The Journal of Osteopathy

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THE SCIENTIFIC IMPLICATIONS OF OSTEOPATHY.

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Although generally known to the public less than ten years osteopathy has won its way before the legislatures and courts of more than half of the states in the Union, and has gained the distinction of being designated a science by the legislative acts of a number of states (see statutes of Missouri, Michigan, North Dakota, Tennessee, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Montana, etc.) No other system of healing has ever been declared to be a science by a state legislature.

The remarkable results obtained in practice, especially in cases that had previously exhausted the resources of materia medica, distinguished osteopathy as a therapeutic science and advanced it in public confidence to a degree never equaled by any other system in so short a time. Notably, its patrons are the intelligent and thinking classes of a community, and include thousands who have been saved from hopeless invalidism.

While results are its credentials, or the "reason why" osteopathy has gained an enviable reputation, the scientific implications of its etiology, diagnosis and therapeutics have primarily made it the independent system it is, co-extensive with the art of healing.

In the discussion of this subject we may find it necessary to make some comparisons in order that it may be fully understood wherein we differ from other schools. It is not our purpose to condemn medicine, realizing that there may be some good in all schools of practice. We especially recognize the importance of surgery in strictly surgical cases, but claim that there is too much indiscriminate use of the knife, and that osteopathy properly applied will obviate the necessity of fully three-fourths of the major surgical operations.

When the founder of osteopathy evolved the basic principles of the science, twenty-eight years ago, he based his philosophy on the mechanical law, that deranged action implies a defect in the structural elements of the machine. And since function, whether normal (heathly) or abnormal (unhealthy), is the expression or vital manifestation of the instrument—the physical being—he reasoned that deranged function or disease implies a defect in the structures
of the body, and that by properly adjusting the abnormal structural condition function becomes harmonized. He also exercised confidence in the integrity of the human body and in the completeness of its creation. Instead of depending on lifeless, poisonous potions to supply needed dynamical energy or vital force, he discovered that the brain and spinal cord contain an almost unlimited supply of vital energy ready and waiting to be distributed to the diseased tissues when the proper avenues are opened. He demonstrated that the natural resources of the body are far superior to the resources or artifice of drugs, capable of manufacturing on demand every chemical and combination needed and which can not be understood nor approached in all the laboratories of science; implying that the same natural processes within the body which normally maintain health will also restore health when enabled to operate without resistance.

**ETIOLOGY.**

The physiological fact that the normal function of every organ or part of the body depends upon a proper blood-and-nerve-supply, implies that any interference with either or both of these health-producing and health-maintaining factors will result in disease.

Osteopathy holds that structural defects—bony, muscular or ligamentous abnormalities resulting from accident, exposure or abuse—act as predisposing or exciting causes by interfering with the blood-vessels and nerves with which they come in contact. If a structural derangement be in the course of an artery the parts or organs it should supply suffer weakness and wasting for want of nourishment; the obstruction of a vein prevents the removal of waste and harmful products; pressure on a nerve either stimulates or inhibits it, that is, irritates or shuts off nerve force, resulting in increased or diminished functional activity of the part or organ it supplies, either directly or through vasomotor influence on the blood-vessels.

It is well known to the student of physiology that every organ is under the control of two opposing forces (two different sets of nerve-fibers) one accelerating, the other retarding or inhibiting. That a certain relation between these two forces gives an organ the rhythmical movements essential to its normal function, implies that any interference with either of these forces will cause abnormal rhythm and result in disease.

Some recent medical writers of note seem perfectly content with the idea that "a disturbance of the rhythm of an organ is a cause of disease" without undertaking to discover the cause of the "disturbed rhythm." Osteopathy strikes at the foundation and finds structural irregularities as the cause of disturbed rhythm in the manner above described, and stands ready to verify its philosophy by results.

To say nothing of the many medical practitioners who are choosing osteopathy as a more reasonable and natural system of therapeutics, evidence of its scientific basis is also apparent in the recent discoveries of some eminent physicians who doubtless are not aware of the fact that they have touched the osteopathic "key-board."

Recently Dr. La Chappelle, a noted physician of France, declared that he had discovered that the foundation for the great majority of all diseases was to be found in irregularities of the spinal column, and that in very many cases these conditions were incurred in childhood life.

Dr. Stiller, an eminent physician of Germany, claims that he has proven that nervous dyspepsia is caused by malposition of the tenth rib.

Indeed the medical profession seems to be again "on the hunt" for a new etiology or causes of disease—the "bug theory" having been exploded by most of the leading medical authorities.

According to a recent issue of the *London Lancet*, Dr. Fred J. Smith, a renowned surgeon of England, said: "The Klebs-Loeffler bacilli have been found in the fauces (throats) of patients one hundred days after recovery from an attack of diphtheria; also in the throats of medical men, students and hospital nurses."

Dr. Adolph Rupp of New York recently said: "We shall have to go much deeper than the presence of germs in the throat to find the true cause of the disease (diphtheria). Germs are coincidences and contemporaries, the scavengers which come into existence everywhere when the environment is suitable. They bear no causative relation to the disease."

The editor of the *Medical Brief* recently said: "Bacteriology, if it lives, will assume a distinctly subordinate place in medicine. Men will cease to fear and fight germs. All our weapons will be leveled at the conditions which breed them."

Osteopathy does not deny the existence of bacteria in so-called infectious diseases, but does deny that they are the primary cause. We recognize them as Nature's scavengers with no power to infect normal tissues. They are found as the result of unhealthy tissues which existed before they invaded it.

In conditions commonly termed "germ diseases" we hold that their foundation rests upon a structural defect which has impaired the quality of the blood and so impeded the circulation that waste products of the systems are not eliminated, thus forming a nidus or suitable soil for the invasion and propagation of bacteria.

The fact that a boy contracted diphtheria and his brother did not, when they were both exposed to the disease, implies that one was in a normal condition and therefore immune against the ravages of the terrible "Klebs-Loeffler bacillus," while the other, who had been indisposed for several weeks—the result of cold which contracted the muscles about the throat,—fell a victim to these scavengers.

The question may arise as to how some people recover from diseases if a structural defect is the cause and is not removed osteopathically.

If the structural abnormality is slight, it is sometimes corrected by the recuperative powers of the body—the natural tendency being always toward
the normal. Again, by the well known law of compensation Nature frequently adapts herself to a structural change, recovers from an acute attack of disease and maintains a healthy equilibrium for years with a physical defect still existing. But the liability to disease gradually increases, for if the compensation fails, or if the vitality of the system loses its ascendency over an existing structural abnormality and fails to regain it, an attack of disease is sure to become chronic or terminate fatally. An illustration: It is well known that Nature attempts to compensate for the functional deficiency of an abnormal heart-valve by improving the heart-muscle. If the alteration in the heart-muscle becomes too great; there are symptoms of hypertrophy or enlarged heart. If it be too little or fail there are symptoms of an enfeebled heart or dilatation of the organ. But as long as the compensatory change in the heart structure is constant and just sufficient there are but few if any disturbing effects. The fact that osteopathic etiology has been definite and without variation since its first inception, implies that results have verified it.

Can you "show us" a medical theory of the cause of disease that has been without variation for twenty-eight years, or one that has been agreed upon by the medical profession for even ten years? Think of a practice hundreds of years old without a definite etiology.

**DIAGNOSIS.**

It has been ignorantly charged by some of the medical profession that the osteopathic school is deficient in diagnosis. The fact is that osteopathic diagnosis comprises all that is good in the medical method and vastly more. It consists not only in the ability to recognize and determine the nature of diseased conditions, but comprehends the discovery of the primary cause, without which any treatment is highly empirical, although it may be palliative. The diagnosis is then confirmed by reasoning from cause to effect on an anatomical and physiological basis.

Hay-fever furnishes a good example of the difference in the diagnostic methods of the two schools. We recognize, as does the medical school, that the manifestations of hay-fever comprise conjunctivitis, rhinitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, and gastric, enteric and renal crises. In other words, a neurosis or nervous affection with catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes and upper air passages extending to bronchial tubes, and characterized by itching of the eyelids, sneezing, nasal discharge, croupy cough, and paroxysmal dyspnea or spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes.

While medical authorities claim that it is caused by the pollen of certain plants which irritates the membranes, it is well known that they do not pretend to cure this disease. Their treatment is to simply palliate the symptoms during the attack, or advise a change of climate to get away from the pollen, with the result, in either event, that next year the attack comes on at the usual time and perhaps with much greater severity.

Osteopathy admits that the pollen irritates the membranes, but denies that it is the primary, predisposing or original cause. If it was, all who are exposed to the pollen would suffer an attack, instead of the few who are its regular victims at a certain season after year.

