

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

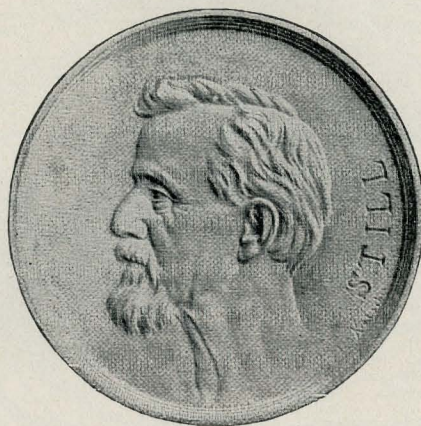
VOL. VI.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

NO. 4.

DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

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DR. A. T. STILL,

Founder of Osteopathy.

IN answer to the questions of how long have you been teaching this discovery, and what books are essential to the study.

I began to give my reasons for my faith in the laws of life as given to men, worlds and beings by the God of Nature, June, 1874, or began to talk and propound questions to men of learning. I thought the sword and canons of Nature were pointed and trained upon our systems of drug doctoring. I asked Dr. J. M. Neal of Edinburgh, Scotland, for some information that I needed badly. He was a medical doctor of five year's training. He was a man of much mental ability and would give his opinions freely and to the point. I have been told by one or more Scotch medical doctors that a Dr. J. M. Neal of Edinburgh, was hung for murder; he was not hung while with me. The only thing that made me doubt him being a Scotchman was that he loved whiskey, and I have been told that the Scotch were a sensible people. But I will quote John M. Neal in this story; he said drugs were the bait of fools, that the drug system was no science, but was only a trade and only followed by the doctors for the money that could be obtained by it from the ignorant sick. He believed that Nature was a law that could vindicate its power all over the world.

As this writing is for the information of the prospective student, I will continue the history by saying that in the early days of Osteopathy I sought the opinions of the most learned, such as Dr. Schnebly, professor of languages and history in Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, Dr. Dallas, a very learned medical doctor of the allopathic faith, Dr. F. A. Grove well known in Kirksville, J. B. Abbott, Indian agent and many others well known. Then back to the tombs of the dead, to better acquaint myself with the systems of medicine and the foundations of truth upon which they stood, if any. I will not worry you with a list of the names of authors that have written upon the subject of medicine as remedial agents. I will use the word the theologian often uses when asked whom Christ died for—the answer is universally—all. I will say all intelligent medical writers do say by word or inference that drugs or drugging is a system of blind guess work and if we should let our opinions be governed by the marble lambs and other emblems of dead babies that are found in the cemeteries of the world, John M. Neal

was possibly hung for murder, not through design but through traditional ignorance of the power of Nature to cure both old and young, by skilfully adjusting the engine of life so as to bring forth pure and healthy blood, which is the greatest known germicide, to the mind that is able to reason and that has the skill to conduct the vitalizing and protecting fluids to throat, lungs and all parts of the system and ward off diseases as Nature's God has indicated. With this faith and with this method of reasoning, I began to treat diseases by Osteopathy as an experimenter, and notwithstanding I got good results in all diseases of climate and contagions I hesitated for years to proclaim to the world that there was no excuse for a master engineer to lose a child in cases of diphtheria, croup, measles, mumps, whooping cough, flux and other forms of summer diseases, peculiar to children. Neither was it necessary for the adult to die with diseases of summer, fall and winter and on this rock and my confidence in Nature I have stood and fought the battles and have taken the enemy's flag in every engagement for the past twenty-five years.

As you contemplate studying this science and have asked to know the necessary studies I will say, and wish to impress it upon your minds that you begin with anatomy, you end with anatomy, a knowledge of anatomy is all you want or need, as it is all you can use or ever will use in your practice, although you may live one hundred years. You have asked my opinion, as the founder of the science—yours is an honest question and God being my judge, I will give you just as honest an answer. As I have said—a knowledge of anatomy with its application covers every inch of ground that is necessary to qualify you to become a skillful and successful Osteopath when you go forth into the world to combat diseases. I will now define what I mean by anatomy. I will speak by comparison and tell you what belongs to the study of anatomy. I will take a chicken whose parts and habits all persons are familiar with. The chicken has a head, a neck, a breast, a back, a tail, two legs, two wings, two eyes, two feet, one gizzard, one crop, one set of bowels, one liver and one heart. This chicken has a nervous system, a glandular system, a muscular system, a system of lungs and other parts and principles not necessary to speak of in detail. But I want to emphasize that they do belong to the chicken and it would not be a chicken without every part or principle; these must all be present and answer roll call, or we do not have a complete chicken. Now I will try and give you the parts of anatomy and the books that pertain to the same. You want some standard author on descriptive anatomy in which you learn the form and places of all bones, the place and uses of ligaments, muscles and all that belong to the soft parts. Then from descriptive anatomy you are conducted into the dissecting rooms in which you receive demonstrations and are shown all parts through which blood and other fluids are conducted. So far you see you are in anatomy. From the demonstrator you are conducted to another room or branch of anatomy called physiology, a knowl-

edge of which no Osteopath can do without and be a success. In that room you are taught how the blood and other fluids of life are produced and the channels through which these fluids are conducted to the heart and lungs for purity and other qualifying processes before entering the heart for general circulation to nourish and sustain the whole human body. I want to insist and impress it upon your minds that it is as much a part of anatomy as a wing is a part of a chicken. From this room of anatomy you are conducted to the room of histology, where the eye is aided by powerful microscopes and made acquainted with the smallest arteries of the human body which in life are of the greatest importance. Remember that in the rooms of histology you are only studying anatomy and what that machinery can and does execute every day, hour and minute of life. From the histological room you are conducted to the rooms of elementary chemistry, in which you learn something of the laws of association of substances that you can the better understand what has been told you in the physiological rooms which is only a branch of anatomy and intended to show you that Nature can and does successfully compound and combine elements for muscle, blood, teeth and bone. From there you are taken to the rooms of the clinics, in which you are first made acquainted with both the normal and the abnormal body, which is only a continuation of the study of anatomy. From there you are taken to the engineer's room, (or operator's room) in which you are taught to observe and detect abnormalities and the effect or effects they may and do produce, and how they affect health and cause that condition known as disease.

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CONSUMPTION.

IN a former number of the JOURNAL I spoke of lung diseases. I would let the subject drop had it not been for the light which I think has been offered by Osteopathy, in my effort to know more of the causes that would probably produce feeble action in the nerve systems, that should keep the lungs pure and strong to throw off all matter before it could accumulate and produce deadly deposits in such quantity as to suspend the natural flow of blood, lymph, air and the fluids of life and death. I have reasoned about so that each nerve of motion, sensation, nutrition, voluntary and involuntary must act their parts, and be able to do them well or such failure would be sufficient cause to mark one defect to each. Thus would not feeble sensation allow accumulations without sufficient irritation of the lungs to produce a cough which would or could blow out the accumulations of albumin, fibrine and such other substances that have become hindering deposits? Then again, if motion should be diminished by any cause, say from a partial or complete dislocation of some rib or spinal articulation, which would interfere with the action of the motor nerves of the lungs the power to cough and by that method discharge foreign substances, the air passages

would be overcome and the deposits left in air passages and obstruct the action of the oxygen to the lungs to the degree of asphyxia or death of blood corpuscles. Then we will suppose that sensation and motion are both unobstructed and the action of the nerves of nutrition suspended from any cause whatever, the result would be atrophy of one or both lungs. Then should the nerves of the voluntary or involuntary system be disabled and all other nerves of the lungs normal, have we not caused them for the process of accumulation to go on and load down the lungs by congestion to the degree of suffocation? Now as the Osteopath is supposed to be finely posted in anatomy and physiology, should he take up the subject of consumption, has he not great cause or reason to believe one or more of the nerves belonging to the lungs are interfered with by muscular or bony disturbances either in the neck, ribs or spinal articulations? I do not wish to appear presumptuous nor leave the inference that I am the bright philosopher of the day, but I want to tell the students and graduates of the American School of Osteopathy a few well known truths by the way of mental refreshment. For fifty years or more I have been in possession of the teachings of a well furnished medical library. My father was a medical doctor; I was born in the midst of cough drops, squill-syrup, with or without chloroform, laudanum, honey, pepper and alum cough syrup, hoarhound, onions, sweet milk, salt, black and red pepper cough-drops, inhaling tubes, blisters of all kinds, an occasional bleeding a pint or two at a time, blue mass pills for breakfast, castor oil, turpentine and sugar for supper, and on and on with prescriptions for something to take in the stomach for the cure of the lungs, and before I forget it I want to tell you that with all their syrups and drops they died; also I want to tell you once for all that in hunting up the opinions and "say so's" of the writers of the last four hundred years added to the previous four thousand five hundred there has been nothing said except to tell us what to take. If you doubt my word pull down from your medical authors from the days of "Why are not my daughters healed" and "Is there no balm in Gilead" and I think you will be surprised to find that in all your reading there has been nothing said that would be of any interest to an Osteopath, one who has been thoroughly trained in recitation, the clinic and operating rooms upon the great importance of a good knowledge of the nerves that rule and govern the lungs, which nerves are dependent for their well being on the nerves of the skin, the fascia and the whole viscera with all nerves thereunto belonging for healthy action of every organ, part and principle of the whole body if we expect the lungs to be normal in their action. One would say—this is much talk, but where is the sense? I will answer the same by asking a few questions. Have the lungs a nerve of sensation, one of motion, one of nutrition, one voluntary and one involuntary? Can they do duty with blood that has been detained below the diaphragm until it is diseased or dead before it enters the heart and lungs? Can blood be healthy for the lungs with a neck so badly twisted or strained as to cause

the hyoid bone to be pulled back upon the pneumogastric nerve by the constrictor muscles of the neck? Use your brain, your knowledge of anatomy and your powers of reason. Answer such questions yourself. Throw your cough-drops to the doctor, not to the dog. Buckle around your waist the red belt of no quarter for what must I take or what must I give for lung trouble.

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DYSPEPSIA OR IMPERFECT DIGESTION.

