUSEUM
KIRKSVILLE, MO
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IN ANY USE OF THIS MATERIAL

Still National
Osteopathic Museum

OF COURSE YOU
 BELIEVE IN
 CO-OPERATION
 SO DO WE



We employ **OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS.**
 That shows our good faith, that helps you.

If you buy your Life Insurance of us you are helping yourselves,
 both directly and indirectly. You increase our prestige in your commu-
 nity, that helps us; thereby we write more business, that means more ex-
 aminations for you.

We are a strictly old-line Legal Reserve Company, offering all stand-
 ard and some special policies. An unusually fine Juvenile Policy is just
 out, and is meeting instant and enthusiastic reception.

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE.

American National Assurance Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Harry M. Still, President,

Dr. George M. Laughlin, Medical Director,

Ward, Morpew and Skelton, Illinois State Managers.

Magnolia, Illinois

HOW

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**WHAT WE SHOULD KI
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Our lawmakers meet ever
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 again before the legislatio
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 in the House and 51 member.
 The General Assembly i
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 walk of life and intelligent
 sought by them.
 In as much as each mem
 eral Assembly is elected in
 district, it is from the voter
 that he looks for advice and
 Legislators seek popular
 ever ready to listen to adv
 own voting districts.
 Nearly every member of
 strives to promote justice an
 ly in mind that worthy ar
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LEGISLATION

WHY

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WHAT WE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT LEGISLATION

Our lawmakers meet every two years, to consider and pass new laws. Always endeavoring to put on our Statutes those acts or laws which are in accord with our state and national constitution. New bills, proposed laws, or acts, are usually introduced by a member of one of the two departments—the Senate or the House.

Following the introduction of the proposed bill is then referred to the proper committee for investigation before it is brought again before the legislators for further consideration and vote: It is said that if a bill is reported favorable by the committee, its chances for final passing is good. Likewise, if reported unfavorable by the committee its chances to pass are poor.

However, we have had several bills which were favorably acted upon by the committee but never came up for a vote. The last legislature was composed of 153 members in the House and 51 members in the Senate. The General Assembly is composed of business and professional men from every walk of life and intelligent information is sought by them.

In as much as each member of the General Assembly is elected in his respective district, it is from the voter of his district that he looks for advice and guidance.

Legislators seek popular favor and are ever ready to listen to advice from their own voting districts.

Nearly every member of the legislature strives to promote justice and has constantly in mind that worthy ambition. Every

(Continued on page 4.)

PRESIDENTIAL LETTER.

The Illinois Osteopathic Association is going before the next legislature, which begins its session on January 3, 1927, asking them to pass some bills which when they are passed, will give us the right to practice our science as we are taught in the osteopathic colleges.

As near as I can find out, we have been trying to pass just such legislation for the past thirty years.

We have some rights under the Medical Practice Act of 1923, but only those who are doing a very limited practice are practicing within the law.

Many of you have already become acquainted with the plan we are going to use in our effort to secure this legislation. I appointed Dr. C. O. Casey, of Decatur, chairman of the legislative committee. This has been busy every minute of his time preparing the plan. He has done a world of work during the past year, and when our efforts are successful, as we know they are going to be, the credit is largely due to Dr. Casey and his untiring energy.

Our plan is one of "Education." By this we mean we are going to educate our senators and representatives as to the character of our osteopathic colleges and the high standing we have reached in our profession.

Let me point out to you how necessary it is that our legislators are informed as to our educational requirements and the standards we have established.

One of our doctors was talking to a representative a short time ago and found he was very much surprised when informed of the curriculum we are using in our osteopathic colleges. He stated he has always been for osteopathy and chiropractic as he believed they had a separate field, the same as the medics, but when told that we wanted the privilege to practice surgery as taught in our colleges, he backed up immediately, and said he would oppose such a measure as he did not think we were fitted to do such work. When it was pointed out to him in detail the type of training we were receiving and extracts from the Graham and Schaeffer cases were read to him relative to the comparison of subjects as taught in the various medical and osteopathic colleges, said he was greatly surprised to know this. He said he had been in the House of Representatives a great many years and the osteopathic profession had brought forth a great many bills, to his knowledge, but this was the first time he had been told there was any difference between Osteopathy and Chiropractic education.

"That being the case with me," he said, "I am fully convinced that at least nine-tenths of the legislators are of the same opinion as I was and when the medics go together and say you are trying to do something you have absolutely no knowledge of, the majority of them will believe it. Your business is individual education to every member of the House."

This statement points out what we should be doing along the line of education in (Continued on page 3.)

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

- Dr. C. O. Casey, Decatur.
- Dr. J. M. Fraser, Evanston.
- Dr. S. V. Robuck, Chicago.
- Dr. Robt. Roddy, Kewanee.

By C. O. Casey, D. O.,
Legislative Chairman.

Interesting, enthusiastic and successful district meetings for legislative purposes have been held in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th districts. Legislative officers for the eight osteopathic districts have been appointed and in many of these districts the district chairman have appointed their co-workers, and at this time are carrying out the legislative program.

Co-operation is good and enthusiasm is growing each day as it should be. Your legislative committee has felt from the first, that if the members of our profession were taken into this fight, with full information as to procedure, etc., not one man or woman within our profession with red blood running through their system would refuse to do what he or she could do by assisting to put across as fair and square a bill to all parties as was ever introduced before our state legislature.

It is the belief of your legislative committee that no man or woman in our profession would pass an opportunity to better themselves, their profession and to make the state law in our state more inviting for the men and women that are to graduate from our college in the future. The committee does not think that the profession is any less capable in the work of successful legislation than are those of our profession in our bordering states. Wisconsin, to the north, has a favorable law for those practicing osteopathy. Michigan, border us to the north and east, has 300 osteopathic physicians, with a law that gives them all privileges that we ask for, that is, to be licensed to practice anything taught in a regular recognized college of osteopathy.

Ohio, to the east, likewise, has 300 osteopathic physicians with all privileges. Indiana has about 100 osteopathic physicians; Kentucky has 50 osteopathic physicians with the privileges in their states that we are asking for here. Iowa to our west, with about 400 in the profession has a good law. Missouri, as most of us are acquainted, has one of the best laws in the U. S. A. They are licensed to practice what and as taught to practice in the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

What can be the reason for restricting an osteopathic physician in this state, when as shown above, every state bordering this state, as well as many more, have unrestricted laws for men and women practicing our science therein. Such a law is unfair to the people, for when we are employed by our clientele it is unjust and unfair for our state law to forbid to give to the suffering public our unrestricted osteopathic care.

From our point of view, our state government has placed restriction upon our earning a livelihood in the profession in which we are well trained. It is a fundamental principle at the basis of our constitution, that every man has a right to pur-

(Continued on page 3.)

RS.

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E.

Co.

al Director,

Extracts From Proposed Bills

A BILL

For an Act to Amend Section 60 of "An Act in Relation to the Civil Administration of the State Government, and to Repeal Certain Acts Therein Named." Approved March 7, 1917, as Amended.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, Represented in the General Assembly:

Sec. 1. Section 60 of "An Act in relation to the civil administration of the State Government, and to repeal certain Acts therein named," approved March 7, 1917, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 60. The Department of Registration and Education shall, wherever the several laws regulating professions, trades and occupations which are devolved upon the department for administration so require, exercise, in its name, but subject to the provisions of this Act, the following powers:

1. Conduct examinations to ascertain the qualifications and fitness of applicants to exercise the profession, trade or occupation for which an examination is held; and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for reciprocal licenses, certificates and authorities.

For those who practice osteopathy or osteopathy and surgery, five persons, all of whom shall be reputable practitioners licensed to practice osteopathy and surgery, each of whom shall have been graduated from a professional school, college or institution which teaches osteopathy and surgery, and no one of whom shall be an officer, trustee, instructor, stockholder, or otherwise interested, directly or indirectly, in any professional school, college or institution teaching any method or system of treating human ailments.

A BILL

For An Act to Regulate the Practice of Osteopathy.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, Represented in the General Assembly:

Sec. 1. This Act shall be known as the Osteopathic Practice Act.

Sec. 5. Minimum standards of professional education to be enforced by the Department in conducting examinations and issuing licenses to practice osteopathy or to practice osteopathy and surgery shall be as follows:

(1) For the practice of osteopathy: That the applicant be a graduate of a professional school, college or institution which at the time of his graduation required as a pre-requisite to admission thereto a four-year course of instruction in a high school, or its equivalent as determined by an examination conducted by the Department, and as a pre-requisite to graduation a four-year course of instruction of not less than nine (9) months each year in the treatment of human ailments in such professional school, college or institution, or its equivalent, the time elapsing between the beginning of the first year and the ending of the fourth year having been not less than forty (40) months, and that such professional school, college or institution be reputable and in good standing in the judgment of the Department.

(2) For the practice of osteopathy and surgery:

That the applicant be a graduate of a professional school, college or institution which at the time of his graduation required as a pre-requisite to admission there-

to a four-year course of instruction in a high school, or its equivalent as determined by an examination conducted by the Department, and as a pre-requisite to graduation a four-year course of instruction of not less than nine (9) months each year in the treatment of human ailments in such professional school, college or institution, or its equivalent, the time elapsing between the beginning of the first year and the ending of the fourth year having been not less than forty (40) months, and that such professional school, college or institution be reputable and in good standing in the judgment; and, in addition, such applicant must present proof that he has completed a two-year course of training of not less than eleven (11) months each year in a hospital reputable and in good standing in the judgment of the Department.

Prior to taking an examination, either for a license to practice osteopathy or a license to practice osteopathy and surgery, the applicant must present proof that prior to entering the professional school, college or institution from which he graduated he completed a four-year course of instruction in a high school, or its equivalent as determined by an examination conducted by the Department.

Sec. 8. Examinations of applicants who seek to practice osteopathy shall embrace the subjects (except major surgery) of which knowledge is generally required of candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Osteopathy by reputable osteopathic colleges in the United States and shall be such in the judgment of the Department as will determine the qualifications of applicants to practice osteopathy as taught in reputable colleges of Osteopathy. Any person holding a valid license to treat human ailments without the use of drugs and medicines and without operative surgery duly issued by the State of Illinois prior to the passage of this Act if he is a graduate of a professional school, college or institution in which obstetrics was taught to him as well in the judgment of the Department as such subject was taught at the same time in medical colleges in the United States, reputable and in good standing in the judgment of the Department, may upon request be examined in obstetrics.

LEGISLATIVE FUND.

We have not asked for contribution for a legislative fund previously as we do not want anyone to get the idea we are trying to buy legislation. BY EDUCATION WE WILL WIN. However, it takes a great deal of money to pay hotel and railway expenses for our physicians to go to Springfield and lobby for our bill. For necessary expenses only are we asking for contributions.

May we hear from you at once? Make pledges or pay checks to your District Legislative Chairman:

S. V. Robuck, D. O., District No. 1.
C. E. Medaris, D. O., District No. 2.
Robt. Roddy, D. O., District No. 3.
A. E. Daugherty, D. O., District No. 4.
C. E. Tilley, D. O., District No. 5.
C. O. Casey, D. O., District No. 6.
P. J. MacGregor, D. O., District No. 8.
Herman Wendorf, D. O., District No. 7.
or any of the following:
General Legislative Chairman, Dr. C. O. Casey, Gushard Bldg., Decatur.
President, Dr. H. W. Shain, 1421 Morse Ave., Chicago.
Secretary, Dr. E. C. Andrews, Central Life Bldg., Ottawa.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS IN LISTING OF I. O. A. MEMBERS.

District No. 1.

Dr. Jean Claverie, 1467 E. 53rd St., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. R. C. Dunseth, 322 Main St., Streator, Ill.
Dr. John Groenewoud, 1339 E. 47th St., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. J. C. Bieneman, Evans Bldg., La Salle, Ill.
Dr. Hal. W. Shain, 1421 Morse Ave., Chicago, Ill.

District No. 4.

Dr. V. V. Everson, Elmwood, Ill.
L. R. Barnum, Osteopathy Bldg., Farmer City, Ill.
Dr. J. A. Nowlin, Osteopathy Bldg., Farmer City, Ill.

District No. 5.

Dr. H. H. Maddox, Kansas, Ill.

District No. 6.

Dr. John Rich, 511 Myers Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
Dr. F. S. Boals, 408 Commercial Bldg., Alton, Ill.
Dr. C. L. Brockmeier, 206 N. Main St., Edwardsville, Ill.

District No. 7.

Dr. R. M. Finrock, Bement, Ill.

District No. 8.

Dr. P. E. Sutton, Olney Trust & Savings Bank, Olney, Ill.

Dr. Laura E. Swartz,
Osteopathic Physician,

108½ So. Illinois Ave., Carbondale, Ill.
December 4th, 1926.

Secretary Illinois Osteopathic Association,
Central Life Building,
Ottawa, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Yours of Nov. 29th to hand and will reply. No, you have not received dues from me for the Illinois Osteopathic Association. I am not a member of the Association. I get so little out of it I do not care to put anything in it.

I expect to make some contribution to the Legislative fund when it comes time—that is all.

Yours sincerely,
LAURA E. SWARTZ, D. O.

The letter printed above was received at the Secretary's office several days ago. We offer no criticism of the statement. We are grateful to Dr. Swartz for expressing herself in this manner.

The Association is not doing many things it should be doing. It is not delivering as much to each D. O. in the state as it should—however, it is trying hard.

We appreciate the remark. What we will appreciate one hundred times as much is, for you to tell us HOW AND WHEN WE CAN DO MORE? All suggestions and criticisms for the betterment of our Association will be gratefully received.

Why is it Dr. Swartz and others "get so little out of the Association?" Your cooperation will help all of us. What can we do to make the Association worth while to Dr. Swartz?

Presidential Let

(Continued from p.

our efforts to receive favor from the legislature for many years. The I. O. A. has in connection with this very

Our bills are all prepared at the opening of the Casey's organization is a committee for each district pointed. Dr. Casey has spent time preparing a paper the arguments you are to information you are to give to them, being published in the fact as Dr. Casey has out. Save this issue of the you can refer to it when your district chairman to or representative. It is important officers and committeemen work. We are all serving.

This office and the secret office at Ottawa are going to save this issue of the We are going to use the O. A. and the Osteopathic logues from our colleges, various institutions such as the Liberty Hospital at St. are going to use various methods by the A. O. A. in educate the legislators as to

Dr. Casey's plan calls for osteopathic physicians to be all during the time the legislation. Our officers have been to be there from one day to Casey has his plan well organized given to you in detail and operation of every D. O. in

Dr. Andrews is going to of the bills we are going to are just two of them. One dependent board composed of osteopathic physicians was Department of Registrar. The other one is to regulate osteopathy. Read these bills and become acquainted with will see they are just coming on the idea they are for them. Work for them. I can succeed in this campaign effort. —HAL W.

Legislation.

(Continued from p.

sure any occupation without and any unreasonable restriction is unconstitutional.

Extracts taken from the decision. The People, for the Department of Registration appellee, vs. F. W. Graham

Extracts.

