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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

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DEFINITION.

Os-tě-ōp-a-thy, s. [Gr. *ὀστέον* (*osteon*)=a bone, and *πάθος* (*pathos*)=suffering.]

Legal: "A system, method, or science of healing." (See statutes of the State of Missouri.)

Historical: Osteopathy was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kan., 1874. Dr. Still reasoned that "a natural flow of blood is health; and disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of blood—that to excite the nerves causes muscles to contract and compress venous flow of blood to the heart; and the bones could be used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins and arteries." (*A. T. Still*)

Technical: Osteopathy is that science which consists of such exact, exhaustive, and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, anatomical, physiological and psychological, including the chemistry and physics of its known elements, as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources, within the body itself, by which nature under the scientific treatment peculiar to osteopathic practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial, or medicinal stimulation, and in harmonious accord with its own mechanical principles, molecular activities, and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements, and consequent disease, and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength.

Os-tě-ō-pāth, s. The same as *OSTEOPATHIST* (q. v.).

Os-tě-ō-pāth-ic, a. Of or belonging to osteopathy; as, *osteopathic* treatment.

Os-tě-ō-pāth-ic-āl-l'y, adv. In an osteopathic manner; according to the rules and principles of osteopathy.

Os-tě-ōp-a-thist, s. One who believes or practices in osteopathy; an osteopath.

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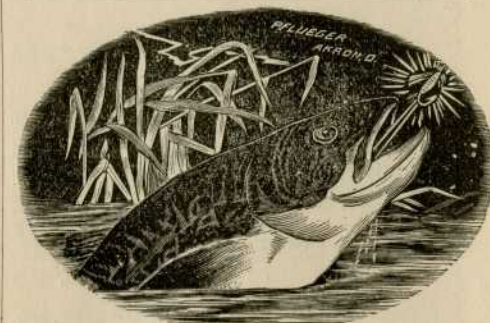
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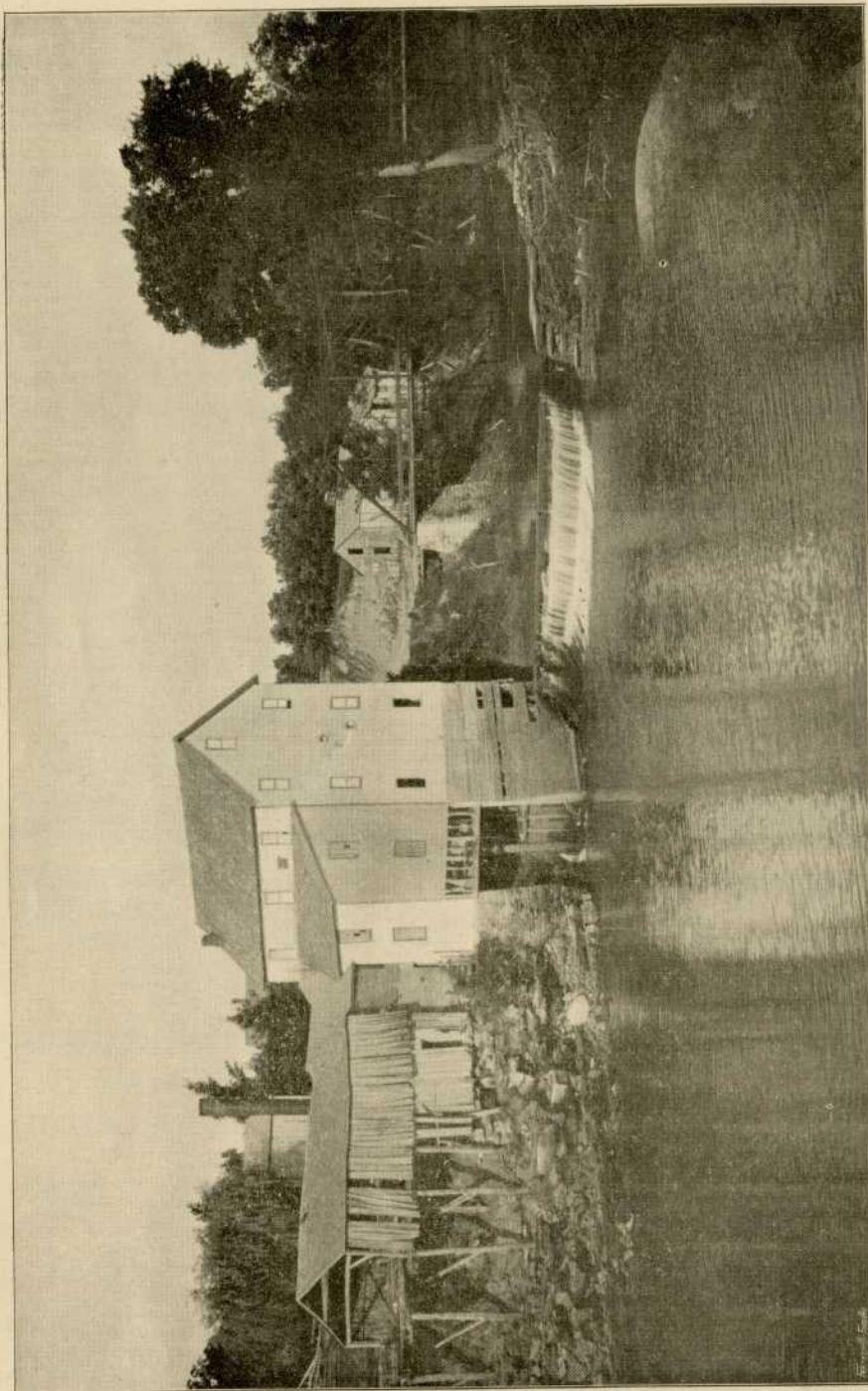
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A TYPICAL SCENE ON THE CHARITON RIVER NEAR KIRKSVILLE, MO.

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

VOL. IV.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, AUGUST, 1897.

No. 4.

THE GREAT MEDICAL TRUST.

BY A. L. CONGER.

HERE occurred in the United States Senate on the 28th day of June last, one of the most remarkable debates that has taken place in that body for many years. The question under discussion at that time was one which is foremost in the mind of the American people to-day, that of the trusts. Senators Hoar, Vest, Allen, Caffery and Lindsay took part in the debate. The sugar trust was in evidence. Much reliable and valuable information was placed before the people. To add to the interest of the debate, the New York World, in its issue of the same date, gave a carefully prepared interview by the venerable and distinguished Secretary of State, John Sherman, on the same subject. The information conveyed in this interview and debate comes from the highest law making powers in the nation, and when such men as John Sherman and Senator Hoar and the other Senators whose names are mentioned, speak out upon any question, their words mean something to the law making powers of this land, and to the judiciary which interprets these laws. Senator Sherman said:

"The present National trust law (The Sherman law) is not strong enough. I framed it myself and the senate committee on judiciary made changes in it which materially weakened its effect. I favor making unlawful in the most direct manner, all combinations in restraint of trade. They put all industries in the control of a few men. THE PEOPLE HAVE THEIR RIGHT TO OPEN COMPETITION IN ALL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE. Restraint of trusts can be made effectual when we get the proper kind of laws. The Supreme Court has upheld the present law, but has pointed out its defects. I think these defects can and will be remedied."

In the course of the debate Senator Hoar said in speaking of the trusts and their effects upon the business of the country:

"I should be glad to find a constitutional method to uproot THESE GREAT EVILS. I think they are a menace to the republic itself."

Again Senator Hoar, answering the question as to what was the technical definition of a monopoly, said:

"A monopoly, strictly, in the English law, is a grant by the government of exclusive powers."

In speaking of the trouble and embarrassments surrounding the passage of the law by congress, to get rid of or regulate the trusts, the Senator continued:

"If the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen, will help us out by finding a mode which will accomplish this end, and which will stand the test of scrutiny of any judicial tribunal, —and which will stand his own scrutiny—if, instead of being a Senator he was a judge I should be glad to go with him to accomplish these results."

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If Senator Hoar meant anything by this language, he meant that the present judiciary was clothed with sufficient power to go for and crush the trusts of the country, and that if Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was a judge instead of a Senator, he might be appealed to with better and more satisfactory results. Senator Hoar further said:

"The evil of monopoly is an evil created by the SOVEREIGN POWER OF THE STATE ITSELF."

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, said:

"I quite agree with Senator Hoar that the question of monopoly is one for state jurisdiction, and I hardly think an attack on monopoly can come through the instrumentality of the federal statute. * * * I quite concur with Senator Allen from Nebraska, that the present law is perfectly adapted to reach unlawful combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade."

In speaking of the special privileges granted to monopolies in several states and by the government, he said:

"It seems to contemplate protection as a reward for great benefaction to the human race. Whenever congress imposes a duty they can take it off, and they ought to do so whenever that duty upholds trusts, local or otherwise."

The above extracts are taken from the Congressional Record of June 28th last, giving an account of this remarkable debate. In this article, the JOURNAL has to deal with the great medical trust of this country, formed by legislation and given absolute protection, and a complete monopoly in the art of healing in the several states of the union. If the medical instead of the sugar trust had been on trial in the United States Senate on that day the information given out and the language of our Senators could hardly have been better framed to more fittingly express the danger to the people from the operation of medical laws.

It should be borne in mind by the public that the facts and information above given, come from the ablest senators and lawyers of the United States, who stand next to the Supreme Court itself, hence what is said by them is entitled to great weight by the judiciary of our land. It is the purpose of this article to show that the laws passed in the several states, which taken as a whole form the medical trust, are monopolistic in character, are against public policy and a restraint of trade. The constitution of the United States says that no such laws shall be passed, therefore these laws are unconstitutional, and upon examination of the facts, the JOURNAL believes the judiciary of the land will so hold.

Ever since our government was organized, and for more than a century past, the Allopathic doctors of this country, under the plea of alleviating human suffering and regulating their own quacks, have dominated all of the state and national legislatures and monopolized the passage of laws touching the science of medicine. During all this time they have bitterly fought the enactment of any law that would interfere with the monopoly of the Allopathic school. Growing bolder with each victory, privilege after privilege has been wrung from the people, until the whole has at last culminated in the formation of the greatest trust that now exists in the nation—the medical trust. So

stealthily have the coils of this drug monopoly been wound about our institutions that the people of this country scarcely realize the import of the great power which they have unwittingly delegated to the combine, or what a gigantic fraud has been perpetrated upon them in the name of science and humanity. When at last the voters of this country realize the true inwardness of this outrage, there will be such a rattling of the dry bones of "medical modesty" and "professional etiquette" as will relegate pill-peddling to its proper level and force the whole practice to stand upon its merits.

The American Medical Association, or Trust, is the name of the national organization. It has sub-organizations in every state. They meet precisely as any other business organization would meet, and devise ways and means of securing themselves against honest competition. Under the plea that they are the only genuine alleviators of human suffering, they have secured the passage of laws in each state giving to themselves a monopoly in the art of healing, and when this is effectually accomplished they fix the prices that the public must pay. In many States they have been so bold as to have the prices which the people shall pay fixed by law, as, for instance, in North Dakota, a physician is allowed one dollar per mile for every mile traveled; and the law allows absolutely no exemption when it comes to the collection of these exorbitant fees. The doctor has the power to take the bed from under the invalid. Then to make this protection doubly sure, the trust has secured the passage of laws by which any citizen who fails or refuses to employ a physician in case of sickness may be criminally prosecuted if death occurs in the family. The employment of an "irregular" physician will not extenuate the supposed offense; unless a member of the trust be employed at his own exorbitant price, a crime has been committed against the state! And yet all these privileges have been granted for the alleged protection of humanity! The farmer, the business man, the laborer, and the lawyer are all compelled to meet the competition of the world, but the so-called regular physicians are not only given the exclusive right to practice healing, but in many states citizens are compelled to patronize them or suffer severe penalties, and the bills of the drug doctors are practically guaranteed by statutory enactment. And all this in free America! For there is no other country on the face of the earth where similar laws exist. In England, the practice of the healing art is regulated as it should be, upon a broad and liberal basis. There is a "Register," whose duty it is to record all physicians who hold diplomas from reputable colleges. This record is published for the information of the public. All the legal standing conferred by registration is a right to sue for fees. As between the physician and the public, this matter of registration is merely to let the people know the standing of physicians, in order that they may judge for themselves whom to employ; but there is no law prohibiting anyone from practicing the healing arts. The English law creates no monopoly in medical practice. This is largely true of other civilized countries excepting the United States; yet, if there is a country upon

the face of the earth the fundamental principles of whose government is decidedly opposed to all such tyrannical privileges it is our own.

Aside from the fact that this monopoly stands squarely in front of and blocks the way to real scientific progress, and apart from the fact that it is morally unjust and legally wrong, the financial injustice to the American people is sufficient cause for its removal. By these special privileges this trust annually extorts from the people enormous sums of money for which no adequate return is made.

