The Osteopathic Physician

November 1908

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Is Osteopathy Dying Out—Have We Passed Our Zenith?

I S OSTEOPATHY dying out? Are the number of its active practitioners actually growing less each year? Are more men and women retiring from practice each year than are entering it? Is it not, as some say, a dying science? It seems so to many. But let us look at the facts.

For the O. A. A. three years ago, this question first occurred to me, and I have been investigating it ever since. I found that the profession was in the same peril as the medical profession a few years ago. The difference is not in the number of osteopaths, but in the number of patients they treat. The medical profession has increased in numbers, but the number of patients they treat has decreased. The osteopaths, on the other hand, have increased in numbers, but the number of patients they treat has increased.

In 1906, the A. O. A. had 5,000 members. In 1909, it had 10,000 members. In 1912, it had 15,000 members. In 1915, it had 20,000 members. In 1918, it had 25,000 members. In 1921, it had 30,000 members. In 1924, it had 35,000 members. In 1927, it had 40,000 members. In 1930, it had 45,000 members. In 1933, it had 50,000 members.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

... with all respect no matter whether we think he knows enough to differentiate piles from headache or not. We osteopaths are a small body; let the character of the profession and what we have to do is to make osteopathy grow, not to pile up enough money ourselves, but to fight the men of the medical and lending business. We who are older in the practice know, we were the builders in the beginning. It is a bitter fight, we had to help our fellows; sixteen could do little in the world, the demand was great. That is why we have to spread the truth, put men out in every section of the land to make osteopathy, the parent school of all other schools. The success of the osteopathic practitioner is not from outside sources, people who would have come to Kirksville went to the local practitioner. That meant the crippled the funds of the school, as it largely depended on its Infirmary work. For years in its effort to spread osteopathy, to give the new science life and strength by numbers, their school was operated on a loss, a heavy loss, so that those concerned had in every way to be shut out from the study of osteopathy read because the treatment and means arise in a case where the nervous system of his patient refers to him and do a vast amount of harm.

The best for the eye Union. The practitioner must, in a little less than what they refer to illness, many who had experienced as I said years ago, persecuted before then that there is cure everything. I speak the work as skillfully performed as in any other system can, though a dozen years ago, persecuted before then that there is cure everything. I speak the work as skillfully performed as in any other school.

It is hard to enter upon a thing determined for his death. I see the entire osteopathic profession following just that course, rushing to certain anihilation. I know there is nothing to point out to the profession, from its highest authorities to its humblest practitioner the folly of their course. To many this may seem preposterous. If I take the case of one who sees things with an unprejudiced eye I would simply say that for years I have striven for the good of osteopathy, for its advancement, and that while things which I now write may hurt, they are truth and that it is only written to further still more the cause to which I sacrificed my professional standing as a physician, believing that I was right. It is hard to enter upon a thing determined for its advancement, and that while things which I now write may hurt, they are truth and that it is only written to further still more the cause to which I sacrificed my professional standing as a physician, believing that I was right.

Osteopaths, do you know that three years ago there were as many men in practice in this country as there are now? All the schools together graduated fewer than 550 men and women. Last year with deaths, those giving up the practice owing to ill health and those starved back to their old profession by those in practice in the towns to which they had gone to locate amounted to taking as many and Our alternative was great as the thing of the past. That is my prophecy, let me give now my grounds for such and then attempt to prove it; but the practitioner and osteopaths, if I can give the cause let us, as true osteopaths remove the cause, the old-fashioned prejudice.

In the eye of the law if I see a man about to commit suicide and do not use my utmost care and skill, there is no question but he is responsible for his death. I see the entire osteopathic profession following just that course, rushing to certain anihilation. I know there is nothing to point out to the profession, from its highest authorities to its humblest practitioner the folly of their course. To many this may seem preposterous. If I take the case of one who sees things with an unprejudiced eye I would simply say that for years I have striven for the good of osteopathy, for its advancement, and that while things which I now write may hurt, they are truth and that it is only written to further still more the cause to which I sacrificed my professional standing as a physician, believing that I was right. It is hard to enter upon a thing determined for its advancement, and that while things which I now write may hurt, they are truth and that it is only written to further still more the cause to which I sacrificed my professional standing as a physician, believing that I was right.

Osteopathy is a system of treatment which is so clearly to be seen from papers read before the American Medical Association last year by Dr. Ludlum and a paper published in the New York Medical Journal in February last written by Dr. Taylor that there is no disputing the fact. At first it was the principle of the profession to ridicule, later on to prosecute, then to damn with faint praise, now it is to absorb. That which they laughed at they are now they realize as something worth having, they want it, and only in one way can that be prevented. Legislation is demanded, and that legislation directed to one point and one point only. Our object is to have that principle not be recognized as successful, as legitimate, in many states. As an independent system of treatment it deserves independent recognition. The medical man has no more right to say who shall not practice osteopathy, than has the osteopath to say who shall practice medicine. But the osteopath must first realize that he cannot cure everything. No one system can. Provided the osteopath gets the case in its incipient stage he can do as much and far more than a graduate of any other school, but a few hundred years ago, persecuted before then that there is cure everything. I speak the work as skillfully performed as in any other school.

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Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

SESSION of 1908-1909 of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy opens September 15th, in the new quarters, 1715 North Broad Street.

Two spacious buildings house the most complete equipment in any Osteopathic institution, and provide ample accommodations for expansion.

Skipped quarters and equipment are fatal to scientific study and research—waste the student's three years and send him out half prepared.

The New Main Building has four floors—comprising College Hall, large lecture halls and classrooms, extensive laboratories for experiment and research, gynecological operating room, and the Infirmary and Dispensary.

Write to the Dean for Catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and a copy of the Journal.

1715 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Anatomical and Dissecting Departments are housed in the Annex, a few yards from the Main Building.

Net earnings of the College are turned into equipment and betterment. The Philadelphia College pays no profit to its stockholders.

But the strength of any college must be its teaching staff. Buildings and equipment are but tools, useless in unskilled hands.

