Osteopaths of the United States, greeting! We ask your good will for a great enterprise opening the new year.

If after considering the following announcement you think well of this project, will you not write us at once a few words of encouragement?

Such an expression from a large number of friends will have an immensely favorable psychological effect.

No matter how far you are away, please do this kindly act, while the subject is fresh before you.

The accompanying cut shows our institution to be one of the most beautiful structures in the United States, located at Battle Creek, Michigan. It is built of uncut field stone, five stories high, covered with a picturesque red tile roof, and its whole length of front and wing is nearly 500 feet.

The surrounding grounds are beautiful, and in harmony with the building. The furnishings and equipment for treatment are just as fine as they should be to complete this truly magnificent property.

The announcement is made with enthusiasm, which we hope will be shared by Osteopaths everywhere, that this property, representing nearly a half million dollars value, will soon be opened as an Osteopathic and Surgical Sanitorium.

And what is of much importance to practicing Osteopaths, there will be a surgical department of the highest class. The head of this department is Dr. E. H. Pratt, the noted surgeon of Chicago, who was one of the first, if not absolutely the first, prominent physician and surgeon, to see the value of Osteopathy and give it wide indorsement.

Dr. Pratt has been for 20 years professor of surgery in the Chicago Medical College, and for the same time a leading surgeon in the Cook County hospital.

For 18 years past Dr. Pratt every autumn has had a class of practicing surgeons from all over the United States come to Chicago to study his special operations for the cure of chronic diseases. These classes have always been large, the one of last September numbering 150.

This great influence and following will now directly benefit this new enterprise. Osteo-
paths can avail themselves of this eminent surgical skill, and know that their patients are in the hands of friends.

The Osteopathic department will be in charge of Dr. Conklin, graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, a most competent Osteopath, and a man with whom it is a pleasure to be associated. He is considered by the business backers of this institution as just the physician to make patients feel comfortable and happy at the sanatorium; and they cannot fail to be gratified with the results of his treatments. Dr. Conklin is a most competent practitioner, and he will be supported in treating by an able staff of Osteopathic assistants.

The Osteopathic and Surgical Sanatorium of Battle Creek will be pleased to take care of your sanatorium cases, and your patients, you may be sure, will return filled with enthusiasm for Osteopathy and with added confidence in your skill as well as in the system you represent. It is perhaps needless, and yet we are glad to have the opportunity to say that this institution will observe with scrupulous care the ethics of the American Osteopathic Association. This is said as giving full assurance to the patient in the assurance that their own professional interests will in no way suffer by committing patients to our care. Too often our practitioners have had to complain that patients recommended to an Osteopath at a distant point have received startling and disquieting diagnoses, not warranted in the judgment of the regular Osteopath in charge, and tending unjustly to lower the standing of the profession.

We wish at the outset of the career of the new Battle Creek Osteopathic institution to make the entire profession understand that they are absolutely safeguarded against such experiences in committing their patients to our care, and that the management and operating staff will be worthy of implicit professional confidence in all that phrase implies.

As suggested in the heading of this announcement, those directly connected with the management desire the friendship and support of Osteopaths everywhere.

As a matter of commercial value, this institution must be a good "talking point" for every Osteopath as insuring confidence in the minds of his own patients for a profession that can support such an institution.

It also marks a distinct step in advance when the best surgical talent is working in harmony with Osteopaths in a sanatorium enterprise of this magnitude.

Osteopaths can now claim the most beautiful, as well as one of the largest, sanatoriums in the world. D. O.'s can send patients and surgical cases here, being sure that if the very best possible treatment by the administration is demanded, such as with electricity, magnetism, hot air, every form of water appliances, Swedish movement machinery, and many new special apparatus for nervous system exercises. In a word, the institution is a sanatorium complete in every respect. Its surgical cases will have the benefit of as great skill as can be commanded anywhere in the world.

And, withal, these cases and all others, will be attended by capable, regular Osteopaths, and in every department meet only the warmest and most loyal friends of Osteopathy. That counts a lot, too, in committing one's patients to others' hands.

We shall be pleased to hear a word of approval and encouragement from you. May we?

Fraternally,

THE OSTEOPATHIC AND SURGICAL SANATORIUM, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

Location and Building Ideal

ANNOUNCEMENT herewith is made from Battle Creek, Michigan, that a magnificent new Osteopathic Sanatorium is being opened there which in all respects will be one of the most splendid institutions in the United States.

The palatial building and spacious grounds of the Phelps Sanatorium have been secured for this purpose, and are now, we understand, rapidly being put into condition for "Osteopathic occupancy." This achievement, without doubt, will be a great benefit and advertisement to Osteopathy, as no other town or city in the United States, except Kirksville, has had its name so indissolubly linked with the treatment of the sick, or is already so well advertised as a Mecca for the sick as Battle Creek.

After having visited the institution the editor has no hesitation in declaring that it is just as beautiful a building and location as it looks in this picture, and that a building could scarcely be better devised for the comfort and treatment of the sick. There are hundreds of spacious, sunny, cheerful bedrooms, singly and en suite, which are supplied with private baths, large hospital corridors, with open hearths, that are literally living-rooms for the guests and patients; beautiful parlors, private offices, dining-rooms, assembly halls, operating and treatment rooms galore. It is the one sanatorium in the country so built and arranged that the patients and visitors there always feel that it is a resort hotel, a home, rather than a hospital, and this means much for the cheer and comfort of those who dwell under its roof. While it was operating as a sanatorium formerly it became famous to the public as a delightful rest, and even the traveling men came to adopt it as the most delightful hotel and stop-off place on their itinerary. Many of them planned to reach Battle Creek Saturday in order to enjoy the rest and refreshments of this sanatorium in its palmy days. This speaks volumes for the delightful environment and arrangements of the building.

As the Phelps Sanatorium until a recent time, this institution had a checkered career, being linked with the fortunes of its builder and former owner, the late Neil J. Phelps, whose financial record was a very spasmodic one, oscillating as a promoter and capitalist alternately between poverty and millions. He was the father of Malta Vita, the breakfast food. This record of a financial plunger, whose death recently oc-
curled under a cloud of debt, was the means of throwing this palatial institution into the hands of an Osteopathic coterie, and it would seem that the management starts with everything in the way of a building that the heart could desire.