The osteopath takes up the diagnosis where the medical doctor quits, and after a careful examination of the structural elements involving the nerve-and-blood-supply of the affected parts, he finds a physical defect, such as a subluxated lower cervical or upper dorsal vertebra, first or second rib, clavicle, etc. disturbing the cervical sympathetic ganglia, pulmonary plexus and fifth nerve, which through vaso-motor effect on the blood-vessels causes a chronic congestion of the mucous membranes referred to making them subject to irritation be the pollen. He corrects the structural irregularity and the yearly attacks fail to recur.

What better evidence is needed to show that the osteopath is as thoroughly familiar as is the medical doctor with the process of destructive metabolism or retrograde metamorphosis; morbid anatomy and pathological chemistry; symptomatology, and the direct, differential and exclusion methods of diagnosis, than the fact that he successfully passes the same examinations as does the medical practitioner before the medical examining boards of several states including Massachusetts, where it is claimed that the highest standard of medical proficiency is required?

It is well known that the usual method of the medical practitioner is to rely upon the recorded experience of other observers, and perhaps his own, that certain symptoms manifested under certain circumstances indicate a certain disease. He is content with having named the disease regardless of the cause. It is of interest to know that medical authorities term this method of diagnosis "the empirical method."

"Osteopathy emphasizes the diagnosis of diseases by physical methods with a view to discovering not the symptoms but the causes of diseases, in connection with misplacements of tissue, obstruction of the fluids and interference with the forces of the organism."

To be an osteopathic diagnostician implies an expert knowledge of physical signs as manifestations of altered structure and its relation to disturbed function or disease. His skillful training in the study of the construction, functioning, symmetry and asymmetry of the human body implies that he is a specialist in detecting the slightest departure from normal conformation and understands its causative relation to disease, and that osteopathy maintains a standard of diagnosis, which for scientific inference and efficiency is unapproached by any other school.

**THERAPEUTICS.**

The natural law that every effect has its cause implies that the removal of the cause is the only specific remedy, and that all other treatment, of whatever nature, is only palliative. The osteopathic method is specific because, with mathematical precision, it removes the causes found in the structural
elements underlying the principles of life and health. It is scientific because it is applied anatomy based upon a diagnosis which comprehends an etiology founded upon the immutable law of Nature, that, accident, exposure and abuse produce structural abnormalities.

In the administration of remedies, then the cause—not the symptoms—determines the treatment; and since osteopathic etiology implies a derangement of the body-machinery, the treatment is necessarily mechanical or manipulative.

If a watch should by accident get a bent wheel or some obstruction in its works and fail to keep correct time, the novice might pour oil or acids into its delicate machinery and try thus to force it to run, but the skilled watchmaker never. He straightens the bent wheel and removes the obstruction, thus restoring the structural elements of the watch to their normal relations, whereupon its action is harmonized and correct time-keeping a natural consequence.

The osteopath proceeds just as the skilled mechanic does with the watch in search of the difficulty. Every case presented to him is another question in anatomy and physiology, another problem in the mechanism of the human body, requiring a different application of the principles of his science. He finds the distorted or partially luxated vertebra, depressed or displaced ribs, contracted muscles or ligaments, displaced organs, etc. which cause the abnormal rhythm or disease. By scientific manipulation, peculiar to his practice, he restores the physical structures to normal position, thus opening the avenues for the vital fluids and forces, whereby the natural recuperative powers of the body are enabled to effect a cure without chemical interference. He gives no "experimental doses," and makes no "exploratory incisions." He does not poison or derange a sound organ to cure a diseased one. Instead of the supposed potencies of drugs, he utilizes the inherent potencies resident within the same dynamical energy which endows a dilerious invalid with the strength of a Hercules, requiring two or more able-bodied men to hold him in bed.

A comparison of the medical and osteopathic methods: In a certain case of stomach derangement characterized by indigestion, nausea, vomiting and griping pain, the medical doctor usually administers sedatives or narcotics, directly or hypodermically, hoping to relieve the gastralgia. As long as he keeps the sensory nerves reduced to a state of anesthesia or paralysis, the symptoms are suppressed and he thinks he is curing the case. When he stops his treatment, or the medicine begins to lose its effect, he wonders why the distressing symptoms continue to recur, and to relieve his helpless state he says "the solar-plexus is to blame." But alas! his books prescribe no "solar-plexus" remedy, so his responsibility is relieved, and the patient, with the dreadful consequence of morphine, continues to suffer. His diagnosis is incomplete, he has not discovered the cause, he is treating symptoms, consequently his entire proceeding is empirical.

An osteopath is called to see such a case: Physical examination reveals no structural lesion affecting the splanchnic and pneumogastric nerves, hence, he concludes that the stomach disturbance is secondary or reflex. He examines the spine further down and finds a subluxated fifth lumbar vertebra. His knowledge of anatomy tells him this is in a region that will affect the pelvic plexus of nerves and predispose uterine derangement. Further examination shows a marked displacement of the uterus causing abnormal nerve impulses to pass up through the sympathetic ganglia to the stomach. He corrects the displaced fifth lumbar vertebra—thus removing the primary cause—restores the uterus to normal position, thereby permanently relieving the stomach disturbance.

Again, what does the medical method accomplish with abdominal supporters, pessaries, curettes, local antiseptics, etc. in uterine troubles brought on by enteropothy or a dropping down of the large and small intestines which simply forces the uterus downward, forward or backward?

The osteopathic method reveals a bony lesion, usually in the lower dorsal or upper lumbar vertebrae, which so impedes the nerve-and-blood-supply of the intestines and their mesenteric supports that they suffer a loss of tonicity and consequently settle down into the pelvic cavity. He corrects the bony lesion and raises the intestines off of the pelvic organs—thus removing the primary and secondary causes—whereupon the uterus is easily restored to normal condition without surgical or medicinal interference.

It is indeed of interest to note the fact that the professors who now formulate the theories taught in medical colleges advocate but little medicine in any disease, and a great deal of Nature, such as diet, baths, rest, exercise, change of climate, etc.

The editor of the American Medicine recently implied that there are no medicines that will really stimulate liver and kidney function, but has discovered that water, plenty of hot water, drunk at short intervals until several pints are taken into the stomach, will stimulate the action of these organs.

The most potent evidence of the fallacy of drugs is found in some recently published medical works used as text books in the medical schools. Notably, Dr. Ostler's Practice of Medicine, wherein no medical treatment is recommended in scarlet fever, typhoid fever, pneumonia, rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, erysipelas, bronchitis, nervous prostration, etc. The admission that they have no remedies for these conditions is indeed commendable from a view-point of honesty, although not intended for public notice. Such an admission implies that they know not the causes of such diseases, and bears out the osteopathic implication that no treatment can be specific unless it removes the cause.

The question sometimes arises as to what osteopathy can do in so-called zymotic or "germ diseases." What can medicine do? Many of the most eminent medical authorities say that they have no anti-toxic remedies that will destroy germs and not destroy tissue-cells or human life. They also say
The so-called practice of osteopathy appears to be gradually gaining for itself recognition in various parts of the country. It is never surprising that the people at large take up anything which holds out a promise of relief for human ills, this is altogether to be expected, and is productive of harm only to the individual who permits himself to be gulled. A somewhat different face, however, is put upon the matter when this or any other irregular mode of practice is legalized by legislative action. The osteopaths, with persistency worthy of a better cause have brought bills year after year looking to the recognition of their preposterous claims by various state governments. In some instances their efforts have succeeded and in some they have failed, but it is sufficiently evident that they are gradually gaining adherents, which means ultimately the influencing of legislatures. As published in another part of this issue the osteopaths have gained a point in Iowa, so that hereafter they are to be recognized not only as legitimate practitioners, but are also likely to be represented on the Board of Health. In Virginia, within a short time, the Senate Committee has voted against a bill requiring osteopaths to submit to an examination before the Board of Medical Examiners. It is reported that another bill is to be presented to provide for an Examining Board of Osteopaths. Another bill is to be presented this year before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature looking toward similar privileges in this State.

The New York Medical Journal, in its issue of April 5, presents a summary of state medical laws which is being prepared by the secretary of the board, for the Board of Health of the State of Illinois. The following details are of interest:

"Osteopathy is legalized and its practice is regulated by legislative enactments in the following states: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin. In Massachusetts and Texas osteopaths are exempted from the provisions of the medical laws of those states. Under the provisions of the medical law of Illinois, enacted in 1899, the State Board of Health is empowered to examine and license persons who desire to practice any certain 'system or science of treating human ailments, who do not use medicines internally or externally and who do not practice operative surgery,' said examination to 'be of a character sufficiently strict to test their qualification as practitioners.' Any person is eligible to this examination, which embraces the following subjects, in each of which ten questions are asked: Anatomy, chemistry, histology and pathology, hygiene, physiology, and symptomatology. An applicant receiving an average rating of 75 per cent in this examination is issued a certificate by the State Board of Health. All persons thus licensed are prohibited by the statutes of Illinois from calling or advertising themselves as physicians or doctors.