The Faculty of the Philadelphia College is made up of Osteopaths known throughout the profession for their resourcefulness in treating patients. Every member is active in class-room and clinic, imparting to the student the individual methods he finds successful in practice.

Continuance of life with ultimate success must come to it, otherwise my prophecy will be fulfilled and in less than a dozen years it will be looked upon as one of the dead fads—and the truth will be that it has gone where so much that is good has gone, where the truths of homeopathy such as they were, the great and strong truths of electric medicine have gone, into the insatiable maw of the Regular school, to be assimilated in its practice and the very name of the discoverer will be forgotten.

Machine Rule Should Depart from the A. O. A. Councils

Following up the several criticisms which Dr. Smith places, there is one that I have repeated time and time again and that is the A. O. A. leaders make the mistake of continuing its government as a close corporation. It is idle and everybody in the profession knows it. The history of every election proves it over and over. A little coterie of officers get in power and run the profession. They perpetuate themselves from year to year. They do not seem to know they do it, for they deny it vigorously when the thing is discussed with them, and I have no doubt they are sincere in thinking it is absolutely necessary for the good of the profession to run things their way and for them to do it just as they do, but the lamentable truth is they are mistaken and they risk running the profession into the ground by their well-meant, earnest efforts.

I can put my finger on the main lesion in an instant. It is the alleged unwritten law which our office holders in the A. O. A. have created for themselves that no one can be elected to the presidency who has not come
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Made to Measure

All Appliances made by us are constructed strictly to the physician's measurements. Absolute accuracy is thus obtained and a perfect fitting and beneficial support is ensured.

There is no better apparatus made for use in that condition recognized by Osteopathic physicians as Irritable Spinal trouble.

The spine and spinal cord are often the real, though unsuspected, cause of most of the common nervous diseases which we call neuritis. Certain cases have been shown to benefit from intervertebral nerve pressure. A strong support and the pressure removed the most annoying symptoms disappear.

Aside from its use in this special class, there is no apparatus at the present day that is so efficacious in the more serious forms of spinal trouble as

Our No. 1 Appliance.

It has every advantage over the plaster, leathery and steel jackets. It is light in weight, can be readily removed so as to permit frequent examination or treatment. It will not chafe or irritate, easily adapts itself to movement of the body and will not show through clothing. Adjustment can be easily made from day to day, so as to keep pace with the patient's progress as he is doing.

We can help you in your work. Write for our literature.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO.
141 23d Stree t. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

out of their own ranks. There is no law on the statute books of the national organization to say that a man may not be elected to the presidency of the organization, since any amount of value he might hold for that position or despite any amount of service he may have rendered to his profession in other ways, without first having served three years as a trustee of that organization. This is a precedent created by the trustees for their own benefit and not for the good of the organization.

It should be abolished even by a resolution before the A. O. A. to say it is not a precedent if necessary.

The result is now that every man who once becomes a trustee may now reasonably expect to be elected to the presidency if he will wait for his turn, and it is only a question of time if he will be patient. Meanwhile, no man in the organization—no matter what his value, ever need have any hope of being elected president by the rank and file of the membership until he has first been approved by the machine and made to do service as a trustee which makes him part of the little ring that rules. As Dr. Smith points out, the officers have a slate made up and the slate is always voted in.

Now this is a woeful piece of state's craft on the part of our leaders. I have said this before 20 years ago and have believed in successive conventions that the criticism was accepted gracefully and that the ring rule would be abandoned; but the ring rule is just as strong today as it ever was and the rotation of officers goes on just as the same as it has done from the beginning; and it will continue to do so, I suppose, until some strong leader rises up in the ranks of the A. O. A. to lead a revolt and throw off the yoke of the self-constituted hierarchy. Our officers ought to be elected by the thousand members each year.

These words may wound the feelings of many of my good and intimate friends with whom I worked shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of the association in the past ten years and am still working with. I recognize that they are sincere and that they think they are amiable in their work, but the fact and argument are against them, and of course, if a man is making the mistake of a wrong course politically, it is expecting an impossibility to have him realize his error. If that were easy he would not make mistakes in the first place.

I have no doubt that the work of the advancement of the A. O. A. has been immeasurably retarded by the fact that the policy that prevents the proper infusion of new ideas and new ability into our organization. I think it is largely responsible for keeping scientific papers out of our programs and substituting the sorts of talks that would satisfy.

I make these remarks annually and let it go at that. I am not going to invade the realm of politics in the A. O. A. and lead any crusade to establish a new order of things, but as a journalist I feel that I have fulfilled my duty when I hold a mirror up to the organization and show these in power and those out of power just what the situation is.

My strong recommendation is that the trustees themselves delay not the day of wrath and of evening up accounts with the 96 per cent of the membership of the association who are outside of office by abolishing this stupid rule which perpetuates ring rule and elects officers every year by a slate proposed by the ring who keep themselves in power.

I commend a lot of the good sense that Dr. Smith has shown in his thoughtful article and would like to have the members of the junior students mainly—purely elementary consideration of the profession expects you to cross their views on this subjects pro and con.

A Tribute From Still College.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 21, 1908

Dear Doctor Bunting: I want to express my appreciation of the work you have done for osteopathy and the need of just such work as you are doing. Osteopathy needs to be advertised in the right way. Some people think that but I think that if a good battle yet ahead of it that must be fought and won. While it has a good standing now before the public, it does not have a standing that will warrant setting down and taking things easy. Congratulating you on the great work you are doing, I am sincerely yours—H. E. Rammell, Sec.-Manager Still College of Osteopathy.

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The Pacific College
of Osteopathy

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Member of Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. Established 1896.
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Chairman of the Faculty.
W. J. COOK, Business Manager,
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Massachusetts College of Osteopathy

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A costly three story edifice with spreading lawns; located in choicest sections of historic old Cambridge; five minutes from Harvard Colleges.

Equipment superior in all departments, including laboratories, unlimited clinics, general, gynecological, obstetrical and surgical.

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Tuition, including dissection, $150 per annum.

Send for catalogue.