The one thing uppermost in the minds of the profession will be, of course, the financial ability of the present management to make good on this enterprise. We have been strongly assured by Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, the Osteopath, of Battle Creek, who will be physician-in-charge of the new Osteopathic and Surgical Sanatorium, and Mr. Gregory, the business manager, that no mistake has been made in counting the costs, and that ample provision has been secured for sustaining the enterprise. With that much granted, the rest ought to be easy, and the new institution should have little trouble in quickly becoming famous.

Without doubt the profession will welcome this news, and extend every encouragement to the new institution. We are told that Kirkville people have assured Dr. Conklin and his associates of their hearty good will, and it is regarded as a good omen that others connected with the infirmary and sanatorium business give their encouragement to this enterprise.

New Battle is Now On in Old York State

NEW YORK Osteopaths have lined up for another battle in the legislature, and this time with better expectations of success than ever before. A bill has been drafted which seeks to elevate the State Board of Registration of the profession of Osteopathy in the state authority, and is so drawn to safeguard educational courses of study against undesirable interference from the A. O. A., the recognized board, to the state society, makes the lines along which the new battle is to be fought seem plain:

"The proposed Osteopathic bill has been pronounced to be absolutely invulnerable by a high state authority, and is so drawn to safeguard the interests of every regular practitioner of Osteopathy now in the state, as well as of those desiring to enter the state for practice, while at the same time leaving no flaw to be picked by our enemies among the medical men, that one can find valid objection to our bill. Under its provisions, every regular and reputable practitioner of Osteopathy now in practice in the state is entitled to remain without examination.

"Applicants desiring to enter the state for practice after the passage of the bill will simply be required, as individuals, to meet the general educational requirements of the regents (i.e., the equivalent of a high school course required of all applicants to practice any profession in the state), and to pass the professional examinations under an Osteopathic Board of Examiners.

"The standard to be fixed by the education board of the state, or the regents, will be an Osteopathic standard; fixed by them after consultation with the Osteopaths of the state, and will be founded upon the educational courses of the representative Osteopathic colleges as now conducted. No recognized school, conducted according to the present standards as fixed by the A. O. A., will be unable to comply with this standard. It will admit graduates of three-year courses to practice. This is specially agreed upon.

"The committees who have conferred with the representatives of the education department have in every instance been accorded such fair and gentlemanly treatment that they have absolute and implicit confidence in their assurances of the above constructions and of just treatment. "While we cannot say that the regents favor and approve of our bill, since they cannot as yet be put upon record in the matter, and while our people are especially requested not to represent them as opposing the bill, we are assured that we have eliminated from the bill all of the features to which they made public objection last year, and we have every reason to expect that, such being the case, no one can find valid objection to our bill.

"Every point raised by the 'higher education' contingent of last year has been so fully covered and satisfied that the sole element of weakness in our last year's bill is eliminated and turned into an element of strength. This point is sure; we meet every requirement of higher education just as fully as do the medical men; our applicants will pass the same and just as thorough examinations in all branches. We have been persistently misrepresented in this matter. The bill in no way gives us any special privileges, simply fair and impartial treat-
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

ment. Our bill is just; it is invulnerable; we must win!"

In this state the board of regents means "the board of regents of the University of the State of New York," who have full and exclusive control of matters educational, fixing college standards, and recognizing or boycotting professional colleges, according as these comply with its requirements. The definition of Osteopathy given in the proposed bill is as follows: "Osteopathy means that science or system of healing which treats diseases of the human body by manual therapeutic for the stimulation of the vital remedial forces within the body itself, for the correction of misplaced tissue and the removal of obstructions or interferences with the fluids of the body, all without the internal administration of drugs or medicines."

Women, See That Your Conduct Is Blameless.

I was interested in reading in a recent number of "The O. P." under "Editorial Confidences," the complaint of a woman Osteopath regarding the conduct of two men Osteopaths in the same city toward her. I do not know who the parties are, or where they are located; neither do I care to know; but I happen to be familiar with a case somewhat parallel, and as there is another side to this case I have in mind, it will do no harm to present it, provided you can spare space in your valuable journal.

The case I have observed came about in this way. Two men, graduates of different schools, located in a certain city, and each established a practice. One gave unadulterated Osteopathy, the other began to weave in an admixture of drugs, and to tell the public that Osteopathy could not handle disease without some drugs. Those he was prepared to give; but, mind you, he had only a diploma from an osteopathic college. This was sufficient cause for some friction between the gentlemen. Well, after a time a lady came to the same city to practice. What did she do? She brought a vibrator along, cut the price of treatment from $25 per month to $15, and proceeded to show the people that Osteopathy was of little use unless it was put on with a machine! This was cause sufficient for friction between the gentlemen and the lady.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know the parties referred to in the article in "The O. P." and there may have been nothing such as I have described behind the curtain, but I say to you that much unprofessional conduct on the part of a new practitioner going into any city merits the scorn and disapproval of every Osteopath in the profession. Who could blame those gentlemen for turning the cold shoulder when a competitor undertakes to build up her practice by cutting prices that had been established for years? Legally, she has a perfect right to put whatever valuation upon her services that she considers worth, but to cut the established rate is not conducive to harmonious, brotherly or sisterly feeling among Osteopaths, any more than it is in any other profession or business. And I respectfully suggest that the author of the letter referred to above look carefully at her own record, and if it has no stain I should feel like according to her my heartiest sympathy. We ought to be brotherly and saterly in these professional matters. We ought to help to enact a fulfillment of the principles of the "Golden Rule." When all subscribe to this, causes for complaint will be few. Yours for justice, An Onlooker, D. O.

No Difficulty About That.

"Your idea that every man ought to have his vermicular appendix removed may do well enough for those that can afford it," remarked the argumentative person, "but how about the proletariat?"

"Well, sir," answered Mr. Gaswell, wondering vaguely where he had heard the word before, "any man ought to be able to cure himself of that by dieting."

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

View of the new A. S. O. Hospital, looking west from the college building.

Make Money in Winnipeg Dirt!