IN our physiologies we read much about the hows and whats of digestion. We will start in where they stop; they bring us to the lungs with chyle fresh, as made and placed in the thoracic duct, previous to flowing into the heart to be transferred to the lungs to be purified and charged with oxygen and otherwise qualified, and sent off for duty through the arteries great and small, to the various parts of the system. But there is nothing said of the time when all blood is gas, (if ever) before it is taken up by the secretories, after refinement and driven to the lungs to be mixed with the old blood from the venous system. A few questions about the blood seem to hang around my mental crib for food. Reason says we cannot use blood before it has all passed through the gaseous stage of refinement, which reduces all material to the lowest forms of atoms, before constructing any material body. I think it safe to assume that all the muscles and bones of our body have been in the gas state while in the process of preparing substances for the blood. A world of questions arises at this point. The first is where and how is food made into gas while in the body? If you will listen to a dyspeptic after he has eaten, you will wonder where he gets all the wind that he rifts from his stomach, and keeps up one or two hours after each meal. The gas is made in the stomach and intestines; we are led to think so because we know of no other place in which the gas can be made and thrown into the stomach by any other tubes or other methods of entry. Thus by the evidence so far, the stomach and bowels are the places in which this gas is generated. Now comes question two: As I have spoken of the stomach that generates and ejects great quantities of gas for a longer or shorter time after each meal—this class of people are called dyspeptics. Another class of the same race of beings stand side by side with him but without this gas generating; he too, eats and drinks of the same kinds of food without any of the manifestations that have been described in the first class. Why does one stomach blow off gas continually, while the other does not—this is a very deep, serious and interesting question. As number two throws off no gas from the stomach is this conclusive evidence that the stomach does not form gas continually? or does his stomach and bowels form gas just as fast as number one and the secretories of the stomach and bowels take up gas and retain the nutritious matter and pass the remainder of the gas by way of the excretory ducts through the skin? If the excretory ducts take up and carry this gas out of the body by way of skin

and he is a healthy man, why not account for stomach number one ejecting gas by way of the mouth, because of the fact that the secretions of the mucous membranes of the stomach are either clogged up or are inactive for want of vital motion of the nerve terminals of the stomach. Another question in connection with this subject: Why is the man whose stomach belches forth gas in such abundance also suffering with cold feet, hands and is cold all over the body generally, and number two is quite warm and comfortable, with a glow of warmth passing from his body all the time? With these hints I will ask the question:—what is digestion?

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A QUESTION:—Why is he too fat and she only skin and bone, while a third is just right? If one is just right, why not all? If I get fat by a natural process, why not reverse that process and stop at any desirable point in flesh size? I believe the law of life is simple and natural in both respects if wisely understood. Have we nerves of nutrition to carry food to all parts, organs, glands and muscles? Have we channels to convey to all? Have we fluids to suit all demands? Have we brain power equal to all force needed? Is blood formed sufficiently to fill all demands? Does that blood contain fat, water, muscle, skin, hair and every thing to suit, each division, organ and nerve? If so, and blood has builded too much muscle, can it not take that bulk away by returning blood to gas and other fluids? If yes be the correct answer then we can hope to return blood, fat, flesh and bone to gas and pass them away while in gaseous condition, and do away with all unnatural size or lack of size. I think it is natural with Nature to build and destroy all material form from the lowest animated being to the greatest rolling world. I believe no world could be constructed without strict obedience to a governing law, which gives size by addition and reduces that size by subtraction. Thus a fat man is builded by much addition and if desired can be reduced by much subtraction, which is simply a law of numbers. Turn your eye for a time to the supply trains of Nature; when the crop is abundant the lading is great, and when the seasons do not suit the crops are short and shorter to no lading at all. Thus we have the fat man and the lean man. Is it not reasonable as a conclusion of the most exacting philosophy that the train of cars that can bring loads of stone, brick and mortar until a great bulk is formed can also carry away until this bulk disappears in part or all? This being my faith I will say that by many years of careful observation of the work of creating bodies and destroying the same that to add to is the law of giving size and to subtract from it the law of reduction; both are natural and both can be made practical in the reduction of flesh when found too great in quantity, or we can add to and give size to the starving muscle through the action of the motor and nutrient system, conveyed to and appropriated from the laboratory in which all bodily substances are formed. Thus the philosophy is absolute and the sky is clear to proceed with addition and subtraction of flesh.

THE SUPERIOR CERVICAL GANGLION.

WILLIAM SMITH, L. R. C. P. & S. [EDIN]. D. O.

EVERY ganglion on the great chain of the sympathetic nerve has special and important functions, but upon the superior cervical falls the greatest burden of responsibility. This ganglion has communication with a greater number of nerves and organs than any other; is in direct communication with three cranial and four cervical nerves, indirectly with four more cranial, and enters, by its branches into the formation of a large number of plexuses. Through this ganglion it is that much Osteopathic work is done, and the purpose of this brief paper is to point out some of the many effects which may be produced by its stimulation or inhibition.

Anatomically we know that the superior cervical ganglion is situated in relation to the transverse processes of the upper three cervical vertebrae. It gives off branches which communicate directly with the vagus, glossopharyngeal and hypoglossal nerves; another branch, the ascending, passes into the carotid canal and enters into the formation of the carotid and cavernous plexuses; other branches pass to the pharynx, and branches enter into the formation of the cardiac plexuses. From the carotid and cavernous plexuses pass many nerves, only a few of which need special mention; one unites with the great superficial petrosal to form the Vidian nerve which goes to *Meckel's* ganglion, branches pass to the Gasserian ganglion, while we have others passing to the third, fourth, ophthalmic division of the fifth and the sixth nerve; also we have derived from the nerve the sympathetic root of the lenticular ganglion. Physiologically we know that one of the special functions of the sympathetic nervous system is to control the tone of non-striate muscular tissue, and that we have filaments distributed from the sympathetic system in the muscular wall of every blood vessel, duct and organ throughout the body. We also know that the sympathetic is the accelerator nerve of the heart, being opposed in its action by the vagus which is inhibitory; further, that the vagus is constant in its brake-like action, while the sympathetic only acts when stimulated either directly or reflexly. While the vagus is inhibitory to the heart it is motor to the lungs. Nerve force is not generated in the sympathetic system; the cerebro-spinal nerve-force is conveyed to the ganglia by the rami communicantes and in the ganglia is transformed into sympathetic nerve force. We might compare the ganglia to electrical transformers. Such being the case it is not difficult to see that if the superior cervical ganglion receives the nerve-force for transformation from the upper four cervical nerves and we can prevent, or lessen, the passage of nerve-force from the spinal cord through those nerves to the ganglion, that we will, to a corresponding degree, lessen the amount of sympathetic nerve-force transformed in the ganglion and transmitted from it by its branches.

We can produce stimulation or inhibition of a nerve at will; press sud-

denly and with a little violence upon the ulnar nerve where it lies in relation with the internal condyle of the humerus and we will find a manifestation of its physiological action, evidenced by a sense of pain in the ulnar and radial sides of the fifth finger and the ulnar side of the fourth, together with contraction of the muscles supplied by that nerve. But if our pressure be less intense and more prolonged we will inhibit the nerve and produce a sense of numbness in the same area, together with temporary loss of muscular control.

Osteopaths well understand how to produce either stimulation or inhibition of the ganglia by way of the nerves passing to them from the spinal cord, and the results of such inhibition or stimulation in any sympathetic area can be prophesied readily by anyone who has read with attention what I have written; for instance, in the case of inhibition in the region of the nerves supplying the superior cervical ganglion with nerve force we will find, first, throughout the area of distribution of the branches of this ganglion a relaxation of the vascular walls, this will be marked by two indications, first, the skin will become flushed and moist; second salivary secretion and lachrymal secretion will be increased. Second, the vagus is now allowed full sway, and we will find slowing of the heart-beat. It is well known that pressure over the seat of the first spinal nerve for a very brief period of time will control a congestive headache; the pressure in such case is made only for so long time as to produce stimulation of the sympathetic to greater activity, when we will attain a vaso-constrictor action, lessen the volume of blood in the cranial cavity and so abolish the headache. The arteries of the body may be divided into three groups, the large, the medium-sized and the small; in the first of these we find little muscular tissue and much elastic; in the second they exist in about equal proportions, while in the small arteries we find much muscular tissue and little elastic. As a consequence it is upon the smaller arteries that the sympathetic system has its greatest effect. As we dilate the smaller arteries and slow the heart action, it follows that we reduce blood pressure, as we reduce blood pressure we reduce temperature, and within a very few minutes after the commencement of this inhibitory pressure on the upper four cervical nerves we will find in the large majority of cases, the capillaries over the entire surface of the body flushed, this being accompanied by a fall in the pulse rate and a marked diminution of the temperature. Indirectly at the same time we produce an effect upon the lungs; as we lessen blood pressure and the frequency of the heart action we find in accordance with the physiological rule an alteration in the respiration, it becomes slower and deeper. Arguing along these lines, and applying similar reasoning to each of the branches of this ganglion, anyone can trace out the many subsidiary results which may be expected from either stimulation of the rami communicantes nerves distributed to it, or their inhibition. Exactly similar rulings will find their prompt proof with regard to any other of the ganglia of the sympathetic system. We will find corresponding results in the cases of the thoracic ganglia which form by their branches the pulmonic plexuses; we get the same results over the splanchnic ganglia; while in the lumbar region we find that we have a ready means of control of the vascular system in the lower abdomen and pelvis. Much, very much, is still to be learned concerning the sympathetic nervous system, and all such increase in knowledge can come in one way only, clinical observation of Osteopathic treatment.

THE MIND OF MAN, THE CHEMIST OF GOD.

AN ADDRESS PREPARED BY A. M. KING, D. O.

IN my address for this evening keep, if you please, constantly before your minds, the great fundamental truth; that every bodily process, no matter how small or large, how simple or how intricate, is to a greater or less extent, directly under the controlling influence and directing power of the mind. It may be one of those physical processes through which, by lofty flights of imagination, we burst asunder the narrow bounds of the terrestrial sphere, to roam untrammelled by mortality in fields of azure blue, pass in and out among the diamonds of the star bedecked dome of the celestial universe, follow the planets in their trackless flight, or by one swift bound mount from infinitesimal creation to infinite Creator. Perhaps 'tis reason, in the exercise of which we are permitted to delve into and master the problems of the ages, see beauty and harmony in the handiwork of Him in whose image we were created, and given this great function that distinguishes us from other creations of His wisdom. Let the process be what it may in the physical world all is more or less under the immediate control of the mind of man, God's chemist.

The means whereby we gain knowledge of the material universe is subservient to the same great center of life. Sever the connection between the eye and the sight receiving center in the brain, and the windows of the soul through which shines so much love, beauty and happiness and by way of whose portals enter to the soul, the knowledge of the Beautiful, the Grand, the Sublime, and all would be in darkness. Egyptian night would reign supreme, while the landscape was basking in the sunshine of a summer day. No more could he on a cloudless night look up and with the poet say: "Softly in the infinite meadows of the Heavens blossom out the beautiful stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels."