Massachusetts College of Osteopathy
15 Craigle Street
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
THE attention of the profession is called to the fact that we are in a position to take care of all kinds of cases needing surgical attention. Both clinic and pay cases receive superior surgical attention and have the very best hospital service. The college is equipped with the very best X-Ray machines, is able to do radiographic work speedily, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

We are in a position to serve the profession to its satisfaction. Next Freshmen class enters January 25, 1909. Students who desire to do so, can earn their living expenses. The most thoroughly inspected osteopathic college. The largest osteopathic clinic in the world. Send for catalogue.

Sec.-Manager President

Frederick H. Williams, of Lansing, Mich., wrote:

I am interested in an article entitled, "Reciprocity Among the Licensing Boards of Various States," in which broad statements are made, it seems to me, without reference to the facts. I wish reciprocity arrangements between the States had developed as extensively as the article indicates, but the provisions of the various State laws, must form the basis of all reciprocity agreements. For instance, Michigan requires preliminary training of high school, academy or college or university, education, and graduation from a reputable school of Osteopathy, after completing a three years' course of nine months each. The State from which the applicant wishes to remove, must have a law equal in standard to that in which he wishes to register, and also each State must grant the same privileges that it asks for the other.

Michigan Working for Reciprocal Relations.

The Michigan Osteopathic Board is anxious to see reciprocal relations entered into between States and with that object in view, has corresponded extensively with other State Boards operating under laws of the same standard. Your article indicates that we now reciprocate with Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Many of these States we have been unable to get information from. Some of them have laws with objectionable, or weak features in them, and some have no Osteopathic laws at all; for instance, Illinois has a law allowing any one who calls himself an Osteopath, to take the examination. Maine and New Jersey have no Osteopathic laws at all. Ohio, Indiana and New York, although having reciprocity clauses in their laws, will not consider reciprocity except on a purely medical basis. If we were to continue to analyze the conditions in the various States, it would be seen that we are far from universal reciprocity. Strictly Osteopathic boards will always have difficulty in getting full concessions from the combination boards. After giving the subject much study, I am convinced that the quickest and surest way out of chaos, is for State Osteopathic boards having reciprocity clauses in their laws, to sign a general agreement something like the one attached. Such an agreement would provide for full credentials and examination by a qualified board and save the applicant much trouble and expense.

The resolutions have not been adopted by any State board. In drawing up the document I have tried to serve all States alike. At our last meeting the resolutions were accepted as an outline for another effort at reciprocity.

Resolutions for Admission of Licentiates of Other States.

Resolved: That a license issued by a State Board of Registration or Osteopathic Examining Board, based upon an examination in anatomy, physiology, mathematical chemistry, toxicology, pathology, bacteriology, histology, neurology, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynecology, minor surgery, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of osteopathy, with a general average of at least 75 per cent, and proof of good moral character from a reputable school of osteopathy, after completing three courses of nine months each, besides proof of preliminary training of at least high school or academy graduation, shall be accepted at the discretion of this board, in lieu of an examination as provided under Section 2 of Act 162, Public Act of the State of Michigan, 1902, provided that said applicant shall file a certified copy and recommendation from the secretary of the State Board of Registration from which said applicant applies, together with the affidavit of two reputable osteopathic members of said State as proof of his reputation. Said applicant must show proof of having been in actual practice in said State at least one year immediately preceding application.

Be it further Resolved. That this resolution shall not be construed as binding either State Board, unless the other State Board grants like privileges and the secretary of each State Board shall issue a certificate in the usual way upon the filing of proof, payment of the required fee, and the concurrence of the majority of the board.

In writing of his experience with Virginia, Dr. G. E. Thompson, of Elmhondo, Ill., says:

No Reciprocity to Osteopaths in Virginia.

"I wrote to Virginia some time ago for information as to that State, stating in my letter that I hold certificates from Illinois and Missouri. In return I received just a printed circular of information, with the statement type-written upon it, "No reciprocity with Osteopathic boards." Whether this means that there is reciprocity for Osteopaths having certificates granted by medical boards I do not know."

The situation in Virginia is further substantiated by Dr. William Dawson Willard, Norfolk, Va., who writes:

"Virginia grants no reciprocity to Osteopaths. This was tested recently by a D. O. who had passed the examinations of—and had licenses from the examining boards of two of the States with which Virginia grants medical reciprocity, but Osteopathic reciprocity was refused him and he was compelled to take the State board examination before locating. It would avoid much disappointment if those contemplating locating in Virginia will come prepared to take the examination. The State board is composed of M. D.'s—we have no representation on the board."

How About Nebraska?

Drs. Loper & Loeffler, of Kansas City, are interested especially in Nebraska, but apparently there is no reciprocity arrangement possible under present conditions:

"In the October O. F. we noticed that Nebraska has reciprocity with Kansas. Is it true then, that, if one holds a Kansas license (Continued on page 14)"
Attention! Non Members of the A. O. A.!

Can a man of ability afford to stay out of what is called his profession? Will of necessity, either give of his strength and grow stronger, or be selfish and deteriorate.

A man who feels a lack of confidence, or enthusiasm, do justice to himself, his patrons, or his profession, if he refuses to rub shoulders with his colleagues? Whether great or small, old or young, we need the reviving influence of personal contact with those of like faith.

Our minds, our personalities, and our environments, are so different, that it is practically impossible for us to convene and discuss the different phases of our science, without benefit to each individual.

Are you out because it is not run according to your liking and not just as you please join and help get rid of the objectionable points? Is it because you feel that you can not spare the money to attend the meetings? Try it for a while and you will find that the members of the profession will become familiar with your good work, and that the people in every quarter of the globe who have friends and relatives in your environs. They ask their physician who to refer their friends to, and they are referred to you. If we do our part the money question will care for itself.

Are there points or cliques, that are too much controled? Come in and let the association have your services in ousting them. If your ideas and rules for conducting affairs are better than those in use, the profession will burden you with honors.

