May not be reproduced with the permission of the Still National Osteopathic Museum
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

We men the following list of diseases and many others, often after every other known remedy has been tried and failed:

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Rickets, Brain Fever, Granulated Eyelids, Headache, Dripping Eyes, Strabismus, Dizziness, Palsy of Nose, Cataracts, Ulcerated Tonsils, Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Gout, Paralysis, Hay Fever, Indigestion, Typhoid Fever, Lack of Appetite, Neuralgia of Stomach and Bowels, Gall Stones, Constipation, Fistula, Piles, Kidney Diseases, Dysentery, Irregularities of the Heart, Rheumatism or Neuralgia of all parts, Female Diseases, Atrophy of Limbs, Paralysis, Varicose Veins, Milk Leg, Measles, Mumps, Chicken Pox, Fever or Coldness of any part of the System, and Nervous Prostration.

We are particularly successful in all cases of Rheumatism, Dropsy, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Piles, Chronic Diarrhea, Asthma, Dislocations, General Debility, Short and Difficult Breathing, Lumbago, Headache, Kidney Diseases, and Cataracts.

Our treatment is particularly adapted to all Female Diseases. We often find a slight dislocation in the spine (caused by a sprain or accident) and a consequent pressure upon the nerves that control the genital organs. A very few treatments always give relief, and a continuation of the treatment a permanent cure. It is giving Osteopathic treatment it is not necessary to expose any part of the patient's body, except in rare instances which would be self-evident. Ladies are required to remove tight clothing and bands, substituting a loose wrapper, with which they may provide themselves.

TERMS FOR TREATMENT:

(Payable in advance.)

One month, three treatments per week... $25.00
Two weeks, four treatments per week... 15.00
Three weeks, five treatments per week... 20.00

Additional charges will be made for treatments outside the office.

Reductions made to editors, physicians, clergymen and teachers.

Consultation and Examination Free.
OSTEOPATHY AND HYGIENE.

Osteopathy is a jewel. All I know of it I have learned from Dr. E. D. Barber's books. While I was in England and Germany I visited large sanitariums where they cure all curable diseases without medicine. They use the diet cure, water cure, Swedish movements and massage.

I use all these in my practice. As to diet, I tell everybody to entirely avoid tea, coffee, tobacco, cheese, crackers, white bread, pepper, pickles, mustard, and catsup, and to eat meat only once a day. Eat graham bread instead of white. What the bakery sells for graham bread is a vile stuff made of white flour, bran and molasses. To get healthful bread make it thus: set the sponge of white flour same as for white light bread. Let it raise, then fill in with the best graham flour instead of white flour. Eat pie, cake, and other so-called "good things" only for Sunday dinner. Of course, special diseases require special diet. For example, Bright's disease people must avoid all animal food, while people who have diabetes must live largely on animal food, vegetables, and sour fruits. Eating only two meals a day is a great help for all diseases. As to the water cure, I tell all sick people to drink a cup of water (hot or cold) half an hour before each meal and also just before going to bed, and to take a warm bath twice a week. If they have constipation or stomach trouble, I advise them to use the syringe for the bowels every other day. There are twenty different forms of simple baths which can be taken in any home. The hot sitz bath or the hot wet sheet pack, used every day, will cure all ordinary sick spells in a few days. Ordinary croup is quickly relieved by a cold wet cloth around the throat with the feet in hot water. I have cured scores of cases of sick headache by having the patient avoid tea, coffee, sweet and fat stuff (molasses, jelly, fat meat, greased gravy, cheese, large quantities of butter, etc.). I tell all patients to eat plenty of fruits, grains, and vegetables, and to put the butter on their bread as thin as their conscience will allow.

If you wish to know all about hygiene, send to the editor of this magazine for a book called "Medical Hygiene; or, Cures for All Diseases without Drugs."

Here is a curious case. A young lady has a double curve in her spine, quite noticeable when she sits erect, but when lying down on the operating table, her spine is perfectly straight. Therefore, examine the spine both sitting and lying.

The rules I have given above in regard to diet and baths will be a great help to the Osteopathic treatment.
CONSTIPATION.

BY E. D. BARBER, D.O.

In discussing the subject of constipation, from an Osteopathic standpoint, it will be necessary to refer to the anatomy and physiology of the parts involved, as upon a thorough understanding of these branches depends all results achieved by this method of treatment.

Constipation may result from various causes, all of which, however, may be traced to the splanchnic or pneumogastric nerves, which, forming the solar plexus, control directly or indirectly the entire alimentary canal; regulating with the utmost precision, when unobstructed, the blood-supply and action of the secretory glands of the stomach. Lieberkuhn's Brunner's, and Peyer's glands at this small intestine, the liver and pancreas, also the peristaltic action of the bowels.

As soon as the food enters the stomach the gastric glands begin to secrete, in considerable quantities, the juices which, commingling with the food, convert it into chyme, in which condition it passes through the pyloric orifice into the duodenum. As the average daily secretion of the gastric glands is not definitely known. The chief purpose seems to be to supply the loss of fluid which is absorbed as digestion proceeds. The secretions should at least be kept active as a preventive of impaction of the feces.

The function of the secretions of the intestinal glands is not definitely known. The chief purpose seems to be to supply the loss of fluid which is absorbed as digestion proceeds. The secretions should at least be kept active as a preventive of impaction of the feces.

The pancreas plays an important part in secreting juices which are discharges by the pancreatic duct into the duodenum, where they are mingled with the bile from the liver. It is always well, therefore, to manipulate and stimulate the pancreas in constipation.

The most important factor in this condition is the liver; that immense chemical laboratory which secretes the bile and stores it in a bladder attached to its lower surface. The quantity secreted daily is from twenty to forty ounces, according to the amount of food taken. The alkaline reaction of the bile aids the pancreatic and checks the peptic digestion; it aids in the emulsion of fats; moistens the mucous membrane; acts as a natural purgative and as a natural antiseptic, and is in this way indispensable to the proper performance of digestion. In all cases of constipation we find the liver at fault, and by thorough manipulation and vibration stimulate it to activity. In this treatment it is advisable to give thorough extension of the spine and neck, rotate the head gently but strongly from side to side, thus freeing the circulation of the blood to and from the head and at the same time freeing and stimulating the pneumogastric nerves.

The above treatment should occupy fifteen or twenty minutes, should be given every other day, and will cure very stubborn cases of constipation, often after all other known methods have been tried and failed. Mild cases are very often cured in a very few treatments, while the most stubborn usually yield in from one to three months.