The authority of the law the police power, to regulate qualifications of persons who and surgery is not arbitrary. The legislature may requirements as will qualify persons treating human a oughtly understand their protect the public against inefficient and unworthy. of statutes for that purpose may provide for classes a classification is general and able relation to the purpose accomplished, but any act which is merely arbitrary, where there is no substance between the class

IONS AND ADDITIONS IN G OF I. O. A. MEMBERS.

District No. 1.
Claverie, 1467 E. 53rd St., Chi-
Dunseth, 322 Main St., Streator,
Groenewoud, 1339 E. 47th St.,
Sieman, Evans Bldg., La Salle,
V. Shain, 1421 Morse Ave., Chi-

District No. 4.
Everson, Elmwood, Ill.
um, Osteopathy Bldg., Farmer
Nowlin, Osteopathy Bldg.,
Ill.

District No. 5.
Maddox, Kansas, Ill.

District No. 6.
Rich, 511 Myers Bldg., Spring-
Boals, 408 Commercial Bldg.,
Brockmeier, 206 N. Main St.,
Ill.

District No. 7.
Finrock, Bement, Ill.

District No. 8.
utton, Olney Trust & Savings
Ill.

Laura E. Swartz,
teopathic Physician,

Illinois Ave., Carbondale, Ill.
December 4th, 1926.

inois Osteopathic Association,
Building,
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ov. 29th to hand and will re-
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Yours sincerely,
LAURA E. SWARTZ, D. O.

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Presidential Letter.

(Continued from page 1.)

our efforts to receive favorable considera-
tion before the legislature for the past thirty
years. The I. O. A. has not done its duty
in connection with this very thing.

Our bills are all prepared ready to pre-
sent at the opening of the legislature. Dr.
Casey's organization is complete. Com-
mitteemen for each district have been ap-
pointed. Dr. Casey has spent a great deal
of time preparing a paper which presents
the arguments you are to use and the in-
formation you are to give the various sen-
ators and representatives when you see
them, being published in this Bulletin. Read
it over carefully. Become acquainted with
the facts as Dr. Casey has pointed them
out. Save this issue of the Bulletin so that
you can refer to it when called upon by
your district chairman to see some senator
or representative. It is impossible for your
officers and committeemen to do all this
work. We are all serving without salary.

This office and the secretary-treasurer's
office at Ottawa are going to send out litera-
ture to all the members of the legislature.
We are going to use the Journal of the A.
O. A. and the Osteopathic Magazine, cata-
logues from our colleges, bulletins from
various institutions such as the Still-Hil-
dredh Sanatorium at Macon, Missouri, and
the Liberty Hospital at St. Louis, etc. We
are going to use various other articles pub-
lished by the A. O. A. in this attempt to
educate the legislators as to our science.

Dr. Casey's plan calls for four to six
osteopathic physicians to be in Springfield
all during the time the legislature is in ses-
sion. Our officers have pledged themselves
to be there from one day to a month. Dr.
Casey has his plan well organized and it is
given to you in detail and calls for the co-
operation of every D. O. in Illinois.

Dr. Andrews is going to send you copies
of the bills we are going to present. There
are just two of them. One is for an inde-
pendent board composed of a committee of
osteopathic physicians working with the
Department of Registration and Education.
The other one is to regulate the practice of
osteopathy. Read these bills over carefully
and become acquainted with them. You
will see they are just common sense. Get
sold on the idea they are right. Believe in
them. Work for them. The only way we
can succeed in this campaign is by united
effort.

—HAL W. SHAIN, D. O.

Legislation.

(Continued from page 1.)

sue any occupation without let or hindrance
and any unreasonable restriction upon this
right is unconstitutional.

Extracts taken from the Supreme Court
decision. The People, for the use of the De-
partment of Registration and Education,
appellee, vs. F. W. Graham, appellant.

Extracts.

The authority of the legislature, under
the police power, to regulate and fix the
qualifications of persons who practice medi-
cine and surgery is not and cannot be de-
nied. The legislature may make such re-
quirements as will qualify all classes of
persons treating human ailments to thor-
oughly understand their profession and
protect the public against those who are
inefficient and unworthy. In the enactment
of statutes for that purpose the legislature
may provide for classes so long as the
classification is general and bears a reason-
able relation to the purpose sought to be
accomplished, but any act of the legislature
which is merely arbitrary and discrimina-
tory, where there is no substantial differ-
ence between the classes, and which

abridges privileges of citizens or grants
special privileges to classes, is in violation
of constitutional rights. In the SCHAEFF-
ER CASE it was decided that there was
no difference between the classes of persons
practicing different methods of treating hu-
man ailments which justified discrimina-
tion against persons of any class meeting
all requirements of the law, and that as ap-
plied to him the Medical Practice Act of
1899 infringed upon his constitutional right
and was therefore void. The application
of the same principles requires a reversal
of the judgment in this case. There was no
provision of the act under which a license
to practice surgery could have been given
to the defendant. The right to such a li-
cense was limited to a class to which he did
not belong, and as the law does not require
a useless act to secure a right, the defend-
ant was not called upon to apply for a li-
cense that could not be granted. The act
was not void as to any person not deprived
of a constitutional right but was void as
applied to the defendant deprived of such
right.

Extracts taken from the same court. The
People of the State of Illinois vs. Robert
H. Schaeffer, appellant.

Extracts.

We think there can be no question what-
ever that this statute discriminated against
appellant as an Osteopathic physician and
in favor of the graduates of the medical
schools as contended by him. It requires
him or a graduate of his school, after spend-
ing four years, in such graduation, to con-
tinue his college education for a further
time and perhaps four years longer, until
he has become a graduate of a medical
school, before he can even be permitted to
be examined for license to practice Osteop-
athy and surgery, while a graduate of the
medical school is permitted to be examined
for license to practice medicine and sur-
gery, without further study. In the second
place, he is required to study therapeutics
of the Allopaths or other medical schools
which he does not desire to use in his prac-
tice before he can practice Osteopathy and
surgery, while the graduates of the medi-
cal schools are not required to graduate in
Osteopathy or to study Osteopathy—thera-
peutics, and yet be licensed to practice and
may practice, Osteopathy. In the third
place, if an osteopath attends a medical
school for the purpose of graduation, the
probabilities are that he will be required to
repeat in the medical college the study of
all those subjects, including surgery, mid-
wifery, and gynecology, and all the other
studies that we have enumerated, as having
been passed, by him in his own school before
he had begun the practice of surgery. The
very great prejudice existing among many
physicians of the medical schools against
the Osteopaths, and of the Osteopaths
against those of the medical schools is well
known. This statute recognized both sys-
tems as meritorious because it allows both
to treat human ailments according to their
systems, and it discriminated against the
Osteopaths and seems to place the examina-
tions of Osteopaths to practice Osteopathy
entirely at the will and discretion of a med-
ical board, as no one other than those edu-
cated in the medical system are qualified,
under this act, to conduct the examinations
provided for by it. This statute, therefore,
tends to deprive the Osteopath of their con-
stitutional rights to practice surgery who
are, as far as the records show, just as effi-
cient and as well prepared, by college and
hospital training to practice surgery as are
the physicians of the medical schools.

Instead of encouraging new methods of
relieving the world of suffering and pain,
our legislators have been putting bars in
the way of science, placing every sort of

legal hindrance before our men and women
in the practice of their science.

Are these laws that are so unfair to the
osteopathic physician for the protection of
the public? No! But rather, as Attorney
David E. Lilienthal, of the Chicago bar,
says: "To entrench more securely the po-
sition of a single school of healers! At
every session of every legislature there has
been a powerful lobby of medical men,
bringing every kind of pressure to bear to
thrust down the throats of the legislators
some new restriction upon osteopaths, not
as a protection to the public, but to pro-
tect the medical monopoly against the al-
most irresistible tide of enlightenment
which has come since the days of the "Old
Doctor."

Also, in Mr. Lilienthal's address delivered
at the Cooper-Carlton Hotel, Chicago, the
evening of June 1, 1926, he states: "There
is only one justification for the regulation
of the art of healing the sick, just one;
that is, the protection of the lay public from
deception, fraud, and injury at the hands of
unscrupulous quacks and imposters. Un-
less legislation regulating the practice of
your profession can be said reasonably to
effect that end, it is not only unfair, unjust
and oppressive, but absolutely unconstitu-
tional and invalid. Time after time the
United States Supreme Court and the courts
of the various states have declared that the
right of every man to carry on any occu-
pation he may desire, freely and without
straint, can only be interfered with u-
grounds of public policy.

However, let us not blame our legis-
lators for this condition, for they are only ac-
cording to their understanding, and so
long as our profession forget, neglect or
minimizing the importance of seeing these
men who, for the most part are striving to
promote justice and has constantly in mind
that worthy ambition, and properly inform
them of the true state of affairs, we alone
are to blame for having the poorest law of
any state in the union.

So as has been said, this legislative cam-
paign is, not one of money but rather that
of work, in educating our legislators to the
fact.

Line up with your district legislative
chairman, keep in close touch with him and
begin today, if you haven't already, to
gather letters from your friends, relatives,
and clientele, directed to the legislators and
governor as directed by the chairman of
your district.

REMEMBER THE "FLU."

Comparison of Fatalities—"Regular" Medi-
cine and Osteopathy:

"Regular Medical Losses:

Influenza:
(Estimated) 12 to 15 per cent.
Pneumonia:
In civilian practice (Estimated)
30 to 40 per cent.
In U. S. Army Camps
(Actual) 38.9 per cent.**
Osteopathic Losses:
Influenza:
(Actual) ONE per cent.
Pneumonia:
In civilian practice
(Actual) 8.25 per cent.*
Osteopathy not officially recognized
in army to date.

*Statistics taken from 49,000 cases under
Osteopathic care.

**Army Medical Statistics taken from of-
ficial data in the Journal of the American
Medical Association of Dec. 7, 1918, pages
1899 to 1909.

What We Should Know About Legislation.

(Continued from page 1.)

member's secret purpose is to conduct his legislative business in such a manner as to avoid criticism on the ground that his official conduct has been oppressive or otherwise unjust.

If we are to be successful in our legislative undertaking, each and every lawmaker must be seen at his home either before or during the next Assembly, and information concerning our profession and our bill must be imparted to our opponents to do, our outlook for success could not be so good. It is the intention of the legislative committee to have one or more of our profession at the state capitol from the time our bill is introduced till its success; we do not expect to depend on hired lobbyists for no one outside the profession could be expected to handle matters pertaining to our bill as effectively as those inside the profession.

We wish to have at least one man in attendance at the capitol all the time. He will keep the profession informed of the progress of the bills by mail each week or more often if necessary.

OUR PROPOSED BILL.

Our proposed bill will provide a separate osteopathic board to be appointed as are the medical, pharmaceutical, optometrist, the nurse, and chiropodist boards by the Department of Registration and Education.

All examinations are to be held under the direction of the Department of Registration and Education as do the professions above mentioned; our examining board will have the power and control over all matters pertaining to our profession, such as the examination of our applicants, the passing upon their school, reciprocity, etc.

It will also provide for two licenses—one license to practice as an osteopathic physician, and the other as an osteopathic physician and surgeon.

The osteopathic license is to carry with it the right to practice osteopathy as taught in our colleges, with the exception of major surgery. The applicant for this license must have completed the regular four-year course of osteopathy as taught in a recognized college of osteopathy; pre-requisite to taking the course, the applicant must have had the regular high school training or its equivalent. Upon successfully passing the examination given by the Department of Registration and Education, the applicant is then licensed to practice osteopathy according to the tenets of his school, with the exception of major surgery. One applying to practice, as a physician and surgeon, will be required under this act to take two years training in a hospital which is in good standing in the judgment of the Department of Registration and Education, in addition to the training required of an osteopathic physician.

There is a provision to license anyone in obstetrics now licensed to practice the healing art, who has had a course in obstetrics, the course being equal to that given at that time in a recognized college of medicine in the judgment of the Department of Registration and Education after successfully passing an examination on this subject.

This proposed bill gives the field members, who have been in practice for five years prior to the passage of this bill, the privilege of examination in major surgery after completing one year internship in a hospital which is in good standing in the judgment of the Department of Registration and Education. Reciprocity is granted to all where the requirements of the two states are the same or equivalent to the same.

The above is a summary of our proposed bill. We feel that from the standpoint of

intense training, surgically and osteopathically, the requirements of this bill will have provided more skilled surgeons and physicians to care for the health of our people than will the present medical act under which we as practitioners of the healing art are now practicing.

First, in providing for the separate license we take into recognition the fact that thousands take up the study of the healing art, both osteopathic and allopathic, that would never make or care to make surgeons of themselves; yet these same men and women can make and are making excellent physicians. They help fill the great need as a general family physician in the rural districts as well as in our cities. For the student that is particularly adapted for major surgery after completing his four-year course, will enter the hospital for a two-year course of practical work; after completing this six years study and work all of which is a study of the healing art, we feel this graduate will be better equipped to practice surgery than will the physician graduating from a medical school under the requirements of the present medical act.

Let us compare the two: First, the M. D. takes four years of high school; second, he takes two years of college work. Of this two years of college work not one subject therein is particularly surgical—in fact the subjects required as taken from the Harvard Medical School catalogue are:

Organic Chemistry—8 hours.
Inorganic Chemistry—8 hours.
Biology—8 hours.
Physics—8 hours.

Besides the above, they must have English and a reading knowledge of French or German. Following this, the student is required to serve a one-year internship in a hospital. Therefore, the M. D. graduate is licensed to practice surgery after completing only five years of actual study of the healing art, whereas, our bill will require of our men six years of study, all of which is a study of the healing art, including all subjects taught in the best medical schools and also including two years of intensive internship in a recognized hospital before they are licensed to practice major surgery. We haven't any objections to the two-year college course; many of our men and women have it, but to make it compulsory we fear would be harmful to the public. In the first place, we know that the average young man and woman with a high school education can handle with complete satisfaction all the medical or osteopathic courses as given in the best colleges. After graduation and after passing the state board examination he becomes a credit to his profession as a physician. Now, to impose two years of college work as a pre-requisite requirement before entering the college of the healing art would, we believe, impose a hardship too great for many a capable young man and woman to meet, thereby discouraging them from taking up the course.

We are informed that there is a shortage of general practitioners and so to enforce the above unnecessary requirement upon prospective students would only tend to reduce the already great shortage of physicians. This a hardship upon the public. As above shown, the two years college course is composed of very little that would tend to increase the knowledge of medicine for the student, and these subjects are taken in our course. So far as subjects are concerned, the subjects in the curriculum of the two-year liberal art course means nothing to the student in surgery.

In fact, the two-year college course was added to the medical requirements by the M. D.'s and not by the people of the state, and only by the M. D. as a means of elimination in their profession on the theory that the

less practitioners in the field, the less competition; therefore, the larger and more lucrative practice for those in practice, notwithstanding the fact that the public might suffer from the shortage of general practitioners or family doctors.