There is no one, no matter how humble his station, that does not possess some truth that the greatest and the wisest would do well to know. As we work together in our conventions there are many nuggets of truth unspoiled by the sacrifice of a good cause. But if you join would it not be possible for us to convene and discuss the different phases of our science, without benefit to each individual.

A. O. A. was organized for the advancement of osteopathy, but those who work to advance a cause do not receive any reward. It is hardly possible for us to realize what a power our A. O. A. would be if it contained all of the good material that we have in the field.

Will you kindly join us in our endeavors to put osteopathy at the top of the ladder? It is going there whether you drag or pull, but there will be great honor for those who pull.

The present is the best time, so please use the following blank. Send it with fee to Dr. H. L. Chiles, 118 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE A. O. A.

Dr. H. L. Chiles, Secretary A. O. A., 118 Metcalf Building, Auburn, N. Y.:

Please present my name to the Trustees as an applicant for membership in the American Osteopathic Association.

I enclose Five Dollars ($5.00), the membership fee, with the understanding that it is to be returned in case my application is rejected.

In case I am elected to membership in the A. O. A. I promise to comply with the requirements of the constitution and to deport myself in accordance with the principles embodied in the code of ethics.

Immediately prior to beginning the study of osteopathy I was a resident of (town or city), (state). Where I was engaged in (business, vocation or profession), (street and No.).

I attended College of Osteopathy during my first semester, date. I attended College of Osteopathy during my second semester, date. I attended College of Osteopathy during my third semester, I graduated from.

College of Osteopathy, date.

I began the practice of osteopathy at.

I have since practiced in the following places:

I am now practicing at (street No., or office building and No.), (town or city).

Signature (as I wish my name to appear in the A. O. A. directory).

NOTE.—No application will be acted upon by the Trustees unless it is accompanied by the membership fee, such fee to be due for the current year.

Each applicant for admission to membership must be vouched for in writing by two members of the A. O. A., who are residents of the same state as the applicant.

The above applicant is recommended by:

1.

2.

Approved by the Trustees.

Date.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

It will accommodate about twenty-five names. The horizontal ruling is carried across two opposite pages, and is to be inserted on the left.

The perpendicular ruling makes thirty-one columns or one for each day of the month, with the day of the month printed at the head of each column. Vagaries are re-written each month. For a large practice use more than one page. By using two lines for each name, the address, phone number, hour for treatment, rate, etc., can be inserted. Any notation will do. Here is the one I use: Jno. Jones. Examined March 7 (X in seventh column).

Treated March 10 (dot in tenth column).

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The efforts of a faction to work the public for selfish ends.

Who Was Father of Our Research Movement?

Dr. Evans in the October issue of the A. O. A. Journal assigns the fatherhood of osteopathic research and treatment to his brother, Dr. Guy D. Hulett, who during the period of his osteopathic labors was unquestionably one of the most ardent supporters of osteopathic science and dogmatism of the earlier supporters. It seems scarcely true, however, that Dr. Hulett was the originator of this movement for osteopathic research for, while he and the osteopaths were called, at Kirksville, I well remember that Dr. Herman Goetz had the scientific bee in his bonnet and was talking about the great need of it continually among his friends.

The fact is that Dr. Goetz tried to get Dr. Charlie Still to establish a laboratory for research at the A.S.O. as early as 1900, and he asked Dr. Charlie to let him and Dr. J. M. Littlejohn go to Chicago to select apparatus for osteopathic research. Grant that the plan was not effected but probably as the result of this suggestion, Dr. Littlejohn soon afterward organized the apparatus community of apparatus ordered which arrived while I was still in school but most of which was never adjusted during the time that I remained in Kirksville.

Then again in June of 1903 Dr. Herman Goetz and Dr. J. M. Littlejohn went to the A.S.O. in which he pointed out clearly again the need of establishing laboratories for proper research. He then said, quoting from the Journal of Osteopathy October of that year which gives the text of his address in full:

"Five years of osteopathic literature are open to us: five years of osteopathic development along all lines, and after careful perusal of our contributions to science, we can be well satisfied with results so far. What? It can be truthfully said 'Well done,' yet one great fact issues therefrom and demands our earnest thought and action: namely, the demonstration of osteopathic claims in vitro and in vivo, in actual and practical situations, wholly or, if we except clinical evidence.

"The osteopath is a theorizer: conditions created by the patient, the physician and himself that he overcomes conditions by practical application of principles as in treating, yet clinical evidence is perpetual evidence."

"What we need now as a profession, are physiological laboratories where we can prove or disprove the theories of osteopathy; a more profound study of bacteriology and pathology in their applications to osteopathy: a greater prominence given to the study and application of dietetics and hygiene; and finally a more common sense view of the extraneous causes of disease.

I think these citations will establish the fact that Dr. Herman F. Goetz was the original osteopath, who began to point out the need of scientific research and who tried to lead the profession in that direction. Certainly no one would wish to detract in the least from the good influence our lamented brother, Guy Hulett, exerted to further this important development of osteopathic science.

We all delight to do honor to all of the earnest osteopaths who have sought to advance the cause of osteopathic research and make it an institution of national importance in the further development of our science. But if we are to have a roll call to see who first began to point out the necessity of scientific research and its adoption from what knowledge I possess it appears that Dr. Herman F. Goetz was the author of this movement.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession.

published on the 15th of every month by The Osteopathic Publishing Company, 603, No. 172 Washington Street, Chicago.

NERY STANHOPE BENTING, A. B., D. O., M. D. President and Manager.
RALPH ARNOLD, Assistant Manager.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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Vol. XIV. NOVEMBER, 1908. No. 5.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

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

MASSACHUSETTS WANTS NEW LAW.

Osteopaths of Massachusetts are preparing to make another vigorous fight for the passage of compulsory registration laws. Under the present law an osteopath has the right to take examination but it is not compulsory and as a result many who are not properly qualified still style themselves "osteopaths" and attempt to practice, to the danger of the public and detriment of the profession. The Massachusetts Society of Osteopathy contains plenty of hard workers and aggressive and persistent fighters, and if they all pull together they should get the kind of law they want this time.