Great care must be exercised in regulating the strength of the treatment to correspond with the strength and condition of the patient. Many Osteopaths fail to effect cures in different diseases, not through any fault of this method of treatment, but from an inability to discriminate as to how often and how strong a treatment should be applied in different diseases and individuals.
RESPIRATION.

If the reader opens this page in expectation of discovering something new, he will probably close it with disappointment. We do not esteem ourselves capable of disclosing anything that is fundamentally new. We regard most things which are called new as morphological aspects, so to speak, of some principle or thing that is old. In other words, we regard new things as chiefly the property of the present moment, occupying a place in the pathway of causation; and containing some characteristic type or trade-mark that identifies them with some fundamental simplicity of form or action. Do not misunderstand us. While we are looking for principles, we are not disdainful of intervening facts. We would not allow it as justifiable to say that transient phases are illusory or unreal, or that they are the unessential facts of "mortal mind"—no. But, on the other hand, we would regard them as true if they correspond to the causes that produced them; and we would also say they are real if they have power to act and react. Such would be our proof of reality, and such would be our test of truth. In this connection, it is the unity within the variety, the simplicity back of the complexity, the cause concealed within the effect, the old within the new, and the string whereon the beads are strung—these are the subjects of our inquiry.

Unfortunately, the old things we are seeking are sometimes obscured in the stately dignities of science. We may also find them dissected into fragments, and scattered like the body of Osiris into the four corners of the world. But, however and wherever they may be, it is our desire to rediscover and reorganize, if we can, some old things. This is a ponderous task, and if the reader finds our style ponderous, we hope to have his indulgence.

The first old thing we discover is an hypothesis, a supposition, that a designing and sufficient cause of some kind (God) formed the body of man out of matter—and it is still matter—and breathed (exercised) into it the breath of life, and (i) he became thereby a living soul, actuating a respiring body.

Respiration was the typical example of the creative energy, and the fundamental law (rule of action), and still abides in his life. When that law ceased to abide in his life the man ceases to be a living man. This law is observed all along the line from the animating cause down to present fact. It is seen in the primal stuff—protoplasm, and then in the primal organism (cell); then in the associated cells (organs); and again in the interrelation of organs, and in the normal functional aspects of the whole man. Cognate with this form of action we have periodicity, and also rhythm and like vibration. A measurable persistence and perfection of this old life example in all physiological functions means a state of wholeness, ease, health. On the other hand, a broken, disturbed or obstructed state of this, however it may be produced, means illness, disease, in some degree, for body and mind.

We entertain no hostility to organic chemistry, or vito-chemistry, and for the purpose of this essay, we accept every fact, every theory, every consequence, set forth in the books, excepting one: the one which makes the essence of life, or life itself, a chemical essence. We cannot tolerate the hypothesis that the thoughts to which we give utterance are (exclusively) the expression of molecular changes in matter.

We are not unmindful that our doctrine of the spiritual source of life will also be regarded by some as heresy to science, but we will now pledge in good faith to disavow it "in open court," if anyone holding the chemical theory of life will show a corn-shearer or wind-mill, for example—any artificial structure or any natural association of chemical atoms except protoplasm and the nucleated cell—that shows life, that selects matter from without and elaborates it into young organisms, patterned and endowed with its own nature; we want to be shown a generating mechanism or chemical element; then we will recall our mysticism, and accept a rock-quarry as the source of life; sincerely we will. Until then we must hold that the old essence of life is spirit (something holding together properties): that our life on earth consists of spirit associated with matter, and that spirit is the cause and matter the tangible agent of life.

We are mindful also that some readers will object that we are unscientific because we begin with a supposition. It is true that we begin with a bold unexplained supposition, but we cannot agree that we are therefore unscientific. For so does every science begin with and hang upon a supposed cause.

Every scientific fact is a member of the series; it is a bead on a string of beads, so to speak—the first of which series is an hypothetical bead, and is old, remote and lofty, substils. Our senses may not perceive it. It is hypernatural to our present state and capacities. We are led to this point by every science, physiology, biology, morphology, chemistry—all science. The only possible way we can avoid going back to an unknown cause is by some act whereby we lose or break the series, or forego our journey at some way-station, saying we will not search or follow further. And if we do that, we abandon science and cease to be scientific. We cease to desire science, and therefore cease our scientific respiration.

*Note.—Every man is a storehouse of unconscious desires which are quite willing to cooperate if they are given a proper suggestion. Ceasing to respond; we die, such is the law. Expose our repetition; our theme is respiration. We would prescribe for the whole man—material for his body and spirit for his mind. Some people inspire, then hold their breath—carbon dioxide follows, then exhaustion, then jaundice, perhaps, then death. Do not stop halfway. Respiration is the word for science as well as for air.

We must dwell a little while longer with suppositions. We have said that every known fact is a member of a series of facts. It is oftentimes more: it embraces a series of series. We have systems composed of systems of systems. Such, for example, is the constitution of man; but
not man alone, for it is true of nature outside of man. And further it is true of systems of thought which are sometimes called abstract sciences. But these statements are enough for our present purpose; if we add more, we are liable to muddy the waters of science. These systems within systems and series within series are not suppositions, but verified facts, which are solid and sure as the bricks in the wall of your house, but they all depend upon a supposed but unknown cause of some kind. We therefore devise or invent an hypothesis for the purpose of explaining away our lack of knowledge. The hypothesis is a diplomatic device which often leads to the ascertainment of the actual relation of effects to their cause, but it has never succeeded in finding out the primal element at the fountainhead of causation.

Let us illustrate: A condition is apparent—a fact exists—a fever. Periodic type: quinine administered; time elapsed: type vanished: result. Now what produced the result? Quinine. (Excluding, of course, all factors not stated in the proposition.)

What caused the result? A potency. What is a potency? The quality of being able. What is quality? An essential property. What is the essential property of a potency? Ability. What is able? Power. What is power? That which is endowed with ability. Endowed by what? By a supposed ability. We cannot reason farther. We are stuck fast in a supposed ability, and our scientific light is extinguished. Power and its endowments resist causal solution.

There are many courses and methods, starting from present facts, leading back or up to the primal cause, but no thought comprehends it. A supposition cause endowed with suppositions abilities, supposed to be adequate to produce the effect which we observe—such is the uttermost beginning-point of all science.