Of all our men that are to be licensed under this act to practice as osteopathic physicians, we expect to turn out capable general practicing physicians as well prepared and grounded in the principles of medicine as is possible for the best medical training to do. Those of our men that will be licensed to practice surgery under this act will have had a more complete and longer course of training surgically than will those who graduate from the medical school.

A patient in need of surgical treatment will, under the care of an osteopathic surgeon, receive far better pre-operative surgical, and post-operative care than he would under allopathic surgery. For the reason stated above, the osteopathic surgeon under this proposed act will have had a longer and more intensive training in surgery than do the graduates of a medical school under the present medical requirements of this state. Secondly, the science of osteopathy is allied to surgery more than is medicine to surgery. Surgery is a department that is founded upon the same fundamental principles as osteopathy. Like osteopathy, it is a purely mechanical system whereby foreign material, dead tissue and products of infection are removed and normal position. All of these things tend to normalize tissue structure that the vital processes of the body may go on unobstructed.

The definition for allopathy as given in Dorland's Medical Dictionary is a term meaning "The curing of diseased action by inducing a different kind of action in the body." The same dictionary gives the definition of osteopathy as follows: "A system of medicine in which diseases are treated by manipulating the bones and by other manual manipulation intended to restore deranged mechanism of the body." All of this shows that the osteopathic theory and training is far more surgical than is that of the allopath. The osteopathic study in Anatomy and Physiology is longer and more thorough than is given by the allopathic college and those subjects are the basic subjects for the preparation of surgery, no matter how well trained one would be in Chemistry, Bacteriology, German, French or any of the other subjects. The surgeon must have a thorough training in Anatomy and Physiology.

Osteopathy is based upon Physics whereas the medical or allopath practice is based on Chemistry.

"Osteopathy is the name of that system of the healing art which places the chief emphasis on the structural integrity of the body mechanism as being the most important single factor to maintain the well-being of the organism in health and disease. Whereas, the Drug Schools represent the system of the healing art which places chief emphasis on the chemical intake of the body as being the most important single factor to maintain the well-being of the organism in health and disease."

Now we are requiring in our bill, that the men of our profession that have been in active practice five years before the passage of this bill, who have had a training in surgery in their course of study equal to that in a medical school in the judgment of the Department of Registration and Education will, upon their application, be examined in surgery and if successful in the examination they will be licensed to practice surgery. After having completed in addition to their surgical course, as above stated,

one year internship in a hospital which is in good standing in the judgment of the Department of Registration and Education, this bill we are exacting a training of our men than their men by the medical act.

A review of extracts of the Medical Act of June 1887 will show that our states since 1887 will present a statement.

Medical Act of June

Permits the Board of Health to hold a medical diploma practice medicine and surgery.

People of the State of Illinois in the General Assembly shall shall practice medicine in parts in this State unless possesses the qualifications required. If a graduate in medicine present his diploma to the Health for verification as necessary. If the diploma is four from a legally chartered institution in good standing, and named therein be the person presenting the same, the Health shall issue its certificate signed by all of the members and such certificate shall be to the right of the lawful holder to practice medicine in this State shall present himself to the board and submit himself to examination as the board may require. If the examination be satisfactory the said board shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, holder of such certificate shall all the rights and privileges mentioned.

The State Board of Health certificates to all who furnish proof of having received a license from legally chartered institutions in good standing, as determined by the board; if three forms of certificates: in possession of such diploma the second for candidates favorably passed on by the third for persons to whom a license is issued as hereinafter provided of this act: Provided that who have been practicing continuously for ten years within the taking effect of the act is an amendment, and who said original act obtained a said Board of Health to practice in this State, shall, on proper said Board of Health, receive, unless it shall be otherwise determined by said Board of Health, person so applying for a license on immoral character or guilt or dishonorable cause said Board of Health to practice.

Now, Section 12 of this act board to give men that having for 10 years without license to practice medicine a

The M. D.'s practiced under 12 years but raised hell at practicing without a license time there were no provision Osteopaths and the Medical to examine the D. O.'s.

Medical Act of

Section 6 provides that legally chartered medical colleges in good standing as may be the board (M. D. Board) may certificate without examination

in the field, the less competence, the larger and more lucid for those in practice, not the fact that the public might be shorted of general practice doctors.

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s based upon Physics where- or allopath practice is based

is the name of that system art which places the chief e structural integrity of the n as being the most import- r to maintain the well-being sm in health and disease. Drug Schools represent the ealing art which places chief e chemical intake of the body ost important single factor e well-being of the organism ise."

requiring in our bill, that the fession that have been in ce years before the passage o have had a training in sur-ourse of study equal to that hool in the judgment of the Registration and Education application, be examined in successful in the examina- be licensed to practice sur-aving completed in addition al course, as above stated,

one year internship in a hospital in good standing in the judgment of the Department of Registration and Education. In this bill we are exacting a more thorough training of our men than is required of their men by the medical act.

A review of extracts of the medical acts, under which the medical profession has practiced surgery as well as medicine in our states since 1887 will prove the above statement.

Medical Act of June 15, 1887

Permits the Board of Health to give the holder of a medical diploma a certificate to practice medicine and surgery, as follows:

People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That no person shall practice medicine in any of its departments in this State unless such person possesses the qualifications required by this act. If a graduate in medicine, he shall present his diploma to the State Board of Health for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found genuine, and from a legally chartered medical institution in good standing, and if the person named therein be the person claiming and presenting the same, the State Board of Health shall issue its certificate to that effect signed by all of the members thereof, and such certificate shall be conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice medicine in his State. If not a graduate, the person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before said board and submit himself to such examination as the board may require, and if the examination be satisfactory to the board, the said board shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned.

The State Board of Health shall issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing as may be determined by the board; it shall prepare three forms of certificates: one for persons in possession of such diplomas or licenses, the second for candidates examined and favorably passed on by the board, and a third for persons to whom certificates may be issued as hereinafter provided in section 12 of this act: Provided that all persons who have been practicing medicine continuously for ten years within this State prior to the taking effect of the act to which this is an amendment, and who have not under said original act obtained a certificate from said Board of Health to practice medicine in this State, shall, on proper application to said Board of Health, receive such certificate, unless it shall be ascertained and determined by said Board of Health that the person so applying for a certificate is of immoral character or guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, in which case said Board of Health may reject such application.

Now, Section 12 of this act permits the board to give men that have been practicing for 10 years without the diploma a license to practice medicine and surgery.

The M. D.'s practiced under this act for 12 years but raised hell about the D. O.'s practicing without a license, when at this time there were no provisions for examining Osteopaths and the Medical Board refused to examine the D. O.'s.

Medical Act of 1899.

Section 6 provides that graduates of a legally chartered medical college in Illinois in good standing as may be determined by the board (M. D. Board) may be granted a certificate without examination.

OUR PROPOSED PLAN

Our Legislative plan is that of education. It has been pointed out under the heading of what we should know about Legislation, that our legislators are for the most part men and women who are earnestly seeking to please the people of their district and to conduct their legislative affairs in an honest and capable manner.

Their decision to be for or against a proposed bill is almost always made after considering the arguments for and against the same, plus the evidence of the desire for or against the bill displayed by the constituents at home.

This being true, it behooves any organization, person or persons, having a bill introduced in the General Assembly to be sure that the bill has merit and is fair to all, also, to properly inform these men, our lawmakers, as follows:

1. Why the necessity of the bill.
2. That such a bill is fair and reasonable. To do this in the most successful manner, first, organize and follow this with 100% functioning of the organized machine.

Our state is divided into eight districts. Each district is headed legislatively by a legislative officer; he may be the Trustee, the Counselor, or he may be selected from the field and not hold any office. This man or woman acts as chairman of the legislative work within his respective district. Each chairman selects two or more co-workers, usually within his own town or city, to assist him in his office. He, with his assistants, will call a district meeting of all the district members to be held as near the central part of the district as possible. At the meeting the proposed bill, plan and program, etc., is explained and a district legislative organization is planned.

To carry on legislative work therein, it should be the intention of the local committee to appoint co-workers in each town or city within their district. These co-workers work for, through and with the district chairman and his committee.

The district chairman is to be responsible for his district to the state chairman of legislation at the central office. Now that the organization is completed, next comes the operation or functioning of the same. The central or state legislative office will endeavor to keep each district chairman supplied with material that will be helpful to him in promoting the legislative work in his district: material that contains arguments for our bill and answers to questions that are sometimes asked by legislators concerning the bill and our profession. The central office will endeavor to keep all district chairmen and their committees posted on all matters concerning our progress from time to time, and the district chairman and his committee will keep his co-workers informed. They in turn will see and inform the less active members in their districts.

Beginning now, the chairman or one of his committee, accompanied by one of his co-workers will call on each representative and senator in his district and where possible meet these men through an introduction given by an influential osteopathic enthusiast. Sit down with the representatives and senators and explain our bill from "soup to nuts," the reason for asking his support for the same, and educate him thoroughly, see that he understands the bill, the fairness of same, and so on.

After each meeting of this kind the district chairman will make a report on the fact obtained from each visit and a copy of this report will be sent to the state legislative chairman.

Next and beginning now, the district chairman, his committee and co-workers will see that every osteopathic physician within their district has every man and woman, either patient, friend, merchant,

banker, baker, lawyer or candle-stick maker, in fact anyone that will consent to write a letter to his senators and representatives also to the governor asking their support of our bill.

These letters are not to be dated and in every instance mention the fact that the writer is familiar with the proposed bill (make the writer acquainted with the bill and its fairness. You could not get any better publicity or find a better excuse to educate the people on osteopathy.)

These letters are to be addressed to the senators and representatives within their district, also one to the governor. Letters are not to be mailed at this time but should be turned over to the district chairman: he in turn will keep them for later mailing, when instructed from the central office.

Besides this letter writing requesting the support of our lawmakers for our bill, our profession will be asked to have their close and influential friends call on their representatives and senators in person in behalf of our bill. District chairmen, co-workers and field members will be asked to wire their representatives and senators as well as the governor, asking their support of our bill. This is to be done at a given time; notice to be given ahead of time by the central office.

It is the intention of the state committee to have one or more of our profession in Springfield all the time that our bill is up for consideration, to meet the state representatives and senators and in turn keep the district chairmen posted when and where there is a representative or senator against our bill, so that the local committee in his home town or city can call on him and further seek his support by educating him to true state of affairs and the fairness of our bill. As has been stated many times before, this legislation is a campaign of education, for as your committee sees it, this is the only way our profession can ever hope to win the recognition we merit. It cannot be accomplished by hiring outsiders to do it for us. That has been tried and has failed. We must educate and inform our own professional clientele, friends, acquaintances and lawmakers. Arrangements are to be made by your central committee to have a number of colleges write a letter and also mail a catalogue to each of our assemblymen. The letter will contain information regarding our course and the fact that our state is losing doctors and their families that would locate here only for the fact that our medical act is so restricting and unfair to our profession.

A letter from our state association to each member of the General Assembly, as well as to the governor, will be mailed asking the support of our bill.

HOW AND WHAT QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Why not conform to the wishes of the drug school?

Ans. Fundamentally the two schools are unlike. Science of osteopathy is based upon Physics, whereas medicine is based upon Chemistry or the chemical intake. The definition of the two schools will prove that it would be impossible for one to conform with the other.

Osteopathy is the name of that system of the healing art which placed the chief emphasis on the structural integrity of the body mechanism, as being the most important single factor to maintain the well-being of the organism in health and disease. Whereas, the Drug Schools represent that system of the healing art which places chief emphasis on the chemical intake of the body, as being the most important single factor to maintain the well-being of the organism in health and disease.

However, there are no subjects with proven value taught in the allopathic colleges that are not taught in the osteopathic colleges. Extracts taken from a paper entitled "Three Kinds of Doctors," written by Dr. C. B. Atzen:

Extracts.

There are three systems of healing, each looking at the body from its own standpoint, and each deserving of equality before the law. They are the chemical or drug system, the mechanical or physical system, and the psychological or mental system. The practitioner of the chemical system, whether allopath, homeopath, eclectic or physiomedical, views his method of practice from the chemical law. The practitioner of the mechanical or physical system, osteopath or whatever name he may call himself, views his method of practice from the chemical law. The practitioner of the mechanical or physical system, osteopath or whatever name he may call himself, views his method of practice from the mechanical or physical basis.

The same holds true with the mental or psychological system which, at the present time, has not been developed to as great an extent as it doubtless will be in the future.

The practitioner of allopathy, homeopathy, eclectic and physiomedical interpret the chemical law differently, hence the different schools of practice under the same principle.

The physical or mechanical law may likewise be interpreted differently, hence the imitator of osteopathy.

The drug school emphasize the chemical intake as the most important single factor, and base their method of practice of this concept.

The mechanical schools emphasize structural integrity as the most important single factor, and base their method of practice on this concept.

The mental schools emphasize the state of mind as the most important single factor, and base their method of practice on this concept.

With this view of the healing sciences, would it not be to the advantage of the human race for these three systems of healing to be given equal opportunities, under similar educational requirements, to demonstrate their respective merits for the good of the citizens of the world? For what purpose? To make the human race as efficient as it can possibly be made.

It is not enough to study the human body from one viewpoint. We hold that it is necessary that it be studied from the three distinctly different viewpoints, and we are pleading for a comprehensive understanding of this point by the intelligent citizenship of the world, so that one system is not given legal control over the other two; for such a condition will become dangerous to the future well-being of the race. The osteopathic school of practice does not ask for special privileges; it asks for a square deal; namely, equal opportunities to demonstrate its worth.

Intelligent, fair-minded people must see that this opportunity is given. Common justice, as well as their own interests, demand such attention on their part.

Is materia medica required in all medical colleges? No. Harvard University and Leland Stanford University do not list the subject in their catalogues, but are listing pharmacology in its place.

Extracts taken from the Senate debate during the passage of the present medical act of 1923, which was sponsored by Senator Mason for the Illinois Medical Association, in which the senator admitted that our qualifications and training entitled us to the rights we were seeking; that is, the right to practice surgery, obstetrics and the use of all drugs used in connection with the practice of these subjects.

sored by Senator Mason for the Illinois Medical Association, in which the senator admitted that our qualifications and training entitled us to the rights we were seeking; that is, the right to practice surgery, obstetrics and the use of all drugs used in connection with the practice of these subjects.

EXTRACTS FROM SENATE DEBATE
(Senator Mason's.)

"The osteopaths have the same educational requirements as the medical colleges; their curriculum is identical with that of the medical colleges with the exception of the theory and practice of materia medica. In other words, I am informed that an osteopath, when he takes the examination down here at Springfield, passes his subject of anatomy just as well and a little better than the medics pass it. When it comes to pharmacology, he knows just as much about pharmacology, and he has just as many hours in surgery. He knows just as much about diagnosis and terminology and all those various subjects in the curriculum of the medical college, the osteopath also has.

"Now, we have this problem to wrestle with. Are we going to say that an osteopath who has exactly the same qualifications as a medic, are we going to say that he hasn't even the right to administer an anaesthetic when he makes a lumbar adjustment, which is an extremely painful adjustment?"