NOTHING ELSE as safe and profitable as City Real Estate in a growing metropolis like Winnipeg, Manitoba, the Chicago of the great opening northland. I will sell you a town lot in "Bonny Doon"

a new and luckily located subdivision, just out of the first ward and three miles from the "surveyed center" of the city, for only:

$100 - Terms, $50 Cash; Balance in Five Monthly Payments

These lots are 25 x 100 feet, and adjoining the big railroad yards of the lusty young metropolis, making them already valuable and the next available site for building workingmen's homes. Winnipeg is growing just as Chicago did and this ground, within a decade, will be in the heart of the city owing to rapid extension in that direction. Crown patent for title. No taxes this year. Winnipeg's two new depots cost $3,000,000 and $2,000,000 respectively. A department store as big and practically as fine as Wanamaker's in New York. Yankee brains and push back of Winnipeg's marvellous growth. You can make several hundred per cent on your money in three to five years. I refer by permission to the editor of this paper for my reliability and the trustworthiness of my business and propositions.

JOHN F. LANGAN, 1209 Ashland Block, CHICAGO

It Compelled Herbert Bernard to Take a Rest

I can't' use Osteopathic Health next number although I know that "Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin" is the best thing yet written by anybody to explain Osteopathy; but I can't use it now—simply because of working so hard already on the run of patients your magazine brought me in during October, November and December last. This may sound like a "jolly," Dr. Bunting, but it is "on the square." Never before have I done as much work, nor have I ever had the results from any other literature or journal sent out that "Osteopathic Health" has shown. It has brought Osteopathy nearer the great middle class in Detroit—the best patients always—and has started a great many in that class in taking treatment who never heard of it before. Also, I know it has been very educational, and my campaign to spread the light has helped others of our practitioners here.

Dr. Bunting, you are the real "Doctor of Prosperity" for the profession, beyond a doubt, and I commend your excellent field literature service to all the profession who have not used it, or who may not be using it at this time. I will resume it after taking a little needed rest. "Here's looking at you!" Fraternally,

HERBERT BERNARD, D. O.
Detroit, Michigan, Jan. 27, 1904.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Bright And Dark Spots In Directory Making

EVERY tenth year the newspapers are full of funny and instructive stories about the experiences of the census agents. Some people refuse to give information about their business and families. Young women refuse to be interviewed about their ages, and all sorts of odd things happen.

Well, after nearly five months of directory making, we might report an interesting story ourselves. Now, this is a true one. Part has been funny, part sad, and part was not helpful to us or anybody else. We expect to put the directory out on schedule time the last day of this month, and we would like to state the case to the profession just as it is.

First, we were requested by the officers of the American Osteopathic Association to schedule January 31 as the date of issue, instead of the first of this month, in order to give a chance to report the membership of the society correctly after the Christmas holidays. We were very glad to do this, as that gave us five months, instead of four, in which to do this stupendous task. This will explain to many why the official directory is due a month later than at first announced.

Second, we wish to point out to those who discover this Year Book is not as good as it might be in some respects that we have had just four months to get it ready—from September 1 to January 1, the printers using the month of January for their end of the business. It is a good year's task to do this job "right."

With a year to do such a task in, the last attempt by our predecessors was six months late, occurring February 18. For four months of work we regard this book as very satisfactory. The A. O. A. directors believed it better for us to bring out the book, such as it is, on time, than two or three months later, with such improvement as could be made in that time.

Third, it has taken the unremitting toil and exclusive time of two clerks from September 1 to do what we have done, besides much time from the editor. It has taken a large volume of correspondence. It has taken some hundreds of dollars for postage, paper, printing, delivery, stationery, printing, postage, salaries, etc., simply to get this directory ready for the printers, putting any value on the time of the editor devoted to the proposition. This expense we hope to reimburse ourselves on in subscriptions and advertising. The cost of printing and circulating the book, which will probably exceed $1500, is of course in addition. We state this plainly so our friends in the field will realize that in this enterprise The Osteopathic Publishing Company has been making a cash outlay of over $800, in stationery, printing, postage, salaries, etc., simply to get this directory ready for the printers, putting any value on the time of the editor devoted to the proposition. Indeed, we cannot hope to get back our own investment in this book—at least in this 1906 edition. So if there are some imperfections found, fellow Osteopaths, take these things into consideration.

At this writing we are wondering as much as anybody how the new book will look, for as yet we have no idea. All we know is that we have done our best possible to achieve the best in every method, the circumstances, and that if executive and editorial work, system and no check on needed expense, count for anything, it ought to be good. We know, however, that should we attempt the work another year—with the system and machinery we have perfected, our experience and our own sources of information—that the 1907 directory must necessarily be as much of an improvement over the present volume as it will prove over its predecessors. One other thing. The editor knows it pretty surely found its party.

But those handicaps are trifles compared to the differences in lists submitted. Now, just sit down and think. The editor's own list gives Brown at one address, his school list puts him at another, the state society list at another, the A. O. A. list at another, his own people, having been a labor of love, more than a source of profit, have given their address to the editor in his own handwriting, and the man. After chasing him all over the map of the United States with letters and posts, probably Brown writes the editor (while on his vacation 500 miles from home), and without giving any clue to his whereabouts when he is located, says as a postscript: "P. S., you have my correct address in your office already, and you must be crazy writing me again for it, for I have heard from you twice recently. Now, what's the sense of writing me to get my address when you already have it, and particularly that you have it by directing mail to me!"

Lucky for Brown the editor can't get his hands on him at the moment of receiving such a letter, or the little Brownes would surely mourn a father, and mankind a good doctor! Brown is just a sample.

We have shown the present paid-up and in good-standing membership of the A. O. A. pretty accurately, but in the case of state society members some state records will be found unrevised at all, as in the case of Michigan. We now explain that in consequence of conferences we called on all state society presidents and secretaries to send in their local lists about September 1, and they were out repeated calls at intervals up to December. Those who failed to furnish us data by December 1 were not in time to get our lists revised to show "good standing" in state memberships. The other data of these late lists was made use of, but there was no time to revise lists the final time to show state membership solely. In the case of Michigan and one or two other states, we could obtain no list showing who belonged to the state society and who didn't.

Some of the lists furnished us by secretaries were astounding for errors, one state list (type was written) containing over 30 distinct errors in spelling names, giving addresses and other data, as we only found out after one of our clerks had multiplied and made a good bunch of our correct cards on the presumption that this list being new and "official," must be right. Some secretaries are so ignorant of the names and addresses of their own people, having no way of their own to get this data!

But there was the other and brighter side of the story, where the best business methods of prompt cooperation and scrupulous accuracy were in evidence, and we are proud to say the majority of the secretaries belong in this classification. We acknowledge our indebtedness to these friends, one and all, who have efficiently and cheerfully rendered their good help, and we want them to know it is much appreciated.

To Dr. Charles A. Upton, St. Paul, Minn.,
A Back, Saver.