"In addition to the states mentioned, the practice of osteopathy is seemingly permitted in the following, although technically prohibited by law: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. The laws of Maine and New Hampshire permit the practice of magnetic healing, mind cure, massage, christian science, or other methods of treatment in which no drugs are used. Prosecutions have been attempted in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Utah, and possibly others, with varying results."

Osteopathy, like many other kindred 'systems' which have preceded it, will undoubtedly pass into oblivion before many decades have passed. It presents nothing new excepting certain clear misrepresentations of facts and false theories, an originality which in the natural course of events is doomed to a short span of life. In the meantime, however, it would be well for communities everywhere to be on their guard against the encroachments of "schools" which claim new and revolutionary discoveries in the field of applied medicine.

THE REPLY.

There are few more amusing things to be met with in medical literature than the solemn and tremulous warnings given, by it, to the public to avoid being cured "irregularly." Beware the osteopath as the plague! Better far you should die under legitimate, although unsuccessful treatment, than have
one outside the fold cure by means unknown and unauthorized by a "regular." Communities will please take notice and allow no trespassing on the preserves of the "regular." Other lines of science can advance—"new and revolutionary discoveries" being made and tolerated by workers in the same field of research but in medicine—never. Everything possible to be learned is known, the book is closed "and wisdom dies with them." The ostrich buries its head in the sand and foolishly thinks itself hidden from view. The "regular" expands his chest and loudly shouts "all wisdom, human and divine, centers here" and the din of his applauding brethren drowns the roar of the gathering storm of protest which is to rudely shake their self satisfaction.

To any other professional man the fact that 17 states had given legal recognition to a system in five years time would be at least symptomatic of further trouble but not so to the "regular." He-whistles the louder for courage's sake. Should not the public hesitate? The other OF ICE is a few "which foolishly allows itself to be cured by them. y h a the people are frightened into operati-rtumty to see the way, all too frequen oppo . d the they wish and they no onger WI ,

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A CASE OF GALL STONES.

Dr. M. D. Cole, of Dubuque, Iowa, recently visited the A. S. O. He attended a number of classes and spoke encouragingly to the students concerning the practice of osteopathy. Dr. Cole is an enthusiastic osteopath, having been in the practice at Dubuque, Iowa, for four years. He talked to the students about various phases of the practice and gave an account of a number of interesting cases. He exhibited a number of large gall stones which he had removed from a patient by osteopathic measures. Following we publish an analysis of one of the stones in this case as prepared by Dr. C. W. Proctor of the A. S. O., also a report of the case by Dr. Cole:

DR. PROCTOR’S REPORT.

The analysis of a fragment of the large gall stone obtained by Dr. M. D. Cole, showed cholesterol about 75 per cent and other organic matter chiefly bile pigments 25 per cent. This result does not differ much from the average composition of biliary calculi. Sometimes they contain as high as 98 per cent cholesterol, at other times as high as 61 per cent of bilirubin, the chief bile pigment. Those with a high per cent of cholesterol are generally light in color and quite hard, others containing mucin, fat and soluble constituents are quite soft. Those containing much bile pigment are darker, sometimes almost black. If the bile pigment occurs in some parts in greater per cent than in others, there is a mottled or streaked appearance as was the case with the one from which this fragment was taken.

Besides the organic constituents mentioned, there are sometimes found mineral substances, such as phosphates and carbonates of calcium, though these are far more common in other animals than in man. Sometimes a trace of copper is found.

The bile pigments found in gall stones are not identical with those found in normal bile. Besides the bilirubin and biliverdin of normal bile, bilifuscin, biliiumin and biliycyanin or choletelin are found. These are all combined with calcium.

The structure of the gall stone is usually of concentric layers about some nucleus in the center. This may be a crystal of some constituent of the bile,
a bit of hardened mucin or bile pigment and in rare cases foreign bodies which nature is trying to throw off by this channel. The middle layer is often pure cholesterin and quite white in appearance. The outer layers usually are streaked with bile pigment.

Gall stones vary greatly in size and number. In the Breslau museum is a collection of 7802 taken from one person. Morgagni found 3000 in one person. The average size is about that of a hazel nut, some are so minute as to seem not larger than a pin head while others have been found as large as a hen's egg.

DR. COLE'S REPORT.

Mrs. D. Brewbaker, No. 433 Bluff St., Dubuque, Iowa, age fifty-seven, was troubled with torpid liver most all her life. Several years ago she had suffered a severe attack of jaundice. For the last three years she has been treated by M. D's. for gall stones but had never passed any.

On February 5th, I was called to take charge of the case. She was suffering more or less pain and after the third treatment, the pain begin to increase. I found tenderness all along the spine, especially between the second and third, and the ninth and tenth dorsal vertebrae. The liver was about normal in size. I could feel stones in the gall-bladder. There were prominent muscular contractions, especially in the dorsal region at the articulation of the ribs.

She experienced sharp, agonizing pain in the epigastrium and in the right and left hypochondriac regions, radiating to the back and right shoulder. There was profuse sweating, vomiting and feeble pulse. The patient was troubled more or less with constipation, the spleen was also affected.

After the sixth treatment, she passed a number of small stones and one large one, measuring three and a quarter inches in circumference. After she had passed these, she got up and around and felt fairly well but still continued the treatment.

In about two weeks she was again seized with severe colicky pain. I continued the same treatment, i.e., relaxing the muscles and giving a great deal of abdominal treatment, working directly over the liver. I could feel stones in the gall bladder, about two and a half to three inches to the right of and about one and a half inches above the umbilicus just below the edge of the ribs. I worked directly on the obstruction, the movement being upward, toward the center, then downward, a rotary movement. I soon felt the obstruction in the gall bladder move and could follow its course until its entry into the duodenum.

During the passing of the stone through the common duct she suffered very severe pain.

There was no movement of the bowels for four days. We gave injections of warm soap-suds for the bowels and several small stones and another large one, measuring three and a half inches in circumference were passed.

I have treated her two months, and she has now practically recovered and shows no sign of further trouble.

OSTEOPATHY AN ADVANCE IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Alfred Strugel in his Pathology states that, "disease itself may be defined as abnormality in structure, in function or in both combined. It is doubtful whether alteration of function can occur without some alteration in structure, but it frequently happens that functional disturbances are present though no structural alterations are discoverable even by the most precise methods of investigation."

This statement of Dr. Strugel's clearly states that the most advanced progress of science had failed to discover why an organ was functionally deranged without an appreciable effect on the cellular structure of the organ.

It remained for the wonderfully clear and reasoning brain of A. T. Still to sweep the old dusty theories aside and to reach through and grasp the naked truth, wave it in the face of skepticism and proclaim it to the world. Before osteopathy was born it was the custom to diagnose nearly all cases of heart trouble as organic. Where post mortem examinations could find absolutely no cell derangement whatever, the wise (?) ones shook their heads and were quiet. This is as far as it ever went until Dr. Still launched the undaunted little craft, osteopathy, onto the world.

To those who may be skeptical of all new truths, let me ask a few questions that are plain and pointed.

Will an engine run its full capacity with a half head of steam?

Will the heart run its full capacity with a pressure on the cardiac nerves?

What will an engine do if the safety value is suddenly taken off or partially removed?
What will the heart do if a pressure is on the cardiac branches of the pneumogastric nerve? What will any organ in the body do if its motive power is partially or wholly withheld? I will answer this last question. The organ will atrophy, just the same as a disused muscle will do.

Where scientists have failed to discover structural disorders in functional troubles, it remained for Dr. Still to bring forth the valuable information that the trouble was with the nerve supply; that it was either too weak or too strong.

Now in regard to metabolic changes, there are probably a million theories on the why's and wherefore's, etc. Germ theories, it seems, are inexhaustible and have almost reached the stage where every conceivable ailment has its particular germ. The poor deluded public read with bulging eyes, the accounts of a terrible creature that may tear out their vitals, if they chance to disturb its slumbers by turning over a stone inadvertently.

Again it remained for Dr. Still to bring forth more truths. This time in relation to truly organic cell changes. A just statement first and then a question.

Blood is undoubtedly and unquestionably a tissue builder. It carries all the material to build up new tissues. Now does any sane person dispute the fact that a house will continue to mature to completion if the material of which it is being built stops coming? No, nor will it stand long if the material is hurled at it with tremendous force; nor will it be the perfect house it is meant to be if the superfluous material is not carried away.

Now consider an organ or tissue of the body with a deficient blood supply. All the tissues of the body are continually breaking down by the continual wear and tear of ordinary use. They must have more material to repair the machines and the old broken down parts must be taken away.

Dr. Still’s clear common sense told him that a pressure on an artery stopped the arrival of new material and also that a pressure on a vein stopped the processes of carrying away the old broken down parts.