Divide the auditory nerve, so that the ear shall have no communication with the brain and see how much of this world to you is dead; the roar of the mighty cataract of Niagara would be like the silent watch of the night; the prattle of your little ones could no longer awake in your soul that sweet ecstasy which only mothers know, nor tender words of loved ones calm your fevered brain, or speak words of comfort when the storms of adversity almost bear you down. You would be as it were isolated, a solitary convict in a boundless prison. No footsteps, not even your own to break the never ending monotony, living yet dead to all that makes life worth living. All would be silence, silence never ending.

So I might take up each of the special senses and show you how utterly poor we would be without their connection with that great center of life, the mind of man.

As from a few simple elements in the laboratory of the chemist all the fluids of the world can be compounded under the direction of a skilled workman, so in the body of man can be constructed everything necessary in the metabolism of nature under the influence of an unimpaired nerve force, and what is formed here is suited to the work it has to do as nothing else in the universe, nor can anything be made that will serve the same purpose. No matter how wise the chemist, no laboratory has ever been able to make blood from a turnip or muscle from potatoes, yet daily even hourly, is this and more wonderful processes going on in the body of man. Nowhere in nature is the wisdom of God more plainly stamped than in these simple processes of organic life. The most wonderful things in nature are those that are most common and we pass them by without so much as a thought of the wisdom necessary to their construction.

For a moment let us look at some of these wonders, for instance, the digestive apparatus, which we all possess, to a greater or less degree perfect according to whether its nerve and blood supply is free from mechanical obstruction. We are all well acquainted with the first steps of digestion, that of mastication and deglutition, but do we ever consider the make-up of the saliva. It is a fluid peculiar to itself, the like of which can nowhere be found in nature, secreted from the blood to serve a distinct end that no artificially prepared fluid can fill. There are all over the body different glands secreting from identically the same substance, blood, all the different fluids of the body, no two of them alike. What makes them so different? It is that chemist of superior wisdom, mind, at whose mandate blood becomes bone or muscle, fat becomes heat, the waste material is thrown down and carried from the system and by whose directing power the body equilibrium is maintained at all seasons in all climates.

We find among the glands of the intestines this same blood circulating and this same all-wise chemist able to extract therefrom free hydrochloric acid, the greatest of germicides to kill all injurious bacteria that enter by way of the stomach, diastase to change starch into sugar and pepsin to convert proteids into peptones. Nor does the work of this chemist end here, he is ever active, he never sleeps; after the food is prepared to leave the stomach, we find this same force pushing it on its way, pouring into it at just the proper place and in just the right amount, pancreatic and hepatic juices each to serve a definite and distinct end in the grand scheme of infinite wisdom.

All along we have been watching this chemist as he would take from the blood something with which to construct fluids needed in digestion. If he could do no more than that, the blood would soon lose its vitality, but we find the same influence scattered along the intestines in the lacteals taking from the now homogeneous mass of food just those parts needed in the metabolism of the body which by further elaboration become part of that animated machine we call man.

Just as to the exact method by which the lifeless material we take into our system becomes animated, we know not, we can trace the beginning of this process, we know how it is taken into the system, and can trace but few of the steps of the work there; we know that after it has served its purpose 'tis eliminated from the laboratory, but between these two points, the Creator has seen fit to hide from our gaze the workings of his chemist.

All the time change is going on in our bodies, nothing is at rest. Nature abhors inactivity as she does a vacuum. Every action, every word, yea even every thought is brought into existence at the expense of some vital force which constantly needs rebuilding; from every part of the body comes the cry for nourishment, more muscle is needed here, more force there, a gland is impoverished at some other point, thus it ever is, the demand is constant, here again we find our chemist when unobstructed able to meet every emergency and from the same blood able to take just exactly what is needed to repair the wasted part.

Another phase of this chemist's activity is when man wants to go a little too fast, when he wants to do more work than his constitution will stand we find our chemist present with his sting of pain and warning the aggressor to call a halt, while the rebuilding process is going on, and finally if man fails to heed the monitorial voice, he finds himself prostrate on beds of affliction, while with sickness and disease he pays the penalty of a violated law, until harmony is restored, the obstruction removed, and the law satisfied.

Thus if we should follow every step of growth, repair and decay we would find ever present, ever watchful, ever active, that great potent factor of life, the mind of man—the chemist of God.

What great truth can we deduct from the processes we have briefly noticed tonight; this, that out of materials taken in to satisfy the normal appetite the nerve force when unobstructed is able to produce everything necessary in the metabolism of the body, and on this firm rock we build the foundation of our science. If the foundation be all right and we have built in accordance with nature's laws the structures we have raised thereon must be truth, and will stand the withering storms of criticism, that bear down and crush every false theory but makes the truth only the more strong "For truth is mighty and will prevail." I want to impress on your mind one fundamental principle that underlies every treatment—the mechanical principle. Man is a multiplication of self-preserving, self repairing and self constructing machines, and to always remain as such 'tis only necessary to keep in order all parts from a purely mechanical standpoint and so long as order is maintained health and natural conditions of the body will reign supreme. Following out this same line of reasoning from the physiological into the pathological field, we find that disease is simply what the two words of which it is formed mean, disease, want of ease or order from a purely mechanical standpoint.

The regulars will agree with me when I say, that there never was nor never will be a man sick without some disorder. There must be some mechanical interference to blood or nerve force. Sickness does not come by chance but it is the inevitable result of a violated law. Some condition where our chemist from mechanical interference is prevented meeting the calls made by nature. Viewing man from this standpoint, the best, and we think the most rational practice of therapeutics is that one which recognizes and makes use of this mechanical principle in its health-giving practice. For every pathological condition find the cause, remove the obstruction and as the old axiom of cause and effect is true, nature will do the rest unless the recuperative power is lost, in which case nothing can be done.

As an engine must have wood and water to supply it with steam for its journey, so must man, the human engine, have food and drink to prepare him to meet the ever changing conditions of life, and to guide him in this line he was given the normal appetites, hunger and thirst, to tell him when more wood and water was needed. As long as he keeps within reason and obeys their dictates and Nature's other laws all will be well, but when sickness overtakes him to take into the body something not called for by these appetites, is useless, yea, 'tis worse than useless, 'tis harmful. Why not examine him as an engineer would his engine find and remove the obstruction and let Nature do the rest.

Would it display mechanical skill if an engineer when he found a bent rod or a heated journal, should put sand into the hot box, more strain on the bent rod? would it not be more in accordance with the laws of mechanics if he would straighten the bent rod and loosen the tightened journal, so that each might do its allotted amount of work unobstructed? If a woman, when she found the stitch of her machine too long should try to remedy it by driving it along at lightning speed, would you think she would soon get the desired result? No, an engineer must understand his engine, a woman the makeup of her machine and be able to repair from that standpoint. If 'tis so necessary that each must understand the construction of these inanimate machines, isn't it of greater importance that the engineer of the human engine should understand his anatomy and physiology from a purely mechanical standpoint and heal the sick with this principle as his guiding star? Then and not till then will therapeutics be placed upon that exalted plane which is rightly its own.

Sickness is not alone confined to the material part of man, as there is a higher part of us than this tenement of clay; there is another phase of disease. The man who sees no good in this world, no love in the hearts of his fellow mortal, and feels no kindness toward the great Creator of the Universe, is sick. He may not have stomach or liver trouble, but there is a disorder of a more serious, and a more lasting type. The lot of the invalid that is never free from bodily pain but who has a cheerful mind and gives to all their just dues, is paradise, when compared to the man who

knows not the sweet songs of the birds, and never "Beholds the lilies of the fields in all their glory." Who thinks 'tis a curse to live, and worse than death to die. This kind of sickness has been abroad in the land since Cain first raised his hand against Abel his brother. The Savior had to suffer the ignominious death of the cross to cure that great ill. Shall we not try and combine the work of the great Physician and that of therapeutics, and by so doing arrive at the goal for which we are all striving? God speed the day when such will be our happy lot. Then will sickness and pain, sorrow and heartaches, misery and poverty, alike take their flight and be known no more.

THE UNREASONABLENESS OF SOME PHYSICIANS.

R. G. LEWIS.

SIX physicians were told of the claims and the cures of Osteopathy. They are well educated, they are more than ordinarily successful in their practice, and they are respected and well to do members of their respective communities.

The first, an eclectic, replied with one of the old answers, "it is hypnotism." He was referred to cures where there was no possible chance for hypnotizing the patients. He replied, "we use just such influences and manipulations under the name of "Mental Suggestion." "But, Doctor," said I, "mental suggestion will not set dislocated bones, raise ribs or cure diabetes." "Oh, you never studied medicine, especially the modern theories. Now-a-days we use methods as well as remedies which the old time doctors never dreamed of. Your Osteopathy is only a new name for one of our occasional methods of treatment." I asked him to investigate both its theory and practice. But he thought that he knew it already under another name, and he did not have time to waste on looking into every new theory that is presented to physicians. "They are gotten up only to make money for some "fakir," or for some "smart Alec." And he would not even use a little time to learn whether or not Osteopathy is of truth and value.

Another, a "regular," listened to the statements, frequently said "yes," with a rising inflection, and bade the speaker "Good day" with no word for or against what he said. That was more than a year ago, and I learn that to-day he goes his rounds as he has done for thirty years, not antagonizing any person or any theory, but raking in all the dollars he can. Osteopathy has no interest for him. But a new drug advertized in his medical magazine by some chemical company as a new febrifuge, laxative or soporific will be prescribed by him, until some newer drug is more freely advertised and takes its place.

The third, a homeopathist, in answer to my letters writes: "I suppose

Osteopathy may cure some people; so do homeopathy, allopathy and electricity; and so do some patent medicines. I cannot see that Osteopathy will cure more persons than any other system. Besides we are constantly advancing in our methods, and becoming more successful in our treatments. I am making a comfortable living and believe in letting well enough alone. Homeopathy is good enough for me." So he continues giving sugar pellets and high potency extracts, and feels and acts as if he were one of the wise men. Meantime his wife is quite poorly with a "weak back," which has troubled her for years.

The fourth, another homeopathist, says that he believes that there is much good in Osteopathy, and he has willingly agreed that some of his chronic patients should try it. He says that he is making from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year and he knows that his practice and income are secure. He feels that he is too old to take up an entirely new system of practice. But if others believe fully in it he wishes them success in its practice.

I wrote to a fifth, quite a successful allopath, that if his son intended studying medicine I wished that he would look into the claims of Osteopathy before sending the young man to any certain medical college. He writes that he wishes his son to enter the medical profession, and hopes that the boy will "follow in his father's footsteps." He knows what his "school" teaches and practices, and believes in it. The new outside theories may be very attractive and seemingly successful for a time, but the old tried paths are safe and sure. His reply is virtually "I do not believe in anything new. I wish my son to travel in the old rut." And he is preparing to send his son to a New York City medical school.