A careful statistician, one with much and wide experience in such matters, from estimates carefully made up, says this medical trust, by reason of the monopoly and protection given to it by law in the several states, extracts from the American people in illegal and exorbitant charges, over twenty millions of dollars per annum.

The question naturally arises in the mind of the public, "How could this enormous evil find existence and live among our people?" This question is easily answered when the methods of the trust are understood. Its principal weapon has always been its numerical strength rather than its scientific achievements, and it has always used its numbers, in a manner well known to the politician, to browbeat and intimidate the lawmakers of the land, to overawe the public press, and to gain its ends in every way except by proof of merit. A recent incident of this fact is furnished by the attack of the Missouri and Illinois Medical Association upon Governor Stephens, of Missouri, for signing the bill legalizing the practice of Osteopathy in this state. At their meeting in St. Louis, the president, Dr. Duncan, said:

"Recent insults offered to the people and the medical association by the chief executive of Missouri should prompt the doctors of the state to exert their influence to elect a man who would be broad enough to listen to his fellow citizens. The act of Governor Stephens (referring to the Osteopathy bill) was the greatest insult ever received by 6,000 professional men. It was unwarranted, inexplicable, and showed his inability to fill the position to which we have helped elect him. It gives me pleasure to speak of his predecessor in this connection, who listened to the people in this matter."

This is a sample of the methods of the trust. They attack everything that does not bow to their will.

In this same address, Dr. Duncan took occasion to say that those present were from the membership of two of the forty-five states composing the trust. Its whole membership throughout the forty-five states mentioned by Dr. Duncan is variously estimated at from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand. Its membership in the different states is estimated as follows: Missouri, 6,000; Illinois, 7,000; Indiana, 6,000; Ohio, 7,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000; New York, 12,000; etc. Thus it will be seen that it permeates every school district in the land. It is constantly flaunting its strength and power before the people and darting its fiery tongue in the face of legislators and public press. It seeks to get both under subjection, as extracts from its official records will show. It is seldom that you see anything in the public press about this enormous medical trust, and yet these trust laws cost the people of the country over

twenty millions per annum. The people of Missouri, having had this case twice submitted to them, have voted to throw off the yoke of the trust, and their legislature passed laws giving the newly discovered science of Osteopathy the right to practice in the state. This law was approved by Governor Stephens. Its veto would have cost the people of Missouri three quarters of a million of dollars per annum, and the signing of this bill saved them that much money, which would otherwise have gone to the medical trust. That was the cause of Dr. Duncan's attack upon Governor Stephens and the Missouri legislature.

In the last issue of the Medical Fortnightly, published at St. Louis, this attack upon Governor Stephens is continued. Comparing him with Governor Tanner, of Illinois, the editor of the Fortnightly says:

" * * * Take the governor of Illinois, who lately has shown the medical profession what a blessing it is to have an executive WHO IS INTELLIGENT AND BROAD-MINDED. Contrast Tanner, of Illinois, with Stephens, of Missouri, and you see at a glance, as we say in medicine, 'the differential signs of progress and poverty.' Tanner, alive to the needs and good of his state, Stephens, a selfish, unstable, ambitious, inane man, alive to what may accrue to Stephens, but caring little for the state he represents. In the train of such a man's acts comes poverty to the state."

The Fortnightly commends Governor Tanner as an "intelligent, broad-minded man," and this is right. At the time Governor Tanner vetoed the Osteopathy bill he said in an interview in the Chicago Tribune: "I am not unfriendly to this science of Osteopathy; on the contrary, I see much merit in it, but I object to the form of the bill."

These are Governor Tanner's own words and clearly prove that Illinois' able executive is a much broader man than the Fortnightly realized at the time its editorial was written. Governor Tanner made careful investigation of Osteopathy and virtually came to the same conclusion regarding its merits as reached by Governor Stephens, of Missouri. But, technically, the situation in Illinois was different from that in Missouri. While in Missouri the new measure leaves Osteopaths subject to all laws upon the statute books regulating the practice of healing, excepting the law requiring registration with the state medical board, matters would have been different had the bill become a law in Illinois. Governor Tanner's investigation of the legal points in the case revealed, as much to the surprise of the friends of Osteopathy as to the Governor himself, that if the bill became a law, it would leave the State of Illinois without any power to regulate this new practice, or to subject Osteopaths to the various quarantine regulations, disinfecting laws, etc. This imperfection was purely an oversight on the part of the framers of the bill, and left the responsibility for the veto upon the authors and not upon Governor Tanner. Throughout the entire fight the "intelligent and broad-minded" Governor of Illinois showed himself to be the friend of the new practice. When these facts are understood, the deep seated bigotry and prejudice of the Fortnightly is very plain. Had the editor of the Fortnightly known the facts, he would doubtless have referred to Governor Tanner in a less complimentary way.

In Illinois, the legislature passed the Osteopathic bill, admitting the

Osteopaths to practice in that state. This action on the part of the legislative body, coming direct from the people, would have broken the trust laws in that state and resulted in a saving to its people of one and a half million dollars per annum. As soon as the Osteopathic bill had passed one branch of the Illinois legislature, and it was felt that the people intended the bill should become a law, a Dr. Petit, of that state, without knowing whether or not this bill did injustice to the medical profession, sent out a circular letter to all members of the trust in that state, requesting them to bring their trust gun to bear upon the governor at once and demand a veto of the measure, though then unpassed. Of course these letters came pouring in to the governor by the bushel, and the pleadings of seven thousand trust doctors were powerful, but even this great pressure did not prevent Governor Tanner from declaring that he saw much merit in Osteopathy, and that, were the bill in proper form, he would sign it.

It has been said, and upon good authority, that the doctors of Illinois raised a fund with which to defeat the Osteopathic bill, by assessing the practitioners and even the medical students of that state. It may be difficult for the ordinary citizen to understand just why men who pretend to be interested in the advancement of science could take this method of squelching a new idea of which they knew nothing, but this is only one of the many mysteries of medical methods, which "laymen" are not supposed to comprehend. But with all this effort and underhanded work, the Osteopathic bill passed both house and senate overwhelmingly, and had it been in proper form, would have become a law. This certainly argues that the sentiment of the people of Illinois is not with the trust, and while the combine will continue to extract from them its million and a half dollars per year, it is not their fault nor the fault of Governor Tanner, whom the Medical Fortnightly justly compliments.

Governor Tanner accorded to the friends of Osteopathy a hearing after he had already made up his mind to veto this bill. Although he had received bushels of letters from the medical profession in Illinois asking for the veto of the bill, he listened to Dr. A. G. Hildreth, who explained to him and some members of his board of health who were present, the science of Osteopathy and the grand results it had produced in the art of healing.

After Dr. Hildreth's remarks, Governor Tanner called upon a member of his state board to speak on the subject, and the greatest "give-away" of this century, so far as drugs are concerned, came with his first remark. Rising to his feet, he said: "If you wish to legislate medicine out of existence, sign this bill admitting Osteopathy into this state."

This member of the Illinois state board made this remark as the prelude to his speech, (the writer took notes at the time, so he cannot be mistaken.) The remark was made in the presence of the Osteopathic delegation, and a greater truth he never uttered. But, alas! poor medicine! you have been in existence six thousand years and millions of mankind have gone under the sod through your experiments and in your name, and all without advancement in your science, yet you cannot stand up for one moment and compete with the newly discov-

ered science of Osteopathy, in the great state of Illinois, without the protection of law.

These facts certainly have an important bearing upon the question at issue:—

Sherman says:

"The people have their right to open competition in all industries and trade."

Hoar says of trusts:

"I should be glad to find a constitutional method to uproot these great evils. I think they are a menace to the republic itself."

Hoar says:

"A Monopoly, in the English law, is a grant by the government of exclusive powers. * * * * The evil of monopoly is an evil created by the sovereign power of the state itself."

Senator Caffery:

Agrees with Senator Hoar that the question of monopoly is one for state jurisdiction and not federal; and special privileges granted to monopolies of the several states seem to contemplate a reward for great benefaction to the human race, allowing these monopolies to charge from four to six times more than the people ought to pay. Congress regulates this by putting on a duty, and the taking off of that duty wherever the protection sustains or creates a trust or monopoly.

The Medical Trust is the most powerful trust in America. It seeks to throttle the public press and would not allow it to speak freely when not in accord with medical interests. It intimidates members of state legislatures, congressmen, and threatens United States Senators. It is the most iniquitous trust in the world, the least deserving of favor from the public.

It is not sufficient answer to this article to say no law can be found compelling one to employ the Allopathic doctors, for the merest child understands that to exclude all except those from certain schools, compels the sufferer to engage those not excluded.

If, as may be the case in some states, no school is mentioned and the right to heal is committed to the discretion of a board of health created and organized in the interest of a particular class or classes, it is only an attempt to do indirectly that which they found they could not do directly; for these boards of health are generally, if not universally, composed of one or more of the old school physicians, and made up as a rule of what are commonly termed "peanut politicians," to whom a power has been delegated greater than that of court or legislator, who arbitrarily say to the world, "there may be organized new schools of philosophy, new religions may be tolerated, but we deny the right of existence to any new school of medicine, and claim a monopoly of the divine art of healing."

The friends and graduates of Osteopathy should resist this audacious claim. Strive to obey the law of the land, and of every state, apply for registration and for the right to heal the sufferer. If denied and excluded by these self-sufficient gentlemen, appeal to the courts when arrested, and show by your works you are worthy, and that the law is either unconstitutional as creating a huge trust, or void by reason of attempting to delegate a power to an irrespon-

sible set of men greater than is compatible with the interests and rights of a free people.

We do not believe, in such cases as this, the power to regulate gives the power to arbitrarily forbid and stamp out.

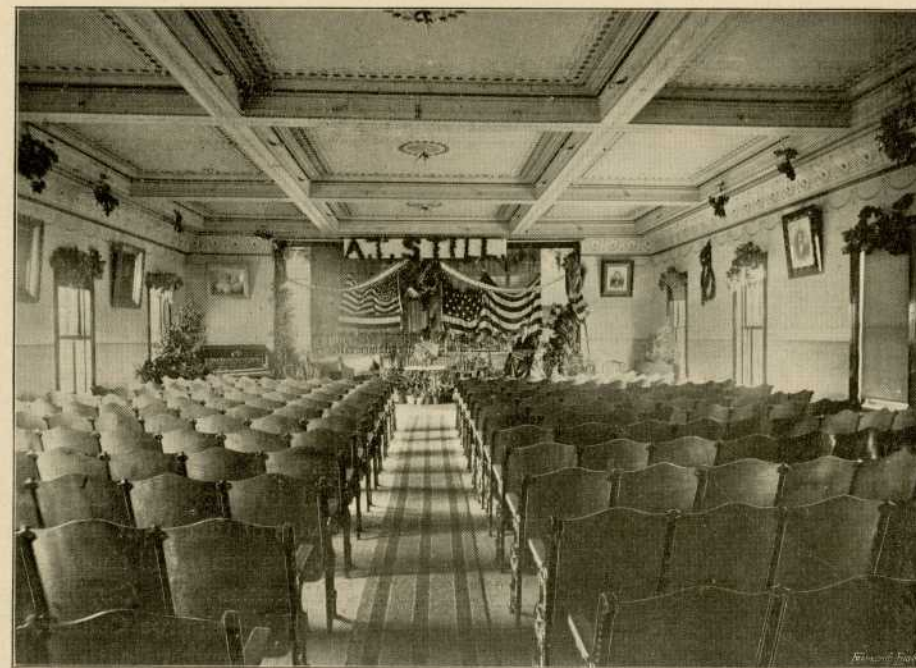
Trusts and monopolies may cruelly and selfishly increase the price of necessities to the consumer, but not all their greed and power can prevent nature from producing new cereals or products with which to bless mankind. The statutes may foster the present medical combine, but no despotism can deny the sufferer the right to choose his own road to health, and no trust or monopoly can successfully crush a new science whose healing power the afflicted desire to test, for such power is better tested by the sick than measured by the law.

The Medical Trust is the great American devil-fish. Its trunk is lodged with the army and navy, where it has been granted a national monopoly and its poisonous heads are in the various state institutions. The science of Osteopathy, with Truth and Justice as its standard must and will be the great science in the art of healing which will lead the people on to victory, and will grapple with this great hydra-headed monster of a trust, and one by one, cut off its poisonous heads and hurl back its lifeless trunk into the arms of the medical profession of America, the marsh of superstition, monopoly and ignorance whence it grew. The people of Missouri, Michigan, North Dakota and Vermont have already commenced the good work through their legislatures. Let the reform so successfully inaugurated, go on, and not stop until the doors in every state in the Union are legally open to the newly discovered science of Osteopathy.