THE MCCORMACK LECTURE.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Kentucky, official representative of the American Medical Association, is making an extensive lecture tour the primary purpose of which is, ostensibly, to awaken a wider and more intelligent interest among the laity in the matter of public health. In the main the lecture is a very excellent exposition of vital truths concerning right living, hygiene, sanitation, etc., effecting the health of the individual and the public as a whole.

Dr. McCormack speaks of the necessity of compulsory registration and argues that only such men as are fit to practice should be allowed to call themselves osteopaths. The Massachusetts Society of Osteopathy contains plenty of hard workers and aggressive and persistent fighters, and if they all pull together they should get the kind of law they want this time.

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Our Pioneer Gallery

Dr. Ralph M. Crane's Phenomenal Rise in New York City

FOUR years ago there was at the Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, a young, self-taught student who believed that a man can accomplish about what he wills to do. He graduated with honors at the age of 21 and immediately proceeded to New York City, where he was a stranger and totally unknown. In a little over three years he has built up a large practice, retains two assistants and maintains a suite of offices occupying an entire floor of a handsome new building at 81 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Ralph Myron Crane, the man who made this brilliant success, attributes his achievements to hard work and keeping a single, definite point in view—professional duty.

Add to these qualities natural ability, an investigative mind, a love of his work and a genuine educational purpose in spreading the light of osteopathy, and the formula of his success is complete.

He was born in Cleveland, but was reared in Canton, Ohio. He went through high school and then attended Western Reserve University, but his father wanted him to take up a business career but his own ambition was to study medicine. Instead of taking the "old school" course he chose to study the inquisitive nature led him to investigate osteopathy and his unprejudiced mind at once recognized its merit and a decision in its favor was soon made. He was latterly a student at the Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, and gave an excellent account of himself there, graduating with high honors and being regarded by the faculty as one of their most promising men, a feeding that subsequent events have fully justified.

Upon graduating Dr. Crane at once located in New York City. In addition to the difficulties that always beset a young and unknown practitioner in a large city, he soon encountered additional troubles that might have been a bar to his progress but he determined man to failure. His little boy was taken down with cholera infantum and nephritis. After giving him three days of constant attention until out of danger the doctor himself went down with typhoid fever. He had noticed his fever but in the stress of the time attributed it to overwork. The next day his son gave birth to a baby girl! Dr. Crane was unable to gain admission into any hospital as he refused to permit any treatment except by osteopaths, so the home became a veritable emergency hospital. Dr. Crane met and conducted himself one of our best known practitioners of his age.

The following year while touring in his automobile Dr. Crane had a serious accident and his strong constitution served him in over to the car. The next day, Miss Caroline Reissner, a young lady well known by the students and very popular, was brought to the car and her head was injured. Dr. Crane, a member of the Iota Tau Sigma Fraternity, a member of the Odd Fellows and the Y.M.C.A., had taken a great interest in athletics, baseball being his favorite game, in which he played second base.

Dr. Crane believes that the real value of osteopathy is only now becoming known and appreciated by the public. He sees succeed for every osteopathic practitioner who is willing to work and persevere and conduct himself and his practice as befits the great future in view. He further believes that every osteopath who makes mental maintenance a rate treatment worthy of the service rendered. Although only a few years in practice, Dr. Crane has treated some of the best known people in the country, and his intimate friends say that his practice to-day runs well into the six figures.

In Dr. Crane's handsome new offices there are twelve rooms, all finished in white enamel and furnished in harmony; each room having tumbling paper, and the private office, secretary's office and reception rooms are finished in mahogany.

Dr. Crane has worked upon doing much to "put osteopathy right before the people." He has always done his full part, and more, to aid in osteopathic educational propaganda. At one time he tried the experiment of publishing field literature of his own, and what he put out was about the best of its class, that is, of the literature put out by individual practitioners. Throughout this experiment, however, he was a liberal and steady user of Osteopathic Health. After comparing the two plans for a year or two, that of trying to issue his own pamphlets and that of an educational campaign, he decided to adopt Osteopathic Health exclusively and cease to publish his own paper.

Practitioners who find it hard to make up their minds to do the work, Dr. Crane says a dollar a month as a solemn duty they owe the cause for spreading the light of osteopathy before mankind to read a book in the career of Dr. E. F. Bartholomew J. M. Crane is a type of the conscientious osteopath who first qualifies himself to make good, and then is able to give success to others. Success like that of Doctor Crane ought to be an inspiration to others who are struggling osteopaths of ability who is determined to do the work Dr. Crane is doing for his profession, as well as himself, in the light of osteopathy. Practitioners who find it hard to make up their minds to do the work, Dr. Crane says a dollar a month as a solemn duty they owe the cause for spreading the light of osteopathy before mankind.

Dr. Bartholomew's Book Emphasizing Psychic Consideration

WE ARE in receipt of Dr. E. F. Bartholomew's promised book "Man, Woman—Know Thyself." The finished product makes good on the predictions we made for it several months ago. The book is unique in every particular and should be in every osteopathic library. While in many instances Dr. Bartholomew is writing on subjects that most osteopaths will feel they are pretty thoroughly familiar with, yet each is handled from the Doctor's own viewpoint and is based upon the line of reasoning and experience and collateral reading that make them truly valuable.

Dr. Bartholomew has been in hard practice for eight years. In that time he has come to have a very wholesome appreciation of the influence of the mind in causing disease. He has become a strong exponent in our profession of the whole class of mental lesions—covered by the phrases "mind leak," "mental irritation," etc. He has treated scores and hundreds of cases by osteopathic treatment in conjunction with a very careful diagnosis of mental aberrations and a due regard for the benefit of the psychic study.

Dr. Bartholomew's success as a practitioner has demonstrated to him that this practice is highly successful and he says clearly that any osteopath who overlooks the psychic is standing on one leg only, treating a dual organization with regard to only one of its constituent parts. If man is mind and body also it is not always sufficient to treat the body only paths regard it as a hardship, rather than an opportunity and privilege, to circulate 100 journals a month. And many osteopaths filled by that spirit throughout their practice wonder why they can't get well established in practice and enjoy some of the financial fruits of success.