But all this should not dishearten us. We remember that the physical structure of man was actually sustained by a supposed something that did not exceed 1-120 of an inch in diameter, and which gave birth to innumerable lesser ones that were about 1-1500 of an inch in diameter; and every one required—excuse us, respiration is our subject. These cell-suppositions were later proven to be as veritable as the femur bone in your leg. Are we using words without scientific consideration and exactness? It may seem so, but we are trying to state a scientific truth. We state the truth as to the relation of science and the cell up to 1080. The cell was a supposition thing to science; and any thesis respecting it was an hypothesis. In all this we are leading up to the proposition that an hypothesis is valid, provided it exemplifies a truth, and does not conflict with other truths. We believe that our respiratory theory exemplifies a series of physiological activities and is persona grata to all other facts. We understand what the books state as to the office of respiration, in importing oxygen and exporting carbonic acid and other products, also its role in other vital processes, all of which we accept as true. We would, however, go beyond the books and say that an object of Nature is attained, completed, achieved, up to any given moment, regardless of whether the state existing is what we call healthy or morbid. This may seem to be paradoxical, but we must accept it or impeach Nature, and if we impeach her, then in what court? The solution is perhaps in this: She orders processes according to laws of respiration, sensation, and motion, for one supreme physiological object. This object we call nutrition, or the process by which growth is promoted and waste repaired. This is the physiological good, even reproduction, is within this idea of nutrition. But there are other objects and processes in nature, which are sub-physiological, let us say; and since sensation is endowed with a volitional privilege (called free-will in theology), these two series, the physiological and sub-physiological, do not at every moment coordinate, hence there is trouble, and this trouble we call sickness or disease. Even disease is natural, but not normal. We must associate the idea of normal with the more fundamental laws. Nature appears to order affairs through one set of laws, but controls through some other set. However that may be, she is continuously arbitrating disagreements, though she is not arbitrary in the sense of being inflexible in physiology. Here her restoring power is clearly observed by every physician. She is, however, extremely arbitrary in many of her sub-physiological affairs, as seen in chemistry, for example; and except for this arbitrary character the physician would be without sail, chart, compass or rudder.

We must not hold to the conception "arbitrary" when we enter the department of physiology, for there we have flexible, yielding, compromising processes, through-out, but they probably lead up to some arbitrary finale of some kind. In short, we believe her objects do not fail.

It is not allowable to assign to any one of the vital processes the exclusive office of sustaining nutrition, life, or health, but we are probably justified in assigning the preeminence to respiration, sensation, and motion (lungs, nerves, muscles), and as between these three we would give the preeminence to respiration, believing that thereby we import something more vital than nitrogen and oxygen.
OSTEOPATHY AND MEDICINE.

BY DR. D. B. NEVILLE, D.O.

It is a matter of regret that so many Osteopaths are drifting into the narrow channel of prejudice and denounce all methods of treatment but their own. They denounce practitioners of the medical schools for their narrow-mindedness in trying to prevent the introduction of new remedial agents, while in our own profession we find that many are very pronounced in their prejudice against medicine and all curative methods that are not in direct line with Osteopathy. I believe there is a vast amount of humbuggery in medicine, and I also believe surgery is practical in many instances, and because of the abuses of these time-tried methods we should not denounce them as a whole. Osteopathy has its field, and it is especially effective in the cure of chronic diseases.

Not discrediting our science the grand results that have been obtained in acute diseases, I believe that line to be the natural field of the followers of materia medica. Let us build upon a broad foundation, and not close our eyes and ears to truths that are as solid as the rock of ages. As the "child is father to the man," so may Osteopathy be to the practice of medicine, and it is evident that the M.D.'s as a class are not slow to recognize the merit of Dr. Still's discovery. Those who oppose the introduction of Osteopathy into the different States are not the ones we should emulate by drifting into the one-idea rut that excludes investigation of the merits or demerits of other theories of practice. He of the church who declares that all must perish who follow creeds differing from his own is promptly denounced as a fanatic and crank. There is merit in every established method of treating disease, and all honest doctors are working to the same end—that of restoring health. There are heresies in the church, and there are "quacks" in the medical profession, but I am not of the opinion that materia medica is all wrong because a few of its followers are blind to outside truths. Our science has had a phenomenal growth upon its merits, and will continue to grow until it has been recognized in every land of civilization, but to ridicule the honest opinions of others is to show a weakness that is far below the status of our profession. To claim more for the science than it can accomplish is to retard its growth, and to boastfulness is little short of rowdism. Osteopaths should let results do their talking to a very great extent, and should, above all things, avoid too great pretensions for their ability to combat disease.

DIETETICS.

DR. ANDREW E. KNUTSON.

(Continued.)

If we were to not only look with a searching inquiry into the body reparation shop and endeavor to discover the more obscure laws governing nutrition, but also take cognizance of and thoughtfully consider those that are manifest, with a purpose of obeying the teachings, we should soon find wherein we err; and complying, bring order out of chaos, bring a healthy condition out of an unhealthy one.

The majority of human disorders are of a dyspeptic origin, or, at least, conjoined with a dyspeptic condition.

Dyspepsia or indigestion of food is generally caused by an overtaxing of the digestive organs; either too much food is used, and the entire system burdened by the excess; or meals are taken at irregular hours, when the fluids are not ready; or a hearty supper is eaten when the body, wearied with the day's labor, demands rest.

The appetite does not crave food when the digestion is enfeebled, but stimulants and condiments excite it, and the unwilling organs are oppressed by that which they cannot properly manage.

An unbalanced meal is eaten, and after all available power has been called into exercise over the food masses, the chemistry of decomposition sets up in the temporized laboratory, converting the stomach and other organs into the font of sewers.

Too great a variety of dishes, rich food, tempting flavors, all lead to an overloading of the stomach. This patient, long-suffering member at last wears out. Pain, discomfort, and disease of the digestive organs are the penalties of violated laws.

But consider then the digestive apparatus is sufficiently strong for some time to urge no thought of cutting down the excess of food to meet the actual demands of expenditure, what is the result? At each meal more fat and lime is taken into the system than the system is able to meet the actual demands of expenditure; the entire system is over-worked, the digestive organs are the penalties of sewers.

A thoughtful engineer would not attempt to force the limits of water through his old, weak, water-hose. To prevent a rupture he would work it at low pressure. But this simple mechanical principle is seldom adhered to by those...
who have reasons to believe the vessels of their brain are becoming weak and brittle. They eat as often and as much as they feel inclined to, and sometimes a little more.

If the digestion be strong and the products are absorbed, an excess of nutriment is thrown into the blood, and the circulation overloaded, to the yet further dis-tension of the vessels already over-dilated. The result is obvious—this high-pressure style of living produces high-pressure results.

There are too many people with severe mental work, who continue to live haphazardly, taking their meat with a liberal hand, disregarding signs of structural decay, forcing their brain to do what it had once done with spontaneous ease, until suddenly, under a greater effort and tension than usual, a weak vessel gives way, and floods the brain with blood.