Every Osteopath has from one to a dozen patients that he must, for various reasons, treat in their homes. Owing to this fact, he has invented a handy little folding table which obviates all awkwardness, embarrassment, and weariness connected with treating on low beds. It enables you to give your patient out a half, but a thorough treatment. It will get you extra calls and patients, save your time, which means money, your back, which means your health, and add dignity to your practice and profession. Just the thing for your branch office or home. Can incline it for Trendelenburg position, or fold flat to sit in closet. An ornament to any room. Tell your patients about it and they will buy one. Several such tables will prove a necessity in your practice. Oak-turned legs, imitation leather cover, strong and solid. Price, $5.00 each. For full description, address, A. D. Glascoc, D. O., Owosso, Mich.

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We will continue to make analyses of spurtum and urine for the profession, but only upon the previous receipt of ten cents (including stamped envelope) asking for more specific directions for the collection of samples. This is imperative to get results for you. Our laboratory is equipped with drawing tables, camera lucida, microtome, oil immersion objectives, Bausch & Lomb scope, every chemical needed—completely up-to-date, but we have no time and do not make examinations of samples for the general public.

May we serve you, D.O.? Our prices are right.

Drs. Nelson & Coke, Louisville, Kentucky.

Harry Nelson, D. O.

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The Osteopathic Physician

Assistant secretary of the A. O. A., special credit and praise are due, because he modified the Osteopathic laws for the editor and compiled the official rosters and state board data.

In conclusion, the editor desires to say to all whom this message may reach, that he expects the Year Book about to issue will be a publication which the profession may be proud of, and one that will find a usefulness upon the desk of every enterprising and public-spirited Osteopath in this land. Only 100 extra copies are ordered in addition to the regular subscription list, so if you want a Year Book and directory, you should order it immediately. $1.00, delivered. The enterprise is worth your support, and the book itself is worth all and more than we charge for it.

Henry Stanhope Bunting, D. O.

Editor.

The Best Booster Osteopath Has

Hello! Do you know Bisbee—Jesse D. Bisbee, of Elmira, N. Y.—“the Osteopathic traveling man?”

No?

Well, you ought to. He always has a line of “Osteopathic samples” in his brain and is ready to show them abroad! Pullmans or smoking cars, at hotels and offices, just anywhere and wherever anybody gives him a chance. He is an osteopathic convert—it has saved the life and happiness of his wife—and as a consequence he studies Osteopathy, talks it, dreams it, preaches it, fights for it, and is, all in all, the best individual lay proselytizer for our science and practice on earth. I think it is not too much to claim that he has made more converts by personal solicitation than any other friend we have. Mr. Bisbee carries our roster of accredited practitioners, wherever he goes and calls upon D. O.’s all over the United States. Often he will persuade a fellow Osteopath to stop off somewhere to let Dr. — examine him and give him a treatment. His friendship has therefore proven profitable to many a good Osteopath from Boston to Frisco. To meet and talk with him and observe the knowledge he shows of the practice and profession you would think him surely one of our pioneer practitioners.

The special treatment which the Lord allows Mr. Bisbee now and then is to draw some crusty old M. D. into an argument on a train before a gang of drummers and then finish him. He never fails to.

Dr. Edward B. Underwood, of Elmira, now of New York city, treated Mrs. Bisbee and cured her of a frightful double curvature and restored her to health. That was a splendid victory for us, after M. D.’s had pronounced the case hopeless. Mr. Bisbee became so enthusiastic that he spent one week in Dr. Underwood’s treatment rooms, seeing how cases were examined and treated. He has also been a studious reader of “Osteopathic Health,” and I aver the M. D. doesn’t live who can floor him.

If Brother Bisbee ever comes along to you take him in with open arms and give him a royal welcome. He deserves it.

Jesse D. Bisbee.

Other friend we have, another one of our pioneer practitioners.

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THE FACULTY

is composed of eight thorough instructors (exclusive of assistants), graduates from reputable Osteopathic Schools, and all have had a number of years’ experience in teaching or practicing, and each a specialist in his or her department.

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is three years of nine months each, and the curriculum covers all branches usually taught in reputable Osteopathic Colleges.

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Since eliminating the infirmary department the clinic is thrown open, and this department is kept full to overflowing with interesting cases of every variety.

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W. J. Gooch

Business Manager

Franklin, Kentucky
SAVE YOUR BACKS, D.O.'S

while "breaking up" the lumbar spine. You need not lift the legs of that 200-pound patient off the end of the table and swing his feet in mid air at the cost of your own strength unless you like it for mere exercise.

Even if you like that sort of strain and have no fear of rupture, or pulling down of your own organs, The Common Sense Treatment Table and Adjustable Swing is still better than ordinary tables for many reasons. It is light, strong, durable, portable, movable, comfortable and beautiful, and is not an expensive table. No man afraid of rupture, or valuing his own vitality, can afford to use any other table. No woman, mindful of the special handicaps of her sex, WILL use any other. Adapted to every one's needs alike. Write for circulars and prices. Everything in the book line also.

Orders shipped the same day as received and Root pays the transportation charges.

H. T. Root, Kirksville, Missouri.

North Carolina a Good Field

Dear Dr. Bunting: I have seen so little in print about Osteopathy in North Carolina that I have come to think that the profession believe our state is dead osteopathically, and only has one D. O. in its whole domain—the doctor of Asheville. We are a somewhat conservative set, work hard, and say but little; but I think the profession will be glad to hear from us, and this little item to "The O. P." will show that we have the best state in the union, taking all things into consideration.

This state has 13 D. O.'s and 6,000 M. D.'s. All the Osteopaths, except one, are under 30 years of age, and they are all men of the first class, and good at their professional work, and when I say good I mean good. They are energetic, hustling "boys." We have three from the A. S. O., eight from the Southern School, one from Boston, one from the Northwestern School. All have splendid locations, and all are doing a good practice, of which each is justly proud, and has built upon the merit of his own work. The code of ethics is observed very closely by us, and the profession stands high wherever it is known all over the state. We have a state society with 11 members, and each member is also a member of the A. O. A. This is an instance, I believe, not true of any other state. We are now in the act of procuring a charter to incorporate our state society.