The sixth, a "regular," said, "Pooh! There's nothing in it. I wouldn't have anything to do with such nonsense." And he goes his rounds, dosing his patients as before, feeling the pulse, looking at the tongue, taking the temperature of the mouth, and writing out a prescription for drugs. He is a sincere christian, giving of his time, strength and money to try to better the condition of mankind. He attends many a poor family free of charge, contributing also the medicines, and food too, when it is needed. Every month or so his own head is racked with pain, which he can only alleviate or "wear out." But he will not listen to the claims of Osteopathy.

What shall I say of such men? In their communities they are accounted intelligent, progressive, successful physicians. They are deemed men of good judgment, of sound mind, fairly free from prejudices and of ability to reason correctly on nearly any subject. They are supposed to be desirous of investigating every system that claims to be for the quicker or surer healing of their patients. But are these opinions of the community true of these six or of thousands of other physicians similarly situated? The claims of Osteopathy are presented for their investigation; they are not asked to accept it until they have become satisfied after a thorough, daylight search into its theory, its claims and its practice that it is reasonable, and that it is

the true anatomical and physiological method of curing and preventing diseases. They are asked to walk by sight and feeling not by faith. It is, or it should be, their business to investigate every system of healing that is presented to them with the promise of being more effective in healing the sick than that which they are now using. It is presumed that their desire (besides that of making a good living) is to cure all diseased persons they can, and to alleviate the sufferings of those they cannot cure. It is taken for granted by patients and by their friends, and by the community in general that all true physicians will use their talents to gather from their experience and from the published experience of others all the knowledge possible to benefit their patients. Did the six reputable physicians above referred to show that desire and commendable investigation? No. One of them did ask if there was a book he could read and try on a case. He was referred to a graduate of our American School of Osteopathy practicing within twenty-five miles of his town. But he did not go to see the Osteopath. They were all assured that Osteopathy is a science; yes, that it is the only scientific method of correcting abnormalities of the human body; they were sent several Journals; they were told that Osteopathic treatment has been proved over and over again by hundreds of practitioners on thousands of patients to be the most successful method of healing in use. But they were unwilling to put themselves to any trouble or expense to investigate its claims. With their education, with their supposed desire to be progressive, with their claim to be above hoodwinking by any medical "fakir" they certainly were not faithful to themselves, nor to their patients by thus refusing and neglecting to look carefully into the claims of Osteopathy.

I would not call them names, nor berate them, nor any honest physician. But I would say to them: Gentlemen, of any "school," you proclaim to your community by your offer to practice, and sometimes in words, that you will give to their cases the best results of the experience of your predecessors in the healing art. You state that you "keep up" with all the true advanced in the healing art. You say that you will use any remedy that has been proved to be most surely effective in curing any disease. You assert that you are open to argument, to proof, to statements of fact, etc. Well, Osteopathy comes to you claiming that it is an advance on all other systems; that its remedies, while they are merely scientific manipulations, are promptly and specifically effective. It claims to be scientific, and asks you one and all to investigate its theory, its claims and its cures by broad day-light. Gentlemen, it is your duty to yourselves, to your patients and to your community to gather all the knowledge you can, from any system, that is truly health giving and health preserving to mankind. And further it is your privilege, and it should be your pleasure to search all systems for the best knowledge of each, especially when they come calling you to look into them, and claiming to be superior to any other. Be reasonable in fact, as you claim to be, not pronouncing judgment until you have tested, com-

pared and weighed the facts in the case; be fair, and take time to consider fully all statements, and look at all sides of the question.

So look into Osteopathy for the good of your community, and for your own good, intellectually and financially. Do not take a mere glance, but look seriously and deeply into it, with unbiased mind and with clear reasoning faculties. This age is not the age in which to say nor to act the childish "I don't want to," it is the age of reason, the age of light, the age of progress towards perfection. Be not unreasonable like the men above who did not try to see and would not see any good in any "school" but their own. If you look thus free from prejudice I know that many of you will accept its teachings, you will study and practice Osteopathy, and you will heartily bless Doctor A. T. Still, its discoverer and promoter.

SOME QUERIES.

C. M. TURNER HULETT, D. O.

WHAT is the basis for the philosophy of Osteopathy?

What is the relation of Osteopathy to other departments of the healing art?

Where does the line of differentiation begin? Is Osteopathy indeed entitled to be considered as a distinct system, or is it simply an adjuvant to the practice of medicine?

Are Osteopaths willing to be rated legally, professionally and popularly in the latter category?

Recent occurrences of varying importance in themselves, but which from their diverse characters combined with a singular unanimity of trend in one direction, and that contrary to the course of events in the past history of Osteopathy cause such questions as these to rise with an insistency and a persistency that will brook nothing short of an honest effort to find a reply.

The new Illinois law is a case in point. The JOURNAL for May says that "Osteopaths who know the situation endorse this Illinois statute as better than any yet framed to authorize Osteopathic practice." It is devoutly to be hoped that the rest of us when we come into possession of this additional inside information may be equally impressed by it, for this law was evidently intended to be framed on the lines that have been deemed desirable from the beginning.

But is it not possible that the Osteopaths have been hood-winked in that they have failed to remember that in matters of law it must all be "nominated in the bond." At this distance it appears that the milk in the cocoanut is revealed in the statement that "its exponents are to be given an impartial examination, along with medical practitioners, while a board of

two Osteopaths—it is understood—and an officer of the State Board of Health will conduct an examination to supplant materia medica in theory and practice of Osteopathy," and that the milk is in possession of the State Board of Health, while the Osteopaths have the shell.

A little analysis of the provisions of the law will make this clear. It provides for examinations of three classes of practitioners:

Those who desire to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches.

Those who desire to practice midwifery.

Those who desire to practice any other system or science of treating human ailments, who do not use medicine internally or externally and who do not practice operative surgery.

But it will be noted:

That only the first-class can call or advertise themselves as physicians or doctors. And are the licenses of this class to be issued only to those who can pass satisfactorily examinations in allopathy, homoeopathy, surgery, midwifery, and Osteopathy? If Osteopathy is not included there, then it must be true from the clear language of the law that it is *not* included in the phrase "medicine and surgery in all their branches." And hence within the meaning of this law, is not a distinct system.

That the appointment of any Osteopaths to assist in the examinations depends wholly on a verbal promise. Dr. Eagan and Gov. Tanner will be followed in a short time by men who will know nothing but the law.

That all the rules and regulations are wholly in the hands of the Board of Health, and even if the two Osteopaths are appointed the rules may very easily be such that they are only silent spectators without a shadow of authority.

That an Osteopathist cannot use a little vaseline or reduce the displacement, or dislocation of a thumb without thereby becoming subject to prosecution.

In effect it places the Osteopathist on the same plane as the midwife, the nurse, the massuer and the chiropodist, good people all of them, and highly necessary, but from a professional standpoint, regarded as simply "valets" and "maids de chamber" by the medical profession,

I do not want to be misunderstood. This law may be the best that could have obtained in Illinois at this time, and it was no doubt the wise thing to secure it in the hope of being able to correct its faults in the future. But it certainly is not the best law that has yet been framed to legalize the practice of Osteopathy and is valuable as a model to be shunned or improved upon in other states, if possible to do so.

The ideal medical legislative act is one providing for a Board of Health composed of an equal number of representatives from each school of medicine, which shall have charge of all matters including examining in the fundamentals of a medical education, while the examinations in the peculiar tenets of any school shall be under the charge of the representatives of

that school—somewhat on the plan of the present Pennsylvania law. But that would be a vastly different thing from the Illinois law.

Discussing legislation leads to the consideration of an unsigned article in the April number of the JOURNAL on Osteopathy's Relationship to Surgery." That is open to criticism by reason of the evident misapprehension of the facts in the mind of the writer, and the fact (if it be so) that its inaccuracies are due to ignorance of the history of the legislation, the wording of which is deplored, does not lessen the necessity that they be pointed out.

The law of Missouri—the first and typical one of the class referred to—does not say that Osteopathy is not a branch of medicine—nor that it may not include some of the territory now claimed by other branches; nor did the law makers intend to say that "Osteopathy is not medicine by the use of drugs." Each of these statements is totally incorrect. This aspect of the subject was entirely foreign to the issue, which confronted those who asked for some sort of legislation. The taxonomic values of the various branches of medicine were not in any way involved.

The actual conditions were these: The medical profession as then legally constituted, had control of the whole domain of the healing art. They would not listen for a moment to the idea of Osteopathy being invested with an equal share with them of the rights and privileges provided under the law; and Osteopathy very justly refused to submit to its provisions upon any other conditions.

The framers of that law *did* intend to say that Osteopathy "is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine and surgery within the meaning of, Art. I Chap. 110 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889, and not subject to the provisions of this article when it is refused any voice in the control and enforcement of these provisions." It was a question of "taxation without representation" when it was evidently utterly useless to ask for the latter, and of refusing to put the neck of Osteopathy in the medical noose, as appears to have been done in Illinois.

The writer speaks forcibly of these things because he feels strongly. His education in Osteopathy was begun and the school part of it completed at a time when Osteopathy as a science and an art based on a consistent philosophy was believed in and enthusiastically and emphatically taught as such. His subsequent experience and observation but confirms that view. Osteopathy as Dr. Still wrung it from Nature in the work of years before anyone else recognized anything in it; it is not simply another variety of therapeutics measures, nor is it simply an offshoot of any other system or systems. Its foundation is much broader and deeper. In its "ontogeny" it appropriates and uses all the facts relating to health and disease of the human body from whatever source they may come; but it will take them individually and separately and revise and rearrange them. This process is not simply a transference, it is an assimilation.

It is not therefore something of which to be ashamed, but in this connection, one is led to wonder at some things. One undergraduate said to the writer sometime since; "D. O. does not mean anything. Our title ought to be M. D. O." In the minds of some of us D. O. stands for Dr. Still's work, and means just what that means. Where did that student get the suggestion for any other idea?

Why is there such an apparently eager desire to ring the changes on "medicine?"

Why is the last item in the standing definition of Osteopathy in the JOURNAL eliminated.

These things must mean something, and we who are but learners and separated far from the fountain head, and hence can only occasionally catch a spray from its life-giving streams, can but stand and wait and wonder, and hope that in some way and in due time, we may be permitted a deeper and more satisfying draught.

(I approve the above article. The D. O. in the definition of Osteopathy was left out without my knowledge or consent, and was added as soon as I noticed the omission. We want no M. D. O. in our school—for the American School is strictly Osteopathic—and D. O. means just what it stands for, Diplomate in Osteopathy.)