The JOURNAL does not wish to be understood as classing all physicians with those political doctors referred to in this article, for many medical men are making arrangements to learn the new science, while yet others are sending patients to Osteopathy as a last resort. The other exceptions are well illustrated by the Dubuque (Ia.) Herald in a recent editorial upon the same subject, which we have quoted in a former issue, but which is so applicable to this case that we reproduce it here. The Herald editor said:

"It is gratifying to know that while the cry for this restrictive legislation is alone demanded by physicians, yet it is only by a portion of them, and not the best portion either. As a rule the loudest calls for shutting out the irregulars come from that portion of the profession that has not been able to work up much practice for themselves, and so seek to call in to their assistance the aid of the legislature by shutting out a portion of their competitors. Physicians, like all other classes, must in the end depend upon their merits, and here it is that hard work, study, diligence and manner, will bring them what they wish, and not the enactments of any legislative body. While it is true that these rigid laws are asked for by the medical bodies and a certain class of physicians, yet it is gratifying to know that a large class of the best physicians refuse to have anything to do with urging this petty warfare, and prefer to depend upon their own exertions."

The JOURNAL'S criticism of the higher class of physicians is that they lend their influence to this restriction, and often unwittingly put themselves under the leadership of such men as Dr. Crummer, of Omaha, thus placing themselves in the position of endorsing the sentiments of men who favor "stoning all op-



MEMORIAL HALL DECORATED FOR DR. STILL'S 69TH BIRTHDAY.—(PAGE 192)

position to death." Instead of investigating discoveries to see if they have merit, as an able physician should do, Dr. Crummer and his coterie speak of them as "vile" competitors that should be stoned to death.

The following from the Journal of the American Medical Association speaks for itself and gives a most excellent idea of the kind of scientific progress favored by the doctors who run these associations. The letter is from a well known Omaha physician who tenders his advice to his brothers of the drug trust in Illinois. Here it is:

THE VILE OSTEOPATHY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR:—I am glad to see you publish the names of the Senators who supported the vile Osteopathy bill in your Legislature. Now, if every doctor in Illinois (my native State) will cut the list out and paste it in his hat and then fill his political pocket full of stones for the benefit of these creatures when they raise their heads above the grass, something practical will be accomplished. This form of "argument" is the only one that really reaches the vitals of the average politician. In the Nebraska Legislature last winter our bill for an examining board was defeated, largely owing to the opposition of an Omaha Senator who was immediately after the nominee of his party for Mayor of this city. At least fifty physicians at once organized in opposition to the gentleman and in a close election we had the satisfaction of seeing him defeated by two hundred votes. We actually found that doctors have a good many friends who are willing to favor them if they will simply get out and ask for what they want just as other fellows do. The trouble in the past has been too much modesty and too little uniformity of action. Our fight for an improvement in our medical law is all that kept Osteopathy in the background in Nebraska. A bill was prepared and ready to introduce, but there were too many doctors on deck all winter to allow any crooked work. All honor to your Governor and to those of South Dakota and Colorado for their sensible stand on this vicious bill. It seems to me that the doctors in those States should remember them most kindly for all time to come.

OMAHA, NEB., June 25, 1897.

Respectfully yours,

B. G. CRUMMER, M. D.

"Our fight for improvement in the medical law is all that kept Osteopathy in the background in Nebraska."

Such words as these, coming with the endorsement of the American Medical Association, a trust to which a monopoly has been granted in the "interest of scientific advancement," ought to open the eyes of the people.

THOMAS F. CARROLL.



THOMAS F. CARROLL, the popular postmaster of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is a distinguished friend of Osteopathy and has rendered invaluable service to the cause in his state. To him more than any other one man Osteopaths are indebted for the passage of the Osteopathy bill in Michigan, as the account of that fight, elsewhere in this issue, will show.

Thomas F. Carroll was born in Monroe County, N. Y., November 24th, 1854.

He became a citizen of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1877, was admitted to the bar in 1879 and is now one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

In 1880 he entered into a law partnership with Hon. I. M. Turner, and the firm of Turner & Carroll, which has existed without change, is today one of the strongest in Michigan.

Mr. Carroll enjoys a large and lucrative practice and is an extensive real estate owner. His domestic life is especially happy, his wife being the only daughter of the late Major A. B. Watson, who was a brave officer in the war of the rebellion and one of the most distinguished citizens of Grand Rapids.

Mr. Carroll is a self-made man and a typical American in the full sense of the term.

Seldom, if ever, has a more thoroughly popular appointment been made for an important office in the state than that of Thomas F. Carroll for postmaster of Grand Rapids. Although Mr. Carroll has been an efficient worker for the principles of his party to which his long and valued services on the City, County, Congressional and State committees will amply testify, he has never sought an office, although frequently mentioned and urged to accept the nominations for Mayor and also for Congress.

OSTEOPATHY IN MICHIGAN.

ON THE assembling of the Legislature, January 6th, 1897, Postmaster Thomas F. Carroll, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, one of the leading lawyers of the state, prepared the Osteopathy bill, which is now a law in that state, and had the same introduced in both House and Senate. So little was known of the science that when the bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Barnum, and he was asked to explain the measure, he was unable to do so, and it was laid on the table.

In the House, the bill was introduced by Representative McGill and referred to the Committee on Health. The chairman of this committee was a doctor, and none of the members save Mr. McGill, who had been previously posted on the subject by Mr. Carroll, was able to give the House any light upon the subject.

Previous to this time there had been pending before the Senate and House a bill regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the state. This bill, had it become a law, would have prevented the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Michigan. On the 16th day of March the medical bill was taken up in the Senate and passed, and from there sent to the House. There was more or less opposition in the Senate, but sufficient votes were received to pass the measure.

On the following day Mr. Carroll appeared at Lansing accompanied by Dr. A. G. Hildreth, then of Chicago. These gentlemen succeeded in having a short hearing before a meeting of the joint Health Committees of the House and Senate on that day, but only a portion of the members of the Committees were present, and while most of the members of the House Committee were favorably impressed with the arguments made by Mr. Carroll and Dr. Hildreth, the Senate Committee was practically against the measure, and it was seen that they took very little stock in the theory of the Osteopathy advocates. It was not until the evening of the same day, when these gentlemen succeeded in having a special hearing before the Senate Committee on Health, that they were able to convince the entire committee that their bill was meritorious, and was entitled to be reported out favorably. This the committee agreed to do and did the following day.

It was now thought there would be very little difficulty in regard to the measure, and that the same would go through, but it was soon discovered that what had already been done was merely a skirmish, and that the measure could only pass by the most careful attention and the strongest kind of presentation of the subject matter to both Senate and House. Mr. Carroll, who had first become interested in the matter on behalf of friends and residents of the state who had received treatment at Kirksville, now found it necessary to give a

considerable portion of his valuable time from his personal and official business, and insisted that Michigan should recognize Osteopathy by law. He gave freely of his time to that end, obtaining strong letters on the subject from distinguished citizens throughout the nation for use before the Legislature; among whom were such men as Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Judge Gage and Frank Hagerman, leading attorneys, of Kansas City, Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of Fargo, North Dakota, Mr. H. M. Porter, of Denver, Colorado, President Beardshear, of Iowa State College, Dr. E. H. Pratt and ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, and many others; and visiting Lansing on various occasions, presented the matter before the Committee and members of the Senate and House.

The Senate Committee reported out the bill favorably and Mr. Corroll and Dr. Hildreth made strong arguments before the body and members individually, with the result that the bill passed the senate 24 to 1, and the one man voting against the measure was so ashamed of his act that he had to explain on the floor of the Senate, that he did so at the request of an Iowa Doctor, whom he had consulted by letter on the subject, and who was a friend of his. The doctor admitted that he knew nothing of Osteopathy but advised his friend to vote against it on general principles. He was freely forgiven by both Mr. Carroll and Dr. Hildreth and was made to feel that his act in no way prejudiced them against him.

The measure then went to the House and was referred to the Committee on Health, before whom was now pending the bill regulating the practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Edgar, the chairman of this committee, was at first loath to allow the Osteopathy bill to be reported out, but the other members of the Committee, all of whom were now convinced that the Osteopathic measure should become a law, insisted vigorously and with so much force that the Osteopathy bill should be reported out to the House for action, that Dr. Edgar very graciously gave way and allowed the bill to be reported out with the recommendation that it pass. This report was made while the medical bill was still pending before the House Committee. Soon after this a final hearing was had before the House Committee and all of the members of the House upon the medical bill, and a few misguided doctors in the state took occasion to criticise the Osteopathic measure, but it had very little, if any, effect, as the final result of the bill shows. Many of the leading doctors of the state, among whom are Dr. Long and Dr. Bell, openly stated that they thought the Osteopathy bill meritorious and that it should pass, thus showing the liberality and broad-mindedness of many of the eminent physicians of the state. The medical bill was killed in the House.

After many sessions had by Mr. Carroll with the Representatives, and long and strong arguments made by him, it was finally deemed safe to put the measure to a final test vote in the house. However, before this was done, it was thought advisable to again have Dr. Hildreth on the ground with Mr. Carroll. These two gentlemen made a final effort in the House and brought

the measure to an issue, with the result that the bill passed the House unanimously (there being 70 votes for it and none against it) and was given immediate effect. As some minor amendments were made, the bill had to go back to the Senate, and as it was deemed advisable to fight the battle boldly and push it all along the line to an immediate termination. At the request of Mr. Carroll, the bill was immediately sent to the Senate, and after some preliminary sparring, was concurred in and given immediate effect. Then at the request of Mr. Carroll, the bill was presented to Governor Pingree, who had had the matter previously explained to him at length and upon the request of Senators Barnum and Moore, who had been strong advocates of the measure, Governor Pingree signed the bill and it became a law in Michigan on that day, April 19th, 1897. The pen that the Governor used on this memorable occasion was, at the request of Mr. Carroll, presented to Dr. A. T. Still through the courtesy of Major Bush, Governor Pingree's private secretary.

During the last stages of the proceedings, Mr. Carroll was ably assisted by Dr. Samuel R. Landes, one of the most distinguished Osteopaths in the country, and for a number of years on the personal staff of Dr. A. T. Still. Dr. Landes is now pleasantly located in the Kendall Block at 147 Monroe Street, one of the large office buildings of the city. He counts among his patients the very foremost people of Grand Rapids, as well as representative citizens from nearly every city in the state, and has already performed many cures, which to the uninitiated seem marvelous. Among his patients are Judges, Lawyers, Bankers and manufacturers, all of whom come to Dr. Landes as a last resort, and in nearly every instance have these patients received substantial and lasting benefit. He has now under treatment patients for nearly every known disease, who have been given up by other doctors, and by the results obtained he has placed Osteopathy on a high plane in Michigan and forced its recognition as one of the great sciences of this age.

In none of the states where the Osteopathy bill was passed was it given immediate effect as in Michigan. In none of the states was so little known of the science as in Michigan when the bill was first introduced. In none of the states was more astuteness, boldness and firmness needed to pass the bill, and too much praise and commendation cannot be given to Postmaster Carroll for the able, strong and thorough manner in which he handled this measure; nor to Dr. Hildreth and Dr. Landes for the convincing and learned way in which they presented the technical side to the Legislature and to the Governor; nor to such strong friends of the measure who championed it at all times and under all circumstances, as the entire Grand Rapids delegation, who stood as a man by Mr. Carroll and loyally supported the bill; nor to all the members of the House and Senate, who after a full and fair hearing, by their voice and vote aided in legalizing Osteopathy in Michigan; nor to the Governor, who unlike governors of some of his sister states, had the courage and conviction to sign this bill and give it immediate effect regardless of the influence of the trust.

Immediately upon the signing of the bill by Governor Pingree, Postmaster Carroll sent the following characteristic dispatch:

Lansing, Michigan, April 19th, 1897

"To Dr. H. M. Still, 1090 Benson Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Please convey to your distinguished father the compliments of the people of the State of Michigan. They have recognized Osteopathy by law. THOMAS F. CARROLL."

Representative McGill, who had charge of the measure in the House, and Senator Barnum, who had charge of it in the Senate, did their work nobly and well, and never once faltered, after they had been convinced that Osteopathy was entitled to legal recognition.

PREPARATORY STUDIES ESSENTIAL.

BY A. T. STILL.

WHAT books and studies are necessary to a complete education in the science of Osteopathy? is a question to which I have given much thought, and after a quarter of a century in this work I have reached the conclusion that every successful operator should fully understand Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry. Your knowledge of these three books and the principles which they teach must be thorough. When I say Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry, I mean if you fully understand these branches you are a star of the greatest magnitude.

I want to ask you if you have ever taken the time since you entered the classes to think of the length, breadth and depth of the meaning of these words? Do they not imply a perfect house, builded by a competent builder—a Being who knew what was needed to make a house fully equipped with the machinery for all demands of the spirit that was to dwell therein?

What would you say of a brag architect, who had the name of being a wise and faultless builder, who would say, "Your house is completed," and hand over the keys; but when you tried to fire up the furnace you should find he had left it without a smoke-stack? Would you think he knew anything about excretions? You would not, or you are ignorant of that part of Anatomy that treats of renovations. Did he put in a water-closet, with tubes running to it from all parts of the house? If you do not know, look at your Anatomy; start at the bladder, and follow all openings that run to it, from the brain to the soles of the feet, by that renal law of drainage which you find in the porous system of man and beast.