We have just returned from a meeting of the state society at Goldsboro, where we had most of the members present. We had a very interesting and instructive programme on the subject "Joints, Chronic and Acute; Lesions, Cause and Treatment." Also several clinics were present—the good work of Drs. Zealy and Armstrong. This was the best meeting that we have ever had, and each of us came home feeling that we got more than our money's worth. There is something about a North Carolina state meeting that makes a fellow al-
Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy was chartered January, 1899, and located in the center of medical education in America, with its 65 general hospitals, scores of museums, and free public lectures and clinics, all of vital interest to the student of Osteopathy.

The school has twice outgrown its quarters, and is now located in a fine residence section in West Philadelphia, within easy access by trolley and steam cars. The magnificent college building is provided with every modern convenience, and the departments are amply equipped.

The first class was graduated in 1900, and subsequent classes regularly thereafter. The alumni number 80, and all are in successful practice. Philadelphia stands for the best in education in every line; therefore, high standards have always been insisted upon by its faculty.

The terms of admission have steadily advanced, and its curriculum increased in severity and efficiency with each semester. Students are admitted only by vote of the faculty.

The anatomical equipment, dissection requirements, and clinical facilities are claimed by the faculty to be unequalled by any other school. One year of clinical instruction and practice is required. The students have the privilege of the medical hospital and the Pennsylvania Osteopathic hospital and free dispensary.

The Philadelphia school is very prosperous; it is controlled by a board of nine trustees; its faculty numbers 17 professors, representatives of four osteopathic colleges. It is a member of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

The gynecological department is in charge of one of the ablest anatomists and gynecologists in the east, of large experience. The work is thorough and practical.

The obstetrical department has lately been materially strengthened by the importation of the finest manum obtainable. Senior students are guaranteed practical bedside experience.

Our enrollment of new students this fall was the largest in the history of the college. Financially we are in better shape than ever before. Our policy in the past has been (and will be in the future) constantly, with our surplus, to increase the efficiency and equipment of the various departments as far as possible. We regard it as an element for congratulation, too, that three of our trustees are laymen prominent in financial and professional lines. President John M. Vanderslice is one of Philadelphia's leading lawyers, and Messrs. Powell and Treat are men of large wealth.

The next class matriculates January 29, 1906. Write for catalogue, the Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy, or other information.

Philadelphia College of Osteopathy,

Thirty-third and Arch streets.

What is Osteopathy? Do You Know of Any Book of General Reference That Fully Tells?

A MAN LOOKS IN A BOOK TO SEE

My dear Dr. Bunting: Chicago, Jan. 10, 1906.

Nearly ten years ago I received a letter from a friend in Kansas City telling me that you were studying Osteopathy. That was a new one on me, and as I was anxious to know what Osteopathy was, I consulted all the encyclopedias and reference works I could find, but got no satisfaction. I called on one of the most eminent Allopathic physicians in my state and asked him what it was. He did not know much more than I did, but told me "it was some kind of massage treatment." This did not satisfy me and you will remember I wrote you at Kirksville, Mo., where you were attending college, and asked you what Osteopathy was, and you sent me a journal that explained it.

As this is an age of progress, the people of the United States soon found out what Osteopathy was and I am sure few are contributing more energy and devotion to the cause than yourself and your wide-awake journal, "The Osteopathic Physician." I know that you and all the members of your profession will now be interested in knowing of a standard book that tells about Osteopathy and does the subject justice. This one does.

Very truly, your friend, A. J. Smith.

THE AGE OF THE SPECIALIST

As the Twentieth Century is the age of progress and of the specialist, and as the world demanded and needed an up-to-date modern reference work that would supply just such information as Mr. Smith wanted to know about Osteopathy, and the balance of so about thousands of other subjects of equal importance, Mr. Frederick Converse Beach, for the past thirty years editor of The Scientific American, assisted by two thousand of the world's greatest scholars, scientists, writers, men of action and specialists, has constructed The New Americana.

America's Great National System of Reference which is the most magnificent, scholarly, original and practical reference work ever produced in any country. It is now complete and ready for delivery.

This great national system of reference gives the first adequate and accurate definition of the science and practice of Osteopathy written by an Osteopath, yet printed in any authoritative book of general reference.

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VOL. IX. CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1906. No. 1

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL.

"How to live, let child fall where they will."

 Preserve the Independence of Osteopathy!

EVERY Osteopath who is true to his convictions, and at the same time is liberal-minded and unafraid to be a Pharisee, must work between beginning his studies at an osteopathic college and the end of five or six years of active practice, with questions as to what is the wisest course to pursue toward the practitioners of other systems.

Shall an Osteopath hold himself merely as representative of one idea and curative principle in the great field of medicine, and seek fellowship with all the M. D.'s of all faiths, or ought he to carry himself aloof as a sort of special creation, a little out of joint with the practitioners of other systems?

Shall he be "liberal" and seek consultation with M. D.'s, treat patients who are also taking drugs, and show the doctors that he has no antagonism in his heart toward any of them? Shall he admit that his school is but one of the many systems, and vote to have it represented as a member of the State Board of Health? Or shall he refuse to consult with those who practice medicine, refuse to treat cases having conditions that osteopaths do not treat and refuse to stultify his science by putting the administration of its affairs into the hands of a board of allopaths, who make it a rule to license an unorthodox practice and to control the basis of what they know about everything else except Osteopathy?

These are burning questions which each Osteopath must answer for himself. The editor cannot presume to advise on these points, except in general terms, and to add that circumstances differ greatly with localities, so much that what would be the wise thing at one time or place may not be at others.

But there are some general considerations that have been turned up in the professional mind, growing out of the osteopathic experience of the past eight years, and the editor cheerfully enunciates them for what they may be worth.

1. It is good at all times to be liberal-minded, considerate of others, and modest regarding one's own system, but notions not mean that these ideals would not far better be sacrificed than to see any slaughter of Osteopathy itself.

2. The golden rule should hold between doctors of all faiths—"You ought to be impregnated with it, but—when you see that a certain M. D. or coterie of M. D.'s is lying awake nights to encompass the discomfiture of Osteopaths and to discredit and humiliate the Osteopathic system, you are justified in declaring such a course was base, and in going out valiantly to protect your own school in its inalienable rights.