If the quantity of food taken exceeds the demands of the system caused by waste tissue, the immediate results are lethargy, heaviness, and sleepiness.

The digestion of a meal is an operation in chemistry with the conditions immutable. When the food mass exceeds the capacity of the stored-up energy of the gland-cells, the chemistry of digestion is succeeded by the chemistry of decomposition, and this involves a waste of power, and therefore an evolution of physical, moral, and mental disease and debility that is frightful to contemplate when its largely avoidable character is clearly realised.

If food is not expended in force, the natural alternative is its accumulation in the system, producing plethora and abnormal increase of tissue. This is accompanied by congestion of important organs, mal-assimilation of nutritive material and increased proneness to derangement and diseased action. The excreting processes are likewise certain to be disturbed, which often leads to the retention of waste products, with perversion and poisoning of the blood, and a train of evil consequences.

When more food is taken than can be stored or consumed, the burden of disposing of the excess falls upon the liver, which may itself become diseased from overaction, or its secretions be thrown into the blood, giving rise to a bilious condition of the system.

Digestion also makes a continuous call for power upon the brain centers, involving a marked loss of mental and physical activity during the operative stage. The mind is dulled while it is going on. If mental work is pursued simultaneously with digestion, there has to be a division between the working forces of the mind and the working forces of the stomach, of that nerve-force that each wants in full for perfect work.

The system cannot do two things at the same time. Also, it can do one thing. One can meditate upon a poem and drive a saw at one time without dividing his force; he may poeticize fairly and saw poorly; or he may saw fairly and poeticize poorly; or he may both saw and poeticize indifferently. Brain work and stomach work interfere with each other if attempted together. The digestion of a dinner calls the force to the stomach, and temporarily slows the brain.

Dr. Hutchison says (in his "Physiology") that "the practice of eating at short intervals robs the stomach of its needed period of entire rest, and thus overtaxes its power." Note the word "entire." (To be continued.)
Paralysis manifests itself in various forms and degrees; and, being no respecter of localities, every muscular tissue and organ of the body is subject to its attack. It is a condition wherein the nervous system is particularly involved, and to deal successfully with this system is a perplexing problem to most schools of practice. Notwithstanding the importance of the subject, and its manifold diversities, our deliberations must be largely confined to generalities, as to particularize would require more time and space than is here contemplated.

Paralysis may be defined as complete loss of the power of muscular action. If there is weakness of this power with certain movements still possible, the condition is known as paresis. When it is confined to one side of the body, it is known as hemiplegia, and is usually of cerebral origin. If confined to the lower half of the body, it is called paraplegia, and is usually of spinal origin. If confined to one limb or group of muscles supplied by certain nerves, it indicates a lesion in the course or periphery of the nerve or nerves in question.

The prognosis of paralysis depends largely upon the cause. It also depends upon the general condition of the system as to its powers of action and reaction, which are prime factors in the success of Osteopathic methods.

No method of treatment can be truly scientific unless the operator keeps in mind the mechanism of the structure and function of the parts involved. Osteopathy concerns itself especially in the natural laws or agencies engaged in the production and maintenance of health.
arranging and discharging nerve impulses with a very definite degree of purpose, and that the movements of muscles are largely dependent upon the cells contained in the cord, they concede that the brain contains a "motor area," situated in the convolutions about the "insula of Rolando," and that excitation of this area by stimulation produces coordinated movements of the muscles. This center may be excited reflexly through the spinal cord, which is not only an instrument of conduction between the brain and the periphery, nerves, but the origination of reflex action is one of its principal functions; it furthermore contains many subordinate centers which are capable of action independent of the brain. The spinal cord gives rise to thirty-one pairs of nerves, each containing both motor and sensory fibers; the anterior branches are distributed to the body in front of the spinal column, also to the extremities, and the posterior branches to the muscles and integument of the back. Each of these nerves sends communicating fibers to a neighboring sympathetic ganglion, closely connecting the sympathetic with the cerebro-spinal system. The motor power of the spinal nerves is derived from the motor ganglionic cells in the anterior horn of the gray matter of the cord, and the sensory power from the cells in the gray matter of the posterior horn. An action which results from an afferent impulse passing to a nerve-center, and there converted into an efferent impulse, is known as a reflex action. Stimulation applied to the spinal nerves distributed to the muscles and integument along the spinal column sends an impulse through the afferent or sensory fibers of these nerves, which spreads to the cells in the same segment of the cord, and reaching motor cells, is transformed into an efferent or motor impulse, exciting the muscles or glands supplied by the center thus operated upon, and at the same time it sends an impulse through the cord to the brain, and there may or may not give rise to a perception of the effect produced. The action of the cells in the cord is independent of the will and occurs before the mind is aware of it.

The nervous system is amply provided with blood-vessels which terminate in minute capillary plexuses, the vessels of which pierce the perineurium and usually run parallel with the nerve-fibers. These vessels are under the control of the vasomotor fibers, which form a network about them. It is a physiological principle that the normal action or excitation of the nervous mechanism of the body is dependent upon perfect continuity between center and periphery, also a free circulation of blood of the essential quality and quantity to insure proper nourishment of the nervous structure and to remove the deleterious effete matter produced by its molecular changes. Hence, anything interfering with these two agencies causes derangement of the nervous function, while, on the other hand, to excite them to proper action is to promote the normal function of the nervous system.

Although the property of contraction is inherent in the muscles, their movements are incited and controlled by the motor fibers of the nerves innervating them; it is also a physiological fact, well worthy of acceptance and of vital importance to the method herein proposed, that it is more effectual to apply a stimulus to the nerve supplying a part than to apply it directly to the structure involved.

The application of mechanical stimuli to nerves is a well established principle among physiologists, who say that pinching, pressure, a blow, tension, etc., will produce this effect, and when applied to a motor nerve causes motion in the muscles supplied by it. Osteopathy appears to be the only school of practice that has adopted this method of stimulation, and has combined the various manipulations into systematic and scientific movements.