A. T. STILL.

WOMAN IN OSTEOPATHY.

IRENE HARWOOD.

I wish to congratulate the young women who in the present month are entering upon the study of that profession which they have chosen as a life-work. The study and practice of Osteopathy appeals to the student in many ways but not until she been worn and wearied in the actual work, does she realize the wonderful opportunities her profession opens to her. Woman in professional life is not yet so common an occurrence but that she meets with criticism. Woman in the numberless paths of the business world has long been recognized as an apt and permanent factor, but tradition and time-honored customs still look askance at the woman who adds to her name the letters which signify a degree in a professional college. Especially is this true of the woman who enters any branch of the healing art. It must ever be a source of wonderment why this is true—why it should be strange or seem incongruous for woman with her courage and her gentleness, her strength and her sweetness, her tact and her tenderness to give of this bounteous store of capability to suffering humanity. 'Tis the irony of Fate, however, that those whom Nature and advantages have best fitted for the study of Osteopathy meet with the greatest criticism for so doing.

It is to the woman who has braved this criticism; who has been warned

of her complete ostracism from society ; who has been assured that in the study of Osteopathy she will lose all of her daintiness and her womanliness ; who has been told that as a professional woman she must relinquish that birth-right of every woman—the sovereignty in a home ; it is to her that I wish to tell just a little of what awaits her. More than one woman who has taken up the study, especially if she be a young woman, has been at first disheartened by the cold, harsh drudgery of the work. She has wondered if, after all, her friends were right—if there is not more beauty and happiness in domestic life. It is inevitable that such thoughts should come occasionally when student life for some reason is very dreary and uninviting. But as arguments, they only strengthen her real belief, and I have not yet met a woman in the study or practice who for an instant has really regretted the choice of Osteopathy as a field for her labor.

The course of study from a purely educational standpoint is intensely interesting, while the application of the knowledge thus gained is infinitely more fascinating. In addition to this, I know of no course of study in which one can learn more of religion, of morality, of all that is best in life. Surely no one can complete the two years' course without being more powerful intellectually, more broad-minded, more generous, more kindly toward his fellow-men, in fact, better in every way for the truths he has learned.

It is, however, as I have said, the actual work which unfolds the really beautiful side of Osteopathy. To go forth into the world, knowing that within one's self is the power to relieve pain, needing no other agent save one's own hands—this is gratification not to be surpassed. I frequently say that if it were not for an exerted self-control, I would be almost obtrusive in my desire to help those who are suffering. I feel that it is supremely selfish to refrain from offering my services when right within my hands lies the power to relieve, the giving of which costs nothing, and the results of which bring a satisfaction which can be gained in no other way. Common sense, however, warns us that it is not always wise, and we remain silent and inactive with an infinite pity for those who have not yet seen the light which is making the world beautiful for us.

Our work is a continual source of delight and comfort, but occasionally we meet situations which are more than usually gratifying. I think that I have found my keenest pleasure in my work with children. Possibly this is true because children respond so easily to treatment and one can see results sooner than in older persons. Still the pleasure of treating children is largely due to the fact that in their frailty and helplessness, they must necessarily appeal to one more strongly than do those whose age renders them more capable of caring for themselves.

Probably my first realization of my own capability came to me in the early weeks of my practice. My attention having been called to a sick child in a covered wagon on the street, I treated it according to the instruction I had received, and saw its fever go down as I worked. I think I have

never known sweeter praise than that which came from the small boy of the same family who knocked at my door an hour later, and with a radiant face announced, "The lady rubbed the baby's neck and the baby's better." Was ever a higher tribute paid to a woman's hand? Does not the grateful pressure from the lips of a patient adorn the hand of a woman more than all the jewels she might wear? Not long ago, I was called out one Tuesday night to see a child of six years who had not slept since the preceding Sunday, and who had attained that degree of suffering where almost every breath was accompanied by a shriek. Drugs had failed to give relief and in despair, the mother had sent for me. In less than an hour, I left the child fast asleep. Do you suppose that I would have exchanged the satisfaction thus gained for any honor which society could give me? A gentleman who had acted as my escort for the trip and whose acquaintance with me had been almost wholly confined to conversations at parties and other social gatherings, said to me on our way home, "I have never seen you so happy nor so enthusiastic as you are over this to-night." Another friend came into my office one day and was surprised to see the perfect content with which I held in my arms and treated a very sick baby in very soiled clothes. What mattered the clothes when I was giving it the first relief from pain for a week? And still people wonder why a woman wishes to study Osteopathy!

I hope that I am not making this too personal, but I know so well the arguments that are brought forth and the criticisms that are made. During the two years in which I was a student and in the period since my graduation, I have been called upon repeatedly and continually to defend my position in arguments with well-wishing but misguided friends who grieve over my chosen field of work. They would not grieve if they could only know what it means to put out a fire that is burning up a little body ; to hush the cries of a suffering child ; to give back to a mother the baby that is slipping away from her ; to restore to a man the strength in an arm on which depends the health and happiness of a family ; to make a woman rejoice rather than grieve over approaching motherhood ; could they know what all these mean, they would not regret the choice.

Can you tell me, pray, how an experience such as any of these would render a woman unfit to preside in a home, to be a wife and a mother? Yet these are the criticisms which are hurled against the woman who enters professional life.

This has not been meant for a weighty article. It has no especial force or object, but is only a little heart-to-heart talk with those who are just entering upon the work. Others have told of the fame to be gained, of the financial advantages to be derived, but above all else I wish to tell of the beauty, the peace, and the happiness which comes into the life of a woman in Osteopathy. Perchance this may be recalled when the work grows more than ordinarily irksome, and may lend a mite of encouragement. If so, it shall not have been in vain.

GOVERNOR THOMAS' NOTABLE VETO OF THE MEDICAL TRUST BILL.

UNDER the above heading, B. O. Flower, editor of *The Coming Age* comments in the August number of the magazine as follows:

"No veto message of the past winter has meant more to the citizens of a commonwealth than that of Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, in which he refuses to sanction a law which would have made thousands of the most law-abiding and justice-loving citizens of Colorado law-breakers. The message is one of the most masterly State documents of recent times, and, inasmuch as it discusses in a cogent way a question of great importance to all lovers of freedom and that healthy progress and scientific advance which can only come in the largest way when freedom and the sacred rights of the individual are respected, I give below copious extracts from the message, and regret that space prevents the publication of the entire instrument."

After quoting the leading feature of the Governor's message and his reasons for vetoing the bill; he concludes by saying:

"The bill, it is stated, had been drawn up with great care, and was intended to be a model for other States. It aimed at (1) the shutting out of the Osteopathic physicians, who have recently occasioned great disquiet among the old schools of medicine, by reason of a growing popular favor, due to the many remarkable cures effected after older methods, in the hands of well-known physicians, had completely failed; (2) the removing from the people of the right of employing other healers who enjoy a long practice, not through advertising or resorting to artificial methods to secure patronage so much as on account of the large number of cures which they have wrought, a goodly percentage of which had been effected after the regular profession had failed to relieve the sufferers. Had Governor Thomas heeded the importunities of those who, as he justly points out, were striving to establish a medical trust, he would have taken from tens of thousands of the most cultured, refined, thoughtful, and law-abiding citizens the right to employ the only kind of physicians in whom they had any confidence,—a confidence based in many cases on cures effected after those who demanded the medical monopoly had signally failed. He would have compelled these people to accept when sick the revolting alternative of employing physicians in whom they had no faith or confidence, and whose system of practice they believed to be false, or else that of attempting to make the healers in whom they had confidence criminals by asking their aid. The Governor of Colorado has won the sincere gratitude of high-minded, justice-loving citizens everywhere for his brave stand and his masterly unmasking of the false pretenses of those who are seeking to establish in medicine what the church, over three hundred years ago, sought by the strong arm of civil power to accomplish in the domain of religious thought."

WHAT THEY THINK OF OSTEOPATHY.

DR. LOUIS WYCKOFF, graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, practicing in Bay City, Michigan, sends the following which was part of a letter written by R. L. Polk of the Press of Physicians Directory

Publishing Co., in answer to one of his agents who had asked if he should register Osteopaths the same as other physicians, he says:

"From what we know of this system it is entitled to more recognition than some others which are recognized in the Register. Its students are well educated in all that pertains to a knowledge of the human system and the only difference between them and the Regular is that they do not treat with medicine."

Colonel Weldy, editor of the Galena, (Kan.) Republican says:

"The success of Osteopathy all over the land is especially gratifying to The Republican, because this paper was one of the earliest advocates of this method of healing. State Legislatures, which formerly were desirous of legislating against Osteopathy, regarding it as necromancy, black art and witchcraft, direct from Salem, are now welcoming the new Science to the portals of their states. In all the prominent towns of the United States you can find from one to a dozen Osteopaths who are doing their share of the healing. But then the people commenced laughing, when Christ first came on earth, and have been laughing ever since. Christ satisfied the world on Calvary, and Osteopathy has won its victories over the ills which flesh is heir to."

"OSTEOPATHIC BAIT."

THERESE CLUETT, D. O.

AS this is the fishing season and various kinds of bait are being used to induce the poor wary fish to nibble, I think a few words on the subject concerning "Osteopathic Bait" might be most opportune.

In the June issue of the Journal of Osteopathy I read an able editorial on "Long vs. Short Treatments" and in this article the fake Osteopath was scored for having a sign in his office saying he, or they, gave one hour's osteopathic treatment. Now, my dear Mr. Editor, I want to say right here, that we don't have to go outside of the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy to find just such Osteopathic bait being thrown out to the public. On several occasions of late, I have heard that in various places, especially where two or three Osteopaths have bumped up against each other, that such bait as the following is thrown on along the line, one new comer endeavoring to catch the other fish offers from three-fourths to one hour's Osteopathic (?) treatment. Again, another kind of bait is a conversation such as the following: Mr. "new fisherman" says to the new patient (who has perhaps a chronic trouble of many year's standing) "you bet I don't take a patient for a month when I can cure him in a week." Now what honest Osteopath would want a patient for a month if that cure could be perfected in one week; but alas, those cures are few and far between, and that dishonest Osteopath knows he is lying and holding out false hopes to the patient by promising such miracles. How far more honorable it would be to tell the patient honestly how long it will take, and then give our science a chance to do the work that it can and will do in time but *not* in a week. Of course if one wants the "money" part, then go ahead—put

your conscience on the shelf, tell lies, and fill your pocket; but, I see the finish of such an operator before he or she begins. Again, I hear the bait of reduced prices is being thrown out—treatments are cut down to \$1.00. It is all well enough if the operator wishes to do this, as it is his or her own business. I simply state this to show how hard these new fishermen are trying to get bites. The point in question is the trying to catch patients by promising from three-fourths to one hour's treatment when, in our work, it is not, and never has been necessary. We simply undo what good we have accomplished by giving such long treatments. This is not massage and the sooner the public makes up its mind to this effect the better for Osteopathy. This subject came up the other day between a traveling man and myself. He seemed to think the time it took to give an Osteopathic treatment was too short. I spoke of a case I had the previous day of a lady who had "nose bleed" for four days. Three doctors had a chance at her but could not stop the trouble. Finally, I received the patient; stopped nose bleed in five minutes. In speaking of this case I asked why should I treat her for one hour and perhaps bring back the trouble when I had brought about the desired results in five minutes. It is bad enough to have fake operators holding out their dishonest bait to the people but when it comes to our own graduates then I think the line ought to be drawn somewhere, and they should be shown up in their true colors.