3. There is a virtue in all systems of treatment, but it is universally recognized within our profession that our patients make better progress while not receiving drugs; therefore, if you want the patient to have the quickest recovery possible, and your school to get the full unreduced credit due it, don't let anybody mix other and antagonistic treatments with yours. There are three times, of course, when you need not and ought not take this attitude, and when you should render all the aid you can to the sick or a brother M. D. just as under given conditions you might be very glad to have an M. D. render special aid to you or your patient—but, when there is no emergency, and it is a choice between systems, and a case of one some trying to combine antagonistic practices, pray do not be a party to it. The patient who wants both Osteopathic and drugs will finally bless the doer, if he gets well, and criticise Osteopathy if he doesn't.

I believe, as a general thing, that if the Osteopath demands himself as a physician, and shows that his ethics are as good as any man's—even if he is at first treated very shabbily by the M. D. D.'s of his vicinity, until they come to know just what manner of man he is—that he will soon enjoy the respect, confidence and cooperation of the reputable practitioners of other schools. He will find that satisfaction, he still can do very well without it; but he is never justified in retaliation and in throwing mud at his professional colleagues of contrary faiths, because: (1) Two wrongs never make a right; (2) no real man can afford to be anything but a gentleman, even if some sham fellows act as gentlemen to himself; (3) the Osteopath as a physician and as a member of society has his own guiding principles of conduct that he may not alter; whether other persons are as high in the scale of personal evolution or not.

Another most important corollary hangs on this latter proposition. It is true beyond peradventure that just as soon as the "regulars" and the physicians of other schools of medicines come to recognize in all communities that the Osteopath is as scrupulously ethical as the best of them, much of the present unjust warfare upon Osteopathy will have to stop. The good average sense of right in the other professions will sign a truce and admit the Osteopath unquestioned to his true position as a healer, without also, so far as the other branches of the profession are concerned, and while in so many quarters those M. D.'s who control the politics of their profession seem so willing to do any sort of thing to thwart Osteopathic advancement, is it not plain and sure that we ought only to seek to establish our own independent boards to regulate our own affairs, and to avoid the appearance of unprofessional "knowing," against other schools?

5. While we are at this probationary stage as a profession, so far as the other branches of the profession are concerned, and with its professional record as yet immature, how doubly important for our people to guard well their speech and conduct, and to avoid the appearance of unprofessional "knowing," against other schools!
of Baltimore; Sec. Treas., Dr. A. M. Smith, of Hagerstown. The practice of Osteopathy in Maryland is about eight years old.

**Glyco-Thymoline as a Mouth Wash in Fever Cases**

When the temperature keeps a point or two above normal for a few hours, the membrane of the oral cavity becomes dry and parched, causing great discomfort to the patient. Supplemented with this frequently comes the formation of sordes on the teeth and more or less inflammation along the marginal surface of the gums. The flow of saliva is checked and the sense of taste interfered with. In cases of this kind we may win the gratitude of the patient for all time by urging the frequent use of an alkaline mouth wash of the nature of glyco-thymoline. This solution is admirably adapted both by physiological action and therapeutic effect to meet the requirements. The normal flow of saliva is reestablished, the further formation of sordes is prevented and the mouth is kept sweet and clean. No one can estimate the amount of comfort derived by the patient under this simple treatment.

**Letter from Pacific College**

"The O. P." was eagerly read by everyone here, and no word of disapproval, but universal approval of everything said in it. Osteopathy must stand upon a foundation of truth. False claims of any kind will ruin it. The Pacific College of Osteopathy will stand or fall according to the support it receives, but it will not abandon the principle "The physician must be thoroughly educated." The solvency of the corporation need not trouble anyone. We have more than enough good notes on hand to pay off all indebtedness, and cash receipts for February will make things easy. This will be especially true if we get in a good class. Sincerely yours,

A. W. HUSSEY, Secretary.

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More from Dr. McFadden

The M. D.'s and your valuable paper, "O. H."

have increased my practice so much that I have been compelled to hire an assistant.—Dr. C. E. Abbeglen, Stull College, '04—and we both have all we can do. Is "Osteopathic Health" all right? I guess "yes."—Dr. J. Clinton McFadden, Pomeroy, Washington.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Lesion vs. Lese Majesty

Magistrate—Young man, you are charged with practicing medicine without a license. What have you got to say for yourself?

Osteopath—Just this, your honor: When that law was framed there was no Osteopathy; and now the statute is inadequate—a back number. If you don't think I know what I am talking about, just gaze on this chart, and I'll prove it to you.

(He unfolds a Helmer & Merton Osteopathic anatomical chart and shows the court what a lesion is).

Magistrate—Well, as you seem to have your backbone, let the court hear what you mean.

Osteopathic M. McKeehan, pages and 11 I .

You'll point to intoxication was done to the treatment room. Full of persuasion for the patient. He sees it presented at a meeting of above case convened in the office of Dr. G. HAMILTON LANE, D. O., Secretary.

New Orleans Organized

We desire to notify you that at a meeting of the Osteopaths, at the office of Dr. McKeehan, on December 11, it was formally organized the Louisiana State Osteopathic Association, and elected officers and adopted a code of ethics. The officers are: Dr. W. A. McKeehan, president; Dr. E. E. Tucker, vice president; Dr. G. Hamilton Lane, secretary and treasurer. Charter members: Dr. Cecil Hewes, Dr. R. W. Conroy, Dr. Delphine Mayonne, Dr. Henry Tete, Dr. Cora Clark Lane, Dr. Trowbridge, Dr. W. A. McKeehan, Dr. G. H. Lane, and Dr. E. E. Tucker. We adopted by-laws similar to those of the Oregon association, with some minor changes. Very truly yours,

G. HAMILTON LANE, D. O., Secretary.

368 Bourbon St., New Orleans, La.

Central Iowa Passes Resolutions

The third annual meeting of the Central Iowa Osteopathic Association convened in the office of Drs. Dysart & Dysart, at Webster City, December 29. In the absence of Dr. S. B. Miller, Dr. C. M. Proctor, of Ames, was made chairman. A case of auto-intoxication was presented by Dr. G. E. Moore, followed by reading a paper on the subject of "Auto-intoxication," by Dr. E. D. Dysart. "Insanity," is a large subject to be attempted in a limited amount of time, but Dr. Moore proved himself more than equal to the task. As my practice-builder.

"The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, first, That we are in favor of a closer organization.
Second, That there shall be an organized Osteopathic society in each health district in the state, these to be subordinate to the state association.
Third, That we are in favor of the Iowa legislature of 1906 to enact a law placing an Osteopathic physician upon the State Board of Health, and Medical Examiners.
Fourth, That we deprecate the tendency to make attacks upon individual members of the profession. In the Medical Examiner, December 6.