Before you receive a house you should go into all the rooms, try the doors, windows, closets, lights and ventilations, from foundation to roof. That is your duty before you receive the building.

You must be well versed in Anatomy, or you cannot judge the plumbing. You must understand it, or you cannot truthfully say that the house is well

braced. Without it you cannot tell what foundation the house of life is builded on. You must know the shape, place and use of every piece that belongs to the whole superstructure.

By the bones you learn the frame-work. By the ligaments you find how carefully and exact the bones are fastened, each to all others. By the study of the blood vessels you learn the channels of supply and renovation. By a knowledge of the origin and insertion of muscles and tendons you understand their uses in manipulations as a machine of motor and locomotive power. By study of the fascia and synovial membranes you see why one muscle can glide over, under or around others and not irritate the harmony by friction. You get to the skin, which is the roof and weather-boarding of the whole house, with millions of pores to ventilate and purify by excreting impurities. Open your book and behold the brain, which runs all the machinery of force, to carry on all the duties required to make and keep the man normal in all parts and principles. The brain is his power of wisdom and strength, which runs analytical chemistry, preparing and blending all kinds of matter to be applied in the building, with the wisdom found in the Biology of the association of the living with the dead matter, which takes on itself life for hours and days, as wisdom commands.

You see, if you can see at all, that life comes to a man as a skilled chemist, fully endowed with force to do, and wisdom to select and shape, atoms suited to construct nerve and blood channels to supply strength and material to build man or beast—wisdom which is present and in working order at all times in all beings. It plans and forms each part to suit all other parts of the being it constructs. It takes the material of crude nature in its arms, and that is all we know of it until we see bone and muscle, clothed with life and form to suit the place for which it is intended.

This is the chemistry of man, made for him; and all other systems of chemistry have but little claim on him as a market for their products. The Osteopath who goes into the world with the idea of Chemistry attached to him as useful to help the Divine chemist that is in your brain, blood and battery of life, is only a boy who ties rags to rags to make his whip long and does not know it will wind around his little head when he wants to "pop." He needs the rasp of intelligence to rub his scaly eyes until he sees in man a fully equipped being from the mind of God, supplied with chemical, biological and all other machinery that man or beast needs, or all he could ask for if he had the mind and skill of God himself.

Does God know how to make and equip man? If he does, all you are required to know is how to keep the engine lined, fired and oiled; it will run its miles without any of your dopes or suggestions. Study the normal, and keep man in that chair, and you have run the length of your mental rope.

In all time past man has felt and acted as though the Creator had provided all things for him that he could ask or desire but one, and that was what to do or take when sick. We have lived under the tradition that man is made

sick as a punishment for a few apples that Grandma Eve took, and has never been well since. I wish she had let them alone, if that was all she knew about the chemical and biological effect of stealing apples.

One says: "Do you object to the study of elementary chemistry?" Not at all, if you have not studied it previous to entering our school. I think it will help you very much to begin to think of the wonderful chemical laboratory that is eternally at work in man. This chemistry is less understood than any branch of Nature, and its workings for life and health are more to be admired than all other blessings bequeathed to man. An atom cannot have a welcome place in man if it has not had its fitness and purity passed upon at the school of life and truth, of which God is chief chemist.

Chemistry is a branch of our scientific literature that is unlimited in its variety and benefits to man. It begins and shows us the affinities and antagonisms of all known elements.

It is a guide to all our fine arts. Beginning with earth, through all its products, man is the crowning work of the skill and wisdom of all Nature, and halts to see the beautiful workings of that unequalled laboratory of life as it operates in him. No equal stands on record to date. He is not only refined to the least atom of his form, but his atoms of body are more refined and better adjusted to a higher plan and plane than all other forms of animal life. It had to be made and kept so, as the duties he had to perform were to control the world and all its elements by reason. Therefore all the machinery must be higher in form and quality to suit the coming demands. Thus we are warranted to reason that the department of chemistry in man is greater and more effective; that from crude material to the throne of reason, with power to select and purify previous to construction, by all rules of reason, he must be of a higher order of matter, skill and knowledge.

You should study and acquaint yourself with chemistry, as you are now preparing to go into the world as adjusters of the machinery of the chemical and physiological laboratories of life as a profession. You should understand the chemistry of the fine arts, that you may be more able to know by comparison the uses and what to expect in the economy of man and beast.

All nature lives by chemical action, and you should arm yourself with a useful knowledge of all that pertains to man by analysis, comparison or otherwise.

How often do injurious results fail to follow drug medication? A patient is suffering from cough; an expectorant is given, the cough is somewhat relieved, but the expectorant has produced nausea, and the appetite is gone. To restore the appetite and improve the tone of the stomach, mineral acids are prescribed, the appetite gets somewhat better; but the acids have irritated the mucous membrane of the bowels and have produced other trouble, to check which astringents are given. These in turn produce an aggravation of the cough, and so the rounds have to be commenced over again.—The Osteopath, Los Angeles.

WHAT CAN OSTEOPATHY GIVE?

BY A. T. STILL.

WHAT can Osteopathy give us in place of drugs? is a great question which the doctor of medicine asks in thunder tones. Tell him to be seated and listen to a few truths and questions. "What can you give us in place of drugs?"

We have nothing to give in place of Calomel, because Osteopathy does not ruin the teeth nor destroy the stomach, liver, or any organ or substance in the system. We cannot give you anything in place of the deadly Night-shade, whose poison reaches and ruins the eyes, both in sight and shape, and makes tumors great and small. We have nothing to give in place of Aloes, which purges a few times and leaves you with unbearable piles for life. We have nothing to give in place of Morphine, Chloral, Digitalis, Varatrum, Pulsatilla, and all the deadly sedatives of medical schools. We know they will kill, and that is all we know about them. We do not know that they ever cured a single case of sickness, but we do believe they have slain thousands. We cannot give anything that will take their places. Their place is to ruin for life; and Osteopathy considers life too precious to place its chances in jeopardy by any means or methods.

In answer to the inquiry, "What can you give us in place of drugs?" I will say, we cannot add or give anything from the material world that would be beneficial to the workings of a perfect machine—a machine that was made and put in running order according to God's judgment—perfect in the construction of all its parts, designed to add to its own form and power day by day, and to carry out all exhausted substances that have been made so by wear and motion.

If this machine is self-propelling, self-sustaining, having all the machinery of strength, all the thrones of reason established, and working to perfection, is it not reasonable to suppose from the amount of wisdom thus far shown in the complete forms and workings of its chemical department, its motor department, the nutritive, the sensory, and the compounding of elements, that the Master Mechanic has provided the avenues and power to deliver these compounds to any part of the body, and to make by the newly compounded fluids any change in the chemical quality that is necessary for renovation and restoration to health?

When we see the readiness of the brain to supply sensation and motion, and are notified of an unnecessary accumulation at any point of the body by sensation or misery, we want removed that over-accumulation which is making in-roads on life through the sensory ganglia, to all its centers. We know when

fully possessed by diseased fluids the fort of life must yield to the mandates of death from climatic or diseases of the seasons as they come and go.

If life yields to the poisonous fluids that are generated during detention and chemical changes, why not conclude at once that the motor power is insufficient to keep in action the machinery of renovation through the excretory system? Reason proceeds at once to reach the oppressed points. Through the vasomotor being irritated the venous circulation becomes so feeble as to allow diseased fluids to accumulate, locally or generally, through the system to such a length of time that they become deadly in their nature from the power of separation being overcome and lost.

Osteopathy reasons that the special or general power of all nerves must be free to travel through all parts of the body without any obstruction which may be caused by a dislocated bone, a contracted, shrunk or enlarged muscle, nerve, vein or artery. When enlarged or diminished they are abnormal in form and action.

If you have a thorough and practical acquaintance through Anatomy and Physiology, with the forms and workings of the machinery of life and health, and treat it as a skilled physiological engineer, then you are prepared to say to the doctors of medicine, "We have found no place in the whole human body where you can substitute anything but death in place of life." Remove all obstructions. All means ALL, intelligently done to completion, and nature will kindly do the rest.

Let me in conclusion ask the drug doctor if he has been able at any time to compound substances that can be introduced into a vein that leads to the heart, and not produce death? Do you not throw all substances into the stomach with the expectation that the divine chemical laboratory will throw out that which is incompatible to life? Are not all your hopes placed upon this one foundation, that we make the horse of life trot slower for fever, and walk faster in the cold stage? In short, Doctor, is not your whole theory based upon guess-work?

Nature's God has been thoughtful enough to place in man all the elements and principles that the word "Remedy" means.

ARABIAN PROVERB.

"He that knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool. Shun him.

"He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple. Teach him.

"He that knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep. Wake him.

"He that knows, and knows that he knows, is wise. Follow him."

THE CASE OF BEN WHITE.



IN the June number of the JOURNAL mention was made of the case of Mr. Ben White, of Macon, Mo., who had been given up by his home physicians to die with "cancer of the stomach." On being brought to Kirksville Mr. White's supposed cancer was found to be only a distended bladder, which was relieved by a catheter. This case was used in an article by Dr. Smith as illustrative of the importance to the student of a thorough knowledge of the human body before attempting to treat disease, and as showing how little the average "regular" physician really knows about the machine

which he pretends to treat. Cases of mistaken diagnosis by drug doctors are by no means unusual, for they come to Kirksville every day in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year, but the case of Mr. Ben White was considered especially valuable as it was so plain that the ordinary reader, with no technical knowledge, could appreciate it. Since the publication of Dr. Smith's article letters have been received from eminent and distinguished physicians in Ohio, Michigan and Connecticut, questioning the truth of the statements. In view of the attention this case has attracted over the country, the JOURNAL addressed a letter to Mr. White, asking him to recite the facts in the case over his signature. Mr. White is an old traveling man, well known in commercial circles all over Missouri and Iowa. The following letter received from him, with the appended statement from his estimable wife, will explain the matter, and the JOURNAL hopes, remove all doubt as to the truthfulness of the report made by Dr. Smith. Mr. White says:

"I am in receipt of your communication, in which you state that Prof. Smith's statement about my case has been called in question by different parties throughout the country. It affords me pleasure to confirm Dr. Smith's statement in every particular, and he could have added more and still told the truth. I owe my life to Dr. Still and his able assistants and I would be an ingrate indeed if I were not willing to show my appreciation of what they have done for me.

"I will state my case briefly, leaving out all medical technicalities, which I do not understand.

"Last November I returned home from a trip at three o'clock A. M. suffering intensely with constipation and pain in my liver and kidneys. My wife and son insisted on calling a physician, to which I objected. I told them I did not want a doctor. However, they called him in—one of the best in our town. Then began a course of medicine—from eight to ten doses a day for three months. I followed all directions explicitly, being determined to do my part. At the end of three months my physician told me he would prefer to call in another physician; that he did not consider my case serious, but it would perhaps be more

satisfactory to him and myself if he consulted with some other doctor. We agreed and called in another, who stands as high for ability and honor as any physician I know. They came together for nearly a month and gave me encouragement that I was getting along all right. On their last call they went out of my room and after consulting returned to my bedside and said to me: 'Mr. White, we have consulted about your case. We agree exactly and feel it our duty to inform you, however unpleasant it may be, that we have done all it is possible to do for you. Your time is near at hand; a few days more and you must go.'

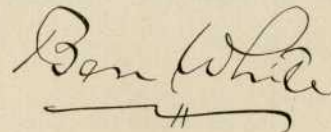
"No man who has never been so near the brink, upon receiving such a warning from those in whom he has confidence, can realize my feelings. The sun shone so brightly; the air was so pure; my home, my wife, my boys—all came vividly before my mind. Was it possible that I had to leave my little boy? His mother had gone before, and now must his father go, too, and leave him to the charity of the world? Such thoughts forced themselves to my mind with an intensity indescribable.

"After my physicians left and I began to realize my condition I called to my wife and told her I wanted to be taken to Dr. Still, to which she readily agreed. We packed up and, much against the advice of friends and neighbors, who thought it cruel, made the trip to Kirksville successfully.

"I soon got an interview with the 'Old Doctor.' How I watched his face for some sign of encouragement, but could detect nothing to give me any hope. In a few moments he called his son Charlie. Then he called Dr. William Smith, who needs no 'X-rays' to tell what is inside his patient. They knew exactly what the matter was; there was no experimenting or guess-work. Their intuition is as true as the needle to the pole—all facts and science, as the patient of ordinary intelligence soon realizes.

"Within ten or fifteen minutes after our first interview Dr. Smith had inserted his catheter so gently and quickly that I hardly realized what he was doing. In a short time he had drawn from me a large quantity of putrid urine so foul that I do not know how I lived with it in me. He held it up and said, 'Here is your cancer.' I asked what he meant. 'Why,' he said, 'your doctors have been treating you for cancer of the stomach.' My wife, being present, confirmed the statement. This was the first intimation I had of the cancer. Within twenty-four hours Dr. Smith drew at least two gallons more of that putrid urine from me, and it took about four weeks to draw it all. It seems incredible that a man should live in that condition, but I am still alive, thanks to Dr. Still and his able associates."