May the spirits like Dr. Crane in our profession multiply as well as prosper.

Dr. Bartholomew's
Book Emphasizing
Psychic Consideration

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Intestinal Stomach, Rectal
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will find it their first physiological friend and
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Physiology.

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It proves that no Chemical law can act in liv-
ing organisms to produce their functions.
Vital Physiology is established to the last
detail from the food in the stomach to the appro-
priation of the blood in cellular dynamics
which is fully explained and proven.
The true functions of the Stomach, Duodenum,
Liver, Spleen, Heart and Lungs are de-
tailed, and proven to be different from that
taught in the books. The heart is not a
pump, the blood does not Oxygenate.
Absorption is not a fact in man, and the true
function of the Brain in the body has been
found.

VITAL VS. CHEMICAL
PHYSIOLOGY

A VERITABLE phantasmagoria of facts
and fancies, thoughts and feelings, and
reaches into the realms of the unknown
are to be found in the book called "Vital
Versus Chemical Laws" which has been just
issued by The Rational Cult Co., Freeport,
Ill. This book goes counter to all accredited
physiological theories. After dipping into it
one might be led to think that the author
links that Schafer, Landeis, Foster, Gerdee,
Littlejohn and a few other men deeply
concerned in physiological ideas are all nutty.
He says he proves that there are three classes
of mind and that he offers positive and ra-
tional proof of the occult—which is rather a
large assignment to undertake. He says that
consumption is not a disease of the lungs, that
Moses and the Prophets were dead wrong,
and he promises to show a new scientific sys-
tem of cure. Surely these are big enough
assignments to entitle any man to ask $2.00
for one book.

Just like everything else that is at all origi-
nal, the author unquestionably must have
some truth in his proposition; and his state-
ment that vital laws are omnipotent as com-
pared with chemical laws is a view that many
of us hold, to a degree at least, without being
able to explain just how and why. Probably
no man ever loses his money, however, who
reads the thoughts of an extreme thinker—no
matter how far into the "crank" column he
has marched. The ad of "Vital Versus Chem-
ical Laws" appears in another column of this
journal.

Through Stress and
Struggle to Success
in North Carolina

By Dr. H. W. Glasscock, of Raleigh.

I HAVE done the biggest year's work this
year of any since I have been in the field.
You know Osteopathy is only about five
years old in this State, and the progress that
has been made has been most remark-
able. Raleigh has been the hot-bed in this
State and I have had some very interesting
things to happen here. The Raleigh "medics"
seem to hate an osteopath worse than an
egg, but that I have ever seen. You see we had
the big legislative fight here, and Drs. A. R. Tuck-
er, A. H. Zealy and myself licked the whole

for physical and mental ills as mental ills are
often caused by physical lesions: so it is also
beyond the denial of any one that physical
ills are caused by mental lesions.

He has produced a thoughtful book cover-
ing these views and done it up in a very at-
ttractive way. He calls his book "an illustrated
treatise on practical psychology for both the
medical profession and the laity." So it is
simply put. He also calls it "a practical scienti-
fic explanation of the effect of thought—the
mysterious force which determines one's con-
dition in the present as well as the future
life."

There is much about this book that is very
elementary but that will not offend our prac-
titioners because coupled with it are many
fundamental facts and principles relating to
psycho-therapy which cannot be stated too
simply or repeated too often for the good of
every practitioner. Real thought by no means
lurges in the limbo of the profound and the
obscure.

At the latter end of the book, Dr. Barthe-
omew gives several treatises on disturbances
of vision and their treatment from the stand-
point of osteopathic oculists. Dr. Barthol-
omy's advertisement for this book appears in
another column and we recommend all of our
practitioners to send for this book.

Do You Believe Physi-
oology is Blind?

VERITABLE phantasmagoria of facts
and fancies, thoughts and feelings, and
reaches into the realms of the unknown
are to be found in the book called "Vital
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matter how far into the "crank" column he
has marched. The ad of "Vital Versus Chem-
ical Laws" appears in another column of this
journal.
with the policy of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

So there is the matter and is who will be provid- 
ed to tell the outcome.

Personally I believe and have repeatedly stated, after all opinions have been heard and weighed that we stand a better chance to be hurt by such a division. I, therefore, point out this danger in advance and appeal to the Drs. Littlejohn to march in the column of the Illinois Osteopathic Association as I understand they have indicated their entire willingness to do and after we have got an independ- 
ent board in the state then such amendments from time to time as would help the interests of their school would no doubt be readily carried through. I do not believe that the champions of an inde- 
pendent board or of a coalition with the Medical profession for all time in the state of Illinois.

The program advanced in the interests of the rest of the profession and any individual

Mr. La Grande, Ore., Osteopathic Member of Board.

Dr. Webster Still in New York.

Surely the majority view and program after having guided policy will be adopted. Should it come in the future, be hurt by such a division. I, therefore, point

アウトカムはなかったが、彼らは知っていた。その結果は、大学教授と学生。

他のオーステオパシスの医師やその他の大学院生に、彼らの友人を採用することを許可した。この抗争は、州のオーステオパシス医師の地位を低下させることになった。これにより、オーステオパシスの医師は、新たな法律に従って、自分たちの医療を提供することができた。

イリノイ州オーステオパシス医師会も、新しい法律によって、毎年、新しい法律が制定されることが懸念されている。この組織は、州全体のオーステオパシス医師の利益を守るために、新しい法律を制定することを試みている。

Dr. Smith Makes Quick Recovery.

Dr. William Smith of Kirksville has enjoyed a rapid recovery from an appendicitis which was performed by Dr. George Still, surgeon, at the hospital here. He was operated on Thursday.

Active Legislative Work in Pennsylvania. Dr. Edward C. Bromley, president of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, is working hard to improve the education of osteopathic students in the state. The passage of a bill in the coming legislative session for a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

Pay Visit of Inspection to Mayo Hospital.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, chairman of the board of trustees of the Mayo hospital, Rochester, Minn., has been inspecting the Mayo hospital in Rochester, Minn., and he was joined in the inspection by Dr. Frances A. How of New York and Anne Adams of Missouri, who also studied the Mayo method.

