

Medical Economics

THIS DEPARTMENT EMBODIES THE SUBJECTS OF POST-GRADUATE WORK, CONTRACT PRACTICE, LEGISLATION, MEDICAL DEFENSE, AND OTHER MEDICOLEGAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS OF INTEREST TO PHYSICIANS

The Present Legal Status of Osteopathy

Frequent inquiries are received regarding the present laws regulating osteopathy in different states. The study of the efforts made at regulation of this cult by the different state legislatures is most interesting. Early in its development its adherents began agitation for separate boards of examination and license. In nineteen states such laws have been enacted. In others, some kind of compromise or half-measure has been adopted.

Those states now having separate osteopathic boards of examiners, with the date of passage of the present law are:

Arkansas	1903	Montana	1905
Connecticut	1901	Nebraska	1909
Florida	1909	New Mexico	1905
Georgia	1909	New Hampshire	1911
Idaho	1907	North Dakota	1909
Kansas	1913	Pennsylvania	1911
Louisiana	1908	South Dakota	1907
Michigan	1903	Tennessee	1905
Minnesota	1903	Vermont	1909
Missouri	1907		

In twelve states amendments to the medical practice act have been adopted, providing for the appointment of one or more osteopaths on the examining board. These states are:

Arizona	1913	Oklahoma	1907
Indiana	1905	Oregon	1907
Iowa	1902	Texas	1907
Kentucky	1904	Utah	1907
Massachusetts	1911	Washington	1909
New York	1907	Wisconsin	1903

Ten states have enacted laws permitting the state board of medical examiners to examine and license osteopaths either as such or as practitioners of medicine:

California	1913	Ohio	1906
Colorado	1910	South Carolina	1901
Delaware	1907	Virginia	1911
New Jersey	1910	West Virginia	1907
North Carolina	1909	Wyoming	1905

In Illinois, the act of 1911 permits the State Board of Health to examine and license osteopaths at their discretion, but those so licensed cannot use medicine internally or externally, or perform surgical operations. By the revised laws of Maryland for 1902, "masseurs or other manual manipulators who use no other means" are exempted therefrom. This language would seem to apply to osteopaths.

To-day there are but five states in which no legislative steps have been taken to regulate the osteopaths as such:

Alabama	Nevada
Maine	Rhode Island
Mississippi	

Is Osteopathy the Practice of Medicine?

In fifteen states either by judicial interpretation or by statutory enactment, osteopathy is included within the meaning of the term "practice of medicine." These states are: Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming. In thirty-two states osteopathy is not the practice of medicine. These are: Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North

Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin. In one state, Maine, it seems that the question has never arisen for judicial interpretation, so that the present status of osteopathy there remains uncertain.

Medical Education and State Boards of Registration

COMING EXAMINATIONS

- ARIZONA: Phoenix, October 7-8. Sec., Dr. John Wix Thomas, Phoenix.
- COLORADO: State Capitol, Denver, October 7. Sec., Dr. David A. Strickler, 612 Emptre Building.
- GEORGIA: Regular, State Capitol, Atlanta, October 14. Sec. Dr. C. T. Nolan, Marietta; Homeopathic, Atlanta, October 1. Sec., Dr. R. E. Hinman, 106 1/2 Whitehall St.; Eclectic, State Capitol, Atlanta, October 14. Sec., Dr. C. W. Miller, 102 W. North Ave.
- IDAHO: Boise, October 7. Sec., Dr. John F. Schmershall, Jerome.
- ILLINOIS: Coliseum Annex, Chicago, September 24-26. Acting Sec., Ames Sawyer, Springfield.
- KANSAS: National Hotel, Topeka, October 14. Sec., Dr. H. A. Dykes, Lebanon.
- LOUISIANA: New Orleans, October 27-29. Sec., Dr. A. B. Brown, 34 Cusachs Building.
- MICHIGAN: Capitol Bldg., Lansing, October 14-16. Sec., Dr. B. D. Harrison, 504 Washington Arcade, Detroit.
- MINNESOTA: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, October 7-10. Sec., Dr. Thomas S. McDavitt, 814 Lowry Building, St. Paul.
- MISSISSIPPI: Jackson, October 28-29. Sec., Dr. E. H. Galloway, Jackson.
- MONTANA: State Capitol, Helena, October 7. Sec., Dr. Wm. C. Riddell, Helena.
- NEW JERSEY: State House, Trenton, October 21-22. Sec., Dr. H. G. Norton, 420 E. State Street.
- NEW MEXICO: Santa Fe, October 13. Sec., Dr. W. E. Kaser, East Las Vegas.
- NEW YORK: September 23-26. Chief of Examinations Division, Mr. Harlan H. Horner, Department of Education, Albany.
- OKLAHOMA: Muskogee, October 14. Sec., Dr. John W. Duke, Guthrie.
- RHODE ISLAND: State House, Providence, October 2-3. Sec., Dr. Gardner T. Swarts.
- UTAH: Salt Lake City, October 6-7. Sec., Dr. G. F. Harding, 310 Templeton Building.
- WYOMING: State House, Cheyenne, October 15. Sec., Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, Laramie.

Additional Data for, and Corrections of, the Educational Number

The following additions and corrections should be made to the data published in the latest educational number of THE JOURNAL, that of Aug. 23, 1913:

In Table 1, on page 591, the fees charged by the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine for the four years, respectively, should have been \$50, \$29, \$10 and \$15. A letter from an officer of the school named states that these are laboratory fees and deposits, no tuition fees being charged.

Also in Table 1, on page 591, in line 45, for the University of Maryland School of Medicine, instead of three graduates having degrees from the college of liberal arts, there were five graduates having such degrees.

On page 582, in accordance with an official statement from the Missouri State Board of Health, the Hippocratean College of Medicine was marked by an asterisk (*), indicating that the school, during its existence, was "not in good standing with the home state licensing board." A letter just received from the secretary of the Missouri State Board informs us that at the time the school merged with the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, now the American Medical College, a ruling was adopted by which two years' credit might be allowed for the completion of three years' work at the Hippocratean College of Medicine, or one year's credit might be allowed for two courses completed in that school, but that no credit could be given for the completion of one year's work.

In Table 2, on page 594, the second line 91 should have been line 92, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; the figures in the balance of the line are correct.

On page 587, second column, Temple University, Department of Medicine, was included among medical colleges which were to require a year of college work, including physics, chemistry