The above, as stated, was taken from Senate debates of the 53rd General Assembly, 1923. Every osteopathic physician should borrow from his senator this book. (Senate Debates of Illinois, 1923.) There is very valuable information in this book pertaining to the handling of our bill by the Senate.

The following is the definition given by Dorland for pharmacology: The sum of knowledge regarding drugs; as now used, the term is restricted to what is known concerning the action of drugs, and in this sense it has the same meaning as pertaining to the effects of medicine. *Materia Medica*: The branch of medical study which deals with drugs, their source, preparations and uses. Yet the medical political forces are still striving to impress the lawmakers with the idea that our course is insufficient for one to practice surgery and obstetrics unless we take what they deem necessary to fit one for this practice. The medical politician would have the lawmakers believe that this subject, *materia medica*, is of such importance that it must be given as is given in their schools before one should be licensed to practice with the use of such drugs as are found to be of value, that is, these drugs the use of which is necessary in the practice of obstetrics and surgery; namely, antiseptics, anaesthetics and narcotics.

Extracts taken from a decision of our Supreme Court, June, 1922: Case: People of Illinois versus Robert H. Schaeffer, will, we think, be interesting and enlightening to those that are interested in making our laws. Dr. Schaeffer was found guilty by the municipal court of Chicago and a judgment of \$100.00 placed against him. His case was appealed to the Supreme Court of our State from the lower court, the findings thereof were reversed and the medical act under which he was tried was found void. This is evidence of our preparation to practice as taught and what is taught in our colleges.

Extracts taken from the opinion of the Supreme Court—opinions filed for the above case follow:

EXTRACTS

On the second point raised by appellant, his testimony and the testimony of Dr. George S. Still established without contradiction, the following facts: Appellant entered the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, in which Still was professor of surgery and chief surgeon of its hospitals, on January 29, 1911, and completed the four-year course of the institution in January, 1915, and received the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. His course of study embraced surgery, which he studied during the last two years, of his attendance in said school, and also embraced the subjects of Obstetrics and Gynecology. The text books on surgery that are used and taught at the school are the same text books that are used and taught at all modern schools that teach the doctrine of healing by the use of drugs and medicines or the Modern Schools of the Allopaths, who ordinarily style themselves "The Regulars," to-wit: The text books of Rose-Carless, Buck and Bryant, Whorton, Da Costa, Foote, Lovett, and Young. Surgery is taught and practiced in the same manner at said school as it is taught and practiced in the modern schools of the Regulars and by their graduates, and the course in surgery in the school is as thorough and as complete as it is in such modern schools. This was positively testified to, by Dr. Still, who is himself a graduate from Northwestern Medical College of Chicago, and who by investigation has ascertained said facts. The evidence specifically shows that appellant in his course aforesaid studied and passed courses in Anatomy, Histology, Organic and Physiological Chemistry, Physiology, Bacteriology, Embryology, Demonstrative Anatomy, Pathology, Hygiene, Public Health, Dietetics, Toxicology, Dissection, Regional and Applied Anatomy, Physical Diagnosis, Neurology, Special Pathology, General Surgery, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Obstetrics, Clinical Practice, Skin and Venereal Diseases, Pediatrics, Operative Surgery, Gynecology, Laboratory Diagnosis, and also Osteopathic Therapeutics, to-wit: the principles of Osteopathy, practice of Osteopathy, Osteopathic mechanics and Osteopathic clinics. This course included the subjects taught by medical schools in good standing except the therapeutics of those schools and *materia medica*. Appellant's education and training necessarily embraced the study of various drugs that are used in connection with surgical operations, such as disinfectants, antiseptics, etc., and other drugs or medicines applied externally.

Extracts Taken from the Same Court in a Similar Case.

This was the case in which Dr. Graham was arrested for practicing surgery and medicine without a license to do so, the doctor being licensed to practice without the use of medicine or surgery. His case was taken to the Supreme Court, extracts taken from the court's opinion are as follows:

Extracts.

The courses of study pursued by him, were equal in every respect to the courses of instruction, requirements and text books of those taught in medical schools which were at the time and have since been considered reputable and in good standing, both by the State Board of Health and the Department of Registration and Education. Among the courses of study pursued, and which he successfully completed, were courses in Operative Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Antiseptics, Antidotes, Narcotics, Stimulants and Anaesthetics. As a part of his courses of study he received instructions in the nature, use, operation and effect of strychnine and pituitrin in connection with an incident to surgery. On April

22, 1921, the defendant performed of operation surgery on Beatrix an unmarried girl, about twenty age, by curetting her uterus for of morbid matter consequent to act or operation performed by person. He did not administer medicine as a curative or remedial for a disease or ailment but on of an incidental to the surgical either as a stimulant or by co-tissues to secure successful re-operation.

We think the above evidence ing enough for any fair-minded unprejudiced person to see the in any bill or medical act which strict the practice of an osteo-cian and surgeon.

Our course, as the evidence complete and the requirements the various subjects taught equal to those of the medical sc-

Osteopathic physicians are trained. By training and by state osteopathic physician is a true He is not a specialist in a narrow training equips him to compet any case, acute or chronic, tha to him. We give you the follo tics comparing the course of Kirksville College of Osteopa gery with the average of eig medical colleges (Yale, Baylor, Women's Emory, Nebraska, So and Oregon.) These figures w from the 1924-25 catalogues of concerned and the "hour" unit is fifty minutes:

	Av. f
	Clas
	Medi
	Colle
Anatomy	1
Histology and Embryology ..	2
Bacteriology and Hygiene ..	2
Dietetics	1
Chemistry and Toxicology ..	4
Biology	1
Diagnosis (Physical Clinical)	1
Differential & X-Radiance	1
Gynecology	1
Obstetrics	1
Practice (Includes the study of the diseases, pediatrics, psychiatry, hydrotherapy, dermatology, medical, jurisprudence and theapeutics (for the osteopath this means osteopathic principles and technic; for the medical man, this means pharmacology and materia medica)	10
Pathology	1
Physiology	1
Surgery	1
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat ..	1
Total	41

*In these subjects, the tin cludes the work in these subject pre-medical years.

From the above comparison it that the courses in the school ranged that the M. D. school hours in Anatomy than does t osteopathy. The studies of H Embryology are shorter in colleges by 27 hours than in th college. In Bacteriology and give 24 hours more than do the the important subject of Diet 54 hours, whereas the medical 16 hours. In Biology the m gives 144 hours, whereas we hours. In Diagnosis (Physical, ferential and X-Radiance) school gives 160 and we give 2 Gynecology the medical scho

XTRACTS

point raised by appellant, and the testimony of Dr. Still established without contra-vindicating facts: Appellant entered the School of Osteopathy, Missouri, in which Still was then and chief surgeon of the school, on January 29, 1911, and completed the course of the institution in 1915, and received the diploma of Osteopathy. His course included surgery, which he studied for seven years, of his attendance at the school also embraced the subjects of Anatomy and Gynecology. The subjects that are used and the books are the same text books as taught at all modern schools of the doctrine of healing by means of drugs and medicines or the doctrine of the Allopaths, who ordain themselves "The Regulars," to quote of Rose-Carless, Buckerton, Da Costa, Foote, and G. Surgery is taught in the same manner at said school as practiced in the modern schools and by their graduates in surgery in the United States and as complete as it is in the schools. This was possible, by Dr. Still, who is himself a member of the Northwestern Medical School, and who by investigation and study of the facts. The evidence shows that appellant in said school studied and passed in Anatomy, Histology, Organic Chemistry, Physiology, Bacteriology, Demonstrative Anatomy, Hygiene, Public Health, Pathology, Dissection, Regional Anatomy, Physical Diagnosis, and Pathology, General Surgery and Obstetrics, Skin and Venereal Diseases, Operative Surgery, Gynecology, Diagnosis, and also Osteopathy, to-wit: the principles, practice of Osteopathic mechanics and Osteopathic surgery included the subjects of those schools and Appellant's education and training embraced the study of anatomy as used in connection with surgery, such as disinfection, etc., and other drugs or externally.

From the Same Court in a similar Case.

Case in which Dr. Graham was practicing surgery and a license to do so, the doctor practiced without the license or surgery. His case was before the Court, extracts taken from the opinion are as follows:

Extracts.

The study pursued by him, with respect to the courses required and text books in medical schools which have since been abandoned in good standing, both in the Department of Health and Education, and the Department of Education, and the study pursued, and successfully completed, were Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Dissection, Antidotes, Narcotics and Anaesthetics. As a part of his study he received instruction in the nature, use, operation and administration of pituitrin in connection with surgery. On April

22, 1921, the defendant performed an act of operation surgery on Beatrice Anderson, an unmarried girl, about twenty years of age, by curetting her uterus for the removal of morbid matter consequent to an illegal act or operation performed by some other person. He did not administer any drug or medicine as a curative or remedial agency for a disease or ailment but only as a part of an incidental to the surgical operation, either as a stimulant or by contraction of tissues to secure successful results of the operation.

We think the above evidence is convincing enough for any fair-minded, unbiased, unprejudiced person to see the unjustness in any bill or medical act which would restrict the practice of an osteopathic physician and surgeon.

Our course, as the evidence shows, is as complete and the requirements of time on the various subjects taught therein are equal to those of the medical school.

Osteopathic physicians are trained physicians. By training and by state license, the osteopathic physician is a true physician. He is not a specialist in a narrow field. His training equips him to competently handle any case, acute or chronic, that may come to him. We give you the following statistics comparing the course of study in the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery with the average of eight Class A medical colleges (Yale, Baylor, Long Island, Women's Emory, Nebraska, South Carolina and Oregon.) These figures were compiled from the 1924-25 catalogues of the schools concerned and the "hour" unit in each case is fifty minutes:

	Av. for 8 Class A Medical Colleges	Kirksville College of Osteopathy & Surgery
	HOURS	HOURS
Anatomy	542	694
Histology and Embryology	243	270
Bacteriology and Hygiene	228	262
Dietetics	16	54
Chemistry and Toxicology	475*	450
Biology	144*	90
Diagnosis (Physical Clinical)	160	216
Differential & X-Radiance	112	162
Gynecology	186	126
Obstetrics	186	126
Practice (Includes the study of the diseases, pediatrics, psychiatry, hydrotherapy, dermatology, medical, jurisprudence and therapeutics (for the osteopath this means osteopathic principles and technique; for the medical man, this means pharmacology and materia medica)	1021	1062
Pathology	338	216
Physiology	284	216
Surgery	527	504
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	91	198
Total	4367	4410

*In these subjects, the time given includes the work in these subjects during the pre-medical years.

From the above comparison it can be seen that the courses in the schools are so arranged that the M. D. school gives less hours in Anatomy than does the school of osteopathy. The studies of Histology and Embryology are shorter in the medical colleges by 27 hours than in the osteopathic college. In Bacteriology and Hygiene we give 24 hours more than do the M. D.'s. In the important subject of Dietetics we give 54 hours, whereas the medical school gives 16 hours. In Biology the medical school gives 144 hours, whereas we only give 90 hours. In Diagnosis (Physical, Clinical, Differential and X-Radiance) the medical school gives 160 and we give 216 hours. In Gynecology the medical school gives 112

hours, whereas the osteopathic colleges give 162 hours. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat we give 198 hours, whereas the allopath schools give 91 hours.

The total hours given in the entire course by the allopathic colleges as compared with the osteopathic colleges are as shown above: Allopathic colleges' total of hours, 4,367; and Osteopathic colleges' total of hours 4,410.

It will be noticed where one school puts more stress on one subject giving more time and study to the same, the other school of the healing art will give more time and put greater stress on some other subject. The one school of the healing art feels that in their practice the subject that is most used should be given most attention in their course. For this reason the subjects given in the osteopathic colleges are arranged in time, and so forth, with the intention of graduating men and women to practice, most effectively, the science of osteopathy.

As has been stated, we may not give as much attention to the subject materia medica as do the M. D.'s, yet this subject is given the necessary time to qualify the student to practice osteopathy and surgery as taught in the osteopathic colleges unrestricted.

As surely it will be conceded that we are as well prepared in the subject of materia medica as are those practicing the art of science known as Chiroprody and they are licensed to practice with antiseptics and anaesthetics, also, to do some minor surgery on the feet. The following are extracts taken from the State Chiroprody Act or law:

Extracts.

The definition of the word "Chiroprody" shall for the purpose of this act, be held to be the local, medical, mechanical or surgical treatment of the ailments of the human foot, except the correction of deformities or injuries through the use of the knife, such an amputation of the foot or toes, or the treatment of injuries of the human foot, or the use of anaesthetics other than local, or the use of drugs or medicine other than local antiseptics.

He or she has received at least one year's high school training or its equivalent and has received a diploma or certificate of graduation from a recognized school of chiroprody or equivalent institution having a minimum requirement of one year's course of at least eight months.

The examination shall be in the English language and shall be written, oral or clinical, or a combination of two or more of the said methods, as the department may determine. The examinations shall embrace the subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, histology, pathology and diagnosis and treatment, materia medica and therapeutics as these subjects relate to antiseptics and anaesthetics, and clinical chiroprody, but said examinations shall be so limited in their scope as to cover only the minimum requirements for chiroprody education, as herein provided, and shall not be construed to require of the applicant a medical or surgical education other than deemed necessary for the practice of chiroprody.

Throughout all our course of study such drugs as are related to our course in surgery and osteopathy are given their full share of study.

The question might be raised, "Why not take the same number of hours in the study of drugs and under the name materia medica?" Our answer is: (1) Because we do not care to use or believe in remedial or so-called curative drugs. We know, as do the allopathic doctors, that there is no acute or chronic disease in which the etiology, either primarily or secondarily in which the given factor is a germ or its toxin that a drug acts as a cure in any way, shape or manner.

We feel too far advanced to lapse back in giving time in our medical course, to any subject or part of subject that has no proven value.

The better educated allopath will admit that he has no specific drug that acts as a curative in such diseases as the known etiological factor to be a germ or its toxin or any chronic ailment.

We spend more time in our college course, as has been shown in the above, in the more important subjects. Again, however, let us remind all that we do study and give more time to the study of drugs of an accepted and proven value than do many of the allopathic colleges, that is, such subjects as antiseptics, anaesthetics, narcotics, etc. Osteopathy without limitation accepts and uses all remedies that are of proven value but is just as quick to refuse to study or give time in their course to unproven and worthless subjects.

This matter of materia medica has been one of the big talking points of the allopath profession of our state against all bills proposed by the osteopath which would give the osteopathic physicians the right to practice their profession unlimited. Now, in closing this argument on this subject we wish to state that in all thirty of the states in which we have our independent boards, also, the composite boards which number ten or more, we are licensed to use the drugs as taught in our colleges. We are willing to pass an examination on such a subject and if necessary to prove to the state, we will take an examination on the entire subject materia medica given by the M. D.'s as is given to the M. D.'s as we are doing in some of the states at the present time. However, we would ask the M. D.'s to take an examination before the osteopathic committee on osteopathic therapeutics because there is no doubt many M. D.'s are using in some form or other osteopathy but it is usually under another name.

Following is part of an article taken from the New York Herald and New York Tribune, Monday, May 24, 1926. It will prove this statement:

Copy.