"While it is sometimes both advisable and necessary to cut, it is even more necessary to know when to cut. The physician's mistakes rarely become public. Professional ethics and the sexton combine to get them out of sight as speedily as possible. Yet it is notorious that the cutting doctor has made a lot of mistakes and unless the indiscriminate fondness for surgery is abated, he is going to make a lot more. Heaven only knows how many people have been

operated upon for appendicitis, for instance, when the result—not infrequently the autopsy—has shown a mistake in the diagnosis and an inexcusable piece of mutilation. The medical gentleman, like Mr. Bludsoe, of lamented memory, has been altogether 'too durned handy with his knife.'—Editorial in Medical Visitor by Wilson A. Smith, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica Dunham Medical College.

The purpose of the American School is to thoroughly teach Osteopathy as discovered and promulgated by Dr. A. T. Still. The success of this school is due to a strong corps of instructors and excellent equipments. True Osteopathy is taught in such a way that the student can make practical application of the same.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Post Office at Kirksville, Mo.,
as second class matter.

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with all its contents, is fully protected by copyright

I want to say to the students and graduates of the American School of Osteopathy one and all, that I have tried for a quarter of a century never to camp two nights in succession on the same ground. My motto has been onward and upward, try to grow wiser and more effective in this science every day of the year. When I found that I had to labor very hard to set a hip or any other joint of the body and was too tired to talk at the end of the day's work I would think a part or all of the night following how to save my strength by an easier and better method, which I followed and taught to others, until I could make another advance, and on and on as a practical engineer would do to hoist, lower, advance or back his engine. I considered Osteopathy a system of engineering, and in teaching, my object has been to make thorough engineers, not to only unload fever but all other kinds of lading known as disease. I have labored to qualify each student as he goes out to take charge of and wisely conduct his engine, and before I affixed my name to any diploma I believed the receiver of said parchment had had an opportunity to learn all that we could teach him to the date of the receipt of this parchment. Not only that, but that he was worthy and well qualified to go out in the world and do good service wherever he might be, provided he had done his duty in studying his lessons and being present at all roll calls. He who has done his duty surely is prepared to think and make many advanced moves hitherto unknown by him. He knows if able to rea-

son at all that Osteopathy contains the propelling force in great quantities of producing thought, reason and progress. As I have said in previous numbers of the Journal that when I think I have discovered any new method I will make it known at once, if I think it will be any advantage to the student or operator. I have solved many questions during the year 1899 that I did not understand in 1898, many in 1898 that I could not solve in 1897, and so on back to my childhood; so have you; you have been given carefully the basic principles of Osteopathy without reserve, according to the year in which you entered, from the baby to the present mammoth class. I will say that I have been greatly encouraged with the success and sober business conduct of at least 98 per cent. of all classes that I have tried to instruct. I have but one object and that is to know more of natural law and impart it as soon as obtained.

A. T. STILL.

* * *

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we note the wonderful success of our graduates in the field. Reports reach us every day telling of the good work being done by them. It surely reflects a great deal of credit upon the parent-school to have her representatives meet with such flattering results.

* * *

A number of improvements have been made about the Infirmary. The halls have been covered with new cork matting, and the operating tables refitted with leatherette. A new dissecting room is in course of preparation, and will be ready for use by the opening of the school.

* * *

People are awakening up to the fact that there are Osteopaths and Osteopaths, and the demand is for graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, those who have received their training at the fountain head; this is evidenced by the numerous demands for our graduates received from all over the land.

* * *

The graduates of the American School

who took the examination under the new Illinois law are Frank Chapman, D. H. Shaw, S. D. Barnes, W. H. Eckert, Frank Farmer, Howard Kretchmar, Joseph H. Sullivan, Miss Maggie McCully and Mrs. C. C. Carlock. Dr. Egan, secretary of the State Board of Health, conducted the examination, and assured them that it was to be fair and impartial and that there was no disposition on the part of the Board to deal unjustly with Osteopaths. The verdict of those examined is that they were treated with courtesy and that their examination was a fair test. Although they have not yet been officially notified as to the result, they feel assured that they will be fairly dealt with, and that most, if not all, will be granted certificates.

* * *

The September, '99 Class promises to be the largest in the history of the institution, and although it is ten days previous to the opening of school, over one hundred have made arrangements to enroll as students of Osteopathy. Never were the prospects better for a full school and a prosperous year, and while at the present writing it would not be wise to even venture a guess at the number that will enroll in the new class—it is very likely to exceed two hundred, for every indication suggests that it will be the largest class in Osteopathy ever enrolled at this or any other college. During the summer months the management of the school has not been idle, but has been systematizing and perfecting arrangements so that the increased body of students will find that still greater efficiency has been assured than ever before enjoyed by the school. A splendid corps of teachers and officers, working in harmony and to one end, will afford the student the best of opportunities to progress in his studies. The student entering the American School of Osteopathy at this time will have every reason to expect, if he does his own part well, not only a year of pleasant, delightful study, but also a year of substantial progress in the direction of a well grounded knowledge of the great science of Osteopathy.

The Situation in Indiana.

Chas. E. Sommer, a graduate of the American School, was recently arrested in Muncie, Ind., on a warrant sworn out by the president of the state board of medical registration, charging him with practicing medicine without a physician's license. He was acquitted of the charge by the jury after forty ballots had been taken. An opinion has since been given by Attorney General Taylor regarding the medical registration law, for the guidance of the State Board which is quite satisfactory to the Osteopaths now in Indiana. Dr. Sommer writes the JOURNAL that he is satisfied with the outcome of his trial and also with the Attorney-General's opinion. Dr. Tull says: "I herewith enclose the opinion of the Attorney-General, from a careful reading of which you will infer that it is his opinion that Osteopaths can practice in this state, without violating the 'Medical Practice Act' if they do not prefix Doctor to their names or advise the patients to take treatment." Lack of space forbids our publishing the opinion, but the gist of it is summed up in Dr. Tull's communication.

SOME RECENT CASES.

A case of more than usual interest is that of Rev. Chas. Sheldon, a prominent Congregationalist minister of Enid, Oklahoma. For some time previous to his coming to the A. T. Still Infirmary, he has been in failing health, his trouble verging on nervous prostration brought on by overwork. He was very nervous, the slightest noise annoyed him, and he found it an impossibility to concentrate his mind—to study was out of the question. At times he was so nervous that he would clench his hands to keep from screaming—then he would become dull and listless—often lying for hours in a sort of stupor. His condition became so serious that he was unable to attend to his ministerial duties, and his congregation extended him a vacation—hoping that he might, by rest and quiet, regain his health. It was decided that he should go back to West Virginia—his early home, and there spend a few

weeks. Just as he was about to start on his eastern trip, a member of his congregation urged him to come by way of Kirksville, and try Osteopathy for his trouble. He scarcely knew what Osteopathy meant, but the advocate of the new healing science explained to him its principles and possibilities, and insisted upon his giving it a trial, which he consented to do, arriving here the first of July; he was examined and placed under the care of Dr. Harry Still. In a very short time he began to improve, and so steady was this improvement that at the end of six weeks he has gained twenty pounds in weight, has a good appetite and sleeps well; his nervousness has disappeared, and he feels—as he expressed it—"like a new man." He leaves for his home in a few days ready to take up his work with renewed energy and vigor. A stronger advocate of Osteopathy than Rev. Sheldon would be hard to find, for it is by this method of healing that he is restored to health and is able to take up the work so dear to him.

* * *

Robert Campbell, aged sixty-nine years, who lives in Dewitt, Iowa, went to his home rejoicing a few days ago because his hip that had been dislocated over two years had been set. On the day of President McKinley's inauguration, Mr. Campbell fell on the ice—the accident dislocating his hip; after being confined to the house for some weeks he was able to get about—but only with the assistance of two canes; he had to walk carefully, for the least jar caused him great pain, and he found it very difficult to lift his right foot from the ground. Four weeks ago he came to the A. T. Still Infirmary, and the result was that after a few treatments to loosen the contracted muscles, the hip was set, and Mr. Campbell was able to walk as he had done before his accident. So delighted was he when he could walk and place his foot on the floor without pain that he hastened to the depot to telegraph the glad news to his wife and family. Thus another testimonial is added to the long line of Osteopathic victories.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Chas. Still and family have returned from their summer outing, which they spent in Northern Michigan.

* * *

Dr. C. F. Bandle, of the firm Still & Bandle, Brooklyn, N. Y., returns to his home Sept. 1st, after spending a few weeks in Infirmary practice.

* * *

Among recent visitors at the Infirmary, were Dr. J. F. Poage, Washington, Iowa, Dr. Mary Conner, Bellfontaine, Ohio, and Dr. Irene Harwood, of Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

Dr. William Smith gave an interesting lecture on Osteopathy in the Memorial Hall Aug. 11. The lecture was illustrated with numerous stereopticon views, and was full of instruction to the large audience in attendance.

* * *

Dr. A. L. McKenzie is located in the Brady Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., where he has a large practice. Dr. McKenzie is well-known throughout this state, having held the position as superintendent of some of Missouri's best schools, previous to his taking up the study of Osteopathy.

* * *

Osteopathy Explained—is the name of a neat booklet gotten out by Dr. S. D. Barnes, of the June, 1900 class. It is nicely arranged and attractively printed and its object—as suggested by its title—is well carried out.

* * *

The following are among the patients lately registered at the A. T. Still Infirmary: George Wright, Rome, Georgia; Harry Balbridge, Albuquerque, New Mexico; W. C. Moreland, Marysville, Montana; Mrs. E. E. Nichols, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. C. Jamson, Baldwin, Kas.; Mrs. C. H. Atherton, Honolulu, H. I.; Frank Gallagher, Leavenworth, Kas.; Miss Pearl Wiley, Keokuk, Ia.; G. E. Loxley, Mobile, Ala.; A. N. Calloway, San Antonio, Tex.; J. J. Richard, Hollandale, Miss.; Miss Ida Porter, Tulluside, Colo.; Mary Gee, Mobile, Ala.