"MACON, MO.



Mrs. White sent to this office the following statement with request that it be published:

"I am the wife of Mr. Benjamin White, of Macon, Mo. I was with him during the whole of his illness in that town. He was attended by Dr. W. E. Web, with Dr. A. B. Miller as consulting physician. Both are resident physicians of Macon, Mo. Both agreed that my husband was suffering from cancer of the stomach and so informed me. Both stated that he had only a few days in which to live. No mention was made by them at any time of an enlargement of the prostate gland and the retention of urine as a result.

"The statements as published in the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY concerning Mr. White's case are true in every particular.

"MRS. BENJAMIN WHITE."

Dr. William Smith, author of the article in question, makes the following statement regarding the case of Mr. White:

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Having received several letters of inquiry relative to an article written by me and recently published in the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, I deem it well to say through the same medium a few words relative to a case referred to in the article in question, "The Three Essentials.

I was requested to examine Mr. Ben White by his wife, who informed me that Drs. Webb and A. B. Miller, both of Macon, Mo., had stated that he was suffering from cancer of the stomach and that he had only a few days to live. I examined him and found that his tumor was, as previously stated, nothing more nor less than an enormously distended bladder. Mrs. White told me that this had been taken for his stomach by the two doctors. Mrs. White also informed me that during the previous three months Mr. White had passed no urine; about a tablespoonful would dribble away in the course of twenty-four hours but that was all. The urine was intensely foetid, so much so that when I withdrew it the odor filled the house and caused loud complaints from the other boarders. The entire mucous lining of the bladder sloughed as a result of the tremendous pressure exerted upon it for so long and Mr. White had to pass through a siege of suppurative cystitis in consequence. The question has been repeatedly asked me in the letters which have reached me. Do you know that a man cannot live for over ten days without passing urine?" To that I can only reply that I know that such is stated and that I have seen more than one case of uraemia fatal in less than a week. Why White did not die I cannot tell, but knowing him, his wife and son as well as I do I see no reason to doubt their word. The scanty dribble of urine may have been the reason for his escape. Dr. Webb has, so I am informed, denied my statement that he informed Mrs. White that her husband had cancer of the stomach. The best answer to that is to put Mrs. White and her son, both of whom claim to have been so told by the person in question, upon oath and let them say what he did say. Dr. Miller on the return home of the patient had the manhood to confess that he had made a gross error and to express his thankfulness that it had not caused death. In view of that acknowledgment of a terrible mistake it seems strange that Dr. Miller should have fathered a resolution at the annual meeting of the State Medical Association censuring Gov. Stephens for admitting Homeopaths to the control of the Insane Asylums of the state on the ground of the errors of Homeopathy and the general ignorance of Homeopaths. The error WAS made, the patient DID suffer just as I stated; there was no error in my report of the case, but the names of the attending physicians would not have been made so generally public as they are now had they acted with common decency. Mr. White has had a very close call; his health is permanently affected and his bladder totally paralyzed as the result of the signal and complete incapacity of his attending physicians. He has the very best grounds for a suit of malpractice against them, but men who make such mistakes are not usually so foolish as to have property (assessable) in their own names, hence Mr. White is ruined for life and the offenders go scot-free. Justice!!!

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D.

Mr. White was a visitor at the JOURNAL office one day this month and in conversation with the editor related the following account of his first experience with Dr. Still and Osteopathy:

"About twelve years ago I got a fall in climbing a fence, which dislocated my hip and laid me up so that I could not walk. In about a month with crutches I got up town and consulted several physicians about my case. They told me they could do me no good and that I would probably be a cripple all my life. I hobbled around for six months on crutches.

"While stopping one day at the Pool Hotel in Kirksville, Mo., some friends persuaded me to send for Dr. Still. He came, examined me and soon showed me that my hip was out of place. He set me in a chair against the wall and began manipulating my leg. The first thing I knew 'pop!' went something like a pistol-shot. My thigh was re-set. In a week or ten days I threw away my crutches and have never used them since."

The Journal of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

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

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with all its contents, is fully protected by copyright.

THE friends of Osteopathy in Iowa should
not forget that the election of members to
their Legislature will take place this fall.

THE Burlington Hawk-eye, the Dubuque
Herald and several other papers in Iowa are
not afraid to speak out against the methods
of the drug trust. The press of Nebraska
should join these able papers in denouncing
the methods of this monopoly, and the
friends of Osteopathy in Iowa and Nebraska
should stand by the papers that fight the
battles of the people.

LAST winter the drug trust succeeded in
"railroading" their bill through Iowa giving
to themselves the usual monopoly. That
law takes from the pockets of the people of
Iowa one million dollars per annum and
gives it to the trust doctors, who are organ-
ized and will fight to retain their "snap."
The friends of Osteopathy should be on the
alert and see that no candidate for the legis-
lature is owned by the trust.

ELSEWHERE in this issue the JOURNAL
calls the attention of its readers to the meth-
ods of the medical trust and especially to an
article from the pen of Dr. B. G. Crummer,
of Omaha, Neb., who advises the doctors of
Illinois and Nebraska to "fill their political
pockets with stones for the benefit of these
creatures" (the people) and "when they
raise their heads above the grass something
practical will be accomplished."

THE people of Iowa and Nebraska should
all become politicians when dealing with the
medical trust. As the matter stands to-day
the people of Iowa are paying to this mono-
poly more than one million dollars per an-
num, while the people of Nebraska are pay-
ing it three quarters of a million; yet if the
people rise to protect their rights the official
organ of the trust recommends that they be
"stoned to death."

HON. EDWARD OVIATT, ESQ., of Akron,
Ohio, senior member of the firm of Oviatt,
Allen & Cobbs, was given a banquet on the
evening of July 1st by the Akron Bar Asso-
ciation, the event being in consequence of
his retirement from the active practice of
law. Mr. Oviatt has been practicing law in
Akron for over fifty years. Of his associates
who commenced to practice with him in 1846
none are now living. He is 75 years of age
and has had a long, honorable career.

The firm of Oviatt, Allen & Cobbs was
one of the strongest law firms in the State
of Ohio. They had charge of the case of
Dr. E. H. Eastman, in which Judge Kohler
made his celebrated decision. Messrs.
Cobbs and Allen, who will constitute the
new firm, will have charge of the Osteo-
pathic case when it goes before the Supreme
Court of the State. The friends of Osteo-
pathy throughout the country wish Mr.
Oviatt a happy old age and good health on
his retirement from active work.

THE Omaha Mercury, a bright and ably
edited weekly, reproduces from the JOURNAL
OF OSTEOPATHY Judge Kohler's decision on
the practice of Osteopathy in Ohio. Com-
menting on this decision the editor of the
Mercury says:

"The Ohio court seems to have arrived at the cor-
rect solution of the question. Our law applicable
to such questions reads: 'Any person shall be re-
garded as practicing medicine within the meaning
of this act who shall operate on, profess to heal,
prescribe for or otherwise treat any physical or
mental ailment of another.'"

This language of the Nebraska statute is
strong and clearly unconstitutional, but out
in Nebraska the doctors use strong language.
Omaha is the home of the famous Dr.
Crummer, who would "stone to death" all

opposition to the medical trust. Why do
the people of Nebraska want such a law
upon their statute-books? It retards pro-
gress in the science of healing, protects only
the drugpaths, is wholly unjust and ought to
be wiped out of existence. By such a stat-
ute the people have legislated away their
right to competition in the healing art and
are paying nearly a million dollars a year to
maintain five thousand drug doctors, many
of whom have not the ability to make an
honest living if this protection were re-
moved.

DR. ADELIN BELL, who has been prac-
ticing Osteopathy in Shelbyville, Ky., for a
year and a half, wires this office that the
medical board has commenced proceedings
against her. Dr. Bell is a bright lady and an
able Osteopath. She spent fully twenty
months in the American School of Osteo-
pathy and was for a long time one of the
regular operators in the A. T. Still Infirm-
ary. Her work has enlisted the friendship
of the best people in the vicinity of Shelby-
ville and they will no doubt stand by her
against this jealous persecution of the medi-
cal trust. The case of Dr. Bell furnishes a
splendid illustration of the fact that all legiti-
mate Osteopaths should immediately begin
the work of exposing the frauds who are pre-
tending to practice this science. Several
genuine Osteopaths were practicing in Ken-
tucky, doing much good, unmolested, until
a fake graduate of the Kansas City diploma
mill went down there and began to work the
people. The following press dispatch ap-
peared in the daily papers of the 7th inst.:

AN OSTEOPATH FINED.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 6.—Judge Thompson, in
the City Court today, decided against that branch of
medicine known as Osteopathy. Dr. Byron Axtell,
an Osteopath, was fined \$50 by Judge Thompson for
practicing medicine without a license. The defend-
ant said that he gave no prescriptions and adminis-
tered no drugs, and that he performed no surgical
operations, but simply manipulated the limbs and
muscles with the hands. Judge Thompson held,
however, that Dr. Axtell practiced medicine within
the meaning of the statutes, and therefore he found
him guilty.

The alleged "osteopath" above referred to
is from the Kansas City mill that turns out
graduates in from two hours to three months
according to the size of the "student's" pile.
"Dr." Axtell practiced dentistry in Kirks-
ville up to about a year ago. He left the
city last fall and within a very few days after

his departure turned up as a full-fledged Os-
teopath in Kentucky. In his decision the
court declares the evidence showed "Dr.
Axtell" to be totally ignorant of anatomy
and physiology—the branches upon which
Osteopathy is founded. It is certainly a
matter of great concern to Osteopaths that
frauds, who pretend to practice this science
without even a knowledge of its primary
branches, be vigorously prosecuted, and the
JOURNAL proposes to show them up when-
ever heard from.

A DIPLOMA MILL IN TROUBLE.

There has been a suspicion growing in the
minds of Osteopaths for some time that the
so-called National School of Osteopathy at
Kansas City was turning out graduates who
had never studied the science and issuing its
diploma to all applicants who would pay the
price, regardless of qualifications or time
spent in the study. There is no means of
estimating just how many of these machine-
made pretenders have been turned out by
this institution, but letters are received at
this office nearly every day inquiring about
a Dr. So-and-So who advertises himself to
be an Osteopath. Investigation reveals the
fact that he is not a graduate from a regular
school. Such frauds are not only fleecing
the people and obtaining money under false
pretenses by engaging to practice a science
of which they know nothing, but they are
working incalculable harm to the new system
of practice which is otherwise meeting with
such universal favor among the people.

The American Association for the Ad-
vancement of Osteopathy is an organization
of legitimate Osteopaths and osteopathic
students. The officers of this association
determined to go to the bottom of this di-
ploma-mill enterprise. Acting for this asso-
ciation, Dr. Wm. Smith went through the
diploma mill one day this month and is now
in possession of evidence that clearly proves
the source of many of the spurious Osteo-
paths now out. Dr. Smith had never met
Dr. Barber, the president, nor had he ever
before entered the walls of the so-called
"National School of Osteopathy," but these
little trifles in no way prejudiced his stand-
ing before the faculty of this enterprising

educational institution. Boarding the 12:30 (midnight) train at Kirksville Wednesday morning, August 11th, Dr. Smith went to Kansas City and returned Thursday morning, August 12th, at 3:30 o'clock, enrolled as a graduate of the "National School of Osteopathy," in possession of a "regular" diploma signed and sealed by the faculty (only one of whom he had ever seen) and accompanied by a certificate that the bearer had studied Osteopathy three years, and a receipt for \$150 as payment in full of tuition. The entire transaction between Dr. Smith and the "National School of Osteopathy" occupied less than two hours.

The American Association, which is composed of over 300 wide-awake, determined men and women who have taken up this science as a life-work, propose to go to the bottom of this whole fake business vigorously and to leave no stone unturned to protect the good name of Osteopathy. The officers in charge of this work will at once institute legal proceedings to close up this "mill" and will continue the good work until the making of short-time graduates in Osteopathy will become both unpleasant and unprofitable.

News of this affair reaches the JOURNAL just as the last form is going to press. Full particulars will be given later.

CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. A. T. STILL.

On Friday, August 6th, the citizens of Kirksville and the officers and students of the American School of Osteopathy met in Memorial Hall to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Still.

The hall was filled to overflowing. The program opened with the singing of "America" and the waving of flags. Dr. Still was seated upon the rostrum. Then came a procession of pretty, little girls in white, carrying armfuls of flowers and led by Mrs. Foraker and Mrs. Hildreth. Helen Frey, of Springfield, O., attended by Master Arthur Foraker, mounted the platform and recited a poem on "The Bones." Miss Frey's recitation delighted the entire audience. All the little girls then proceeded to cover Dr. Still with wreaths, showering upon him lapfuls of

bouquets. At the close of this Dr. Still made an able and logical speech of an hour and a quarter duration. At the close of the speech a procession of young ladies bearing white flowers and flags entered the hall, followed by two young men bearing a huge birthday cake, surmounted by a pretty, white flag, the gift of Mrs. Conger. In its center was emblazoned the word "Osteopathy" and surrounding it were 69 small flags. Then a birthday song composed by Mrs. S. D. Williams and dedicated to Dr. Still was sung by a bevy of young ladies. After the singing Col. A. L. Conger took the platform and in a brief speech presented the cake to Dr. Still on behalf of the friends of Osteopathy and the students of the school. At the close of the exercises the cake was cut and distributed among those present. After a good social time the audience came forward and extended its greetings to the "Old Doctor." All pronounced it a very enjoyable time.