Dr. Henry P. De Forest, of New York City, and Dr. Horace G. Baldwin, of Tannersville, N. Y., have been conducting researches in the medical laboratories at Cornell University here to discover the anatomical basis for what they are confident is a cure for various nervous irritations commonly mistaken for rheumatism. A series of ailments thought to be rheumatic but really caused by mechanical nerve irritation, can be and have been cured by these physicians, but they have yet to find the anatomic substantiation of their method.

Among the numerous diseases which the researchers feel certain are susceptible of cure by their method are nervous prostration, neuritis, diabetes, Raynaud's disease, sciatic, lumbago, neuralgia, angina pectoris and various forms of painful affections generally classed as rheumatic. Such ailments, they say, are not really rheumatic, but are caused by mechanical nerve irritation.

The two doctors have treated thousands of supposed rheumatic cases with success. "We have done it, but how did we do it?" is the question they are asking themselves in their research work.

Drs. De Forest and Baldwin are working upon the theory that the afflictions named and other allied diseases have their seat in the sacro iliac joint, at the base of the back, where the two pelvic bones are joined by the small ilium, the dorsal bone of the pelvis. A slight dislocation of this bone, they have proved to their own satisfaction, exerts pressure on nerves passing through the joint and may cause pain in the foot for one man or chronic headache for another.

By setting this bone in place they have worked "seemingly miraculous cures."

They have procured the use of the Cornell anatomy laboratory and joined forces to attempt a solution of the question.

By dissection, by study of the human skeleton, by actual experiment on living patients and by the aid of the x-ray they have sought for the thing which by a slight dislocation of the pelvic structure is apt to cause severe icatic pains in the leg or any one of a host of complaints.

Dr. De Forest has observed and treated more than 1,000 cases in the last year and Dr. Baldwin about 2,000 in the last three years. Their results have in practically every case substantiated their theory. In one case a seemingly hopeless cripple was enabled to stand and his pain was eased within eight hours of treatment. They relate another instance of a man afflicted with chronic headache who was almost immediately relieved and cured.

They tell of the cure of a man crippled such a way that he was able to lie in bed only on his side. The patient had been ill for years, and the cure was effected in three hours.

Dr. De Forest, whose office is at 70 Central Park West, was educated at Cornell, Columbia College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. His post-graduate work was extensive. He studied at Vienna University and Hospital, Vienna, Austria; the University of Friburg, Germany; the Sloane Maternity Hospital, the University of Paris and hospitals in Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden and Russia.

He was an instructor in obstetrics at Long Island College Hospital from 1894 to 1904, and a professor of the New York Post-Graduate Medical College from 1903 to 1921. Dr. De Forest has served several departments of the city as surgeon or examiner and is a member of the American Medical Society and many other organizations of physicians. He was assistant surgeon of the 3rd Division Hospital during the Spanish-American War and later was a major in the New York National Guard.

Dr. Baldwin is a general practitioner at Tannersville. He was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1905 and has been coroner of Greene County three times and health officer of Tannersville several terms. Dr. Baldwin is a member of the American Medical Association.

HOW MANY STATES HAVE OSTEOPATHIC BOARDS; HOW MANY STATES HAVE COMPOSITE BOARDS?

(Reprint from "Osteopathic Magazine.")

By Asa Willard, D. O.

Osteopathy, "A system, method or science of healing," as it is designated by a number of state laws, is now regulated in its practice by all states in the United States, and it is also specifically regulated by some of the provinces of Canada.

The plan of having an Independent Board of Osteopathic Examiners is the predominant form of law, and seems to be eminently the most efficient in insuring to the public the most capable osteopathic service. Under this form of law the State Examining Board, whose duty it is to test the fitness of applicants wishing to practice osteopathy, is composed entirely of osteopathic physicians, men qualified themselves as osteopathic practitioners and thus fitted to pass upon the professional worth of those wishing to administer to the public osteopathically.

The following states and provinces have such Independent Boards of Examiners:

Arkansas	Montana
California	Nebraska
Connecticut	New Mexico
Florida	Nevada
Georgia	North Carolina
Hawaii	North Dakota
Idaho	Oklahoma
Iowa	Pennsylvania
Kansas	South Dakota
Louisiana	Tennessee
Maryland	Vermont
Maine	Saskatchewan
Michigan	Utah
Minnesota	Washington
Missouri	West Virginia

In the following states osteopathy is recognized by having representation on the regular medical boards of examiners. The laws in these states are termed Composite Board Laws:

Arizona	Oregon
Colorado	Rhode Island
Indiana	Texas
Kentucky	Virginia
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
New York	Wyoming
New Jersey	

In Ohio there is an osteopathic committee to pass upon osteopathic applicants.

In Delaware and Illinois, also in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, Canada, the examining board for medical applicants is authorized to call in an osteopathic physician to assist in the examining of osteopathic applicants.

In the following states osteopathic physicians are examined and licensed, according to statute, by the regular medical board:

Alabama	New Hampshire
South Carolina	Mississippi

In the District of Columbia and the Canadian Provinces that have not already been named, except Manitoba and Ontario, the practice is permitted, though neither authorized nor prohibited by statute. An adverse statute in Manitoba is not invoked and the practice is permitted.

In England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Sweden and South American countries, osteopathic physicians are permitted to practice, medical regulations applying only in some limiting features.

HOW EXPENSES OF SEPARATE BOARD ARE MAINTAINED

Ans. Entirely by the fees collected by examination and reciprocity from the applicants. In some states, having separate boards, there is at times after all expenses are paid, some money to turn over to the state. In every state with separate independent boards the fees gathered from the applicants for their examinations, etc., pay or more than pay, all expenses incurred by the separate board. In such states supporting the independent osteopathic board never are these states put to any expense by the said board. This is true in all of the thirty or more independent osteopathic boards.

HOW PROPOSED SEPARATE BOARD AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION OPERATES IN OTHER STATES

Ans. The independent board, like the proposed bill works to the betterment of the people, likewise to the osteopathic physicians. The people employing osteopathic physicians who are licensed to practice under an unrestricted law will, without doubt, receive better care osteopathically than they could possibly receive under a physician that is limited and restricted in performing his duty. In the states that have fair and reasonable laws, where the osteopathic physician can practice his science unrestricted, unlimited, he usually is within a short distance of a hospital which is in charge of those in his profession, where the

patient and the doctor receive fair treatment, where the doctor's patient will receive osteopathic pre-operative surgery and osteopathic post-operative treatment. The osteopathic physician in such hospitals is welcome, feels welcome and can carry out his work osteopathically in an osteopathic atmosphere. Under such conditions all patients under the care of osteopathic science receive the best care the healing art can afford.

The application of osteopathy unrestricted, unlimited by an osteopathic physician who has proven to the state through an examination given by osteopathic physicians who are capable through their training and by their examination of the applicant to assert the applicant's ability to administer to the sick and suffering osteopathically.

It has been said by our opponents, the M. D.'s, that so long as anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, and the other basic subjects of a medical training were all the same, there should be no objections to taking an examination before their committee examiners.

They make the statement that the anatomy of King Tut was no different whatever than that of the 20th century man. We agree that all these statements are true, but even though that be true, we contend and can prove that even though anatomy is anatomy, one place as it is another, however, in our school we give more time to certain parts in anatomy; likewise, in physiology and other basic subjects. We stress certain parts, whereas the M. D.'s or allopaths, finds that in his practice the same subject should be looked at and taught from a different standpoint of view.

Following is a copy of an article written by Dr. Asa Willard, ex-president American Osteopathic Association, Secretary Board of Osteopathic Examiners for the State of Montana:

There is a distinct difference between the education received by an osteopathic physician in an osteopathic college, and that received by the drug school practitioner in the medical college. This difference is not in length nor thoroughness of course, for the amount of time given is just as long as the average osteopathic college as in the average medical college, and the instruction is as thorough. The difference lies in character of education.

So fundamentally different are the basic principles of the osteopathic and medical systems of practice, that even in the majority of the subjects common to the schools of both systems, anatomy, physiology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, etc., different conceptions are held, relatively different values given—stress placed differently, a generally different viewpoint taken in considering the subjects. This is reflected in the catalogues of the osteopathic schools and will best be shown by a few quotations from some of these catalogues.

The catalogue of the Chicago College of Osteopathy, recently published, says:

"There is not a biologic science that the osteopathic principle does not permeate * *. From the time the student enters college he is imbued with the idea that osteopathy represents something far different from obtaining facts pertaining to anatomy, physiology and chemistry, and then applying certain data in the diagnostic field, to be followed by a few movements, with the expectation that disease conditions are to be corrected. Instead, every study in the curriculum is taught from the osteopathic concept. It is not the memorizing of facts that makes for efficiency, but the unification and correlation of the facts."

In the catalogue of the Kirksville Osteopathic College we read:

(Continued on page 10.)

Official Publication of the Illinois Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, incorporated.

Printed at Ottawa, Illi

President.....H. W.
Vice-President.....Lula H.
Sec'y and Editor.....E. C. Ar

Office of the Editor, Central
Ottawa, Illinois.

"OSTEOPTHY WITHOUT LIMIT

EDITORIAL COMMENT
(By Fred Biermann)

Osteopathy Asks for Your
A campaign is on to raise \$50,000 for a public subscription for an Osteopathic and nurses' home in Des Moines, Iowa. This will be a successor to the Des Moines Hospital at 12th and streets.

We have no doubt that so many readers will subscribe to this work. Many of them have had personal experience of the merit of osteopathy as a science of healing. Personal contact have come to osteopathic physicians, and, withal, highly the science of osteopathy practical application.

The present osteopathic hospital at Des Moines has been outgrown and has increased in public favor. A new institution is necessary for the fulfillment of osteopathy.

It is necessary that osteopathy have its own hospitals. That extra pound of prejudices, dogmatic unkind narrowness, called "medical ethics" apparently coming to the aid of the medical profession, needful of hospital attention or to recant.)

The osteopathic hospital at Des Moines will be open wide and cordially to all.

The new building will include a training school. This too is a medical training school for the medical profession for the world. Within the medical profession a few who are on the outside are anointed as heretics.

The course of study for osteopathy is four years. It runs that given by grade "A" medicine with the exception that the principles of osteopathy are substituted for medicine.

Let no gentle reader imagine that osteopathy is an enemy of the medical profession. We are not. We esteem individual members of that profession who are not unkindful of nor unkind to the splendid achievements of surgery by medical men. Our time has now arrived when the profession is belittling itself by the preposterous claim that it is the holy of the wisdom of healing. At a time that the unkind and disgruntled row attitude of medical men towards osteopathy should be exchanged for more charitable and more in line with the theory that a medical education man.

Let some of the most intelligent most Christian of the medical contributions to the new osteopathy Who will be the first M. D. to ward?—The Decorah Journal, 1

Official Publication of the Illinois Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, incorporated. Printed at Ottawa, Illinois.

EDITORIAL COMMENT (By Fred Biermann)
OSTEOPATHY WITHOUT LIMITATIONS
Office of the Editor, Central Life Bldg., Ottawa, Illinois.

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OSTEOPATHY WITHOUT LIMITATIONS
Office of the Editor, Central Life Bldg., Ottawa, Illinois.

OSTEOPATHY ASKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT
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What We Should Know About Legislation. (Continued from page 10.)

"The radically different viewpoint of the D. O. and the M. D. extends not only to principles and practice but in varying degree to all studies in the curriculum. Though the same text books are used in many of the classes in the osteopathic schools that are used in the same classes in the medical schools, different stress is laid upon different studies and relatively different importance given and time devoted to the various parts of the same subject. The different phases of each subject are approached from a different angle."

The catalogue of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy states:

"Anatomy, physiology, pathology, histology, chemistry are all presented to the student from an osteopathic standpoint.

Ralph H. Williams, D. O., recently Examiner in Physiology, State Board of Medical Examiners of New York: (Reprint from "Journal of American Osteopathic Association.")

"The most desirable effect derived from an independent osteopathic examining board from the standpoint of the public, is that such a board, properly constituted, is the only adequate means of competently judging of the applicant's qualifications in what he holds himself out to practice.

"It may be difficult to satisfy a legislature that an examination in either anatomy or physiology, for example, could be other than its name implies. Yet the fact remains that an examination in either of these subjects which would be adequate for an applicant for a medical license, would be woefully inadequate for an osteopathic applicant.

"For example, it is highly essential that in examining an osteopathic applicant in anatomy, there should be a number of questions bearing upon minute topographic and regional anatomy as against a preponderance of general anatomical questions that are to be found in an ordinary medical licensing examination. It is vital that an osteopathic applicant be able to answer questions bearing upon the various levels, but such a question would be considered out of place in a medical examination. Questions concerning the various groups of muscles which control the alignment of certain articulations, are entirely pertinent in an osteopathic examination, but might be considered unduly severe in a medical test.

In physiology the difference is no less striking. It would almost seem that any person who sought to treat abnormal conditions of the body should have the most intimate knowledge of the normal operations of the body, and yet such is not the case. The usual method of instruction in a medical college lays stress on the study of physiology, upon physiological chemistry, with very little regard for the nervous control of body reactions, regardless of the fact that many of their textbooks lay great stress upon the physiology of the nervous system. To an osteopathic physician the relation of the nervous system to the chemistry of the body is all important, and an examination to adequately test his efficiency must contain a large proportion of questions bearing on this subject. The answer-papers of medical applicants in such an examination, if sharply scrutinized, would result in the rejection of a very large proportion of them, while it would prove eminently fair for applicants to practice osteopathy.

In pathology, the difference would be even more marked, for osteopathy is rapidly developing and proving a pathology of its own which adds very materially to the existing conception of that subject.

This line of argument could be carried through the entire list of subjects.

IT IS NOT FAIR TO THE PATIENT

When a physician is licensed to practice the healing art and is expected to recognize all the laws pertaining to birth and death certificates and also the quarantine laws, he should be given unlimited rights to do all in his power to protect and regain the health of these men, women and children when he is called to administer to them in time of injury, sickness and birth. If by examination he is found incompetent to perform these duties then he should not be licensed, but if found by the examination to be competent, then, for the patient's sake, he should be unrestricted in his practice to administer to the people according to the teachings of his school.

For when such laws or acts are put on the statutes that interfere with or restrict him, the patient is the innocent party to suffer.

Many are the times that the osteopathic physician in the care of his practice is forced to either violate the present medical act, or admit his restriction to the patient and send him to some practitioner of another school, who is no better qualified by training but by the law has unlimited rights. The patient suffers the added expense of two doctors when one, the osteopathic physician by his training could have cared for him. Patients giving symptoms of syphilis are well known to the osteopathic physician, yet the osteopathic physician must violate the law when he performs the minor surgical operation of drawing blood from a vein for examination to ascertain the true conditions of same. If the osteopathic physician is called to administer to a patient that has been injured and finds upon examination the patient suffers a broken bone, the osteopathic physician must violate a law if he sets the bone, and he is qualified to do such work or admit his restriction and suffer the patient to await until a physician that is unrestricted can be called. In such cases the patient will suffer both pain and financial loss.