Eastern Iowa O. A. Meets at Cedar Rapids.

The Eastern Iowa Osteopathic Association term opening that we possibly can attend. The meeting is held on October 12th.

Good Attendance at Los Angeles College.

We had forty-four matriculations of new students for the term, making full a hundred students in attendance during the present college year. Our correspondence assures us of all the students for the February quarter and July quarter.

Greater New York Has Successful Meeting.

The Greater New York Osteopathic Society held its annual meeting this week. Dr. Charles H. F. Moseley, president of the college, stated that the society was in a good financial condition.

The new law under which this board was established set a different tone. Frank W. Peck, an osteopathic physician, and Carl E. Hamlen, a doctor, were elected as delegates to the board.

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Osteopath on Oklahoma State Board.

Dr. H. C. Montague, of Muskogee, has been appointed to the new State Board of Medical Examiners of Oklahoma, with Dr. J. E. Price of Guthrie, as alternate. The full board is made up of medical, osteopathic, and one other physician.
THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE 

Mexico City: The Churh of Osteopathy has been chartered to teach Scientific Osteopathy as a healing art in all its branches. Its charter requires us to preserve the Osteopathic System of medicine, to maintain and promote therapeutics, surgery and obstetrics as an independent physiological system.

Courses: General osteopathic; for physicians; post-graduate in surgery, obstetrics and specialties.

Special Faculties: Each student must dis- 
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Confined his practice exclusively to venereal diseases. Drs. Hubbell, an obstetrical and gynecologist, and as well, the interests of osteopathy itself will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. "The O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.

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Price, $2.50. By Registered Mail, $2.75.
Address all communications to W. W. VANDERBURGH, Editor.

Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique

By MYRON H. BIGSBY, Formerly Professor of Osteopathy at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

PUBLISHED BY THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Minneapolis: "Obstetrics," Dr. John S. Rydell, Minneapolis.

Price, $1.50. By Registered Mail, $1.60.
Address all communications to Dr. Franklin Fisk of Kirkville, Mo.

Price, $1.50. By Registered Mail, $1.60.
Address all communications to Dr. Benjamin O. Suits, 321-322 Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia.
OSTEOPATHS of Louisiana who qualify before the State Board of Osteopathy are entitled to the practice of their profession independent of registration by the medical board or the health board of the state, according to the opinion of Benj. J. Waldo in an opinion for the Louisiana State Board of Health.

Discussions have been appearing in New Orleans papers following the announcement of the State Board of Health that it would not accept for filing the certificates of osteopaths. Under the law this Board is appealed to that it could not do so for the reason that "dentists and osteopaths" were expressly excepted. It was claimed by some that this prejudiced the position of osteopaths and would prevent them from signing birth and death certificates and licenses as they felt secure under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act. Their contention is fully sustained by Attorney Benj. J. Waldo in an opinion on the situation furnished at the request of the board of health. He holds that, under the several sections of the law on the subject, the State Health Board can not record certificates of osteopaths, but that osteopaths must file before the Board the sworn statement that upon receipt of a certificate from it he can practice and certify to both birth and death certificates and can further register his certificate with the clerk of the District Court. In short, osteopaths are legally recognized in every way but are entirely independent of the medical board and the health board being only under the control of their own Osteopathic Board.

**Sawyer Released. Be on Your Guard, D. O.'s**

W. E. Sawyer, who was recently arrested on the charge of passing a forged check for $100 at the W. J. Leonard Point, Portage, Wis., has been released after paying a fine of $10 and costs imposed by Judge Stroud for obtaining money under false pretenses. He was held on the forgery charge under $500 bond, but when he appeared before Judge Stroud, he pleaded the plea of ignorance of obtaining money under false pretenses and paid the small fine and costs which amounted altogether to $69.36. He left Portage for parts of Iowa, having been there before any law was passed. "Nearest to Nature" explains the difference between manipulative, drug, electrical and other stimulations to produce physiological action. It gives a very dignified impression, therefore, of what osteopathic practice is and how it could possibly be made and some of these suggestions are really very good and have already been adopted. The net result of this symposium will be shown in our January issue. We promise some radical and interesting changes in our January number and we hope to have our friends to watch eagerly for it. Meanwhile, we would like to hear from everybody who uses "Osteopathic Health" as to just how they think it would be possible to improve the paper both editorially and mechanically for the year ahead. Already an interesting exchange of views have been made between the editor and a few of our foremost practitioners as to what osteopathic health is as to just how they think it would be possible to improve the paper both editorially and mechanically for the year ahead. The friends of "Osteopathic Health," both our regular contractors and our single order patrons are invited by the editor to give him their confidence in regard to improving "Osteopathic Health" for the year 1909. 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probably be exhausted before the end of the month.

A Big Educational Campaign Opportunity.

We would like to correspond with osteopaths who want to do a generous campaigning with an assortment of our excellent stock matter. We are able to supply small orders as well as orders with ten thousand copies. Our numbers are currently being supplied with splendid results, and a number of our clients are impressed with his educational campaign on a really serious and successful basis would do well to correspond with us.

M. O. A. to Revisit Constitution.

At the recent annual meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association at Kirksville, Drs. Art. G. F. Stitt, C. R. L. Avon, and W. D. Conner, Kansas City, were elected a committee and empowered to prepare a new constitution and by-laws of the Association, and present a report at the next meeting. The state was also divided into two districts, the southern and central districts, each to be represented by three members on the board and must then re-elect the chairman at the next meeting.

Stricter Measures in Michigan.