Again there is the possibility of the distribution of bad material. That ceases to be a possibility where all the parts that take up the material and all the parts that carry away the waste are properly balanced and decent material is given them to select from. Then nothing but the necessary material will be used, for the body is too delicate and finely adjusted to make a mistake even in its embryonic stage.

So much for the truths emanated from the mind of Dr. A. T. Still.

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THE CASE OF JAMES R. BLACKMORE.

In the Sunday edition, March 30th, of the Post Dispatch of St. Louis there appeared quite an extended account of the cure of James R. Blackmore of St. Louis who had been treated at the A. T. Still Infirmary by Dr. C. E. Still. The article contained Mr. Blackmore’s account of his treatment as he understood it, also a description of the case by Dr. C. E. Still together with a drawing of the pelvis illustrating the place of injury and showing how such injury would cause great suffering and render the leg useless. What attracted so much attention about this case was the fact that Mr. Blackmore was cured in a single treatment, but we do not reproduce it for that reason as one treatment cures are exceptional and the Journal does not wish to be understood, in publishing this case, that they are common. Mr. Blackmore had been examined and treated by a number of prominent physicians but the cause of his trouble, which was usually diagnosed as sciatica, had been overlooked.

His condition was one that osteopaths term “slipped innominate,” the ilium on the affected side being slightly dislocated upward and backward. The accompanying cut representing the anterior view of pelvis will serve to illustrate the condition.

A—sacro-ilial articulation or placea location. Cause of dislocation, fall on the tuberosity of the ilium. The sciatic nerve passes out of the sciatic notch then passes down the posterior part of the leg. The affected roots of this nerve are represented by lines drawn across the sacro-ilial articulation. These nerves are bound closely to the sacrum and ilium where they pass over the articulation and a slip at this point would compress them and shut off the normal nerve impulses to the leg. Following is the case as published in the Post Dispatch.

"James R. Blackmore of 3415 Bell avenue, St. Louis, for two years a pitiable invalid with an affliction of the spine, astonished his family and his neighbors three weeks ago by bounding up the steps at his home as agile as a boy.
On the third day of March Mr. Blackmore had been taken from his home for treatment at Kirksville, Mo. He had been injured by being thrown upon the platform of a Pullman railway coach December 18, 1899, and his condition after two years and two months was such that the ride to Kirksville occasioned him intense pain. Five days later he rushed into his house exclaiming that he had been healed. The cure has been wrought by simply forcing into its place a bone which had been dislocated by the fall.

The neighborhood in which James R. Blackmore lives is full of the story of his recovery from an invalidism, which has made him a man deeply pitied ever since he was brought to his home from Sidney, O., more than two years ago.

Mr. Blackmore’s affliction was of a singular nature. Many persons had diagnosed it, but none had solved the mystery of it until the present spring, when he was healed in a day, or, it might be said in an instant. He had suffered so long, and so many suggestions for his recovery had come to naught, that when he was taken to Kirksville, Mo., three weeks ago, his friends and neighbors were convinced it would be in vain. What was their astonishment, then, to see Mr. Blackmore return within five days and leap to the door of his house to exclaim to his overjoyed wife that his affliction had been healed. Mr. Blackmore told his story for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

By James R. Blackmore

At the time I was injured I was a conductor on a Wagner palace car on the Big Four railroad. At Sidney, O., while standing on the second step of the front platform of my car, the train lurched and I was thrown against the steps. My back was painfully injured. I was brought to St. Louis.

Meanwhile I was suffering. One of my legs was almost paralyzed. Its condition almost entirely prevented walking. I could hobble about a little bit, but the operation was always painful. To the corner drug store was about as far as I could go. I could not ride on a street car, and the greater part of the time I could not sleep — was interrupted at night on account of my leg.

Mrs. J. B. Mitchell of Macon City, Mo., wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian minister there, a friend of our family, was one of the kind friends who took an interest in my case. She knows old Dr. Still, and she told me she believed he might do something for me. She secured from me a promise to go to Kirksville to see him if he consented to examine me himself. Mrs. Mitchell made three trips to Kirksville, and finally got the promise she wanted from the old doctor.

On Monday March 3, I went to Kirksville, I was barely able to stand the trip to Union Station. On arriving at Kirksville I went at once to old Dr. Still’s residence. He placed me on a table, ran his hand along my spine, and in a few minutes told me he had found what the trouble was. He said there was a partial dislocation of the spinal joint. I afterward heard that this particular joint is called the sacrum. He sent for his son, Dr. Charles Still, and told him what he had discovered, adding, “You know how to treat it.”

I was taken to the infirmary. The young doctor said he could reduce the dislocation at the first treatment, but said he would wait until the second or third if I preferred. I was a little afraid to have it done at once, so I told him I would wait. He worked on the muscles of my back, getting them in shape for the more severe treatment to follow.

The second treatment was given me on Tuesday, and on Wednesday I told him I was ready for final treatment. Exactly how he did it I can’t tell. But he slipped those bones back into place. I felt the bones slip back. He must have heard them, for he uttered some exclamation, indicating that the operation had been successfully completed.

Then my real trouble commenced. The pain caused by the slipping of the bones back into place was excruciating. I suffered more after the completion of the operation than I did when originally injured. I was taken across to the Still Hotel and was laid in bed with a hot water bottle under my back. I laid on that hot water bottle from 10:30 o’clock Wednesday morning until 10:30 Thursday morning. Then I felt able to get up. I sat around the hotel and talked to the guests of my wonderful recovery. I felt like a boy again. I felt well and strong enough to fight.

Next day I was able to start home. I moved to the Poole Hotel, which is near the depot. That night, before I left, I explained to a crowd of traveling men what Dr. Still and his son had done for me. The following morning I arrived home. My wife was delightfully surprised to see me run up the front steps and open the door as of old. All our friends and neighbors are delighted, too, and they are all talking about my wonderful recovery. I expect to start back to work pretty soon.

By Dr. C. E. Still.

The third day of March, 1902, there appeared at the A. T. Still Infirmary J. R. Blackmore of St. Louis. Mr. Blackmore had been injured several years before while in the employ of the Big Four railroad. As I understand it, he was standing on the back end of a train, when a sudden jerk caused him to fall on the platform. He struck upon the tuber ischi and caused a slight dislocation, upward and backward, of the left innominate bone. An examination showed the posterior superior spine of the ilium to be a half inch higher on the left side than on the right. This irregular condition made a pressure on the roots that form the sciatic nerve.

Mr. Blackmore was in such pain that it was impossible to give him a thorough examination at the time. He was also suffering from insomnia. The pain in the spine and limb had gotten him into such a condition that it was almost impossible for him to get any rest at all. He was examined and partially treated Monday, was again seen on Tuesday and on Wednesday the partial dislocation was reduced.
A HISTORY OF THE OHIO OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY. THE NEW LAW.

The Journal takes pleasure in presenting a short history of the Ohio Osteopathic society together with a brief biography of its officers. The present officers of the society are:

OFFICERS.—Dr. C. V. Kerr, Cleveland, president; Dr. D. C. Westfall, Findlay, vice-president; Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, secretary; Dr. L. H. McCartney, Xenia, treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—President and secretary ex-officio. Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati; Dr. J. T. L. Morris, Columbus; Dr. W. A. Gravett, Piqua; Dr. Geo. J. Eckert, Cleveland; Dr. H. G. Dillon, Lima.

CLARENCE VINCENT KERR, D. O., president of the Ohio Osteopathic society, was born in Missouri. His education was received at the Frances Military Academy, the public schools of Kirksville and the 1st District State Normal school. Dr. Kerr was made mailing clerk in the postoffice at Kirksville under Dr. E. C. Pickler, now of Minneapolis, who was postmaster at that time. Under the administration of Mr. D. C. Pierce, he was appointed assistant postmaster. Occupying a public position and coming in contact daily with scores of people, who had been drawn to Kirksville by the Osteopathic Infirmary and school, an interest was quickened in the institution and its work. Resigning his position in March '97, he entered the April class at the American School of Osteopathy and received his degree in Feb'y. '99. In company with Dr. M. E. Clark, now professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the A. S. O., he went to Dubuque, Iowa and opened the Dubuque Institute of Osteopathy. Dr. M. D. Cole succeeded Dr. Clark and the practice was so continued until May 1st, 1900, when Dr. Kerr sold his interest to his partner. He then went to Frankfort, Ind., and while there was associated with Dr. D. E. McNicoll. In October, 1900, he went to Cleveland, where he is now located. Universally successful in his work, Dr. Kerr has built up a splendid practice in the Ohio metropolis. Beside his Cleveland practice Dr. Kerr is consulting physician to the Medina Institute of Osteopathy and the Ellyria Institute of Osteopathy. At the last session of the Ohio Osteopathic society he was elected president for the ensuing year.