Examination of Osteopaths in Illinois.

JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN.

According to the law passed by the last session of the Illinois legislature, the State Board of Health held an examination of Osteopaths at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago, on August first.

A good representation of our practitioners presented themselves, having previously complied with the regulations requiring the filling out and filing of an application blank with the State Board.

The subjects covered were Anatomy, Chemistry, (Physiological) Histology, Pathology, Hygiene and Physiology. Ten questions each were asked on the various subjects, and an average per cent. of seventy-five required to pass.

It was the opinion of all, that the examination was a perfectly fair and impartial test, and such as no graduate of a reputable Osteopathic college should shrink from facing. Although the results are not known yet, all are confident of success.

The situation in this state is indeed

most encouraging. While there are some few features of the medical act now in force, not altogether to our liking, they are of minor importance and will be made satisfactory in time.

In the passage of this act, the main object was accomplished, since by its provisions, Osteopaths are admitted to practice in the state upon exactly the same conditions as are the practitioner of the older schools of medicine.

Thus the suffering thousands of this great state of Illinois are afforded the benefits of our treatment at home. By such legal enactment, Illinois clothes our practitioners with their proper dignity as professional men and women—welcomes them to its communities, and proclaims them fully competent to minister to the ailments of its citizens and their families.

It is the opinion of the writer and all those interested in the science with whom he has talked upon the subject that the present law is by far the best, of any yet entered upon a statute book, for Osteopathy.

Clinic Reports from the Field.

REPORTED BY WM. W. BROCK, MONTPELIER, VT.

A Staggering Gait:—

I have a patient, a young man, nineteen years of age who is troubled with his walking. He staggers, not the jerking step of locomotor ataxia, but he cannot walk in a straight line. Upon examination I found a double lateral or "s" curvature. The curve from the 6th to the 10th dorsal is to the left and from the 10th dorsal to the 5th lumbar it is quite badly to the right. About six years ago this young man fell from a high staging and struck on his back. In September last, he went to the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vt. They examined him, put on a plaster cast and told him that was all they could for

him. He wore the cast off and on for about five months, took it off about the first of June and has not worn it since. At the base of the neck I found the skin and flesh were very feverish and hot, while at the base of the spine it was cold and clammy, showing excessive circulation above and lack of circulation below; as the treatment has been applied this temperature has become more normal and is nearly even to today. Above the plaster cast the skin was considerably broken out showing there was irritation, and he had scratched with his fingers a great deal leaving scabs which have also disappeared. My treatment has been to stimulate the blood supply, to relax the muscles the whole length of the spine, and more especially on the

left side in the lumbar region. My treatment to straighten the spine has been wholly so far on the lumbar curve which is rapidly coming into place. While the spine is not corrected yet, the young man has improved to the point that he staggers very little. At first, when he began to improve, he still staggered, but he did not have to stop and collect himself before he could go in a straight line. He cannot control his feet much better, perhaps, but he can step up, and around an object that is in his way. After wearing the cast five months, in a month and a half treatment I have taken it off of him and he has improved right along, has not worn it since; the scabs in the upper part of the back have disappeared; the excessive heat and excessive cold along the spine is disappearing and the temperature is more even; the muscles all along the spine have relaxed and are in a normal healthy condition. He has improved considerably in his walk. The sterno-mastoids were considerably contracted. These muscles have relaxed finely. The atlas was slightly anterior, and his cheeks were much flushed, showing the impairment of circulation; this condition has also been remedied. As the sterno-mastoids relaxed the young man says he can turn his head much better, and it does not cause him to stagger as it did.

* * *

REPORTED BY F. W. AND BELLE F. HANNAH, STEVENSON BLDG., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CASE 1.**Complication of Troubles:—**

For thirty years I have had various local and systemic troubles, obtaining no permanent relief from the generally accepted practice of medicine. In 1894 I heard of Osteopathy and visited Kirksville, Mo. I think I can from that time date the first correct diagnosis of my troubles which were surely reducing me to invalidism. The treatment I there received started me on the way to recovery, and while I have not been so situated as to persistently follow out the course of treatment there begun, I am thoroughly convinced that that alone has delayed my complete res-

toration to health. I am now taking regular treatment of the Doctors Hannah of the Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, and I can feel and see the good resulting. Each treatment helps to relieve my distress and it has been my unavoidable lack of persistency in taking the treatment which explains the stubbornness of my ailments. The primal trouble was in my spine. Among the troubles treated, and for which I have obtained as much relief as the amount of treatment taken could warrant are: impaired respiration and circulation; prolapsus uteri, piles, sciatica, distressing pain in back and nervous headache. Other members of our family have been treated to our entire satisfaction for such trouble as nervousness, weak eyes, injury to spine causing general systemic derangement, and in the case of our infant son, a congenital bow-leg has succumbed to the treatment and is now normal. Although brought up under very successful "regular" practice, each of the above cases added to my conviction that Osteopathy is scientific and is the most reasonable and successful method for the prevention and cure of disease. It is with pleasure that I contribute my experience to your valuable JOURNAL with the hope that other sufferers may learn of Osteopathy and have its benefits as I have.

Very truly,

MRS. MINNIE GATES,
234 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

CASE 2.**Nervousness, Insomnia and Heart Trouble:—**

Nearly three years ago, I began to be troubled with sleeplessness. The trouble grew until the night became a source of dread to me, and the days a succession of lifeless existences. Three times I gave up my work of teaching in the Indianapolis schools to try the effect of complete rest, but each time the nervousness returned after a short absence. I placed myself successively in the hands of two of this city's most skillful physicians one an Allopath, the other an Homeopath. Neither was able to discover the least cause for the trouble, so of course they could not reach the case. My heart became very irregu-

lar in its action, making an additional cause for sleeplessness. April 29, I began treatment with Mrs. Belle F. Hannah, Osteopath, Indianapolis, who at once located the cause of my trouble. After four treatments the heart resumed its normal action, which it has ever since maintained, and in a few weeks I had acquired natural sleep, and at the end of two months, I was almost entirely well. I am continuing one month longer, however, in order to make the cure complete. I am greatly surprised at my speedy and thorough recovery, and feel very grateful to Mrs. Hannah for her skillful handling of my case.

ROSE ELLIOTT,

1646 Carnell Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

REPORTED BY HOMER WOOLERY, JUNE CLASS, 1899, BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Dropsy, Asthma and Climacteria:—

Mrs. Cobb, of Kirksville, age fifty-two years, applied for treatment March 9, 1899, suffering from a complication of troubles partially summed up in the above named diseases. HISTORY:—Nineteen years ago patient had a severe attack of malarial fever, since which time she has suffered from dropsy and hemorrhages from the lungs. The case was diagnosed by several different physicians as consumption. Thirteen years ago the patient fell on the ice, at which time she was carrying a foetal child. Since this accident and up to the time we first met the patient she had been a constant sufferer from a pain in her right side. She was unable to walk for a year after the fall. In addition to these afflictions the patient has suffered the last four years from very severe and frequent attacks of asthma. During the past year the patient has suffered intensely all the trying symptoms of the menopause. She had taken various medicines to no avail and came to us very much disheartened, having practically lost all hope of regaining her health. EXAMINATION:—Patient short, round face; small, depressed chin; weight 180 pounds; skin tight, dirty brown in color; eyes sunken and expressionless; general œdema; bowels impacted (operations not oftener than once a week;) pulse

compressible, very feeble; extreme lassitude and general malaise manifest. Family history—two deaths from dropsy—a brother and grandmother. We found lesions affecting the cardiac, renal, hepatic, ovarian, uterine and hypogastric plexuses. Treatment consisted in correcting the lesions found. Improvement began from first treatment. Asthma never troubled her after second treatment. After a month's treatment she had lost forty-five pounds. Three weeks later she had gained five pounds and her musculature was now solid and healthy. Patient was treated at her own home for first month in order to prevent any over exertion by exercise. Later we required her to take light exercise, increasing the amount as she was able. When discharged in June patient was able to take walks of two miles, attend church services and do house work without feeling over-exertion.

* * *

REPORTED BY A. L. MCKENZIE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Too Free With the Knife in Appendicitis:—

It is astonishing to know of the number of individuals that have been operated on for appendicitis in and around Kansas City in the last year. A number of prominent surgeons would have you believe that the Creator made a fearful blunder in leaving that little worm-like appendix in man. An article appeared in the Kansas City Journal a few weeks ago which throws out light to the Osteopath who is called on to treat a case of appendicitis previously treated by an M. D. The article is headed "Must use the knife." Its purpose seems to be to throw doubt on the case of appendicitis reported by Dr. Geo. Helmer, of N. Y. The writer suggests that mother-nature sometimes cures this trouble and says that as this was only one case cured that it might have been cured by Nature even if Dr. Helmer had not treated the case at all. The writer was careful not to speak of Dr. Helmer as an Osteopath, nor does he speak of him as a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy and that it was there that the Osteopathic treatment of appendicitis was taught. That

more light may be thrown on this disease I relate some of my experience the last few months: A student who is studying medicine under a surgeon here told me he had witnessed over one hundred and forty operations for appendicitis since he had taken up the study. A patient whom I am treating for this so-called trouble and who had been advised to undergo an operation gave me as one reason why he did not submit that he knew of a person who had taken down with violent pains in that region, and a doctor was called, an opiate administered, and in a consultation that followed, and while the patient was still under the influence of the opiate it was decided to perform an operation. The operation was performed and when the patient was aroused and told what had been done, exclaimed "Why I had that thing cut out two years ago!" I wish every student of Osteopathy could read the article that appeared in the Kansas City Journal. The article quotes the opinion of Dr. Geo. Halley and others of this place and says, "Appendicitis is usually preceded by chronic constipation followed by a catarrhal condition of the intestines extending down to the cecum." This we grant as true. It says "seldom when an operation is performed, is any foreign substance found in vermiform appendix." This statement causes the Osteopath to doubt if appendicitis existed. It says: "administer opium to stop violent peristalsis, but give calomel in small doses." From the above the Osteopath gets his diagnostic points which gives him a clue to the whole trouble. My observation from a number of cases of so-called appendicitis enables me to sum up the diagnosis as follows: Chronic constipation invariably precedes appendicitis, calomel has often been taken in large doses and for some time, the whole colon is frequently clogged with feculent matter. It is plainly seen that calomel taken at this time is liable to lodge in the lower part of ascending colon. It is here gravity is to be overcome. Calomel is another name for mercury, and when accumulated here in large quantities by its own weight may enter the vermiform appendix and appendicitis

follows. Now what would common sense dictate? Would it say administer opium and destroy all the force of nature to evacuate the colon and then say use the knife to cut out the appendix? Common sense says avoid the complications by using no drugs in the first place. Nature always gives warning by her sensory nerves of an approaching crisis, and when these are unheeded at first, and you are called late, the condition can be relieved by proper treatment beginning as remote as the sigmoid flexure. I am firmly of the belief that in 99 per cent. of the cases an operation with the knife is needless.