No fixed treatment for paralysis can be prescribed, as much depends upon the cause and variety of the condition, so that the principles of Osteopathy must be applied here only in a general way. It is unreasonable to expect stimulation of the nerves by mechanical, chemical or electrical methods to overcome the difficulty until an uninterrupted communication between the nerve-center and periphery is established. The nerve cells restored to their normal position, among the sympathetic and the motor ganglia, also being located, the treatment must comprehend its removal. Special effort should be directed toward freeing the circulation of blood about the muscles of the lesion, that morbid processes may be neutralized and the nerve structure receive proper nourishment. A free flow of blood not only furnishes the materials necessary for the construction of vital force by the ganglion cells, but acts as a powerful stimulant to nerves. If the lesion is spinal, thorough manipulation of the muscles of the back and rotation and extension of the entire spinal column should be given to free the circulation
and to remove any compression of the spinal cord or its nerves; also to give thorough vibration over the area or segment of the spinal cord constituting the seat of the lesion. These vibrations pass through different fibers into the cord or nerve-center, and in a measure stimulate the rhythmical movements peculiar to the cells, thus arousing their powers concerned in the generation of vital energy, and stimulating them to action. If the lesion is cerebral, there should be very thorough manipulation and extension of the neck, together with elevation and gentle rotation of the head. Manipulate and vibrate alternately the nerves about the orbital cavities, the facial nerve where it passes over the ascending ramus of the inferior maxillary, also the nerves at the infra-orbital and mental foramina. If too much blood in the head is indicated, apply pressure and vibration alternately to the occipital nerves at the base of the skull, and vibrate along the longitudinal sinuses, also manipulate the abdomen. While accessory treatments will usually be indicated in paralytic conditions, they must depend upon the good judgment of the operator. In any event, before a cure can be anticipated, there must be continuity between center and periphery, and a free circulation of the nutrient fluids whereby the ganglion cells are nourished and excited to the production of nervous energy. By mechanical stimuli, active and coordinated muscular movements can then be established.

THE IOWA LAW.

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY IN THE STATE OF IOWA.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy of good repute as such, and wherein the course of study comprises a term of at least twenty months or four terms of five months each, in actual attendance at such school, and shall include instructions in the following branches, to wit: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics and theory and practice of Osteopathy, shall, upon the presentation of such diploma to the State board of medical examiners and satisfying such board that they are the legal holders thereof, be granted by such board a certificate permitting such person to practice Osteopathy in the State of Iowa, upon payment to said board of a fee of twenty dollars, which certificate shall be recorded by the county clerk of the county in which the holder desires to practice, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar.

Section 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.

Section 3. Any person who, for the purpose of securing such certificate, shall falsely represent himself or herself to be the legal holder of any such diploma, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 4. Such certificate may be revoked by the State board of health upon satisfactory proof of fraudulent misrepresentation in procuring the same or for any violation of the provisions of the certificate and for any gross immorality by the holder thereof.

Section 5. The system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as Osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics within the meaning of section two thousand and seventy-nine (2079), title twelve (12), chapter seventeen (17) of the Code.

The above law goes into effect July 4, 1898. The board will issue certificates only when in actual session, and its meetings are held on the first Thursday of February, March, August, and November. Examinations are held on Tuesday and Wednesday two weeks prior to each board meeting.

All correspondence relating to the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Iowa should be addressed to Dr. J. F. Kennedy, secretary, Des Moines, Ia.—Editor.
We publish elsewhere in this issue a copy of the bill recently passed by the Iowa Legislature, regulating the practice of Osteopathy. This bill has been signed by the governor and will go into effect July 4, 1898. By this act a great field has been opened to Osteopathy, and we predict that the science will soon be well represented in the State.

A marked improvement is obvious in the recent issues of The Osteopath, published by the Pacific School of Osteopathy at Los Angeles, Cal., made us a pleasant call recently, on his way to the coast. Mr. Duffy impresses us as being the right man in the right place. He reports the Pacific Institute prospering.

Osteopathy is fast commanding the consideration of the progressive minds of the medical profession, many of whom have already been convinced of its merit, and bid it a welcome into the healing art.

The rapid growth of our subscription list, on which now appear names from England to California and from Canada to Texas, as well as the many congratulations we are continually receiving with reference to the merits of our magazine, are certainly very encouraging.

Osteopathy has gained public favor and confidence more rapidly than any other method of treatment yet proposed, and it never fails to get the attention and endorsement of the most intelligent classes where it is properly introduced.

The amount of stimulation which can be given the capillary circulation of the entire body by the method employed by the Os-}

tepath is simply surprising. * * *

Mr. F. B. Duffy, the genial representative of the Pacific School of Osteopathy at Los Angeles, Cal., made us a pleasant call recently, on his way to the coast. Mr. Duffy impresses us as being the right man in the right place. He reports the Pacific Institute prospering.

The human body is an epitome in nature of all mechanics, all hydraulics, all architecture, all machinery of every kind. There are more than three hundred and ten mechanical movements known to mechanics to-day, and all these are modifications of those found in the human body. Here are found all the bars, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, pipes, wheels, and axles, ball and socket movements, beams, girdles, trusses, buffers, arches, columns, cables, and supports known to science. At every point man's best mechanical work can be shown to be but adaptations of processes of the human body, a revelation of first principles used in Nature.--*Ladies' Home Journal.*

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We receive names from England to California and from Canada to Texas, as well as the many congratulations we are continually receiving with reference to the merits of our magazine, are certainly very encouraging.

In the art of freeing and equalizing the circulation of the blood, Osteopathy is without a formidable competitor.

The National School of Osteopathy leads all others in points of completeness in course of study, thoroughness, and special advantages to students. Read its announcement on page 92, this issue.

Osteopathy must rank as one of the most important measures known for the relief of all forms of chronic ailments.--E. H. Prutt, A.M., M.D.

Mr. F. B. Duffy, the genial representative of the Pacific School of Osteopathy at Los Angeles, Cal., made us a pleasant call recently, on his way to the coast. Mr. Duffy impresses us as being the right man in the right place. He reports the Pacific Institute prospering.

The human body is an epitome in nature of all mechanics, all hydraulics, all architecture, all machinery of every kind. There are more than three hundred and ten mechanical movements known to mechanics to-day, and all these are modifications of those found in the human body. Here are found all the bars, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, pipes, wheels, and axles, ball and socket movements, beams, girdles, trusses, buffers, arches, columns, cables, and supports known to science. At every point man's best mechanical work can be shown to be but adaptations of processes of the human body, a revelation of first principles used in Nature.--*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Subscribe for the Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine, one dollar per year. Whatever may be your occupation or profession, you will find in it many valuable suggestions and tangible facts with reference to Osteopathy.

Dr. H. M. Sheeks was a caller at our office recently. The doctor is a graduate of the National School, and has had phenomenal success in his practice in Montana. At present he is at Atchison, Kas., on account of the illness of his father. Dr. Sheeks has proven himself a fine operator, and is well worthy of public confidence.

We publish in this issue an article on the subject of "Respiration," contributed at our request by a writer of unquestionable ability, and whose vast research has especially qualified him as an able exponent of the vital principles of man. This article is well worthy of careful consideration.