IMPORTANT TO GRADUATES.

All graduates of the American School of Osteopathy should send at once to the Secretary of this school their latest address and notify him promptly as removals are made. Letters are received almost daily from parties who desire to go to the Osteopath nearest their home and in order to intelligently answer these inquiries it is necessary that the Secretary be correctly informed regarding addresses of all graduates.

The best way possible to keep both this school and the friends of Osteopathy everywhere informed of your correct address is to insert a professional card in the JOURNAL.

THE September JOURNAL will be a number which every friend of Osteopathy should preserve. Among the special features will be a quartet of sketches and half-tone portraits of the four Governors who have signed Osteopathic laws in their respective States this year. The sketch of that great commoner, Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, which was to have appeared in this number, is reserved to appear in the "Osteopathic Quartet of Honor" next month.

OSTEOPATHIC THOUGHTLETS.

HUMAN physiology is the science of the functions of the physical organism. As studied at present it implies acquaintance with the fields of gross and special microscopic anatomy, histology, of embryology and the general doctrine of development; of biology, of molecular physics and chemistry as related to the structure and action of the body tissues, and of other forms of kindred studies.

THE minute structure of the nervous mechanism invites the student of chemistry, molecular physics and histology to investigations of the greatest interest and yet of extreme difficulty; while the functions of this mechanism are so curiously and intimately connected with the facts, not merely of all higher animal life, but also of human consciousness, that inquiry into them is, among all physical inquiries, the one of unparalleled interest and importance.

THE modern science of man shows him to be at the head of a series of physical and psychical existences; he cannot be understood as he is, in his whole nature and in his place within nature at large, without taking both sides of his living unity into account. For man is known to himself as body and mind, and not as a bodiless spirit or a mindless congeries of moving molecules. That the structure and functions of the body, especially of the nervous mechanism and the activities of the mind, are extensively and intimately correlated is a fact beyond all doubt.

THE one great function of the nervous system is to concatenate or link together into a whole the many elements, both physical and psycho-physical, which enter into the material and mental life of man. Different and distant parts of the body, whether they belong to the same or to different systems (as, for example, the circulatory, the secretory, the digestive, the muscular), are bound together and made to exercise their functions in reciprocal dependence and for common ends by the nervous system. The whole body is also linked to the external world

and kept in either conscious or unconscious adjustment to the changeful play of its forces by the same mechanism. And further, the development of the mental life, at least in all its more primitive factors, is mediated by the nervous mechanism.

AN effect produced in one part of the body may be quickly spread to other distant parts by means of the nerves. The circulation of the blood is made to affect and be affected by the state of the skin and muscles, the state of the respiratory organs or the state of the mind's feeling as determined by the ideas before the mind. A draft of cold air, for example, strikes some peripheral portion of the body; the heart and lungs modify their activities, the muscles contract and a shudder runs through the physical framework; the secretions are disturbed and the mind is, perhaps, seized with a vague feeling of fear. Such a complex effect of the stimulus of cold on some region of the skin has been brought about by the action of the nervous system, with its peripheral end-organs, conducting nerve-fibers and nervous centers. Or, again, the seeing of some sight or the hearing of some sound is followed by ideas and emotions, of shame, or of fear, or of joy. A complex co-ordination of the muscles then takes place, so as to move the limbs in running, to give or ward off a blow, to extend the hand in greeting, to lift up or bow down the head. In this case, also, the action of the heart and lungs and secretory organs is greatly modified, the capillary circulation is altered and the cheeks are blanched or reddened; the pupils and lachrymal ducts of the eyes are moved—the very hair of the head seems to sympathize with the state of the mind. Thus, changes which involve the functions of almost all the tissues and organs of the body are accomplished by the mediation of the nervous mechanism. Such considerations emphasize the relations between the body and mind and make it imperative that modern therapeutics shall study Physiological Psychology, the physiology and pathology of the mind. Osteopathy emphasizes these ideas in its science and practice.



C. W. HARTUPEE, D. O. W. N. HARTUPEE, D. O.

DRS. HARTUPEE, OF DES MOINES.

By an error the name of Dr. C. W. Hartupée was omitted from the list of graduates in the catalogue of the American School of Osteopathy, recently published. Dr. Hartupée is one of the most able and successful practitioners of Osteopathy, and the omission of his name was purely an oversight.

A partnership was recently formed between Dr. C. W. Hartupée and his brother, Dr. W. N. Hartupée. Both doctors are graduates of this school. They have offices in the Observatory building and at Hyde Park Sanitarium, Des Moines, Ia., where they are enjoying a splendid practice.

The charge was recently made by the jealous proprietors of a rival school that Dr. C. W. Hartupée and several other graduates of the American School of Osteopathy had been wronged by their Alma Mater. The following letter from Dr. Hartupée explains itself:

HYDE PARK SANITARIUM, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, July 30, '97. }

Journal of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.:
As one of the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy I can say that their treatment of me has always been fair, just and equitable, and I have no complaint to make. I regard the twenty months' requirement of the law referred to as for the best interests of our science, and I do not believe there is any truth in the statement [that] the American School of Osteopathy sought to shut out its former graduates from the right to practice. This is my opinion after a careful investigation of the facts and circumstances surrounding the passage of the several Osteopathic laws. I should not have loaned my diploma to The Northern Osteopath had I known that they intended to use the same in an unjust attack upon our Alma Mater. I shall always be found standing by the American School of Osteopathy as long as I believe them to be right and fair in their treatment of their graduates.

C. W. HARTUPEE, D. O.

COPY OF THE MISSOURI LAW.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI:

SECTION 1. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as Osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine and surgery within the meaning of Article 1, Chapter 110, of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, of 1889, and not subject to the provisions of this Article.

SECTION 2. Any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted School of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each before graduation, shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, after having filed such diploma for record with the Clerk of the County Court of the county in which such person proposes to practice; and having filed with such Clerk an affidavit that the diploma is genuine, and that he or she is the person to whom the same was issued, and that all the provisions of this Act were fully complied with before the issuing of such a diploma; whereupon the Clerk shall record such diploma in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and shall endorse upon such diploma the date of filing and recording same, for which he shall receive from such person a fee of one dollar.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall practice, or pretend, or attempt to practice or use the system, method or science of Osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without having complied with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery in this State from curing disease, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any disease may be cured or alleviated.

A GOOD CASE.

L. B. Smith, one of the brightest among the graduates of '97, is located at Erie Ill., after a short stay in Centerville, Iowa. "L. B." is a little modest and has written no letter for publication, but a private letter to a Kirksville friend details an interesting case treated by Dr. Smith in Centerville which is too good to miss. The letter says:

"I recently had a case of Spinal Meningitis. The patient, a bright little girl of six years, took sick in the morning. I was called in the evening and found her suffering intensely, with violent headache, nausea and vomiting. No medicine of any kind had been given, as the parents and grand parents had become thorough converts to Osteopathy, besides, they had lost three little ones with this same disease. In one hour from the first treatment the child was begging for something to eat. The next day she was up and about the house, and on Tuesday she resumed her daily play, as well as ever.

L. B. SMITH.

LETTERS FROM GRADUATES.

A Case of Flux.

ED. JOURNAL:—Your invitation to contribute to the Graduates' Department is at hand. I congratulate the management upon the production, in such an attractive form, of such a readable and interesting magazine to represent the grand science. May it live long and prosper.

At present only one case in my practice that would be of interest, occurs to me. Mr. E. P. was being treated by a local physician through a course of low fever when a watery diarrhoea set in, which rapidly progressed to bloody flux. Of six passages in eight hours the last three were progressively bloody, when one thorough osteopathic treatment as per indications completely checked the unnatural discharge, and the next movement, some hours later, was normal.

Wishing you abundant success and many years of usefulness to good old Doctor Still, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR A. BIRD, D. O.

RICH HILL, Mo., Aug. 3.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

The JOURNALS arrived to-day. I am well pleased with its new form. I have been located in Monmouth since the first of January and have had a very good practice, my patients being among the best people of the place. I have had some remarkable cases, which have yielded to osteopathic treatment. Among them was a case of a lady who last November had an attack of la grippe, followed by nervous prostration, which left her a physical wreck. After one month's treatment she was able to come to the office, and after taking three months' treatment was discharged as cured. She says she believes that Osteopathy saved her life.

Another case I was called to see was that of a lady afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism. She had been treated for some time by the regular doctors, but got no bet-

ter. After one month of osteopathic treatment she is cured.

I could tell of many cases that have been successfully treated by Osteopathy here in Monmouth, all of whom are great friends of our science.

EDGAR BIGSBY, D. O.

122 South First-st., Monmouth, Ill.

A Case of Neuralgia.

I have decided to stay here in Washburn, Ill., my old home, for several months at least. I am at work, and doing very well. I have a nice list of patients. One gentleman, who took his last treatment this morning, had "neuralgia of the left shoulder," as the M. D.'s called it. He had tried everything, for three months, but grew worse, instead of better. He came to me for treatment on June 29th, and to-day is entirely well. My other patients are improving nicely. I have a case of asthma, one of hip joint disease, with several cases of female trouble, and rheumatism. There is great interest here in Osteopathy.

BERTHA M. WEST, D. O.

WASHBURN, ILL., Aug. 2.

Osteopathy vs. "Lumbago."

Since writing my last letter to the JOURNAL I have located in Indianapolis, Ind., where I now enjoy a good practice.

A case of mine which may be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL is that of a young man who came to me complaining of a lame back. His physicians had diagnosed the ailment as "lumbago." Upon examination I found a displacement in the lumbar region, which I replaced before he left the operating table. His "lumbago" immediately disappeared. After assuring himself that the pain had left him, and that he was a well man, it was worth something to hear him "roast" the M. D.'s who had been treating him so long for "lumbago."

I trust none of the readers of the JOURNAL will consider this letter written for my own

glorification, for such is not the case. I write solely in the interest of Osteopathy. Any graduate of the American School of Osteopathy should be able to get similar results under similar circumstances.

H. R. JONES, D. O.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 3.

Heart Trouble Cured in Two Weeks.

We are now reaping the "prospects" of which I wrote you some time ago. In spite of the warm weather up here, we are having all we can do, and better still, are having splendid results with all our patients. One interesting case was that of a young lady who was given up to die with heart trouble. We have now treated her two weeks, and she is entirely cured, the last trace of the trouble having disappeared. Her improvement was remarkably noticeable from the first treatment. Regards to all.

S. R. LANDES, D. O.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., July 30.

In the Green Mountains.

Precious stones are made more beautiful by beautiful settings. Natural scenery is beautiful only where the objects are artistically arranged and colors blend. Both please the eye and gladden the heart without our imaginary powers being called out. So with Osteopathy in the Green Mountains. Last year I spent the summer months in the mountains of Vermont; and this year I arrived in Chelsea July 1st. The circumstances surrounding my stay here this year are quite different from last year.

Last year's experience was marked by a "Not to bring peace, but a sword," feeling. It was a summer of warfare, but not without success. The strength gained in that, our first victory, is part of the strength used in the greater victories in North Dakota, Missouri, and Michigan. This year is marked by the peace that follows the sword of truth. I sincerely wish that many of my fellow-workers could be here with me to enjoy what they helped me gain.

Many patients come to me from the great city of New York, where I will return in September. Osteopathy has made its presence felt there. The results already accomplished inspire me to even harder work,

which I will gladly give, knowing that all worthy Osteopaths realize the importance of that field, and will back me with their sympathy and good wishes.

GEO. J. HELMER, D. O.
CHELSEA, VT., Aug. 4.

Miss Martin in North Carolina.

I am glad, indeed, to add my little mite to this department, but as I am just getting started here, I have nothing of great interest to report. I have several patients now enrolled, and all seem pleased with the new idea, although very little is known of Osteopathy in these parts. I like the people here; they are sociable, kind and intelligent, and I feel that I will succeed among them. I am boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hackney, who are well known at Kirksville. They are loyal friends to Osteopathy. Durham is 100 miles from the sea and 200 miles from Washington, D. C. Success to all Osteopaths.

Fraternally,
CLARA MARTIN, D. O.
DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 5.

Four Good Cases.

ED. JOURNAL:—Let me first congratulate you on the new dress and form of the JOURNAL, hoping for a continuation of success for the JOURNAL, and also the Infirmary and School.