M. F. HULETT, B. S., D. O., secretary Ohio Osteopathic society, was born on a Kansas farm in 1867. After passing through the common schools in his home locality he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, graduating from the four-year scientific course in 1893, with the degree B. S. He spent several years in general newspaper work, but becoming interested in osteopathy, in January 1895, he entered the American School of Osteopathy, graduating in 1897. For two years he held the position of treasurer of the American School and was an assistant in the A. T. Still Infirmary during that time. In October, 1898, he located for permanent practice at Columbus, Ohio, where he has built up a choice practice among the best people. On coming into the state he at once took an active part in organizing the Ohio Osteopathic society, and is now for the fourth successive term holding the secretarship of that organization. In 1900, he was honored with the presidurs of the American Osteopathic association and re-elected for a second term in 1901, which position he now holds. He is also a member of the legislative committee of that organization. Dr. Hulett has been closely associated with every feature of the long-continued struggle for osteopathic recognition in Ohio, and being located at the seat of legislative enactinent, the responsibility of the work done there has rested largely upon his shoulders. In all of this work he has enjoyed the entire confidence of his pioneer co-laborers.

D. C. WESTFALL, D. O., vice president of the Ohio Osteopathic society, was born in Wabash county, Illinois, March 19, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Grayville, Ill., and at Westfield college. He taught school for two years and in 1891, he entered the ministry. He filled a number of charges and in 1898, was taken ill with malarial fever and supposed appendicitis. His health was finally restored to him by osteopathic treatment after he had been incapacitated for a year. He entered the American School of Osteopathy in the February class 1899 and was graduated in February 1901. He established himself in the practice of the profession immediately after graduation at Findlay, O., where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice.

L. H. MCCARTNEY, D. O., treasurer of the Ohio Osteopathic society, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1874. His parents moved to Adair county, Missouri, in 1876 and he was educated in the city of Kirksville. He taught school in Kansas three years and in the fall of 1896 he entered the A. S. O. Previously he had been cured of hernia in one treatment by Dr. A. T. Still after a medical doctor had treated him three weeks for a "fever," not knowing what the real trouble was. After receiving his osteopathic degree Dr. McCartney located in Xenia, O., where he enjoys a fine practice.
The fourth annual meeting, held at Columbus, December 7, 1901, was devoted largely to consideration of plans for legislative recognition. The law now in force, enacted by the last general assembly, is the result of that planning. Another act of importance was the revision and elaboration of the constitution of the organization, changing the name to Ohio Osteopathic Society.

The existing at Lena a high standard of efficiency. This vital part of osteopathy had long, hard fight and have again demonstrated its determination to succeed has at last come this recognition.

Of the organization, changing the name to Ohio Osteopathic Society, and incorporating under the state laws that the actions of the society might be made to stand legal tests. Officers elected were: C. V. Kerr, president; D. C. Westfall, vice-president; M. F. Hulett, secretary; L. H. McCartney, treasurer; executive committee, E. R. Booth, J. T. L. Morris, W. A. Gravett, G. J. Eckert, H. G. Dillon.

By force of circumstances the Ohio society has been compelled to devote most of its time to the legal rather than the professional side. Ever since its formation there has been a continual struggle for existence and legal recognition. Through the harmonious action of the members of the profession in this state and their determination to succeed has at last come this recognition.

Now that this phase of the question is settled, we believe the society will ever be vigilant in seeking to promote the professional and scientific interests of the work by maintaining a high standard of efficiency. This vital part of osteopathy is its main stay. Let us ever keep it in mind.

A report of the recent legislative battle prepared by Dr. A. G. Hildreth of the A. S. O. faculty who was present during most of the session is also here presented. Dr. Hildreth's legislative experience as a member of the Missouri legislature and his experience in appearing before the legislatures in a number of other states in the interest of osteopathy made him a valuable co-worker in his cause. Dr. Hildreth's report follows:

The Ohio osteopaths have had another long hard fight and have again been victorious. This time Ohio has crowned the new science with her legal recognition. This victory came as the result of several years legal contests in that state and from the second effort in the legislature. At first the osteopaths asked for an examining board of their own composed entirely of osteopaths. At the same time the medical men introduced a bill requiring the osteopaths to take an examination in four branches. After weeks of hard fighting it became evident that neither side could get what they wanted. The result was a substitute bill which follows in this issue of the Journal. It passed the house by a vote of 78 to 0— the senate 24 to 4. This substitute bill was framed by the Ohio osteopaths and was not changed in any material manner from the way it was written in the first place. Neither time nor space will permit me to make the personal mention I would like to make concerning so many men both members of the legislature and outside that deserve the lasting gratitude of our profession. We were treated with every courtesy by the members of both branches of the Ohio legislature that we could possibly ask. The members of the medical profession finally showed a disposition to treat us fairly. In fact, this law has already done more to harmonize the different schools of medicine in that state than any law that was ever passed, creating a better feeling be-
between graduates of all schools and especially toward the osteopaths of the state of Ohio. To the state organization and its officers is great credit due. I feel that it would be unjust, and I believe every practicing osteopath in the state of Ohio will bear me out in the statement, if I did not give to Dr. M. F. Hulett of Columbus, much or more credit for our success there than to any other man. He was simply untiring in his efforts and did all that any one man could do. Ohio is one of the great states of this Union and our success there means much to our profession. Besides, the law passed there gives to the osteopaths one of the best laws if not the best now in existence, carrying with it the greatest strength and the highest standard.

Following is a copy of the law:

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:**

**SECTION 1.** That section 4403 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4403. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery or midwifery within the meaning of this act, who shall use the words or letters, "Dr.," "Doctor," "Professor," "M. D.," "M. B.," or any other title, in connection with his name, which in any way represents him as engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery, in any of its branches, or who shall prescribe, or who shall recommend for a fee for like use any drug or medicine, appliance, application, operation or treatment, of whatever nature, for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease. The use of any of the above mentioned words or letters, or titles in such connection, and under such circumstances as to induce the belief that the person who uses them is engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery in any of its branches, shall be deemed and accepted as prima facie proof of an intent on the part of such person to represent himself as engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery, provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit service in the case of emergency, or the domestic administration of family remedies; and this act shall not apply to any commissioned medical officer of United States army, navy or marine hospital service, in the discharge of his professional duties, nor to any legally qualified dentist when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry, nor to any physician or surgeon from another state or territory who is a legal practitioner of medicine or surgery in the state or territory in which he resides, when in actual consultation with a legal practitioner of this state, nor to any physician or surgeon residing on the border of a neighboring state, and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practice medicine or surgery therein, whose practice extends into the limits of this state; providing, that such practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within the limits of this state; nor to any osteopath who shall pass examination in the subject of anatomy, physiology, obstetrics and physical diagnosis in the same manner as is required of other applicants before the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, and who has thereupon received a certificate from the Board, which, when filed with the probate judge as is required in the case of other certificates from the Board, shall authorize the holder thereof to practice osteopathy in the state of Ohio, but shall not permit him to administer drugs nor to perform major surgery. Provided, that all applicants to practice osteopathy, shall, before being admitted to examination before the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, file with the board, accompanied with a fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), evidence of a preliminary education as required by section 4410, and a certificate from the Osteopathic Examining Committee as hereinafter provided showing:

First, that he holds a diploma or a physician's osteopathic certificate from a reputable college of osteopathy as determined by this committee; second, that he has passed examination in a manner satisfactory to the committee in the subjects of pathology, physiological chemistry, gynecology, minor surgery, osteopathic diagnosis, principles and practice of osteopathy. The State Board of Medical Registration and Examination shall within thirty days after the passage of this act, appoint upon recommendation of the Ohio Osteopathic Society, three persons, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and their successors to be appointed for three years each, who shall constitute the Osteopathic Examining Committee. Each person so appointed shall file with the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination a certificate of the Ohio Osteopathic Society, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of Ohio, setting forth that the person named in the certificate is a graduate of a reputable college of osteopathy; that he has been engaged in the practice of osteopathy in the State of Ohio for at least one year; that he is of good moral character and that he is in good standing in his profession in said state. Any person engaged in the practice of osteopathy in this state at the time of the passage of this act, who holds a diploma from a regular college of osteopathy as determined by the committee, and who makes application to the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination within thirty days after the passage of this act, upon the payment of a fee of five dollars ($5.00), shall receive a certificate from the Board without examination, which when filed with the probate judge, as is required in the case of other certificates from the Board, shall authorize the holder thereof to practice osteopathy in the state of Ohio, but shall not permit him to administer drugs nor to perform major surgery. The Board may, in its discretion, upon recommendation of the Osteopathic Committee and the payment of a fee of fifty dollars ($50.00) issue certificates to graduates from reputable schools of osteopathy who are of good moral character, and who, for five years or more, have been engaged in the practice of osteopathy in any other state. Any person legal practitioner of osteopathy, who has completed with the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 4433. This section shall meet at the office of the Board at such time as the Board may direct whenever there are applications for osteopathic certificates to be acted upon, and shall be the place in which the deliberations of the board, and the compunction of its members shall be the same as of members of the board, and shall be paid in the same way.