We notice from a Kirksville paper that Dr. McConnell, a member of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, has recently returned from Chicago, where he has been completing his course at the National Medical College. It will be found on examination that the leading professors in most of the Osteopathic schools are graduates in medicine as well as Osteopathy. This appears significant, and must indicate that to be a graduate in medicine carries with it some advantages as an instructor, and if so, as an instructor why not as a practitioner?
Osteopathy is not applicable. For merates several diseases to which taken up with the description of when new truths are promulgated. It has ever been thus exaggerated is to be taken for admitted. That its merits are truth in it must be

that auspicious (?) occasion he may more than his usual preparation rest assured that it will require jaggs and famous cab-rides; and on one of those notorious evening ter one of those notorious evening

When you are glad, and swears with you when you are mad? The professor seems to be resting under the ban of an "armistice" himself when he made this impression? Talk is very cheap: and, as "we are from Missouri, you will have to show us." Although the professor contemplates going to Chicago to ridicule himself in the matter of charges of burglary and criminal libel. Was the professor "at himself" when he made this impression? Talk is very cheap: and, as "we are from Missouri, you will have to show us." Although the professor seems to be resting under the ban of an "armistice" himself, we would not be surprised at any time to hear that he "awakened" one morning and found himself in Quincy, Ill., after one of those notorious evening jags and famous cab-rides; and on that auspicious (?) occasion he may rest assured that it will require more than his usual preparation for "armed intervention" to establish for himself even a moderate degree of "autonomy," by any thing of "absolute independence.

Who weeps with you when you are sad, and laughs with you when you are glad, and swears with you when you are mad? The editor, who has to be both kind and wise, and never (hardly ever) lies, and when he does, creates surprise? The editor, who owns a heart as well as cheek, is possessed of a spirit proud and meek, and lives on forty cents a week? The editor.—Weekly Enterprise, Hamilton, Va.

From the beginning our policy has been to never undertake a proposition unless we could occupy perfectly tenable grounds. In our recent discussions of certain subjects our positions have been so well fortified with incontrovertible facts that, after dealing with the subjects in question, we have not expected any replies. The fact is, that we have "dissected" these subjects so thoroughly that nothing has been left on which a reasonable opposition could be based.

Calling people "names" is a low species of rowdism not indulged in by refined and high-minded people. Such a practice is sure to meet with the contempt and detestation of all unprejudiced minds.

We are greatly pleased to be able to make mention of the wonderful results accomplished by osteopathic treatment in the case of Mr. S. W. Hurst, a very prominent business man of this city, who for the past four years has suffered with so-called heart disease. Recently more alarming conditions developed in the nature of Bright's disease, enlargement of the liver and dropsy. About four weeks ago a consultation of leading physicians pronounced his case hopeless. An Osteopath was called in, and Mr. Hurst is now convalescent, and calls at our office regularly to take treatments.

Doctor A. L. Barber, eldest son of the editor of this magazine, and secretary of the National School, has enlisted in Company K of the Third Missouri regiment, and will no doubt be ordered to the front before we have the press. The doctor will doubtless enjoy the distinction of being the only Osteopath in the United States Army, and the Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine will be the only publication of the kind with a war correspondent on the field of battle. We expect the doctor's articles will be very interesting and instructive from an Osteopathic standpoint, as a variety of cases will certainly come under his observation not met with in ordinary practice. He not only expects to kill and scalp a few Spaniards, but also to test the merits of Osteopathy in yellow fever, cholera, etc. We predict that his fondest ambitions will be realized, and that the Third Missouri regiment will cover itself with glory.

It has long been conceded by the medical profession that heart difficulties are most rationally treated by passive and active movements. The Swedish movement cure has been recommended for dilation of the heart, hypertrophy of the heart, fatty heart, sclerosis of the heart, neuroses and palpitation. The physiological action of Swedish movements is very simple, the whole aim of the treatment is purely mechanical, and as a result the patient improves. The average, M.D. recognizes the benefits of the Swedish movements, but will not recognize Osteopathy, which is to Swedish movements as science is to art. The Osteopath understands diagnosis as well, and in many cases better, than the ordinary practitioners; he is capable of judging what is best for his patient, and, to sum up, as a manipulator he is an artist, and as a physician he is a scientist, his science directing in all cases how to apply his art.—The Osteopath.
The lung between the pericardium and the pleura, where it divides into the mediastinal portion of the artery at this point against the nose.

Permits it to coagulate in the bone for a few moments; this shuts off the flow of blood and permits it to congeal in the bone.

The nose being supplied principally by branches from the facial artery, nose-bleed may be almost instantly stopped in the following manner: Pass the thumbs from front backward along the lower edge of the inferior maxillary bone (jaw-bone) on each side until a little notch in the bone is detected, here the facial artery bifurcates and passes up over the bone to the face and nose and its pulsations may be felt. Press the artery at this point against the bone for a few moments; this shuts off the flow of blood and permits it to congeal in the nose.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT.

Well, this was the first encouragement I had received, so I concluded to try the new science—still I and not the least thought of receiving any help.

To my astonishment, after the first treatment, the swelling began to recede. After the next three treatments, I could get into my buggy and go up and down stairs two steps at a time.

Dr. Barber treated me at intervals—some three months, at which time the swelling and soreness was all gone—and after two years has not returned.

For the past two years I have had so much labor to perform and exposure to endure that my system has become very much debilitated, together with rheumatism, soreness of the muscles, catarrh in the head, etc. Meeting the doctor one day, a couple of weeks ago, he remarked to me, "Why, Mr. Harris, you seem to be considerably afflicted; what in the world is the matter?"

He said, "Come over to our school, and I will have some of our students give you a few treatments, and they will make you feel quite young again.

I went, and received in all about a dozen treatments, by different ones of the students; and I surely feel twenty years younger than when I first stepped inside the college doors.

And now I wish to say a word to the ladies of this city and other communities about Dr. Helen M. Barber.

She thoroughly understands the science of Osteopathy, is a perfect woman, a good Christian, and a lady in all that the word means. Ladies in any way afflicted, call and consult Dr. Helen M. Barber, and my word for it, you will never regret it.

Leander W. Harris.

From the Baxter Springs (Kan.) Yews.
MORE ABOUT TEXT-BOOKS.

The April number of the (Kirkville) Journal of Osteopathy makes an exceedingly weak attempt to explain away the necessity for Osteopathic text-books, so that to defend our position at this time seems almost unnecessary, especially before an intelligent public. The fact that the position taken by the Journal of Osteopathy is without any semblance of logical conclusion removes any occasion for a contest of arguments. We cannot refrain, however, from calling attention to the unreasonable and inconsistent position in which the Journal has placed itself before intelligent people.