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A. W. HUSSEY, B. Sc.

Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Directors.

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I intend to use "Osteopathic Health" liberally as my practice-builder just as long as its present high standard is maintained.—Dr. Frederick H. Williams, Lansing, Michigan.
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Admission and curriculum conform to the highest standard of Osteopathic Education.

Dissection and Clinical advantages unequaled by any other school.

Students are admitted only by vote of the Faculty.

The next and probably last mid-year class matriculates January 29, 1906.

For full particulars, send to the Dean for catalogue, application blanks and Journal.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers

The Sisson Family of California—Progressive Osteopaths

T

he name Sisson in osteopathic annals represents conscientious effort to represent the practice creditably in all things, and to make good by their methods rather than the mere trill of trumpets. It stands for a true man, and two true women besides, in the simple annals of whose lives there is much to interest and profit both practitioners and students, not to add Osteopathic patients, also.

The editor has frequently called attention to the fact that little Osteopathy as a practice is regarded as a severe tax upon the strength and vitality of the doctor, there are many examples in our profession of men and women both who have been rescued from incipient breakdown and devoted to themselves to practice, and who have regained health and strength steadily in a span of years devoted to a full day's practice six days every week. These examples are surely not less interesting to ourselves than our patients, as combating the general notion that a life of rest and leisure is conductive to recovery, as well as that other idea that weak persons are not able to practice Osteopathy like the strong.

Dr. Effie Sisson, of San Francisco, California, is a living monument in refutation of these pessimistic platitudes. She went to Kirkville first, not as a student, but as a chronic invalid, lame and on crutches, caused by a fall from a bicycle. She had been unsuccessfully treated for more than a year by physicians and surgeons in Chicago. In urgent solicitation of friends she went to Kirkville as a last resort, and began to improve at once. She took up the study of Osteopathy soon, but under difficulties, for as some months the janitors had to carry her up and down stairs to her classes.

Dr. Effie Sisson found herself in another predicament which the "Old Doctor" was not slow to turn to account in occasional puns. Fate threw her fortunes with the June, 1898, class, at the A. S. O., which earned a name for itself collectively, as "the October Kickers." Dr. Effie Sisson couldn’t kick when she joined the class, so she was out of harmony with the class doctrines and polity, so to speak, but, thanks to Dr. Still’s system, before leaving school she was literally "on her feet again," and able on occasion to join her class in anything.

After graduating with her class, Dr. Sisson took up the practice at Geneva and Belvidere, Illinois. She gained strength in the harness. She was called to California on account of her sister’s serious illness, from which she relapsed after the surgeon in charge had pronounced this hopeless, and when a surgical operation was recommended as a last resort. The operation was not performed, and thanks to young practitioner’s skill, the sister is still alive and in good health.

This case attracted so much attention that taking up practice in California was not to be avoided by Dr. Sisson, and she located at Oakland in the early part of 1899, her practice steadily increasing to the present.

When the California State Osteopathic Association was permanently organized in 1900, Dr. Effie Sisson was elected first vice president. She was the first woman osteopath from the A. S. O. to locate in California. Her health remained good under the severe strain of constant practice, and she has cause in her health, happiness, friends and good company to thank the science of Osteopathy for manifold blessings.

Then comes Dr. Sisson No. 2. Of course Ernest could not stick at railroadng and try for a general manager’s job after such miracles were being wrought in the Sisson household. Dr. Effie Sisson was scarcely out of school before Ernest Sisson quit the employ of the Illinois Central railroad, with which he had seen hard service since his sixteenth year, working in various capacities from telegraph operator up. He entered the American school with the editor’s class in September, 1898, and in that body made the same good record as a student and fellow that had characterized his earlier business life—no fub-dub or fine airs, but just good attention to duty, establishing a reputation for being fair, square, generous and loyal, and in everything a "hustler" whom everybody liked. He was the first secretary of the Atlas Club who did anything to create records for the society, serving two terms. He was treasurer and manager of the A. S. O., Glee and Man.

Dr. Ernest Sisson was elected on her first board of examiners, Dr. Ernest Sisson was elected on her first board of examiners, Dr. Ernest Sisson was elected on her first board of examiners, Dr. Ernest Sisson was elected on her first board of examiners, Dr. Ernest Sisson was elected on her first board of examiners. Dr. Ernest Sisson had grown arduous in less than two years. The firm at once opened an office in San Francisco, also, as some 20 patients were coming over from there to Oakland for treatment, and were urging the Drs. Sisson to look after them in their home city. The branch practice also thrived mightily. The Sisson family long time ago accepted the doctrine that they were born to work.

When California secured her osteopathic law she was the first state to have an independent Osteopathic Board of Examiners. Dr. Ernest Sisson was elected on her first board of examiners, and was made secretary of this board. He was re-elected secretary for the second year, and was selected as president of this board on his third year of office. At the next annual meeting of the association he refused to allow his name to be put forward for re-election, as he was in Japan at that time, and had

also announced his conviction that it was not for the best interests of the association for one person to hold office too long or continuously.

At the fourth annual meeting in August, 1905, Dr. Ernest Sisson was elected president of the State Osteopathic Association, which responsibility he is discharging, as he always has the burden he has held, hard work, to put the association to the front. A handsome new booklet just issued, giving the membership, by-laws and some interesting papers, is a pretty good indication that the California Osteopathic Association is on a solid basis and moving forward.

The Drs. Sisson for three years have had association with their friend Dr. J. E. Donohue, a classmate of Dr. Ernest Sisson, and an old associate of his in the railway service. Dr. Donohue makes no complaint about having idle hours.
The February Number

We are repeating our well-known, much-praised brochure, “Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin” in the February issue. This and the last one were printed two years ago. It has been carefully reviewed and revised, and comes with a little historical sketch of Osteopathy.

A number of contractors are sending in extra orders for this number. None who order literature only occasionally can afford to do without one hundred copies of it. And all the February (1906) graduates with an eye to business will use this number to make their introductory bows into new fields.

Back Numbers at $2 per Hundred

Why should you feel it wise to buy inferior literature because of cheapness in price when you may now obtain the March, June, July, August, October, December—six peerless campaign numbers, truly—at a price as low as the cheap literature? Here are the contents of these issues:


JUNE ISSUE: None left.

JUNE ISSUE: Liver, Captains of Industry, Functional Heart Disease, Bedwetting, Whooping Cough, Chronic Dysentery, Neuritis and Economics of Osteopathy.