A patient calls the osteopathic physician, upon examination it is found that the patient has tonsillitis. The osteopathic physician's training would tell him that the patient's throat should be sprayed or swabbed out with an antiseptic solution also that the cervical and upper dorsal properly treated, yet the swabbing or spraying of the tonsils and throat with an antiseptic solution would be for the osteopathic physician a violation of the law. The patient in this case must pay the osteopathic physician for his service in addition to the unrestricted physician for swabbing the throat. This we contend is unfair to the people. The osteopathic physician in this case as in the other above mentioned, by training is qualified to perform the service and for one price, that requires two men to do under our present law.

Many families moving into our state from states bounding this state where the osteopathic physician is unlimited in the performance of his professional duties, has depended on his physician for aid in illness and injury, surgical and osteopathic, only to find that the choice of physicians in this state is so limited and restricted in administering to the needs that they are forced to employ a physician of a school not so much to their liking.

We contend that it is unfair to the people of our state for a medical law to deprive the people therein of the protection to health and comfort that is being enjoyed by every bounding state and the most of all others, by such acts as would forbid a licensed physician to administer to the sick and suffering according to the teachings of his school.

IN WHAT RESPECT DOES THE PRESENT LEGAL MACHINERY FAIL?

It is undemocratic.
First under this heading, we wish to become acquainted with some of the following facts:

Who and what comprises the Department of Registration and Education?

This is a department of our state government under which all licensed trades and professions functioned come. The department is headed by a layman appointed by the governor. The name of his office is styled the director of the Department of Registration and Education. Each trade or profession represents a unit of this department of Registration and Education. Each of the units are called a department, as for instance, the department of veterinary science, the department of dental science, the department of engineering, the department of medicine, etc. Each of the different trades or professions in the Department of Registration and Education are headed by a layman, he is termed the superintendent of the department, and all matters pertaining to this particular department go through his hands.

The director of the Department of Registration and Education, Mr. Shelton, is a man from the educational field and formerly an educator. Now, it so happens under this government as it did in the former one, that the superintendent of the medical department is a doctor of pharmacy. Now, this is the department under which the osteopath is governed.

Each trade or profession represented in the Department of Registration and Education is represented by a committee from its own trade or profession which represents them in the department under which they come, as the pharmacists who have their committee of three or five members, the dentist, the nurse, the chiroprapist and the allopath or medical doctor. These committees act as examining boards for their respective professions or trades. The committee or board has full power to act on all matters pertaining to their profession and all professions that might come under their jurisdictions. As the osteopathic physicians have no board of their own to represent their science they come under the jurisdiction of the medical board so that all matters pertaining to osteopathic applicants for licenses to practice in this state rests in the hands and the judgment of five medical doctors.

In all laws or acts regulating the various trades or professions, the code reads, "That the Department of Registration and Education must be satisfied as to the applicant's training, school, etc." This does not mean, however, that the directors and superintendents who are in most cases laymen are the ones to be satisfied, but rather it means the board under which you are licensed to operate must be satisfied in this case it places the osteopath so far as his practice is concerned, his license, his schooling and training entirely in the hands of five M. D.'s.

Let us review that part of the code. Paragraph 5, Sec. 60, of the code that states:

Sec. 60. The Department of Registration and Education shall, wherever the several laws regulating professions, trade and occupations which are devolved upon the department for administration so require, exercise, in its name, but subject to the provisions of this Act, the following powers:

Conduct examinations to ascertain the qualifications and fitness of applicants to exercise the profession, trade or occupation for which an examination is held; and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for reciprocal licenses, certificates and authorities.

Prescribe rules and regulations and wholly impartial method of examination of candidates to exercise the respective professions, trades or occupations.

Establish a standard of preliminary education deemed requisite to admission to school, college or university, and a satisfactory proof of the enforce such standard by schools, colleges or universities.

Conduct hearings on proceedings to revoke or refuse renewal of licenses or authorities of persons in the respective professions, trades or occupations, and to revoke or refuse to re-licenses, certificates or authorities.

Formulate rules and regulations required in any Act to be administered.

None of the above enumerated duties shall be exercised by the Department of Registration and Education upon the action and report in persons designated from time to time by the Director of Registration and Education to take such action and to make such for the respective professions, trade or occupations as follows:

For the veterinary practitioners competent veterinary surgeons, farriers, horse-shoers, five persons. For the mechanical engineers, five persons, and for all other practitioners, and midwives, sons, all of whom shall be reputable persons licensed to practice medicine or pharmacy in this State, no one of whom an officer, trustee, instructor or student, or otherwise interested, directly or indirectly, in any medical college or institution. For the purpose of preparing and rating papers on practical subjects for any school, graduates of which are candidates for registration or for the director may designate additional persons whenever occasion may require.

His college course must meet the requirements of the medical board. The words of the medical act is interpreted to mean that the osteopathic board. If the osteopathic physician in the practice of his science, taught and trained to practice, an such practice violates the "medical law" according to the allopathic jurisdiction, the state, through the Department of Registration and Education prosecute the osteopathic physician. However, it is interesting to learn that the medic through the Department of Registration and Education, never won a suit against the Illinois Osteopathic Association where suit was brought by the Department against the osteopathic board for doing what the medical board had prohibited as violating their medical act, such as practicing surgery, or vaccinating, etc. Although the Court of our state has held that the osteopathic physicians and we have asked that the state issue certificates or licenses be worded "Osteopathic physicians, the medical board pleasure in wording our license "Practitioners" or osteopathic practitioners."

We contend that giving such a license to any one school of osteopathy over other schools of the art and the way the medical board their power over the osteopathic board is undemocratic.

It is not fair to the osteopathic profession. The law discriminates in that it provides for any applicant of any school of the healing art other than an allopathic school of the healing art to license to practice surgery and medicine. The present board will examine him on must have taken the subject in medicine and their therapeutics before granted an examination on surgery. This is unfair to the osteopathic

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Establish a standard of preliminary education deemed requisite for admission to a school, college or university, and to require satisfactory proof of the enforcement of such standard by schools, colleges and universities.

Conduct hearings on proceedings to revoke or refuse renewal of licenses, certificates or authorities of persons exercising the respective professions, trades or occupations, and to revoke or refuse to renew such licenses, certificates or authorities.

Formulate rules and regulations when required in any Act to be administered.

None of the above enumerated functions and duties shall be exercised by the Department of Registration and Education, except upon the action and report in writing of persons designated from time to time by the Director of Registration and Education to take such action and to make such report, for the respective professions, trades and occupations as follows:

For the veterinary practitioners, three competent veterinary surgeons. For the horseshoers, five persons. For the structural engineers, five persons, and for the medical practitioners, and midwives, five persons, all of whom shall be reputable physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this State, no one of whom shall be an officer, trustee, instructor or stockholder or otherwise interested, directly or indirectly, in any medical college or medical institution. For the purpose of preparing questions and rating papers on practice peculiar to any school, graduates of which may be candidates for registration or license, the director may designate additional examiners whenever occasion may require.

His college course must meet the approval of the medical board. The wording of his state license is framed by the medical board. The law or medical act is interpreted by the allopathic board. If the osteopathic physician in the practice of his science, as he is taught and trained to practice, and during such practice violates the "medical made law" according to the allopathic interpretation, the state, through the Department of Registration and Education prosecutes the osteopathic physician. However, it may be interesting to learn that the medical board, through the Department of Registration and Education, never won a suit against any member of the Illinois Osteopathic Association where suit was brought by the department against the osteopathic physician for doing what the medical board interpreted as violating their medical act. That is, such as practicing surgery, obstetrics, vaccinating, etc. Although the Supreme Court of our state has held that we are physicians and we have asked that our state certificates or licenses be worded as osteopathic physicians, the medical board takes pleasure in wording our license "Other Practitioners" or osteopathic practitioners.

We contend that giving such power as above shown, to any one school of the healing art over other schools of the healing art and the way the medical board has used their power over the osteopathic physician is undemocratic.

It is not fair to the osteopathic physician. The law discriminates in that it does not provide for any applicant of any other school of the healing art other than the allopathic school of the healing art for the license to practice surgery and that the applicant of any healing art before the present board will examine him on surgery must have taken the subject in materia medica and their therapeutics before he be granted an examination on surgery.

This is unfair to the osteopathic physi-

cian and unconstitutional, we believe. The following extracts taken from the Supreme Court's opinion on the Graham case, the same case as we referred to above, will bear out this statement:

Extracts.

The authority of the legislature, under the police power, to regulate and fix the qualifications of persons who practice medicine and surgery is not and cannot be denied. The legislature may make such requirements as will qualify all classes of persons treating human ailments to thoroughly understand their profession and protect the public against those who are inefficient and unworthy. In the enactment of statutes for that purpose the legislature may provide for classes so long as the classification is general and bears a reasonable relation to the purpose sought to be accomplished, but any act of the legislature which is merely arbitrary and discriminatory, where there is no substantial difference between the classes, and which abridges privileges of citizens or grants special privileges to classes, is in violation of constitutional rights. In the SCHAEFFER Case it was decided that there was no difference between the classes of persons practicing different methods of treating human ailments which justified discrimination against persons of any class meeting all requirements of the law, and that as applied to him the Medical practice act of 1899, infringed upon his constitutional right and was therefore void. The application of the same principles requires a reversal of the judgment in this case. There was no provision of the act under which a license to practice surgery could have been given to the defendant. The right to such a license was limited to a class to which he did not belong, and as the law does not require a useless act to secure a right, the defendant was not called upon to apply for a license that could not be granted. The act was not void as to any person not deprived of a constitutional right but was void as applied to the defendant deprived of such right.

Also, we think that the extracts taken from the decision given by the Supreme Court on the Schaeffer case, referred to above, will also bear our statements as given above:

Extracts Supreme Court, Schaeffer Case.

We think there can be no question whatever that this statute discriminated against appellant as an Osteopathic physician and in favor of the graduates of the medical schools as contended by him. It requires him or a graduate of his school, after spending four years in such graduation, to continue his college education for a further time and perhaps four years longer until he has become a graduate of a medical school, before he can even be permitted to be examined for license to practice Osteopathy and surgery, while a graduate of the medical school is permitted to be examined for license to practice medicine and surgery, without further study. In the second place, he is required to study therapeutics of the Allopaths or other medical schools which he does not desire to use in his practice before he can practice Osteopathy and surgery, while the graduates of the medical schools are not required to graduate in Osteopathy or to study Osteopathy—therapeutics, and yet be licensed to practice and may practice osteopathy. In the third place, if an osteopath attends a medical school for the purpose of graduation, the probabilities are that he will be required to repeat in the medical college the study of all those subjects, including surgery, midwifery and gynecology, and all the other studies that we have enumerated, as having been passed, by him in his own

school before he had begun the practice of surgery. The great prejudice existing among many physicians of the medical schools against the Osteopaths, and of the Osteopathic against those of the medical schools is well known. This statute recognized both systems as meritorious because it allows both to treat human ailments according to their system, and it discriminated against the Osteopaths and seems to place the examinations of Osteopaths to practice osteopathy entirely at the will and discretion of a medical board, as no one other than those educated in the medical system are qualified, under this act, to conduct the examinations provided for by it. This statute, therefore, tends to deprive the Osteopath of their constitutional rights to practice surgery who are, as far as the records show, just as efficient and as well prepared, by college and hospital training to practice surgery as are the physicians of the medical schools.

Let us review the present medical act under which our profession practice at this time.

(Extract of Sec. 9.)

If the applicant is a graduate of a professional school, college or institution in which Obstetrics was taught to him, as well, in the judgment of the department as such subjects were taught at the same time in medical colleges in the United States, reputable and in good standing in the judgment, he may, upon his request be examined in Obstetrics.

Although the above act has been in effect since 1923, it is only recently that the medical board would consent to give the osteopathic physician which were graduates from any college other than one, this examination in obstetrics. Even now the successful applicant after passing the examination given by this board of medical doctors is issued a license by the same board to practice obstetrics without the use of drugs or surgery.

Licensing a man to practice obstetrics then forbidding the use of drugs or surgery in this work is inconsistent, foolish and impractical much the same as licensing a man to barber without the use of a razor, scissors, hair-clippers, soaps, towels and antiseptics, for no intelligent man practicing the science of osteopathy which includes obstetrics would think of practicing obstetrics without the use of drugs or surgery where needed.

Section 12 of this act was made by the medical board and the sentence, "Or any professional college or institution" was put in this act to avoid unconstitutionally in providing a place that an osteopath might receive a course in surgery other than that in a medical college, but in workings, this section of the act is impractical and impossible as far as the osteopath is concerned.

(Extracts from Section 12.)

Any person licensed under the provision of this act to practice any system or method of treating human ailments without the use of drugs or medicines and without operative surgery shall be permitted to take the examination in materia medica, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, theory and practice and shall receive a license to practice medicine in all its branches if he shall successfully pass such examination, upon proof of having successfully completed in a medical college or in any professional school, college or institution teaching any system or method of treating human ailments, reputable and in good standing in the judgment of the department, courses of instruction in materia medica, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics and theory and practice deemed by the department to be equal to the courses of instruction required in those subjects for ad-

mission to the examination for a license to practice medicine in all of its branches.

As above stated, this provision is seemingly fair yet in practical working it is unfair because the osteopath knows that and the M. D. is aware that so long as the course in therapeutics and other subjects mentioned therein must be taken in an institution which will meet the approval of the M. D. Board, the osteopath has no chance.

All throughout the act one section after another will be found unfair to the osteopathic physician and his patients.

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- 23. Overland, Edward M., Rep. 3228 Hirsch St., Chicago.
- 17. Pacelli, Wm. V., Rep. 771 Dekoven St., Chicago.
- 14. Peffers, John M., Rep. Aurora.
- 15. Perina, Joseph, Dem. 1800 Fisk St., Chicago.
- 49. Petri, Ed. P., Rep. Belleville.
- 9. Phillips, W. B., Rep. Mt. Vernon.
- 9. Plack, Joseph, Dem. 2347 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago.
- 51. Porter, Frank, Dem. McLeansboro.
- 13. Powers, Wm. W., Dem. 3226 E. 92nd St., Chicago.
- 7. Propper, Wm. F., Rep. Dolton.
- 21. Rategan, Joseph L., Dem. 4840 Washington Blvd., Chicago.
- 24. Reeves, Jas. A., Rep. Champaign.
- 37. Rennick, Frederick W., Rep. Buda.
- 51. Rew, Claude L., Rep. Harrisburg.
- 43. Rice, M. P., Dem. Lewistown.
- 32. Robbins, Rollo R., Rep. Augusta.
- 45. Robinson, Carl E., Rep. Jacksonville.
- 40. Roe, Arthur, Dem. Vandalia.
- 51. Rush, W. V., Rep. Metropolis.
- 48. Ryan, Ed., Rep. Lawrenceville.
- 2. Ryan, Frank, Dem. 1261 S. California Ave., Chicago.
- 13. Schrackenberg, Elmer J., Rep. 7435 Clyde Ave., Chicago.
- 18. Scholes, Robt., Rep. Peoria Heights.
- 37. Searle, Clinton, Rep. Rock Island.
- 9. Shanahan, David E., Rep. 115 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.
- 33. Sinnett, Thos. P., Dem. Rock Island.
- 38. Snell, Truman A., Dem. Carlinville.
- 39. Soderstrom, R. G., Rep. Streator.