The Journal says: "Anatomy, physiology, and chemistry are all the text-books he [the Osteopath] wants and needs." "I [the Journal] consider the above the most perfect text-books that can be given to man." We are not sure whether the Journal means that the subjects of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry are all the text-books the Osteopath needs, or whether it means that text-books on these subjects are all he needs. In any event, we freely admit the importance of the text-books not only on the subjects of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, but on any other subject of importance comprising principles and philosophy; and although the student may pass his examinations in the various branches with grades of 100, he still needs the text-books for reference, and the intelligent, progressive and successful practitioner never gets too old to continue to learn something from standard text-books.

The Journal further says: "Gray's 'Descriptive Anatomy' is the greatest text-book that any student or operator can have with him." This is indeed true, so far as anatomy is concerned, but we have failed to find where Gray says anything about Osteopathy, formulates or makes any application of its principles. Gray confines himself to anatomy, and to intimate, as the Journal does, that Gray was an Osteopath, and that the principles of Osteopathy are formulated and promulgated in text-books on anatomy, physiology and chemistry, is to deny Doctor Still's claims as a discoverer, or that he has evolved any principles with reference to the science.

The Journal also says, in effect, that after the student has received instructions in the various branches referred to, and understands them, "he is ready to enter the rooms of the clinics, and receive instructions on the principles and philosophy of Osteopathy," By oral methods only? Why not a text-book on this important branch as well as the others? Is it of less importance? Can the student comprehend the principles and philosophy of this branch so easily and clearly that he will never forget them, or need to refer to them in his practice after they have been once suggested to him? You had as well say that the practitioners of law or medicine need no text-books on the vital subjects of their respective professions.

If the Journal could only know how many of the graduates of the American School are procuring a text-book on Osteopathy, it would certainly have cause to believe that there was great need of such text-books.

In another article of the same issue the Journal says: "Doctor Still long hesitated, because he was prosecuting the science, and wished to have it as near perfect as possible, before he proceeded to publish his book," and that the doctor "has recently made new discoveries in the science." Does the Journal mean to intimate that Doctor Still is contemplating writing a text-book on Osteopathy after what it has said in the article formerly quoted from? That the doctor is continually making new discoveries in the application of Osteopathic principles is not to be doubted, for the same is equally true of every other intelligent Osteopath engaged in research and practice; and if Doctor Still waits until all the discoveries are made before writing his book, he will certainly never write one.

No text-book is supposed to include every possibility in reach of the science it represents. New discoveries in the way of methods and remedies will never cease, yet the principles and philosophy of the science applying them will remain the same, provided they are founded upon truth and natural laws.

Dr. Still stated, according to the January number of the Journal, that not one new principle in Osteopathy had been evolved since 1874. This being true, why wait for new discoveries in the application of these principles? Why has he not given the public these principles, which are as unchangeable as the multiplication table, in book-form long ago: and the new discoveries, which are but new manifestations of these same principles in their application to abnormal conditions, in later editions? In answer to these questions many people have their private opinions, which, should they be expressed, would not corroborate the Journal's reason, that the doctor was "waiting to perfect the science."

A disposition to promote or to perpetuate a science intended for the public good by traditional or secret methods finds no favor with intelligent people, and is sure to impress them in one of two ways: first, that such promoters or advocates are actuated by purely selfish motives; or, second, that the principles of the science are not well founded, or are not original. Any science having distinct principles and real philosophy is certainly eligible to publication form, and to deny the right of Osteopathic publication is to discredit it as well-founded science.

Dr. Barber does not claim that his text-book comprehends all the possibilities in Osteopathy; neither is it possible for any other book to do so. He does not claim that his book is all that is needed to constitute an Osteopath, any more than that a text-book on the principles and practice of medicine would make a person a doctor of medicine. Any one who presumes that he would make such claims certainly has a very superficial knowledge of Osteopathy, and no conception of what really constitutes an Osteopath.

The doctor simply offers his book to the public on its actual merits, and claims, without the fear of successful contradiction, that it is an honest and conservative presentation of the principles and practice of Osteopathy, and its rapid sale and the excellent endorsements it is receiving are convincing proofs that his efforts have not been in vain.
Letters from Correspondents.

DELIIGHTED WITH "OSTEOPATHY COMPLETE."

Dear Dr. Barber:—I am delighted with your book, "Osteopathy Complete." It is a big surprise to me. You are the hero (instead of Dr. Still). You are the one to whom time and posterity will award the honors instead of Dr. Still. Your books will give you a certain kind of immortality. May God (and the gods) bless you.

W. Frank Ross, A.M., M.D.

The writer of the above is a graduate of five colleges, including the Indiana State University and the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis. He is a fellow of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons; late chief physician and surgeon of the Bethany Park Sanitarium, special lecturer on hygiene in the American Medical College of Indianapolis, Ind., author of "Medical Hygiene," professor in the Central University Correspondence School of Indianapolis; editor of the medical department in St. Louis and Her Suburbs (a monthly magazine).—Editor.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Dear Doctor:—I am highly pleased with "Osteopathy Complete." It has the advantage of being the first complete text-book on the science, and is destined to occupy a place in medical literature as a standard work. It gives due credit to other branches of the healing art; and the policy of the author, and the connection of his institute with a first-class high-grade medical college, will hasten the popularity of the book, and commend it to the confidence of the medical fraternity, who will find in its methods a specific for many conditions which drugs positively fail to reach.

On medical questions we would be at a loss without a standard text-book, and an Osteopath with out a text-book is virtually without authority and not in a position to question the methods of another, as no two individuals can see, hear or perceive the same thing in exactly the same light; neither do we expect all authors on the subject of Osteopathy to be without some differences in their theory and method: the principles, however, will ever remain the same.

As a branch of therapeutics Osteopathy has come to stay, and it will work out its highest honors through those who make it a specialty. The principles of Osteopathy are both reasonable and scientific, and any one familiar with anatomy will at once see that Osteopathy occupies a place entirely independent of all other movement-cure systems, being not only superior to, but absolutely divorced from them. It has opened up a new field in methods of diagnosis that is indispensable to the progressive physician, and he cannot afford to allow profession.

al prejudice to rob him of valuable knowledge.

Success to your efforts in disseminating Osteopathy.

R. P. Hansen, M.D.
Oshkosh, Wis., April 11, 1898.

PARALYSIS CURED.

Dr. E. D. Barber, Kansas City, Mo.: Kind Friend:—I received your handsome present, and thank you many times.

It is both an elegant and useful book.

I hope that you will make all the people well by your wonderful work.

Again I thank you for your present.

Olive Turkington.
Cherokee, Kas.