According to Dr. W. A. T. Millard of Detroit, Mich., the Michigan Board of Registration and Examination in Osteopathy, in its recent sessions, has proposed to take the next step in the direction of securing that only those who have attended a recognized school and passed the examinations will be permitted to practice. The new rules will require that those who have attended a recognized school and have passed the examinations shall be permitted to practice. The new rules will require that those who desire to practice must appear before the board and must then receive a certificate to practice, which in turn must be registered with the county clerk. So many violations of the law are being reported to the state board, according to the doctor, that it is impossible for him to see to it that more strict measures are adopted to protect the public from untrained practitioners. —Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Mabel F. Morgan of Kossauqua, Ia., has located in Prophetcille, III.

Dr. Ida Ellis Bush of Denver, Colo., has located in Prophetcille, III.

Dr. Sarah L. Dillory of Carthage, Mo., is taking a post graduate course at Kirksville, Mo.

Dr. Charles Bay of Le Mars, Ia., has opened an office in Sheldon and will visit that town once a week.

Dr. Mary E. Morgan of Los Gatos, Calif., has opened another office at Saratoga, about four miles from San Francisco.

Dr. George H. Neff, S. C., is enjoying a growing practice in his new location, Helmer, Colo., and is in every way doing fine.

Dr. Eugene Tibbergh of Agra, Kan., has offices in Downs and Osborne, Kan., and spends some time in each place every week.

Dr. W. M. Sills of Ann Arbor, Mich., attended the ninth annual meeting of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association October 16th.

Dr. R. O. Holbert of Shenandoah, Iowa, has sold his practice and for the present is traveling about. His health will be located in California, temporarily at least.

Dr. A. S. Hegeen, formerly of Ames, Ia., is now at Tarkio, Mo., taking care of the practice of Dr. Theodore Paul, who is taking P. G. work.

Dr. Charles H. Jennings of Grand Rapids, Mich., is continuing his practice for another year and has a record head, as the school of West Virginia. Above all things, show me the courtesy of a reply to this letter:--

Dr. L. R. H. Rees of Bethany, Mo., has moved his office to Bolivar, Mo., and will devote his time between the two places, with an office on each.

Dr. Arthur R. Turner and his wife, Dr. Lu­ cene E. Turner, have opened offices in their new location, St. Petersburgh, Fla. They have located in Los Angeles.

Dr. P. R. Kamp, who has maintained offices in Los Angeles, has moved across the country and is now located in Altoona, Dr. G. L. Davenport.

Dr. C. S. Botta, of Huron, S. Dak., is having a new and well-equipped office on the second floor of the Farmers' National Bank building.

Dr. S. J. Wylund of Charlton, Ia., who has been taking a P. G. course at the St. Louis (Mo.) College of Osteopathy and Surgery, has completed his studies and resumed his practice at Charlton.

Dr. A. R. Hobson of Detroit, Mich., who had just returned from Seattle, Wash., where he was visiting his mother, who has been sick there, has returned to his practice.

Dr. Margaret E. Schramm, Chicago, has dis­ continued her office in the Masonic Temple, a paper before the Mother's Club of that town building, 632 West 53d street, corner Steward Street.

Dr. George H. Neff, who is now in New Brunswick, Canada, hunting moose, states that he expects to bring back a record head, as the weather is ideal and the prospects for finding a large animal are excellent.

Dr. G. Katherine Arnold has returned to California, after a delightful three months' va­ riety and social enjoyment in the eastern states.

Dr. William W. Bumper, now assisting Drs. Clasen of South Haven, Mich., for the last three weeks, has returned to his home in Washington, D. C., where he has made many friends while in South Haven.

Dr. Edward H. Jones, formerly of Los Ange­ les, Calif., is now located at Bridgeport, Wash.

Dr. Charles D. Ray of Leavenworth, Wash., has been out of practice lately and traveling, with a view to obtaining a position, and is now in Seattle, Wash., and will shortly return to his old practice.

Dr. W. R. Lockwood has returned from a brief visit with Los Angeles friends, she will locate in Porterville, Calif.

Dr. W. G. Johnson has been assisting Drs. Clasen of South Haven, Mich., for the last three weeks, has returned to his home in Washington, D. C., where he has made many friends while in South Haven.

Dr. Mary K. Hoge of Waynesburg, Pa., read a paper before the Mothers' Club of that town last month, which, by special request, was re­ produced in full in the local papers, two or three columns being given to it. This is good educational and publicity work.

Dr. Julia L. Morton has returned to her practice at Kliawa, Kans., after six weeks' summer vacation at the home of her parents, B. G. Betz, of Los Angeles, most of the time being spent in the pasture work of her mother's farm and a patient accompanied her.

Dr. Frank Baker of Spokane has bought the Waterville, Wash., practice of Drs. Church and Morse. After a visit to look after property in Kliawa, Kans., Dr. Morse, of the South Haven, D. C., office, has given up his practice and returned to his home in Washington, D. C. O. P. for P. G. work. Dr. Morse retains all the old clients as well as the new offices with headquarters at Coulee City, Wash.

Dr. Ralph M. Crone of New York City has leased the entire fourth floor of a new build­ ing at 331 Fifth avenue, near 25th street. There are five offices, all finished in white enamel, nine of which are treatment rooms, two treatment rooms and new furniture furnished with suitable fixtures.

Dr. Wm. Efford, who practiced for about a year at Lacon, and who was obliged to give up his professional work on account of illness, is reported improving rapidly at his home in London, Ill., and his health will be located in Illinois, temporarily at least.

Dr. Della K. Stevens, from Biloxi to Port Gibson, Miss., formerly Dr. F. Miller, from Robinson, Ill., to Mt. Carmel, Ill., formerly Dr. C. F. Baker, from Spokane to Water­ ville, Wash., formerly Dr. J. A. Freudenberg, from Chicago, Ill., to Houston, Texas, formerly Dr. K. W. Shipman, from Manawa, Wis., to Neenah, Wis., formerly Dr. Geo. P. Persson, from Sabetha, Kan., to Emporia, Kan., formerly Dr. W. G. Sutherland, from Albert Lea to Marshalltown, Ia., formerly Dr. Mary J. Bawden, from Sioux City, Ia., to South Dakota.

Dr. Marie N. Adair, from Franklin, Ky., to Washington, D. C., formerly Dr. Richard Wannell, from 10 Schnirl build­