- 40. Sparks, H. D., Rep. Shelby.
- 22. Stanfield, Abraham L., Rep. Danville.
- 31. Steven, Jas. A., Rep. 4 Place, Chicago.
- 8. Stewart, Roy J., Rep. V. S. Sprague.
- 45. Sullivan, T. J., Dem. Springfield.
- 11. Swanson, David I., Rep. Marshfield Ave., Chicago.
- 30. Teel, H. V., Dem. Rushville.
- 30. Tice, Homer J., Rep. Gretna.
- 27. Trandel, Joseph A., Dem. St. Charles.
- 20. Trotter, John, Rep. Coalton.
- 16. Turner, Chas. M., Rep. Waukegan.
- 29. Turner, Ernest W., Rep. 8th St., Chicago.
- 1. Turner, Sheardrick B., Rep. St. Charles.
- 2. Van Norman, Harry C., I. Warren St., Chicago.
- 47. Vaughan, Schuyler B., Rep. Villa.
- 44. Waller, Elbert, Rep. Tamara.
- 35. Warren, Alvin, Rep. Leland.
- 6. Weber, Chas. H., Dem. 2nd St., Chicago.
- 11. Weeks, Calvin T., Rep. 585 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago.
- 8. Weiss, Wm. F., Rep. Waukegan.
- 38. Whiteley, Robt., Rep. Carlinville.
- 50. Wilson, Alexander, Dem. Carlinville.
- 46. Wood, Chas. L., Rep. Keokuk.
- 48. Wright, Ivan, Dem. Lawrenceville.
- 39. Wylie, John, Rep. Ottawa.

READ ON.

Your legislative committee I along that our great problem fronted in successfully putting ourselves a fair osteopathic bill that of convincing the press great need in educating or inf legislators of just what the osteopathy are teaching.

The members of our profession so busy administering to the though in a limited manner, a acquainted themselves, with the the osteopathic colleges teach course, the curriculum of which all of the subjects taught in any allopathic school of medicine, th assume every one else knows the have taken for granted in past campaigns that our legislators quainted with these facts.

But it becomes more evident those who are striving hard to l in a successful manner a new bill for this state that the legi sorrowfully in need of true info lating to our training and quali physicians and surgeons as tau college.

Just recently we received a one of our members giving a r on a meeting that he had with legislators, a very bright and man, having held a seat in the of legislature for twenty years o informed the osteopathic physici islative committeemen who hac him seeking his support for our was surprised to be informed of broad educational requirements tical work in surgery, etc., stat: has always been for osteopathy practic because he believed they arate field as do the medics, bu is the first time he had ever be was any difference between oste chiropractic education.

"That being the case with m I am fully convinced that at tents of the legislators are o: opinion as I was and when the together and say you are try something you have absolutely ed of, the majority of them it. Your business is individua to every member of the House."

- John M., Rep. Joliet.
- son, Emil A. W., Rep. 4816 N. Chester Ave., Chicago.
- son, G. J., Rep. Paxton.
- Roy, Rep. 6330 Lakewood Ave., Chicago.
- erman, John, Dem. Newton.
- y, Geo. T., Rep. 656 Bowen Ave., Chicago.
- ip, Peter S., Rep. 1700 Wash- ington Ave., Chicago.
- r, A. B., Dem. Carlyle.
- John M., Dem. 6951 S. Carpenter St., Chicago.
- i, Wm., Dem. 2114 N. Lincoln St., Chicago.
- 3, Roger F., Rep. Champaign.
- ann, Martin B., Dem. Pekin.
- ey, H. M., Rep. Potomac.
- Sidney, Rep. 1128 Hyde Park Rd., Chicago.
- y, Chas. F., Dem. Sorento.
- nier, Chas. E., Rep. 3500 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.
- ens, Jacob, Dem. Anchor.
- in, Wm. H., Rep. Collinsville.
- dams, Mary C., Dem. Quincy.
- arthy, Frank A., Rep. Elgin.
- iskrin, Harry M., Rep. Rock Island.
- lugage, David H., Dem. Peoria.
- weeney, John R., Dem. 3902 Adams Ave., Chicago.
- er, Henry H., Rep. Springfield.
- r, J. Bert, Rep. Kankakee.
- ky, Henry, Dem. 1227 Newberry St., Chicago.
- hell, Benj. M., Dem. 3315 May- le Ave., Chicago.
- re, John Robt., Rep. Kewanee.
- asy, Frank W., Dem. Sheffield.
- ler, Chas. A., Rep. 1038 N. Kedzie St., Chicago.
- ray, Joseph F., Rep. 141 S. Sang- erton St., Chicago.
- nan, Geo. Garry, Dem. 3020 Par- 11 Ave., Chicago.
- en, Lawrence C., Dem. 1234 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.
- ady, Thos. J., Dem. 835 W. 54th St., Chicago.
- air, Harvey, Z., Dem. Bushton.
- hill, Lottie Holman, Rep. Downers Grove.
- land, Edward M., Rep. 3228 Hirsch St., Chicago.
- illi, Wm. V., Rep. 771 Dekoven St., Chicago.
- ers, John M., Rep. Aurora.
- na, Joseph, Dem. 1800 Fisk St., Chicago.
- i, Ed. P., Rep. Belleville.
- lips, W. B., Rep. Mt. Vernon.
- ek, Joseph, Dem. 2347 S. Kedzie St., Chicago.
- er, Frank, Dem. McLeansboro.
- ers, Wm. W., Dem. 3226 E. 92nd St., Chicago.
- oper, Wm. F., Rep. Dolton.
- egan, Joseph L., Dem. 4840 Wash- ington Blvd., Chicago.
- ves, Jas. A., Rep. Champaign.
- nick, Frederick W., Rep. Buda.
- r, Claude L., Rep. Harrisburg.
- i, M. P., Dem. Lewistown.
- bins, Rollo R., Rep. Augusta.
- inson, Carl E., Rep. Jacksonville.
- r, Arthur, Dem. Vandalia.
- h, W. V., Rep. Metropolis.
- n, Ed., Rep. Lawrenceville.
- n, Frank, Dem. 1261 S. California St., Chicago.
- nackenber, Elmer J., Rep. 7435 Lyde Ave., Chicago.
- oles, Robt., Rep. Peoria Heights.
- rie, Clinton, Rep. Rock Island.
- nahan, David E., Rep. 115 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.
- nett, Thos. F., Dem. Rock Island.
- ll, Truman A., Dem. Carlinville.
- erstrom, R. G., Rep. Streator.

- 40. Sparks, H. D., Rep. Shelbyville.
- 22. Stanfield, Abraham L., Rep. Paris.
- 31. Steven, Jas. A., Rep. 457 Roslyn Place, Chicago.
- 8. Stewart, Roy J., Rep. Woodstock.
- 45. Sullivan, T. J., Dem. Springfield.
- 11. Swanson, David I., Rep. 7842 S. Marshfield Ave., Chicago.
- 30. Teel, H. V., Dem. Rushville.
- 27. Tice, Homer J., Rep. Greenview.
- 27. Trandel, Joseph A., Dem. 1332 Julian St., Chicago.
- 20. Trotter, John, Rep. Coal City.
- 16. Turner, Chas. M., Rep. Wenona.
- 29. Turner, Ernest W., Rep. 819 N. Wells St., Chicago.
- 1. Turner, Sheadrick B., Rep. 21 E. 28th St., Chicago.
- 2. Van Norman, Harry C., Dem. 1859 Warren St., Chicago.
- 47. Vaughan, Schuyler B., Rep. Green- ville.
- 44. Waller, Elbert, Rep. Tamaroa.
- 35. Warren, Alvin, Rep. Leland.
- 6. Weber, Chas. H., Dem. 2924 South- port Ave., Chicago.
- 11. Weeks, Calvin T., Rep. 5850 S. Sacra- mento Ave., Chicago.
- 8. Weiss, Wm. F., Rep. Waukegan.
- 38. Whiteley, Robt., Rep. Carlinville.
- 50. Wilson, Alexander, Dem. Cairo.
- 46. Wood, Chas. L., Rep. Keenes.
- 48. Wright, Ivan, Dem. Lawrenceville.
- 39. Wylie, John, Rep. Ottawa.

READ ON.

Your legislative committee has felt all along that our great problem to be confronted in successfully putting over for ourselves a fair osteopathic bill, would be that of convincing the profession of the great need in educating or informing the legislators of just what the schools of osteopathy are teaching.

The members of our profession have been so busy administering to the sick, even though in a limited manner, also so well acquainted themselves, with the fact, that the osteopathic colleges teach a four-year course, the curriculum of which embraces all of the subjects taught in any recognized allopathic school of medicine, that they assume every one else knows these facts and have taken for granted in past legislative campaigns that our legislators are acquainted with these facts.

But it becomes more evident each day to those who are striving hard to bring about in a successful manner a new osteopathic bill for this state that the legislators are sorrowfully in need of true information relating to our training and qualifications as physicians and surgeons as taught in our college.

Just recently we received a letter from one of our members giving a report to us on a meeting that he had with one of our legislators, a very bright and intelligent man, having held a seat in the department of legislature for twenty years or more. He informed the osteopathic physician and legislative committee men who had called on him seeking his support for our bill, that he was surprised to be informed of our great, broad educational requirements and practical work in surgery, etc., stating that he has always been for osteopathy and chiropractic because he believed they had a separate field as do the medics, but that this is the first time he had ever been told there was any difference between osteopathy and chiropractic education.

"That being the case with me," he said, "I am fully convinced that at least nine-tenths of the legislators are of the same opinion as I was and when the medics go together and say you are trying to do something you have absolutely no knowl- edge of, the majority of them will believe it. Your business is individual education to every member of the House."

The above, I think, is evidence enough to convince us that if we hope or expect to put our fair bill through, we must inform our legislators, as above stated.

C. O. CASEY, D. O.,
Legislative Chairman.

TEN WAYS TO KILL AN ORGANIZATION.

1. Don't come to the meetings.
 2. But if you do—come late.
 3. If the weather don't suit you don't think of coming.
 4. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the officers and members.
 5. Never accept an office, it is easier to criticize than to do things.
 6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee; but if you are, do not attend the meetings.
 7. If asked by the chairman to give your opinion on some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting, tell every one how things should be done.
 8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly and unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the organization is run by a clique.
 9. Hold back your dues as long as possible, or don't pay them at all.
 10. Don't bother about getting new members—"Let George do it."—Ex.
- (Sent in by Thomas Chron, Chicago.)

REPORT OF FIFTH DISTRICT MEETING HELD IN THE OFFICE OF DR. ANNA MARY MILLS, CHAMPAIGN

It was pretty hard to give up Sunday afternoon to anything so prosaic as a legislative meeting when most of us count on that time for our very own. In fact, it proved to be too much for forty doctors in the district for only ten of us were present, with word from one doctor that he was physically unable to be here. We did not murmur at the day named after we considered the fact that Dr. Casey was giving much of his time with no remuneration except the satisfaction of work well done and the response from an enthusiastic audience after his subject was presented.

We really had a very enthusiastic meeting and a most unusual response, some even mastered their stage fright enough to express themselves in favor of the bill.

I believe that every one is enthusiastic because the subject was presented so sensibly and in such a way as to meet every apparent argument. Every one feels at last as though something will be gained by the effort. I believe you will find that you will have the co-operation of the ten osteopaths who attended the meeting Sunday and we hope to enlist the service of the rest of the osteopaths in the district.

At this meeting a new president, Dr. C. O. Cline, of Monticello, and a new secretary, Dr. O. R. Hurd, were appointed.

Sincerely,
ANNA MARY MILLS, O. O.

THE ILLINOIS OSTEOPATHIC ASS'N.
Sixth District

Dear Doctor:

A district meeting has been called for Sunday afternoon, December 19, at 2:00 p. m. in the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Spring- field, to talk over the legislative situation. Dr. Casey, of Decatur, has been working untiringly and unceasingly on this propo- sition. It is his idea that we cannot make our point without being educated ourselves on the points that we want to put over.

In our meeting December 19th Dr. Casey will be with us to talk on the following points:

What we should know about Legislation. The proposed law. The proposed plan. How and what questions to answer. How many states have Osteopathic Boards. How many states have Composite Boards. How expenses of separate Boards are maintained. How proposed separate Boards and proposed Legislation operate in other states. In what respect does the present legal machinery fail? It is not democratic. It is not fair because biased. It is not fair to the patient. It is not fair to the Osteopath. It is not fair to a worthy science. It is not fair to Osteopathic Institutions.

Dr. Casey has had good meetings with Bloomington, Peoria, Dixon, Galesburg and Chicago. Let us do as well as those cities.

Doctor, if you have not come to our district meetings before, decide that this is the time to come. We may all prefer our Sunday afternoons for some other purpose but feel your responsibility and do not leave it to somebody else who may desire to be freed from responsibility as much as you may.

If the plans advanced do not meet with your approval be here with something better—but come.

With the plan and program that are to be given the proposed bill will be read—don't let Dr. Casey furnish all the enthusiasm and do all the work—be on hand December 19th at 2:00 p. m., at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel.

Fraternally yours,
Signed: DR. C. E. TILLEY,
Chairman Legislative Committee.
DR. L. K. HALLOCK,
Secretary Sixth District.

DISCRIMINATION.

The baby under discussion below was delivered by a licensed osteopathic physician.

State of Illinois
Department of Public Health
Springfield.

October 25, 1926.
Mr. Fred John Krainz,
Gillespie, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

This Department has in its files a certificate of the birth of your son, Frederick John Krainz, born September 28, 1926, at Gillespie, the certificate, however, not being attested by the signature of a properly licensed physician or registered midwife who was in attendance at the birth.

Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the father to sign and file a certificate of the birth and accordingly another certificate has been prepared from the one received, which you are requested to sign at Item 22 (with pen and ink), and return promptly to this office in order that this birth may be legally recorded.

Please give this matter immediate attention, to protect the interests of your child.

Very truly yours,
ISAAC D. RAWLINGS, M.D.
Director.

The above is one of the indignities we will not have to suffer after we secure fair legislation. Such a letter is mailed to the parent or guardian of every baby delivered by a D. O.

The following is a sample of the letters you are requested to ask your patients and friends to write to your State Senators, Representatives and Governor. One to each.

Where You Live
Date

To the Honorable "Governor, Senator or Representative"
Illinois State "Senate or House of Representatives"

Dear So-and-So:

I wish to call your attention to the Osteopathic Bill now pending action by our State Legislature. Said bill asks that the Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons of this State be permitted to practice in conformity with the teachings of their accredited colleges. It would seem that the method of healing as taught and practiced by medical physicians and surgeons is so well protected and entrenched by legislation as to discriminate against the Osteopathic system of healing, although their educational requirements and qualifications are identical. The Osteopathic profession is a growing institution and should not be placed in a position where its benefits to the public will be jeopardized by any dominant profession. It has been my pleasure to discuss the proposed Osteopathic bills as introduced for your approval and I feel that you will be doing the State, yourself, as well as myself and family, a great good to favorably consider the proposed legislation.