The above from our little friend we appreciate very highly. Two years ago we were called to her bedside and found her in almost a dying condition, suffering from complete paralysis of the lower extremities caused by curvature of the spine, breaking the nerve current between the brain and sacral plexus. She also suffered with extreme pain in the heart caused by pressure of the ribs over the heart; also stomach trouble from pressure on the splanchnic nerves at their origin.

For eight years Mr. Turkington had sought in vain for a cure, or even temporary relief, for his little daughter. After exhausting all other remedies, Osteopathy was tried as a last resort. The bones of the thorax were soon adjusted in a manner that relieved all pressure on the heart; in two weeks' treatment the curvature was partially reduced, and all signs of paralysis disappeared.

The framework was gradually adjusted, the nerve and blood supply was freed and equalized. The appetite improved and the stomach trouble entirely cured. After four months the treatment was discontinued, since which time Miss Olive has attended school regularly, passing grades of 100 in most of her examinations. —Editor.

"MECHANIC THERAPY."

Dear Doctor:—Before me is your magazine, which I have used with much interest and pleasure. We think you have pursued a wise course in the arrangement perfected with the Homeopathic University of Kansas City. This will be the means of obtaining the recognition for Osteopathy it rightly deserves.

Regarding the name of this new science referred to in Dr. Welsh's article on "Neuralgia," I would say the terms "mechanotherapy" would be a more appropriate name, since it can be found in our dictionaries, and is suggestive as a remedial agent. "Mechanotherapy" covers or includes all the mechanical manipulations of the bones, ligaments, muscles, nerves, arteries, veins, and lymphatics. Nature can carry on her work successfully. The more we practice so-called Osteopathy, the more are we convinced of its common sense, and that it is the most scientific method of curing disease known to the nineteenth century. It appeals to one's sense, it proves itself by its works, and when a demonstrator does not obtain results, he is not worthy of the name Osteopath.

A. T. Noe, M.D., D.O.
San Francisco, April 8. '98.
Dear Doctor:

We received the Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine, and think it the best of the kind ever published; dealing, as it does, not only with the promotion of the science of osteopathy, but giving new discoveries and treatments. It is an up-to-date paper and a credit to its publisher.

We have recently successfully treated a gentleman who was troubled with insomnia, chronic indigestion, nervous prostration and chronic constipation for twenty years. He had tried various specialists without relief, and had given up in despair. The first two treatments relieved all the conditions, and in two months he was entirely cured. We also treated his 8-year-old son, who had been troubled with constipation from birth, and cured him in less than one month.

We are now treating a railroad man 39 years of age, who had his right foot turned up on the shin and his spine injured in an accident. He grew continually worse under the usual treatment until he had lost all sensitiveness to cold, heat and touch from the seventh dorsal to the foot. The right hip was swollen, and the reflexes exaggerated. His condition was diagnosed by the leading professors in the colleges and hospitals as a clot on the gray matter of the cord, and they could do him no good. We found one of the dorsal vertebrae dislocated, and began treating him April 5th. He now sleeps well, sensation is returning, the swelling in his hip disappearing, and the exaggerated reflexes subsiding; he can walk all over the city, and is very enthusiastic in his praise of osteopathy.

J. T. Crisp, D.O.

Baltimore, Md., April 13, '98.

PLEASANT WITH "OSTEOPATHY COMPLETE.

K. C. Osteopathic Magazine;

Gentlemen, enclosed please find money order for $1.00 in payment of one year's subscription to your magazine from April 1898 to April 1899.

"Osteopathy Complete" came to hand some time ago and am very much pleased with it. It has helped me for catarrh very much, and now I am trying it with others, and have more faith in it than all the drugs.

Address,

J. P. Freek,
Barrie, Ontario, Canada.

The doctor, greatly delighted, put his hand to his pocketbook, "Well, Lafferty, what do I owe you?" "Owe me!" replied Jemmy, drawing himself up with dignity, "nothing, sir; we doctors never take money of one another." "My first impulse," said the doctor, while telling the story, "was to throw his fee after him, but on second thought, the whole affair seemed so ridiculous that I bowed him my acknowledgements with as much gravity as I could assume."—Y. Y. Ledger.
Announcement of the National School of Osteopathy

The National School of Osteopathy of Kansas City, Mo., begs to announce that it has recently perfected an arrangement with the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University, whereby it is able to offer to those contemplating an Osteopathic education the most complete and thorough curriculum yet proposed by any school of Osteopathy.

The College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University is one of the most thoroughly equipped institutions in the United States in which a medical and surgical education can be obtained; hence the arrangement referred to carries with it special advantages that cannot be remotely approximated by the combined facilities of all other Osteopathic schools.

The course of study will combine both didactic and clinical instruction. The student will be brought face to face with diseases in all departments; clinics being well supplied with material from the hospitals of the city. Surgery will be taught in all its branches, including "operative surgery." Dissection will be a special feature; each student being required to actually dissect the entire human body, which means vastly more than a bird's-eye view of a dissecting arena. The advantages derived from the obstetrical department will be exceptional, fitting the student for the management of such cases to a degree that will justify him in undertaking obstetrical practice, which is not within the province of the Osteopathy of to-day.

The Osteopathic branch will be taught in a more thorough and systematic manner than is proposed by any other school of Osteopathy. This is the only school thoroughly equipped with Osteopathic textbooks, and the location in Kansas City of the immense packing-houses, railroad-shops and stock-yards furnishes an abundant supply of clinical material for demonstrative purposes as well as for the actual practice of the students.

Students will be graduated in Osteopathy in twenty months; and can finish the medical and surgical course without additional charge by completing the time required for same; otherwise, at the end of twenty months they will receive a certificate from the medical college which will entitle them to a credit of two years on the course in any like medical college should they desire at any time to complete said course.

"Osteopathy Complete,"

BY DR. E. D. BARBER.

"Osteopathy Complete" is the first and only book written on the subject of Osteopathy, with the exception of the small book, "Osteopathy," by the same author. Its production is the result of the many letters received from those who have purchased this small book, which contains 176 pages. The satisfaction, enthusiasm, the suffering relieved and cures effected by the methods as laid down in this volume, though crude and gotten up hastily, and the large number of questions regarding subjects that were not mentioned in the small book, all justified and necessitated a larger and more complete work.

The arrangement of "Osteopathy Complete" is entirely new, but immensely practical. The following will give an idea of its arrangement:

Researches of Dr. Elmer D. Barber. Osteopathy in a nutshell.
How to apply Osteopathy. How to make the examination. A few important questions and answers.

Address,

E. D. BARBER, D.O.,
418 Keith & Perry Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.