* * *

REPORTED BY E. C. CHAPPELL, LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

Heptic Abscess and Gastric Ulcer:—

Mr. H——about fifty-five years old, had been bed-fast three months when I was called in to see him. Just prior to this time several physicians had been called in consultation and they said he could not recover and that his death was just a question of a few days or a week; in fact, they were expecting him to die at any time and the family sent for an Osteopath as a last resort. The physicians were giving him a buttermilk diet, and hypodermic injections of morphine to quiet him but the drug had little effect. He was being treated for gastric ulcer. I found him suffering from hepatic abscess and gastric ulcer; the hepatic abscess was giving a great deal more trouble at this time than the gastric derangement. He was greatly emaciated and knew very little of what was transpiring about him; his bowels were locked and an enema was almost ineffectual. He was so weak he could not sit up. I found the spinal lesions at the 3rd cervical and 4th 5th and 8th dorsal, with rigidity of the spinal muscles and overlapping of the ribs on the right side from the 7th to 10th. The tenderness at these points was marked; also tenderness in right and left hypochondria regions. It was necessary to see this case every day and some days several times. He began to sleep better from the first treatment and after a few days was able to take a more substantial

diet. After two weeks treatment he began to improve quite rapidly and at the end of a month was able to sit up in bed for several hours each day. He then grew worse and at the end of two weeks more the hepatic abscess opened; this caused paroxysms of coughing, during these paroxysms the cold perspiration would stand out on his face and forehead in great beads and after these attacks he would be completely exhausted; this continued about two weeks and at the end of that time the coughing ceased and all the symptoms grew better, and now after three months treatment he is entirely well excepting slight oedema of the ankles; his appetite and digestion are good; he weighs one pound more than before he took sick and is still improving. I expect to dismiss the case after a few more treatments.

* * *

REPORTED BY MARY A. CONNER, BELLE-FONTAINE, OHIO.

Osteopathy in Lumbago or Muscular Rheumatism.—

The pathological condition is hyperæmia of, and scanty serous exudation between the muscular striæ; and in chronic cases inflammatory proliferation of the connective tissue causing pain, tenderness and stiffness of the affected muscles. I was treating the wife of a prominent farmer of Bellefontaine, Ohio, for a partially dislocated innominate bone from which she had suffered as an invalid for the past eight years. At one of my visits there, I found the husband in bed suffering great pain with lumbago. He asked me if I would tell his family physician to send him some medicine for his back as he had sent him medicine many times before. I informed him that I had the medicine or rather the remedy in my fingers, which would cure him in a few minutes. After some coaxing on the part of his wife, he decided to let me try, but did not see how he could be relieved without the use of medicine, as he had no bones out of place. After remov-

ing a large plaster from his back, I proceeded to loosen up all the muscles in the lumbar region and gave him a good diagonal stretching; his lumbago was gone in a very few minutes and he spent the afternoon in his vineyard. Six months have elapsed and he has had no return of his trouble. He said "This is the longest I have gone for years without being down with my back." Another case is of a very fleshy lady. She could scarcely turn over in bed; she was relieved by a simple treatment. I saw these cases however in the early stages of the disease before the connective tissue had become extensively inflamed. Call your Osteopath early in a disease and you will get quick results.

* * *

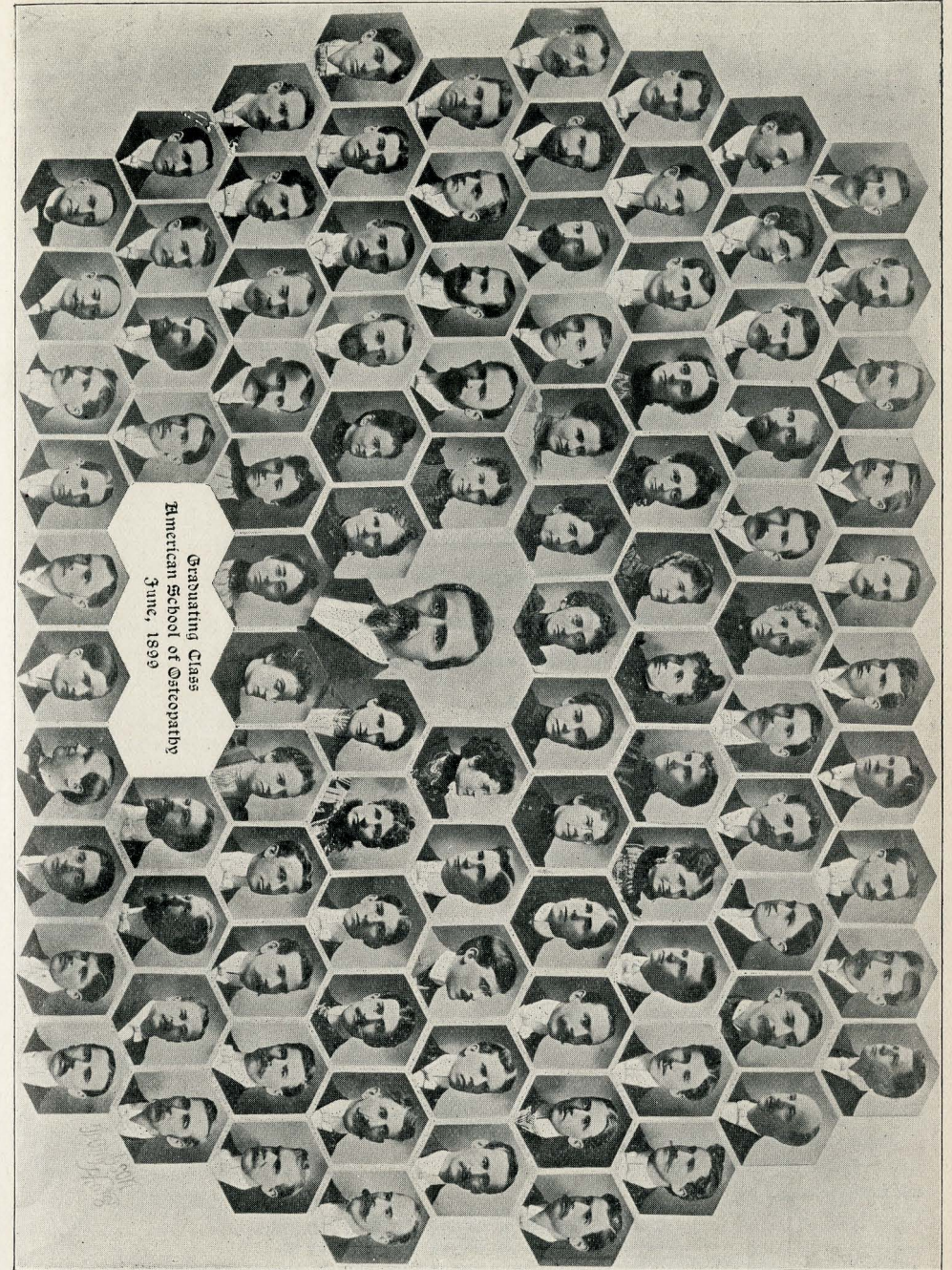
REPORTED BY W. J. RHYNSBURGER, DAYTON, OHIO.

Neuralgia.—

Mrs. Kelley, age about thirty-five, for nearly eight years had most severe attacks of neuralgia in the head lasting continuously thirty-six hours during each menstrual period. She tried all forms of drug treatment without experiencing any relief. An Osteopathic examination revealed the atlas vertebra misplaced to the right, also a muscular lesion in the lumbar and lower dorsal region with tenderness over the ovaries. I corrected these abnormal conditions after one months Osteopathic treatment, beginning the middle of May. Since that time patient has worked unusually hard, cleaning house and waiting upon a sick husband who since died, but with all the hard work, worry and grief she experienced no symptom or return of the awful attacks of neuralgia, which came so regularly, so severe, and lasting thirty-six hours. Osteopathy cured her and in one month did what other methods of treatment had failed to do in eight years.

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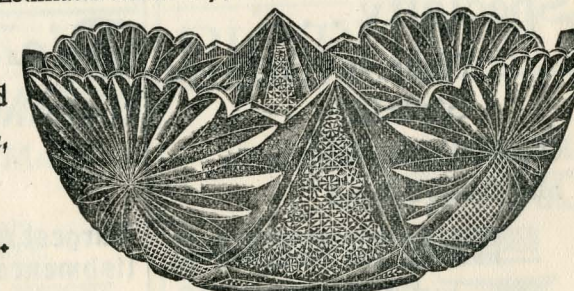
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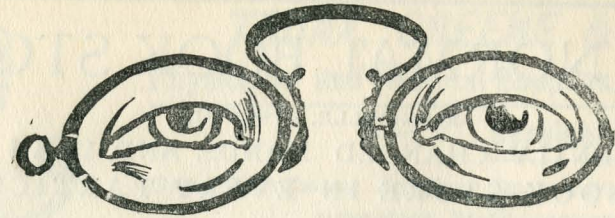
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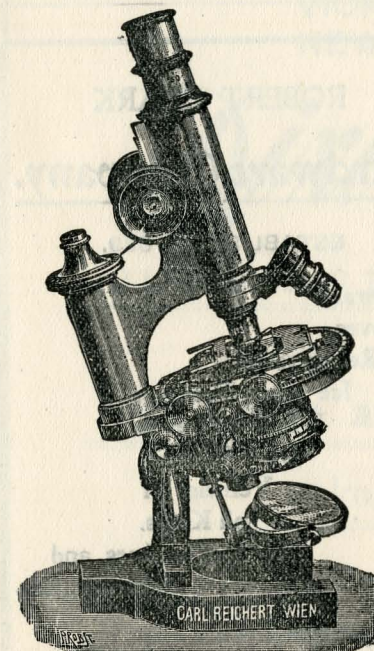
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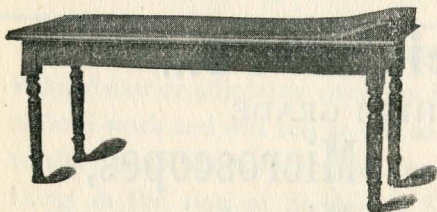


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