**Sec. 2.** Section 4403 is hereby repealed and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

**FRESHMAN NOTES.**

Arthur S. Loving, who has been confined to the house for a number of weeks with rheumatism, and who is now again, and we hope to see him back to school shortly.

Rev. Chas. H. Murray, formerly pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of St. Louis, has filled the pulpit in the First Baptist Church of Keokuk, Ia., for several Sabbaths past, during the vacation of the regular pastor of that church.

Miss Stryker has given some very interesting views concerning "Medical Missionary Work in Japan" before the Young Woman's Christian Association of the A. S. O. and Normal School, also before the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Stryker was for a number of years engaged in medical work in Japan and speaks enthusiastically concerning her personal knowledge and observations of the progress and further needs of that country.

Dr. M. D. Cole, of Dubuque, Ia., while calling in Kirksville the early part of last month visited his Alma Mater and honored the freshman class by setting forth to them the measures which are being represented in the hospitals for patients of gall stones. Dr. Cole exhibited some of the stones which were passed, one of which was fully the size of an English walnut.

The freshman was favored, April 21st, by a visit from Dr. Hildreth, who had just returned from Ohio. He explained the provisions of the bill recently passed by the Ohio legislature, expressing himself well pleased with the measure, as it is in his judgment the best osteopathic law in existence.

The hearts of the members of the class were made glad a week or two since by being presented with an Autobiography of Arthur S. Loving, D.O., the only one from the Old Doctor was heartily appreciated by all, and to him is due the thanks of each member of the class for his kindness in thus manifesting his favor toward us.
The Board of Trustees of the A. O. A. decided to make a strenuous effort to legalize the practice of osteopathy. In the case of James Meadford, Oregon; J. E. Oldham, Kansas; Ch. W. Vollmann, Yakima, Washington, the indications are that the meeting this year will be the largest and most enthusiastic of any yet held in the history of the association. Every osteopath who can possibly do so should attend this meeting.

American Osteopathic Association Will Hold its Annual Meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., August 6, 7 and 8.

Dr. E. R. Booth of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the A. S. O., submits the following announcement:

"The Board of Trustees of the A. O. A. has been in session August 6, 7 and 8, as the time for our next meeting at Milwaukee, Wisconsin."
Mr. Joshua Dixon, age sixty, was brought for treatment April 1st, upon that I posed for something I was not. But such was not the case, for down at the bottom I had scratched out the letters M. D. and had written D. O. to show that I was a doctor of osteopathy and not a medical doctor, who has practiced his profession in Meadville for twenty-five years. He is a man who loves his profession and is ever ready to investigate and adopt any new thing that promises to help suffering humanity. Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, of the Chicago College of Osteopathy, was kept on the stand the longest of any of the witnesses and stood the hardest of any of the witnesses and stood the hardest of any of the witnesses and was an important and encouraging phase of the trial, which I highly appreciated, was the fact that the sympathy of the entire community was with me which was amply evinced by the many congratulations I received.

Dr. Bertha Briscoe Dead.

Dr. Bertha Briscoe, graduate of the A. S. O. of the June class of 1900, died at Kansas City, Mo., April 29th, shortly after undergoing a surgical operation. Soon after graduating she located at Wichita, Kansas, where she had built up a successful practice.
been thrown from a horse alighting on his head and shoulders, which resulted in a spell of sickness, immediately followed by conditions of insanity. There were no important structures in the cervical region not disturbed to a greater or less extent. There was evidence of serious compression against the carotid artery by the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra; and interference also with the cord itself.

THE MANNER OF TREATMENT.

First, treatment was applied to open the bowels which were terribly constipated; secondly, to soften and relax the muscles of the neck; thirdly, to gently manipulate the vertebrae of the neck into line.

The New Law in Iowa.

Reported by Dr. E. H. Beaven, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

For the past few years osteopathic legislation has been constantly before the law makers of Iowa, while it may grow a little tiresome to some it is a very important question and we feel that nothing has been lost by our efforts in that direction.

The house on Friday, April 4th, passed the senate substitute bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy which will become a law, July 4, 1902. The new law provides for the certification of the graduates of schools of osteopathy recognized by the Iowa Osteopathic association which will insure a high standard. Graduates now practicing in the state will receive a certificate without examination. Subsequent applicants to practice must be graduates of a fixed standard and recognize the osteopathic association of the State of Iowa; this certificate shall be registered with the recorder of the county in which the holder thereof resides and for which he shall pay a fee of fifty cents ($0.50). And the holder thereof shall not be subject to the provisions of section two thousand five hundred and eighty (2350) of the code.

After which applicants will practice.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated school of osteopathy, recognized as of good standing by the Iowa Osteopathic association, and wherein the course of study comprises a term of at least twenty (20) months, or four (4) terms of five (5) months each, in actual attendance at such school, and which shall include instruction in the following branches, to wit: Anatomy, including dissection of a full lateral half of the cadaver, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, and the laws of osteopathic practice in the state, shall take examinations on the state board of medical examiners and satisfying such board that he is the legal holder thereof, be granted by said board an examination on the branches herein named (except upon the theory and practice of osteopathy until such time as there may be appointed by the state board of health and of medical examiners). The fee for said examination, which shall accompany the application, shall be ten dollars ($10) and the examination shall be conducted in the same manner, as the examination of the medical examiners. The same general average is required of applicants of all schools. The new law not only gives us legal recognition but protection. One of the strongest points in the law is the penalty clause, which will enable us to shut out fakers and pretenders. Osteopathy taught by mail is a thing of the past in Iowa.

At the state meeting at Cedar Rapids last summer the following officers were elected:

President—Clark M. Proctor, M. D., D. O., Ames.
First Vice-President—Dr. O. E. McFadon, Davenport.
Second Vice-President—Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington.
Secretary—Dr. Ella R. Gilmore, Sheldon.
Treasurer—Dr. J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown.

TRUSTEES.

Dr. O. E. McFadon, chairman, Davenport; Dr. U. M. Hibberts, Grinnell; Dr. C. L. Parsons, Eagle Grove; Dr. E. E. Westfall, Mt. Pleasant; Dr. A. S. Craig, Iowa City.

Following is the copy of the law:

Sec. 2. The certificate provided for in the foregoing section shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his practice, nor to perform major or operative surgery.

Sec. 3. The board of medical examiners may refuse to grant a certificate to any person otherwise qualified, who is not of good moral character. For like cause, or for incompetency, or habitual intemperance or upon satisfactory evidence by affidavit or other evidence that a certificate had been granted upon false and fraudulent statements as to graduation or length of practice, the said board may revoke a certificate by an affirmative vote of at least five (5) members of the board, which number shall include one or more members of the different schools of medicine represented in said board. After the revocation of a certificate, the holder thereof shall not practice osteopathy, surgery, or obstetrics in the state.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall present to the board of medical examiners a fraudulent or false diploma, or one of which he is not the rightful owner, for the purpose of procuring a certificate as herein provided, or shall file, or attempt to file, with the recorder of any county in the state the certificate of another as his own; or who shall falsely perjure any one to whom a certificate has been granted by said board, or shall practice osteopathy, surgery or obstetrics in the state without having first obtained and filed for record the certificate herein required, and who is not embraced in any of the exceptions contained in this chapter, or who continues to practice osteopathy, surgery, or obstetrics after the revocation of his certificate, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars ($300) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) and costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine is paid: and whoever shall file or attempt to file with the recorder of
any county in the state the certificate of another with the name of the party to whom it was granted or issued erased, and the claimant’s name inserted, or shall file or attempt to file with the board of medical examiners any false or forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of forgery.

Sec. 5. Every person practicing osteopathy, surgery or obstetrics, or professing to treat, cure, or heal diseases, ailments or injury by any application or method, who goes from place to place, or from house to house, or by circulars, letters or advertisements solicits persons to meet him for professional treatment at places other than his office at the place of his residence, shall be considered an itinerant osteopath; and such itinerant osteopath shall, in addition to the certificate elsewhere provided for in this chapter, procure from the state board of medical examiners a license as an itinerant, for which he shall pay to the treasurer of state, for use of the state of Iowa, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per annum. Upon payment of this sum the secretary shall issue to the applicant therefor a license to practice within the state as an itinerant osteopath, for one year from the date thereof. The board may, for satisfactory reasons, refuse to issue such license, or may cancel such license upon satisfactory evidence of incompetency or gross immorality.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Souvenir Paper Weights

The Y. M. C. A. has on hand a supply of paper weights 4½x2½ inches and one inch thick containing a picture of the building and the “Old Doctor.” Just what you have been looking for, a beautiful and lasting souvenir of the A. S. O. Every graduate and student of the school should have one of these paper weights.