I have been here about five months and have met with decided success. Not long since, a lady came to my office and asked me if I would call and tell Mrs. C. what her trouble was. She had had two M. D.'s in attendance the night before, who could not agree as to the trouble. I called and found Mrs. C. very ill and suffering with a severe pain in the right side of the abdomen. I told her the cause of her suffering, and that I could relieve her, but if she wanted me, she must first dismiss the M. D.'s. She replied: "The M. D.'s have done me no good; I will now try the Bone Doctor." I relieved her of all pain, and in a week she was able to be up, and has been steadily improving ever since.

Another case was that of a little deaf boy who, when he came to me, could only hear a watch tick, in one ear, and then only when the watch was held very tightly to the ear,

After one month of Osteopathic treatment he could hear any conversation spoken in an ordinary tone. The trouble was in the atlas.

A man who had been suffering with sour stomach for years, and compelled to use soda after each meal, was cured in four treatments.

One evening I was called out to see a little child. On examination I found the child suffering with very sore throat, wheezing, and a very high fever, with a bad headache. I gave him a treatment, and the next morning he was up. I saw the mother the day after, and she said to me: "You have done more for my child than the M. D.'s of Chicago have done, for they could never get him up in a week or more, and you did it in one treatment."

J. H. OSBORN, D. O.
1310 Francis st., St. Joseph, Mo.

A Grateful Student.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I am now located in Cameron, where I came directly after graduating last June, and am succeeding splendidly. Of course, like all other Osteopaths before me, I had to fight my way to the front by getting results right under the noses of the M. D.'s, but this has been comparatively easy, and I think the people of Cameron feel very good toward Osteopathy. As to my cases, I will give you two.

On June 28, shortly after my arrival here, and before I had settled, occurred a most violent thunderstorm, during the course of which Mr. See, one of Cameron's substantial citizens, was struck by lightning, which resulted in partial paralysis of the right side and arm. Two M. D.'s were at once called in—skillful physicians both, as physicians go—and remained in attendance until the following Monday, Mr. See each day growing worse, until finally, in a thoroughly frightened state, he came to me. A brief examination showed beyond peradventure a dislocation of the atlas. In less than ten minutes from the time he saw me I had the atlas in place, and he left the office, absolutely cured.

I have another successful case, which may interest you. Last Monday a little three-year-old child of a prominent citizen was taken violently ill with what the M. D.'s

said was "dysentery." The regular family physician, who is the best M. D. here, was called at once, but his first medicine did not work, and soon a change was ordered. Then, as the little fellow grew steadily worse, change number three was prescribed, equally without benefit. Yesterday morning the child was so near Death's door that the parents gave up all hope of benefit from drugs, and sent for me as a last resort. I found the boy in a very critical condition. He was passing blood and mucus about every ten minutes, and was so weak he could not raise his head from the pillow. I applied Osteopathic treatment, and I wish you could have seen how quickly results came. I had not been in the house ten minutes before there was a change. In two hours the movements of his bowels were one hour apart instead of ten minutes, and the terrible straining spasms were reduced to very mild efforts. At this writing the little fellow is out of danger and on a rapid road to recovery. The parents feel that Osteopathy saved the child's life.

I want to tell you, none of us begin to realize the greatness of Osteopathy, nor the good we can do humanity; nor can anyone realize [how much the world needs this science, until he gets out and meets the advocates of other systems upon the field of disease and suffering. Long live the American School of Osteopathy, which, by its "avarice" (?) and "greed" (?) has so well prepared us for such a work in the world!

A. M. KING, D. O.
CAMERON, MO., July 30.

A Remarkable Case.

ED. JOURNAL:—I have a remarkable case, the history of which may be a little tedious, but I believe it is worth the attention of your readers, as showing what Osteopathy can do when everything else absolutely fails:

Mrs. J. W. S.—At the age of seven had a severe fall, which doctors afterward admitted might be the cause of trouble. Menstruated at fourteen, from which time legs began paining, and swelled, with varicose veins, which burst in about a year. Was always more severe at menstrual periods. At the age of fifteen, examination revealed a bad displacement of the uterus. Patient began wasting away rapidly, and at the age of nineteen was

placed under the care of a celebrated Cincinnati physician. Mechanical supporters were applied to hold the uterus in place, and the swollen limbs were bandaged; but when the supports and bandages were removed, patient suffered more intensely than ever, and was unable to raise her legs from the floor. The physician advised marriage. After several years patient married, but with no effect. She continued to suffer, and electrical treatment was tried a long time without benefit. Sixteen months after her marriage she aborted. The attending physician said it was caused by a fibroid tumor between the uterus and rectum. The tumor was then the size of a cocoanut. She continued to gain flesh rapidly, until she weighed 167 pounds, then went to New York to consult a specialist. At this time she could not walk without help, and was taken to a hospital, where she was placed in charge of a celebrated physician just from Europe. Here electric treatment was tried, but only served to increase the violent uterine hemorrhage. Patient left the hospital unable to get out of bed. Eczema then broke out on the face and limbs. A celebrated skin specialist was tried, without result. Distressing heart complications next appeared, the sufferer grew much worse, and the doctors gave her up. But death did not come to her relief, and in this horrible condition—with eczema, tumors and heart trouble—she existed for six years. There were nineteen little tumors, two of which were removed by operation.

The above is the history of this case under medical treatment. As for her treatment by Osteopathy, her own words will express that best. In a letter from her, over her own signature, after reciting her life-long suffering, she says:

"In this condition I came to Dr. Steele, after having had fourteen doctors—without counting three who merely looked me over. Thirty years now since I was taken sick. Dr. Steele has relieved me so much that words cannot express how differently I feel. It seems strange to go to a doctor capable of relieving one at once, without the use of medicine. After four months' treatment I was able to walk two miles. Can anyone who has always been well imagine how good I feel? I think not."

The lady lives in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Her name is Mrs. J. W. Swann, 1941 Whitney avenue, and she requests me to say she will cheerfully reply to any inquiries.

Regards to all. Yours,

W. W. STEELE, D. O.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

An M. D.'s Opinion of Osteopathy.

I began reading medicine with my father and oldest brother, Edward, in 1848, but did little real work until 1854, when I removed to Kansas and began practice among the early settlers, and also among the Indians. (both Shawnee and Delaware.) As the diseases were mostly malarial, I used few remedies, and as doctors were scarce, my practice grew rapidly and my experience became quite extended.

In the spring of 1862, I was graduated from the Rush Medical College, when I began work in earnest, with almost unbounded faith in the efficiency of medicine and the wisdom of its exponents. In a practice of nearly forty years, however, that faith has many times been sorely tried and some times almost lost.

When called in consultation with the best and most enlightened of the fraternity, to the bedside of the sick and dying of the family of my brother Andrew, and when in the presence of that dread disease, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, we all stood helpless and saw death claim them one by one and every remedy known to the profession prove powerless; and when in other cases of a similar character our utmost efforts proved futile, I have longed for some escape, some method that might aid me in my battle, both with sickness and with death. I have never been a faddist; yet when all the older remedies failed, sometimes I have turned in desperation to some new, highly recommended and so-called infallible remedy, only too often to meet with the same results.

Again I have seen patients suffering with disease—the same symptoms in every respect; the same temperature, tongue, etc.—and upon using the same remedies, with the same effect for a time, suddenly one would change for the worst, present alarming symptoms, which would soon end in death, while the other would make a correspondingly rapid recovery.

I remember also, having at one time, a siege of malarial fever when all my patients made good recoveries.

I stopped one day on my rounds at the hut of a Delaware Indian. He was sitting on his little porch burning up with fever. By his side was a bucket of water and a dipper,

from which he drank greedily all he wanted. He vomited freely. Upon calling again, when my patients were ready to be discharged, I found him with tongue clear, pulse good and temperature normal. In a word, well without a dose of medicine, and consequently no bad after effects, as was too often the case. Then, as in many other cases, I was tempted to ask myself, are the sick made well by the medicine or in spite of the medicine?

In 1893, when on my way to the Chicago Exposition, I was induced by my brother, Dr. A. T. Still, to stop at Kirksville and investigate for myself his new science, Osteopathy. I did so, and was so pleased with the principles upon which the science is based, with the science itself, and with the results obtained, that I returned to Kirksville, mastered and have ever since practised Osteopathy.

I have seen it tested in both chronic and acute diseases. I have seen it master thoroughly cases of most severe pain of rheumatic and neuralgic type, reduce temperature, breathing and pulse in a very short time. I have seen a variety of tumors removed, (cancers, so diagnosed) and have seen consumption in its earlier stages cured, without medicine of any kind. I have seen hopeless invalids, life-long cripples, incurable patients, come to Osteopathy with the very best results. I am more than satisfied, and believe the possibilities of Osteopathy are wonderful. When it shall have the first chance at a patient, instead of the last look at the cadaver, then the death rate will experience a startling diminution, and the list of cures will be lengthened to most wonderful proportions.

J. M. STILL, M. D., D. O.

TRENTON, Mo., Aug. 2d.

On The Pacific Coast.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—It gives us pleasure to accede to the request from our Alma Mater for a letter telling of our progress in founding an Osteopathic Institute in the far west. It is summer here but the Pacific wafts cool refreshing breezes, thus tempering King Sol's semi-tropic heat, and making a delightful climate of Southern California on or

near the coast. Coming here as entire strangers, practicing an hitherto unadvertised science of healing, we had many difficulties to overcome, but we have surmounted them and are securely started on the road to success.

Cure of disease without any sort of medication was against all preconceived ideas, but we have succeeded, even in so short a time, and established an infirmary and school that are meriting the recognition and patronage of the most intelligent classes. Our patients are easily convinced of the practicability of this science that assists nature to regain perfect harmony, and many evince such enthusiasm we are made to feel daily that it is a great privilege to carry on the good work.

Having found a change from Anaheim necessary to accommodate our rapidly increasing number of patients and students, we removed to Los Angeles. Our new quarters in the Phillips block are centrally located, commodious, bright and airy.

Climatic conditions here render residence within an infirmary unnecessary. Invalids find betterment from daily outings, out of door life being always possible and a constant source of joy. Southern California is the play ground for our continent.

Our school grows. We have large classes of students who absorb enthusiasm for their work and residence, and, we feel, will carry away as kindly a remembrance of their Alma Mater as we do of ours. We are justified in the pride we feel in our corps of instructors. They are men of brains, education and progression, with untiring interest in teaching and demonstrating. The Osteopath we will let speak for itself. We think it creditable to a much older institution. Our endeavor is, and has been since its incipency, to give subscribers many times their money's worth in reliable scientific and literary articles. Our rapid growth has necessitated adding to our editorial force, and we trust each successive publication will excel the last, as we aim to reach the highest plane possible, and will not rest satisfied without our infirmary, school and journal being worthy children of Osteopathy.

Yours cordially,

A. C. MOORE, D. O.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 3rd.

A GLANCE BEHIND THE SCENES.

BY C. C. TEALL.

IN A RECENT NUMBER of the Medical Brief, Dr. Cram takes the profession very seriously to task for their failure to procure results. He divides the science into Medical, Surgical, and Obstetrical, and finds that the death rate in the former far exceeds that in the two latter—in fact more than twenty to one. He even calls the results destructive, which is mildly put. His deduction from this startling state of affairs is, that surgery and obstetrics are exact sciences, and there is no confusion of schools or methods, while in the department of medicine the essentials of medical diseases are not understood by the profession, hence the "destruction." Admitting that such is the case, it is the old trouble—the unreliability of drugs, more than improper diagnosis—that is responsible for this startling death rate.

The variety of drugs used by the average general practitioner is not large, thus each drug is required to cope with many diseases, and Dame Nature is called upon to handle it in such a way as to bring lasting renown to the writer of the prescription.

Lately there have come to the M. D.'s aid numerous specifics and compounds which reduce his work to that of a simple diagnostician, the numerous pharmaceutical concerns furnishing the prescriptions ready compounded for the unfortunate patient. Every known formula is now made up; and the efforts put forth by its compounders to induce the medical men to "indicate" their prescriptions are tremendous.

The favorite method is by the "medical missionary," a young man with a glib tongue, some samples and attractive literature, who goes among the M. D.s, and by persuasive ways and large promises, convinces them that the preparation suggested is the "only genuine." For example, one concern has men carry a small oil stove and necessary apparatus to demonstrate the effects on starch of diastase in their extract of malt; while another equally enterprising corporation has demonstrations made at some drug store, to which the accommodating M. D. is invited, to show the effect of their dry diastase on starch in a



the sharp policies of "practical medicine."

C. C. TEALL, writer of the above article, was for four years a traveling salesman for the various proprietary medicines, with headquarters in New York City. He was known among the profession as a "medical missionary." A glance at the advertising pages of the medical journals and of modern periodical literature suffices to show how zealous medicine manufacturers are in getting their specialties upon the market; and the story of how easily the apothecaries and medical practitioners lend themselves to the use of such valueless materials is of general interest. Mr. Teall has interviewed over 4,000 physicians in the leading cities of the United States, and has visited abroad in the interest of the drug business. The facts given in this article are suggestive of the untold tricks of the trade and of

test tube. In both cases it is a remarkable test, one grain converting many times its bulk of starch into sugar. The M. D. is delighted with this aid to digestion, and immediately begins to prescribe, forgetting that a test tube is not a human stomach, that the conditions are in no way similar, and that the chemical changes incident to digestion are such as to neutralize its action.