This is a series of numbers having a great run of popularity.

SEPTEMBER ISSUE: None left.

OCTOBER ISSUE: Constipation, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Spinal Troubles, Osteopathy in the Baggage of the American Girl, and Her Young Man. This is one of the most beautiful and successful issues ever issued.

NOVEMBER ISSUE: None left.


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To print your professional card on the inside front cover of your book is of course a great saving in costs but can not be done except in the front. Good alike for new friends and old. Peerless for legislation purposes.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH has been added to the March number. There was never an equal for NEW GRADUATES’ usage in opening the door on the public.

The February “Osteopathic Health” contains “Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin” by Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting.
The Osteopathic Physician

On or before June 1st, 1906, the subscription price of "The Osteopathic Physician" will be raised to $1.00 per annum.

We make this announcement (which may be several months earlier than June 1st) new subscriptions will be entered and old subscriptions will be renewed at the present rate of 50 cents.

This decision has been taken upon our own conviction, and the assurance of our former subscribers that we now issue.

Many of our osteopathic friends tell us "The O. P." is even worth $5.00 a year.

Our friend, The Journal of Osteopathy, has also discovered the same thing and has announced a new subscription price on the same date.

McFall, Mo., where he succeeds Dr. H. M. Cobb, who has gone to Colorado for a vacation.

Drs. Henry and P. G. at St. Paul, Minn., and P. G. at St. Louis, Mo.

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Dr. M. G. Kirk, at 445 East Liberty street, Noble block, Wooster, Ohio.

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Dr. Della B. Randles, at 159 Griffith street, Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Louis H. Alex F. McMillan, at Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Dr. Henry and Mary Giddings, at Nos. 80-11 New England building, Cleveland, O.

Drs. Charles V. Plummer, at No. 407 Central building, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. G. C. Crow, at 20 West Lead street, Baltimore, Md.

Removals

Drs. J. A. Kerr, from 45 East Liberty street to Noble block, Wooster, Ohio.

Dr. Henry H. Dobbins, from Port Huron to Flint, Mich.

Dr. Harry J. Gibbs from No. 123 Waverly avenue to 206 West State street, Toledo, O.

The Osteopathic Physician

Miss Rosebel Josephine Bates, Thursday, December 11th.

Miss Wilbur E. Erwin, Milledgeville, Ga., to Dr. Mary Elnora Smith, San Rafael, Cal., at Chichester, New Jersey.

Dr. I. N. Turner to Miss Matilda Dorfman, December 3, to Orange, N. J.

Dr. R. I. Wharton, Charlton, Ia., to Miss Nellie R. Newcomb, at Malvern, Iowa, December 11th.

Dr. Louis Clarence Morrow, to Miss Jeannetta Brightley, at Bowling Green, Ohio, November 12, 1906. At home, Fourth street and second.

Personal

Dr. A. D. Campbell, of Philadelphia, Pa., visited his old home, Kirkville, last month.

Dr. Robert McKeown has returned to Iowa Falls, Ia., from Kirkville and reports new commodities off and practice getting along nicely.

Dr. H. R. Ackerman has practiced at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Dr. Robert A. Seaman of Noblesville, Ind., visited "The O. P." recently.

Dr. R. F. Camp, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been very sick with typhoid, complicated with lobar pneumonia.

Dr. E. G. Beakirch, of Nampa, has had charge of the case.

Dr. C. B. Osborn, Quinney, Ill., contemplated moving to Seattle, Wash.

Dr. V. E. Thompson, of Dr. H. W. Southall, has announced opening their Los Angeles, Calif., office at 508-508 P.O. box.

Dr. George F. Albright, of Utah, has been in New York for the holidays.

Dr. G. C. Taplin, of 108 Boylston street, Boston, is now conducting the department of the "Epidemic Morbidity" in the Journal of the Association, which has until now been in care of Dr. F. D. Peabody.

Dr. J. Oliver Sartwell, demonstrator of anatomy and anesthetics, Jefferson Medical College of Osteopathy, is preparing a Synopsis on anatomy for the students of that college, based upon Gray's Anatomy.

Dr. E. C. Crow, of Elkhart, Ind., is preparing a Syllabus on "Injuriousways." to the members of our legislatures so

Dr. E. L. Greene has just returned to Detroit, after a two weeks' visit with relatives in Boston and New York City. She called upon several of the Osteopaths in both cities and enjoyed renewing old acquaintances.

Drs. O. B. Prickett and John Reiger, at 308 Senior building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Drs. O. B. Prickett and John Reiger announce their joint practice by one.

Dr. W. H. Hall has resumed practice at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Dr. H. L. Studley, from the Abraham building, to his residence, one block west of Mark's store, Roseburg, Ore.

Dr. Emma Gardner, from Richmond, Ind., to Columbus, Kansas.

Dr. Della Keull, from Marion, Ky., to 112 North George street, Golconda, N. C., associated with Dr. Albert H. Zealy.

Dr. E. H. Dillern, at Fremont, Nebr., to Rooms 11-16 Gluck building, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Dr. A. F. Freeman from Carthage, Mo., to Calvin, Iowa.

Dr. R. V. Van de Sand from Kansas building, to No. 112 North 24th street, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. W. R. Edwards from King City, Mo., to Miss Julia K. Dorrance, at No. 647 Century building, St. Louis, Mo.

No regular office accommodations in Chicago.

Dr. Almeda J. McCall, December 11, at Le Seur, Minn. At home after January 1, 1906, Mapleton, Minn.

Dr. James IVans Dufur, of Philadelphia, to Chicago, Ill., to No. 218 West Lead street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Dr. Almeda J. McCall, from Dayton to Weehawken, Wash.

Dr. George F. Albright, from Chillicothe, Mo., to 12 West Ninety-third street, New York City.

Dr. Bertha Hilton, to the Cheshire block, First avenue and 30th street, New York City.

Dr. W. J. McFall, from Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Belle McFall, December 11, at Le Seur, Minn. At home after January 1, 1906, Mapleton, Minn.

Dr. James Ivan Dufur, of Philadelphia, to Chicago, Ill., to No. 218 West Lead street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Dr. L. N. Cowgill, from Richmond, Ind., to Geo. F. Simpkins, of Nampa, Idaho, January 8, a son. Mrs. Houseman, former Miss Blanche McLaren, A. S. E., Feb. 6th.