We will send you one of these beautiful souvenirs post-paid upon receipt of 4½c, or two for 6c, or 3 for 10c. Address all orders to Y. M. C. A. of A. S. O.

Kirkville, Missouri.

Henry E. Patterson Dead.

After an illness lasting only a few weeks, Dr. Henry E. Patterson died at Washington, D. C., April 10, of peritonitis superinduced by inflammation of the liver. The cause of the fatal sickness was an injury that Dr. Patterson had sustained while raising a heavy window in his office which had been lowered from the top. A large radiator stood adjoining the window and as he reached over it to raise the window, he wrenched his spine in the dorsal region. He thought little of the injury at the time and continued his work as usual. He suffered more or less inconvenience, however, and took treatment which relieved him temporarily only, for the trouble returned upon any exertion on his part in his practice. He finally decided to close his office and with his family repair to the mountains to recuperate his strength. He was then suddenly taken worse and in spite of all efforts to check the course of his trouble, he sank rapidly and death followed a week later. The funeral services were held in Washington where burial also took place.

In the death of Dr. Patterson, osteopathy loses one of its most ardent advocates and ablest champions. His strong mentality, his masterly conception of the great principles of the science and his earnest devotedness to it, were a power which had done much toward giving osteopathy the place and the recognition it has before the world today.

Henry E. Patterson was born in Adair county, Missouri, in 1860. He was educated in the state normal school in Kirksville and later studied law. For a number of years he was in the real estate business in Kirksville. In 1882 he was married to Miss Alice M. Smith. Soon after Dr. A. T. Still had opened his school of osteopathy Dr. Patterson became interested in the science and entering the school he was graduated in 1895. He became connected with the American School of Osteopathy in the capacity of secretary, a position he held until 1898. In January of that year he went to Jacksonville, Florida, to spend the balance of the winter, and the following summer accompanied by his family he went for a season's outing to Mackinac Island. In the fall of that year he located in Washington, D. C., for the practice of his profession and he there built up one of the largest practices in the country. His wife, also a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, will continue the business established jointly by herself and husband in Washington and adjoining cities. Beside his wife one daughter survives him.

The following tribute to Dr. Patterson is paid by Dr. A. T. Still, who held Dr. Patterson as one of his closest and dearest friends: “We join our friends as they mourn the loss of those who have been dearest to them. In the last year we have been called to grief over the loss of our friends many times and the last sting or wound was the news of the death of our great and good friend, Dr. H. E. Patterson, the man, who as secretary of the American School of Osteopathy, placed the school on a business standing. He was a graduate of the school he helped to form from crude material to a gem of finest polish. It appears that the last twelve months have almost turned our eyes to briny oceans of sorrow and grief over the loss of our loved friends who have been in the ranks or at the head of command in all our battles to hold osteopathy at the top of all banners that were run up as tokens of the healing arts. This sad occasion calls to mind the happy day that Dr. H. E. Patterson, John R. Musick and I ate a good dinner cooked by the hands of Mrs. Anna Morris and set on her kind table. All four of us ate with joy and kindly greetings and all feasted on the joys that came from the mingled reports of the good work being done all over the world. Patterson, the secretary of the American School of Osteopathy, Musick, the compiler of my two books, "Philosophy of Osteopathy" and "Autobiography of A. T. Still," and Mrs. Morris, the kind hearted amanuensis of both books. Let me love all, though three out of the joyful four are in their cold graves and I am left to eat alone with nothing but the waters of sorrow to wash down my grief. Let me say for myself, my household and school that we can mourn their loss but never can forget their good deeds. Many other friends have mounted the white horse of peace to mortality and gone from mortal sight, but our bosoms heave in grief that our hand can touch our loved ones no more in mortality, since the river of death stands between us and the n. Let me say to one and all that love is much stronger than death and we will always love our sacred dead.”

A. T. STILL.

Address to the Students by A. F. Broomhall of Troy, Ohio.

On the afternoon of April 8, Attorney A. F. Broomhall of Troy, Ohio, who represented "osteopathy" in Ohio legal battles, addressed a mass meeting of students in Memorial Hall. The Ohio lawyer was introduced by Dr. C. E. Still and as he stepped onto the platform a storm of applause greeted him. He said in part: "It gives A. F. Broomhall, Troy, Ohio, a great pleasure to be here. I have said that before
to some of you in the class room to-day, but I could keep on saying it all afternoon and it wouldn't be straying from the truth. It is true as Dr. Still has said that I have fought for osteopathy in the courts of Ohio. But I take no credit for the victory won in the passage of our new law, though I did push a little on the wheel. What I want you to do is to give Dr. Hildreth, on his return to Kirksville a rousing welcome. To him more than to any one man belongs the credit for our success. He was the one man before the Ohio legislature. No man ever appeared before the Ohio assembly who made as many friends for himself and the cause he represented as did Dr. Hildreth.

"We had our Love medical bill and many of you are familiar with its provisions. It had the clause requiring the osteopath to have a course of four terms in four separate years, and as no osteopathic school had such a course none of the osteopaths in the state could comply with that law. Dr. Gravett was the victim picked out by the medical board for slaughter, being arrested on a charge of practicing medicine illegally. We made a demurrier to the complaint and had it sustained in the lower court. They carried it on to the supreme court, the supreme court upheld the law, as it effected osteopathy was declared unconstitutional. We then went in for legislation this winter. We drafted a bill which we thought would best subserve the interests of osteopathy. It called for a separate board of examiners for osteopaths and we soon found before we had progressed very far in the opposition made its greatest capital against the measure by crying 'we have enough boards as it is, we don't want any more.' We saw the situation and finally decided upon our compromise measure. In that, osteopathy are to appear before the medical board for examination in anatomy, physiology, obstetrics and physical diagnosis. All the opposition faded away in that proposition. In the substitute bill in that osteopathy are to have the same examinations in the branches mentioned as those given medical students. Then to protect osteopathy against frauds, applicants for certificates to practice osteopathy must appear before a sub-board consisting of osteopaths for examination in the rest of the subjects pertaining to the science.

"It was a great work done for osteopathy in Ohio and we felt satisfied that all that was done was for the good of the profession, and the best interest of the science. I was coming out this way and I decided to take in Kirksville on my route. I wanted to meet Dr. A. T. Still and am disappointed that I missed him, he being out of the city. I have read his Philosophy of Osteopathy and I wanted to meet the writer of that work. I have read the book several times and get more out of it at reading. Dr. Still has done a great work. Osteopathy and the world owes him much. Most people are moral cowards; they are conformists; they do things because others do them; they wear a certain garment because it is 'the style,' they think a certain thought, because some one else has expressed it; they follow the iron laws of custom. Dr. Still in the treatment of human ills made a departure; he was different in the amount of moral courage and intellectual courage that he possessed. His thought produced a system of therapeutic that is winning the confidence of the world, slowly but surely. He has done in one line what carried away along some other lines. Men like Dr. Still are the men that are going to save this nation from damnation and loss. Men like Dr. Still are needed, to improve this world. Everything in liberty, in science, in everything, is due to the superior courage of some one man. Don't forget that. Dr. Still met with opposition from the world at large and from his own family. I am informed that his brothers thought he was a fool and told him so. He was held in contempt, he was reviled, but he was steadfast, though alone. He was ready to face the world with his truth and die fighting for it. He is among the great and heroic men of the world today. It is customary to say those things of a man after he is dead. It is a pleasure to say it when that man is alive. You never saw a group of men gathering around an idea but that there was a medicum of truth about that idea.

"Osteopathy and osteopaths are ridiculed, laughed at. I have been subjected to some of it for championing the cause of the science in the courts of my state. I esteem it a pleasure to get that kind of ridicule. As soon as you know something different than other people you become invisible to them. If you really understand the deep truths underlying osteopathy, it will help you solve many of the other problems of life. An interruption of natural law is followed by disease, and by a re-establishment of that law, health is restored. When Dr. Still was first nursing the babe osteopathy, another man was working on problems of social sig-

James M. Kibler, recently of Henderson, Ky., has located at Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. F. J. Harlan and wife of Louisville, Ky., report another osteopathic victory. This time it is a 10 pound boy.

Dr. F. C. Lincoln, Dr. W. A. Crawford and Dr. A. P. Kidwell have formed a partnership for the practice of osteopathy at 750 Eelicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Evelyn K. Underwood, D. O., and Ord Ledyard Sands, D. O., announce their removal on May the 1st, from 156 Fifth Ave., to 24 West 59th Street, New York.

Dr. J. F. Reid and Miss Gertrude L. Dibble were married March 29 at Warren, Ohio.

Nine D. O's. were recently graduated from the Washington Institute of Osteopathy. Dr. Wm. Potter, graduate of the A. S. O. class of '97, is the president of this institution.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth has returned from Ohio after an absence of several months. He has resumed his duties at the A. S. O.