Very sincerely,

Your Name
Your Address

LETTERS.

Dear Sir:

The plan is to have each individual write a letter to each of his representatives and senators, also to the governor. The same wording for each of the letters will be all right. At this office where we find that it might be asking too much for the individual to write the five letters, we have them to write one, of which I copy and address to the five men after which the sender signs his name, thereby causing the writer less work and bother.

The local doctor (the one that collects the letters) will keep them until advised by his district legislative chairman to mail them in. All letters are to be written on the sender's stationery, never the doctor's.

Do not use postal cards when letters can be obtained. Do not depend on the patient or friend (the writer of the letter) to mail these letters, as he or she may forget to do so. Have them to bring same to your office or go to their house or place of business after the letters; if you are too busy to do this, send someone after them. The point is, get the letters.

Don't depend on a form letter, as they are not so effective. If you write the letter, try to change the wording of same in each letter.

Letters Mailed to Representatives and Senators by Dr. C. E. Medaris, Legislative Chairman Second District:

First Letter.

To the Representatives and Senators:
Dear Sir:

The Osteopathic Physicians of Illinois are endeavoring to secure merited recognition from the legislature and we ask you to give an impartial investigation so that this profession may render its fullest service to the people of our great commonwealth. We ask no favor or special privilege, but an equal opportunity to demonstrate a science that places its chief emphasis on the structural integrity of the body as being the greatest single factor in maintaining the health and efficiency of the individual.

Thanking you for this service to every one of your constituents, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Second Letter.

To the Representatives and Senators:
Dear Sir:

The Osteopathic profession is a growing profession and should not be placed in a position where its work to the public will be jeopardized by any dominant profession, our colleges maintain high standards of education and have steadfastly held to them since the first osteopathic college was founded at Kirksville Mo., in 1892. We have six institutions with an aggregate attendance of more than two thousand students and all subjects allied to the healing art are taught. We wish to aid you in an impartial investigation so that you will know; as stated before, we do not want any spe-

cial privilege, but we want to be free to develop our greatest service to the people; with very best wishes, and thanking you.

Sincerely yours,

Third Letter.

To the Representatives and Senators:
Dear Sir:

The Osteopathic profession of your district are deeply interested in their life's work and are asking that we have impartial laws under which to render our service to every individual; we do not wish a single high standard lowered, and to this end, we ask that our development be placed in our own hands under the supervision of the State Board of Registration and Education and that such decisions as have been given by our State Supreme Court in the Schaefer and Graham cases be enacted into law. Twenty-nine states and the territory of Hawaii have enacted laws giving our profession independent examining boards and in every case these are self-sustaining from fees collected from applicants; thirteen states have composite boards; one an osteopathic examining committee for osteopathic applicants; four states have medical boards exclusively, and in Illinois and Delaware the examining board for medical applicants is authorized to call in an osteopath to assist in the examination of osteopathic applicants.

It is not privileges we ask, but responsibilities that will be placed upon us by a growing appreciation of an increasing number of people who depend on us for their physical care and well-being.

Again thanking you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

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One to each.

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7 best wishes, and thanking you.
Sincerely yours,

Third Letter.
Representatives and Senators:

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hat will be placed upon us by a
appreciation of an increasing num-
ople who depend on us for their
care and well-being.
thanking you, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

B. M. KRAMER

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Physiotherapy Apparatus

Diathermy Machines for Medical
and Surgical Purposes

Hanovia Quartz Lamps

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Springfield, Illinois

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Legislative Chairman:

DR. C. O. CASEY,

Gushard Bldg., Decatur, Illinois

Secretary:

DR. E. C. ANDREWS,

Central Life Bldg., Ottawa, Illinois

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE IN SESSION

A meeting of our legislative committee was held in the office of Dr. S. V. Robuck Thursday evening, December 16. Legislative plans for the coming year were perfected and our program is complete. All that is necessary for our success is your co-operation.

LEGISLATIVE PAMPHLETS.

It has been deemed advisable to print the most important points as brought out in the legislative arguments as printed in this issue of the Bulletin in pamphlet form for general distribution to the public. In order to know how many will be needed we are asking at this time for you to write the Secretary's office at once advising as to the number of pamphlets you can use. The plan is to hand one to every patient and send one to every individual throughout the State of Illinois. This work is to be done by the local doctors in each community. The pamphlets will be sold at cost. The price will be from \$10 to \$14 per thousand, depending upon the quantity we have printed, smaller quantities proportionate. The forms are made up for this work and ready to be printed. Let us hear from you at once.

SOLD.

At the legislative meeting held in Bloomington several weeks ago, Dr. Daugherty told this story, following Dr. Casey's very able discussion of legislation:

Mr. Stone had a house he desired to dispose of. He went to a first-class real estate man and made his wants known. He was told to return the next day and their sales catalog for the place would be made up. Upon his return the salesman showed

him some pictures of a very fine-looking residence and gave him his sales talk as to the many virtues of this particular home. When the salesman finished, Mr. Stone said: "Say, if that is my house you are talking about I wouldn't sell it for twice the sum I told you yesterday."

Dr. Daugherty, in elaborating on this story stated that he had been in many legislative campaigns and previous to going over the legislative arguments and hearing Dr. Casey's discussion had decided that it was useless to try again. However, he is like Mr. Stone, sold on the proposition and knows it will go over. So say we all!

OUR ADVERTISERS.

You will notice in this issue that we have another new advertiser namely, The American National Assurance Company, under the direction of Ward Morphew and Skelton, managers of the State of Illinois, from Magnolia, Illinois. This is the only Life Insurance Company that we know of that employs Osteopathic Physicians for their medical examinations. Need any more be said? We have looked the map and questioned reputable insurance men representing other high grade companies and they have a very excellent rating among other old-line insurance companies.

When you are referring patients do not forget to look at the professional cards on the back page. You need diagnostic lamps, Cameron's Specialty Company have them. You also need Physio-therapy apparatus; B. M. Kramer, of Springfield, can supply you at a very reasonable cost. Don't forget the Osteopathic Magazine is the best medium of high-grade publicity.

The Bulletin will appreciate your patronizing people who patronize the Bulletin. Tell them where you saw their ad.

COLLEGES ACCREDITED BY THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASS'N.
Chicago College of Osteopathy.
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.
Kirkville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

Des Moines-Still College of Osteopathy.
Los Angeles College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.
Kansas City College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

FOR SALE.

Legislative material in pamphlet form for general distribution in lots of 1,000 or less. May be obtained from the office of Dr. C. O. Casey, Legislative Chairman, Gushard Bldg., Decatur, Ill., or Dr. E. C. Andrews, Secretary, Central Life Bldg., Ottawa, Ill.

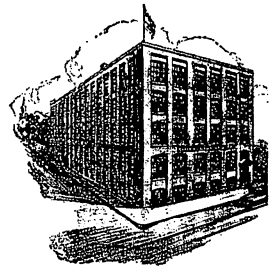
SOUTH SIDE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS SOCIETY.

On Thursday, December 16, I had the pleasure of attending the regular weekly meeting of the South Side Osteopathic Physicians Society. It was a great treat to me as well as a stimulant to see so many osteopathic physicians interested in the advancement of osteopathy. The South Side Osteopathic physicians have been having excellent noon-day weekly luncheons for the past several months. I have anticipated a visit to this organization for some time and my pleasure at attending this meeting was only surpassed by the added enthusiasm I gained by meeting these enthusiastic physicians.—E. C. A.

Trustees Chicago College of Osteopathy elected from the Illinois Osteopathic Association:

Alfred W. Young, D. O., Kimball Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
B. F. Wells, D. O., Chicago, Ill.
E. J. Drinkall, D. O., Chicago, Ill.
Oliver C. Foreman, D. O., Chicago, Ill.
Geo. W. MacGregor, D. O., Chicago, Ill.

Darkness



Our new building, illustrated makes it possible for us to better take care of your most exacting requirements. We own and occupy the entire building. Our ideas and instruments are constantly being developed in this new plant to solve the problems of improved illumination, increasing vision and better diagnosis.

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Cameron's Procto-Sigmoidoscope.
Cameron's Straight Urethroscope.
Cameron's Curved Urethroscope.
Cameron's Vaginalite complete.
Cameron's Mastoidlite.
Cameron's Diagnostolite.
Cameron's Right Angle Dentalamp.
Cameron's Antralamp.
Cameron's Laryngoscopic Mirror.
Cameron's Post Nasal Mirror.
Cameron's Spudlite complete.
Cameron's Right Angle Surgilite.
Cameron's Straight Surgilite.
Cameron's Battery and Brollable Cord.
Cameron's Vitrohm Potential Adjuster and Brollable Cord.
Cameron's Vitrohm Cautery Adjuster.
Cautery Handle and Brollable Cord.
Cameron's Platinum Amputating Cauter.
Cameron's Platinum Long-Curved Cauter.
Cameron's Platinum Short-Straight Cauter.

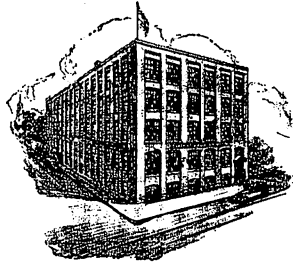
HUNDREDS of members of our Society and boosters of Cameron's instruments. Copies of testimonial letters colleagues gladly sent on request. Write for this equipment in your own language.
(WRITE TODAY FOR LETTERS)

CAMERON'S SURGICAL

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666 W. DIVISION ST.

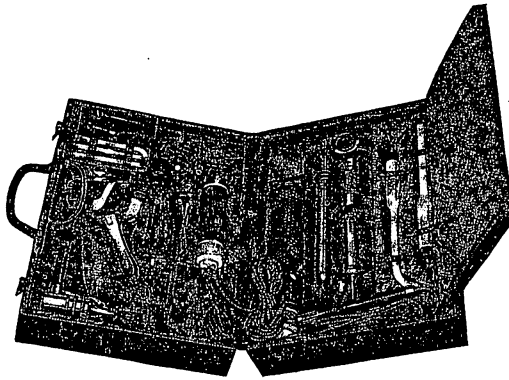
Darkness or Light— which one for you, Doctor?



Our new building, illustrated above, makes it possible for us to better take care of your most exacting requirements. We own and occupy the entire building. New ideas and instruments are constantly being developed in this new plant to solve your problems of improved illumination, increasing vision and better diagnosis.

CAMERON'S COMPLETE Model 5-A De Luxe ELECTRO-DIAGNOSTOSET

- Contains:
- Cameron's Retino-Ophthalmoscope (Red-Free),
 - Cameron's Diagnostoscope, with Nasal Retractor,
 - Cameron's Electro-Tonilassistant,
 - Cameron's Brollable Headlite complete,
 - Cameron's Oralite complete,
 - Cameron's Procto-Sigmoidoscope,
 - Cameron's Straight Urethroscope,
 - Cameron's Curved Urethroscope,
 - Cameron's Vaginalite complete,
 - Cameron's Mastoidlite,
 - Cameron's Diagnostolite,
 - Cameron's Right Angle Dentalamp,
 - Cameron's Antralamp,
 - Cameron's Laryngoscopic Mirror,
 - Cameron's Post Nasal Mirror,
 - Cameron's Spudlite complete,
 - Cameron's Right Angle Surgilite,
 - Cameron's Straight Surgilite,
 - Cameron's Battery and Brollable Cord,
 - Cameron's Vitrohm Potential Adjuster and Brollable Cord,
 - Cameron's Vitrohm Cautery Adjuster,
 - Cautery Handle and Brollable Cord,
 - Cameron's Platinum Amputating Cauter,
 - Cameron's Platinum Long-Curved Cauter,
 - Cameron's Platinum Short-Straight Cauter.



HUNDREDS of members of your association are satisfied users and boosters of Cameron's Electro-Diagnostoset. Copies of testimonial letters received unsolicited from your colleagues gladly sent on request to prove to you the value and place for this equipment in your daily practice.
(WRITE TODAY FOR LETTERS AND LITERATURE.)

CAMERON'S SURGICAL SPECIALTY COMPANY

DEPT. 10-11
666 W. DIVISION ST. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

"WE may smell, we may feel, but we can not smell and feel as positively as we can SEE. Particularly is this true in gynecology. It is impossible for a physician who treats any diseases of women to get along with out instruments to expose the vagina, bladder and rectum to his view. Light right down in the field is essential.

I have used several varieties of instruments, but like those made by Cameron best. When there are discharges, they cannot touch the lens or lamp. This is very important, especially in a dark office, or room if you have to examine in the patient's home. These instruments will absolutely enable the physician to get a correct idea of the conditions present, because the light is at the finger tips. This is important, because when we can see every detail we have a most positive impression in the mind.

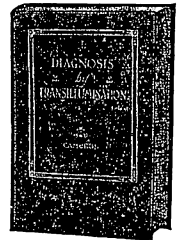
When I was introduced to your lamps and instruments several years ago I was immediately struck with the efficiency with which they demonstrated things, their universal operation from battery and city current, and the fact that they enabled me to see many things without sending the patient to forty different men.

You have a Cameron light or instrument in the set for every purpose, and everything is exposed. They are out of the way, completely sterilizable, safe, always working, and you don't have to worry about anything. I should like to see the physician who could show me anything better for his work."

(From a recent unsolicited testimonial of a prominent Chicago physician, who uses Cameron's Electro-Diagnostoset.)

The doctor of today whose armamentarium includes the latest electrically illuminated and operated instruments, speculums and lamps for every angle of his daily work, is protecting the practice he is building up, by accuracy.

Cameron's Model No. 5-A Electro-Diagnostoset provides facilities for Transillumination, Direct Illumination, Improved Instrumentation. More Accurate Diagnosis Simplified Technique, and Cauterization of all phases of major or minor diagnosis, operative and therapeutic procedure.



The book, "Dianosis by Transillumination," the only authoritative Text-Book ever written on the subject, explains in detail the methods used and proves the accuracy of the results obtained from the use of Transillumination for air sinus and alveolar diagnostic procedure. This book and complete descriptive literature of Cameron's Electro-Diagnostic and Operating Equipment will be sent to you upon request, FREE. Use the attached coupon.

Send "Skull and Cross-Bones" Key Chain, illustrated brochure and the book, "Dianosis by Transillumination," to me at my office. (There is no charge or obligation.)

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On December 16, I had the
tending the regular weekly
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sician. It was a great treat to me
to see so many osteo-
pathic physicians interested in the advance-
ment of the South Side Osteo-
pathic Society. The South Side Osteo-
pathic Society have been having excel-
lent luncheons for the past
several years. I have anticipated a visit
to Chicago for some time and my
enthusiasm I gained
from this meeting was only
partially satisfied. I gained
enthusiasm from the
enthusiastic physicians.—

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