Dr. A. D. Morrow has changed his location from Richmond, Mo., to Wapello, Iowa.

Warren Hamilton, secretary of the A. S. O., has returned from Washington, D. C., where he had gone to attend the funeral of Dr. H. E. Patterson.

Dr. C. T. Dodson, of Huntsville, Mo., recently brought a patient to the A. T. Still Infirmary for an X-ray examination.


Dr. F. W. Hannah, of Indianapolis, Ind., was in Kirksville for a short visit recently.


Dr. U. M. Hibberts, who went to Los Angeles, Cal., last fall, with Mrs. Hibberts for the benefit of the latter's health, has returned to his practice in Grinnell, Ia. While in the West they had the misfortune of suffering by death the loss of a child. Mrs. Hibbert's health was not improved by the change.
CLINICAL REPORTS.

REPORTED BY FRANK SMITH, KOKOMO, IND.

Astigmatism:—
Mrs. K—History of astigmatism of twenty years standing. Lesion, atlas, rotated forward to right. Treatment to lesion and to terminals of fifth nerve. Eyes were tested by oculist two weeks after treatment was stopped and he says the astigmatism is entirely relieved after two months treatment. I have another case of astigmatism from birth, girl aged 14 years, which is yielding nicely.

REPORTED BY R. H. WILLIAMS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Eczema:—
Man with eczema all over the body. At night when he would remove his clothes the scales could be picked up in a dust pan. No part of the body was not covered with the scales. He had been in this condition for thirty years. At the end of two weeks the scales did not form as rapidly as before and at the end of two months had entirely ceased to form. Skin was still a little discolored and will be for all time to come, but the eczema is gone. This is the most remarkable case I ever saw and if we can get the right results on such cases, we ought to be able to cure any case of it. I will be glad to give any osteopath who desires it, full information as to the line of treatment followed in these cases.

REPORTED BY S. H. TROWBRIDGE, D. O., SELMA, ALA.

Vertigo:—
Acute attack of vertigo resulting from slight attack of the grip. Cause was contraction of cervical muscles, causing an interference with cerebral circulation. Case was cured in four treatments.

REPORTED BY J. T. WATSON, D. O., PUEBLA, COLO.

Tuberculosis of the Hip, So called:—
Woman, forty years old, came to my office through advice of friends, after being treated two years by M. D.'s for "tuberculosis of hip." I found joint very tender on movement. The ilium was tipped forward; lengthening limb an inch. I corrected it, treated blood supply to joint, stimulated excrretary channels through case motor nerves. Treated case something over a month, dismissed it, and now three months afterward there has been no return of trouble.

REPORTED BY E. M. CRABB, D. O., OF TECUMSEH AND HUMBOLDT, NEB.

Chronic Ovaritis, Etc.:—
Mrs. ---, age 31, with history of ten years of ovaritis, six years of periodical hemmorhage of small intestine following mental excitement, the sequel of typhoid dysentery, other complications of extreme nervousness, headache, etc. Physical examination revealed 9th, 10th, and 11th dorsal vertebrae laterally to the right, and backward tilting of the ilium of the right side. Treatment applied was correction of dorsal and ilium lesions, thorough spinal and neck treatment. After four months treatment patient had gained seventeen pounds in weight and bowel and ovarian trouble very much improved.

Pneumonia:—
M. --- was taken with chill and pain in chest at 4 a.m. I was called at 7 a.m. and found patient with a temperature of 106, pulse 120 and every symptom of pneumonia. After twenty minutes of thorough spinal, neck and chest treatment patient slept six hours. The fever gradually subsided and in a few days patient was up and out. Family now think osteopathy almost miraculous.

Pneumonia:—
Woman, age 73, general health good, on morning of Jan. 27 was taken with a severe cold, next evening had high fever, pain in chest and symptoms of pneumonia. When called I found the patient in distress physically and very much worried mentally. Treatment applied was thorough manipulation of upper dorsal region, neck, throat and chest, also give kidney and liver treatment. After two treatments patient was up and out.

REPORTED BY H. Co., E. O., OF TECUMSEH AND HUMBOLDT, NEB.

Diabetes Melliitus:—
This case, a young man, came to me through the advice of a paralytic I had treated successfully.

History of case: He was thrown from a horse several years ago, striking against a gate post. He had consulted different M. D.'s with but slight relief. Two months ago he came to me and I found on examination, the left ilium tipped backward, limb shortened and lower three dorsal and upper three lumbar posterior and rotated laterally with quite a roll in muscles on left side of spine; very tender on pressure, patient could not walk straight or stoop over. On examining urine, found great quantities of sugar and pusses. After one month's treatment, soreness of muscles gone and normal. Corrected spine, ilium, and at end of second month only slight traces of sugar are found and patient seems almost entirely cured.

Goitre:—
Mrs. ---, age 35, with history of exophthalmic goitre of eleven years standing, nearly as large as hen's egg. Goitre accompanied with usual characteristic eye and heart complications. Physical examination revealed first rib on left side up, clinical down and lesions at 2nd and 3rd cervical. Treatment applied was correction of bony lesions and gentle manipulation of goitre; after two months' treatment, heart and eye complications much improved, goitre nearly disappeared.

Palpitation of Heart:—
Mrs. ---, age 56, with history of severe palpitation of heart of two years' standing, general health otherwise fairly good. Upon physical examination found fifth rib on left side down and in, also irregular condition of upper dorsal region. After first treatment which was directed especially to the fifth rib, had symptoms were almost entirely relieved.

Ascites:—
Mrs. ---, age forty-seven, with history of abdominal and ovarian disturbances since birth of first and only child, twenty-one years ago.

Local physicians diagnosed case as ovarian cyst of left side. Specialists of Lincoln and Omaha disagreed as to the diagnosis, some contending it was an ovarian tumor, others that it was ascites of the lower bowel.

When I was called to see the case the allopathic physicians of Tecumseh had put themselves on record as saying that unless she underwent an operation and had the supposed cyst removed she would be dead in a very few months.

Upon physical examination I found a very extended condition of the abdomen of a tympanitic character. The enlargement was symmetrical. The abdomen was greatly extended. I also found a curvature of the lower dorsal and lumbar region to the right.

Said she had been troubled with distention for more than twenty years, but had been especially bad the past five or six years.

I at first refused to take the case as I thought it was certainly hopeless, but after much solicitation on the part of herself, friends and relatives I took her on a month's trial.

Treatment applied was correction, as much as possible, of spinal curvature with
pressure and manipulation and vibratory treatment over abdomen. At the end of a
months treatment the bowed condition of abdomen had gone down three inches.
H ave treated case seven months now and abdomen has gone down twelve inches in
circumference and the patient has wonder-
fully improved in health. The abdomen is
now six inches smaller than it has been at
any time in the past twenty years.

Inflammation of the Knee Joint:—
This is a case of a man who was
kicked by a horse on outside of leg just
above the knee. He was carried home and
put to bed. An M. D. bandaged it very
tightly, shutting off the circulation and
told patient to remain there for three or
four weeks, as he intended splitting it.
The next day I was called to look at it. I
moved the tight bandage, started the circu-
lation, freed the vessels back of the knee,
loosened the muscles a little. It hurt him
some but comparatively little. I left off
everything, had him rest that day and the
next day after the treatment he dressed and
walked around the house a little with his
crutches. The third day he went to work,
limping of course, but gaining all the time.
The soreness soon went out and he regained
his strength in the joint in a short time.

Insanity:—
Workingman, aged 12 years. Fourteen
months previous while working in a coal
mine, a large chunk of coal fell on his skull
in the region of right wing of the lambdoi-
dal suture. The surgeons trephined a small
area but to no purpose, as
the cause. While he was not considered
really
work
ble to
IIe was hypersensitive, melancholy, hypo-
base of the brain as he caJJed it, kept up
chondriac. He had gloomy forebodings and
gloomy forebodings no longer exist. His
and his extreme sensitive condition has
given away to steadiness and a more buoyant
feeling. He is now planning to go to some
college town and do literary work.

Dislocations:—
Woman, aged 38 years, always suffered with
spinal trouble. Left innominate was slipped,
making left leg shorter; the os calcis was
dislocated through a fall twelve months previ-
ous. With all these lesions and dislocations
she had suffered for a year with the left foot
swollen as large as a "shoe box," as she ex-
pressed it. She could scarcely get around
and could not remove her crutches and her
limping grew less
correction. With all these lesions and dislocations
she had suffered for a year with the left foot
swollen as large as a "shoe box," as she ex-
pressed it. She could scarcely get around
and could not remove her crutches and her
limping grew less
and swelling is all
corrected
and the os calcis. She had been advised
with inability to hold urine at any time.

Incontinence of Urine:—
Boy, nine years old. Suffered all his life
with inability to hold urine at any time.
Lesion was anterior condition of 5th lumbar.
Three treatments entirely cured the case.
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