At the meeting of the State Medical Societies, room is always set aside for the display of drugs, surgical instruments, etc., while at the great meetings of the American Medical Association the manufacturers spare no expense to make a showing. At the last meeting in Philadelphia a huge building was given up to this display. At such times the enterprising manufacturer has some surprise to spring, an antitoxine, patent food or narcotic, to draw the attention of the profession and boom his many other preparations. This would all be very creditable, both to the manufacturer and to the M. D., but for the fact that most of this effort is to sell, not cure. The former is not making medicine for his health, nor is the M. D. giving it for his, and surely the poor patient is not taking it for that purpose—at least viewed from an Osteopathic standpoint. It is true, but rather a melancholy fact, that the average M. D. is a gullible individual, and falls easy prey to the wiles of the plutocratic manufacturer. He is, by the sophistries of the "missionary" and the glitter of the exhibitions, made to pull many a hot chestnut from the fire into the pocket of some other man. One of the many conspicuous examples of what can be done in that line is that of three bright young men who formed a company, and compounding bi-carbonate of soda with a certain alkaloid which can be bought in any drug store at retail for fifteen cents per ounce, pressed it into tablets, attached a long and fetching name, and by the aid of these accommodating M. D.'s, are selling enormous quantities at one dollar per ounce wholesale. Six years ago one of them worked on a small salary. He is now a millionaire.

There are, of course, many conservative men who do not, but there are many who will prescribe anything—even secret formulas—on the mere "say so" of the glib "missionary." The chemists of the great packing houses are working in the laboratories to find or invent some use for the otherwise valueless refuse of the slaughter-house. Pepsin, pancreatine, red bone marrow, desiccated glands, etc., are the result, thus working over and over the old exploded theory, "a part strengthening a part."

One pharmaceutical establishment has twenty-three hundred different preparations, ranging from the filth of animal life to the most virulent poison. Who sells all this for them? The M. D., for in no case are they put upon the market, except in a strictly "ethical" way; which means that the poor sufferer who foots the bills is not even allowed to know the name of the latest experiment. The same wild craving for the miraculous, which sells millions of dollars worth of nostrums to a poor, deluded, diseased public, seems to be implanted in the brain of the M. D., for he rises as readily to an attractive bait as does the advertisement reading laymen. And be it said to their credit, many of them (recognizing the charge of Dr. Cram—the destruction in medical cases)

are reaching after, trying and accepting anything that promises aid in their sore distress.

And what part does the apothecary play in this tragedy? He is the middle man between the maker and giver of drugs. There is a never ending feud between the maker and giver of drugs, notwithstanding the fact that they are both on the same unstable platform, and must stand or fall together.

A hard working "missionary" will call upon from eight to ten M. D.'s. per day and after a week's work in a city, prescriptions begin to come in to the apothecary for the new preparation. He does not have it in stock and the memory of many previous experiments in stocking with new goods which still linger on his shelves, causes him to mentally anathematize the M. D. who has had the temerity to "indicate" a new preparation. If it cannot be had of his jobber he substitutes and says nothing. If the deceit is not discovered, and the patient lives, all is well; but look out for trouble if such is not the case.

Another grievance of the M. D. is, that many drugs are not fresh when dispensed, and are as salt which has lost its savor—not a bad condition if they are absolutely innocuous. Many a doctor's uneasy conscience has been quieted by the thought that his prescription was not filled with fresh and potent drugs—an easy shifting of responsibility. On the other hand the apothecary fights the new preparations which constantly enlarge his stock, and add to his troubles. Considerable pressure must be brought to bear on him to induce a purchase. The statement that Drs. Smith, Jones and Brown stand ready to prescribe it, brings forth the remark that the M. D's, will prescribe anything put before them, and that his shelves are now crowded with preparations which he has been induced to buy at their recommendation, and which they had prescribed for a few times, only to forget them for something newer, leaving him with an unsalable stock.

Again, ask the apothecary what M. D. can be relied upon to help the sale of a preparation. "Oh, see White, Black and Green; they always write every new thing, provided you sample them heavily enough," will be the reply—and so it goes. Barrels and barrels of ordinary beer are sold by the M. D's. influence as "malt extract," and sold too, at several times the cost of the same thing under a different name. Barrels and barrels of cheap wine or spirits, with a mild suffusion of cocoa or kola have been sold at a large price and heavy profits. Tons and tons of cod livers are refined and the oil sold at fancy prices, whereas the same money invested in A 1 creamery butter would be infinitely more clean and wholesome, and a better tissue builder. Whole rivers of water bottled and sold as possessing wonderful curative powers—water which has absolutely no other recommendation than its advertisement, and made to bring a fancy price. The apothecary makes a living selling soda-water and fancy goods. The patient pays the bills. And the manufacturer? Oh, he went to the Queen's Jubilee in his own yacht.

OSTEOPATHIC OBSTETRICS.

BY ELLA M. STILL.

IT HAS always been thought necessary for women to suffer, some of them even unto death, that homes might be made happy by the presence of children. And this idea has become so prevalent that some, rather than face the terrible ordeal, have even taken their own lives.

When we stop to consider the ideal home, which cannot be complete unless blessed by the presence of children, we are ready to wonder if the all-wise Creator really intended that the mothers of this country should almost "pass through the valley of the shadow of death" that such work might be accomplished.

Mothers should be the happiest creatures on earth, and able to look upon motherhood as a blessing rather than a curse, realizing that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." But we look around and see so many mothers mere physical wrecks, and we wonder why it should be so. Studying the question from an Osteopathic standpoint, we realize that it should not be.

It has been left to one living in this century to discover that childbirth can be made easy and painless. If Dr. A. T. Still had never discovered anything else than the way of bringing comfort to mothers by alleviating their sufferings at such times, he should be, of all men, the most honored. Never until Dr. Still put his great brain to work to study out a plan of assisting nature along this line, did anyone realize that there was any better way than to either allow days of suffering, the use of anæsthetics, or resort to what was still worse, the dreaded forceps.

We contend that the Creator has so constructed the human body, that unless by some means deformed, there is no need for these things. If there is one field of work in which the Osteopath excels it is in obstetrics. He does not perform miracles, but only aids nature in the work to be accomplished. A true Osteopath goes at his work sensibly and systematically, knowing just what to do, and how to do it. There is no guess work in the case. People are amazed when we report cases which lasted only twenty or thirty minutes, and well they may be, because it is so out of the ordinary line. We do not speak of these cases to especially advertise them, as they might have



MRS. ELLA STILL, D. O., is the wife of Prof. S. S. Still, who holds the chair of Descriptive Anatomy in the American School of Osteopathy. Mrs. Still was graduated from the Kansas State University, at Lawrence, and is also a Chautauqua graduate of 1890. She was a member of the graduating class of '97 in the American School of Osteopathy and is now one of the regular operators in the A. T. Still Infirmary at Kirksville. She comes from a noted family, being a third cousin of the poet Longfellow.

As a diplomate of Osteopathy Mrs. Still is very popular. She has had special training and much valuable experience in the department of this science to which her article is devoted.

the effect of discouraging others where the time was a little longer; but from an hour and a half to two hours is the usual time. Mothers who have formerly suffered from one to two, or even three days, hail with gladness a change so great. Many cases might be cited, but a few which have recently come under my personal observation, will suffice:

Mrs. —, who on a previous occasion had suffered about thirty-six hours so intensely as to produce convulsions, and had finally to be delivered with forceps, sent for an Osteopath at her second confinement. In just one hour and a quarter a fine, healthy child was born.

Mrs. S.—aged about thirty-seven, had four children previous to last confinement, and had suffered intensely, labor always lasting many hours. The last child came under the auspices of an Osteopath, and in less than fifteen minutes after the arrival of the "D. O." all was over, without accident to the child, and almost without pain to the mother.

Mrs. Mc. E.—aged nineteen; first child; labor lasted one hour. Family so pleased that the husband will study Osteopathy.

Mrs. G.—aged twenty-seven; two children. First labor under old regime, lasted three days, after which instruments were resorted to. Last child born Osteopathically and labor lasted one hour.

Mrs. McL.—first child born under medical supervision; labor lasted forty-eight hours; delivery made with instruments. Second child born in forty-five minutes with Osteopaths in attendance.

And not only is the time lessened, but Dr. Chas. Still, who has had more experience than any other Osteopath in this line of work, estimates that by our treatment, the suffering is reduced at least four-fifths.

It is indeed a wonderful science that can produce such results, and yet when all is said, the fact remains that it is done only by a true knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. Bones, muscles, blood and nerves, are all important to the Osteopath, but especially must he understand the great nervous system, for in such knowledge lies his strength. We know there are certain nerve centres which control certain parts, and to so act upon those centres that they may do the work required, is the province of the Osteopath.

There are still other advantages to be derived from this method of treatment. Such a thing as a laceration has, so far, been unknown to the profession of Osteopathy, and we have been taught by the great founder of this science, that if we do our work intelligently, such a thing need never occur.

Then too, there are no bad effects following—no gathered breasts, for one only has to have a good knowledge of the construction of the mammary glands, the nerves and blood supplying them, to be master of the situation. Under Osteopathy the dreaded phlegmasia dolens becomes a will o' the wisp and puerperal fever forgets to develop.

There is no part of our work which should so appeal to the women of the classes in Osteopathy, as that of obstetrics. There is no higher calling than to be able to go to those of your own sex, knowing you are qualified to take charge of their cases, and insure them immunity from the troubles which, under the old regime, were so common to womankind.

A GRATEFUL IOWA PATIENT.

CARY L. NELSON.

THE THIRD generation of Stills is treating me now—all honorable gentlemen," remarked a bright old lady patient to me. "The father of Dr. Andrew T. Still was our family physician in Virginia and gave me medicine when I was a girl. Afterwards Andrew was my doctor, and now his son, Dr. Charley, is giving me Osteopathic treatment." The old lady thought the last was the best treatment on account of what Andrew had learned and taught to his son, and one would readily surmise from her appearance that the fourth generation of her favorite family of physicians will have an opportunity to help steady her failing footsteps down the hill of time.

It was on the train coming home from Kirksville that I met the old lady. I have forgotten her name, but have not forgotten with what earnestness and enjoyment she sketched the wonderful career of the founder of Osteopathy.

The story of the life of Andrew T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, is familiar to the readers of the JOURNAL. I had read it and heard many incidents of it repeated by citizens of Kirksville; but a new interest was awakened by the enthusiasm of one who had known him all his life, and knew him only to praise him for his hard, honest work and wonderful success in finding a way to battle with the ills which flesh is heir to, without the use of drugs. She told how he was raised a doctor, studied medicine, took the degree of M. D., had a good practice, became surgeon of a Kansas regiment during the war, in which capacity he gained much valuable experience as a surgeon; how he afterwards became a useful member of the Kansas legislature; how he was thrown into the depths of sorrow by the death of four of his children from cerebro-spinal meningitis, when he and half a dozen other doctors were striving earnestly to stay the hand of the destroyer by all the means then known to the profession; how he worked to find out some better way to battle with disease; how he gradually developed Osteopathy, and then how he strove to introduce his beneficent science, struggling both against the antagonism of the medicine men and the prejudices of the people. And how grand and growing a victory at last he has won!

I could listen with extreme pleasure, for I was then coming home happy,



CARY L. NELSON is a native of Ohio. When the war broke out he was a student at Miami University, but laid down his books and went to the front with the 81st Ohio. As a soldier he won honorable mention by the officers of his regiment for bravery on the field of battle at Shiloh. He is now a resident of Albia, Iowa, where he has made his home for thirty years. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law many years, but is now engaged in editorial work. Mr. Nelson is an enthusiastic worker for Osteopathy in Iowa. He became interested in the new science through his own experience with its merits, having suffered many years with sciatic rheumatism which Osteopathy alone proved able to relieve.

after a few Osteopathic treatments had done more to relieve me of the excruciating pains of sciatica than all the prescribed drugs I could consume in a year had done. I had made up my mind that the way in which I could do the most for my friends and suffering humanity in general was to assist in making known the existence of Comrade Andrew T. Still and his new science of Osteopathy. That was a year ago and I have not changed my mind.

For months I fought the battles of Osteopathy alone in our town, contending against the sneers of my good friends, the medicine men, who said I had been hypnotized by the Osteopaths, and the prejudices of the people generally who would contend that the Kirksville treatment was a "faith cure."

Presently I was reinforced by another citizen who had been to the A. T. Still Infirmary and received wonderful benefit. Then I had my Osteopathic strength renewed by finding one of Dr. Still's former patients, eight miles out in the country, who had been transformed from a cripple to an active woman by his skill.

After a while I persuaded an infirm old friend to go and try Osteopathic treatment and he came home with his youth renewed like the eagle's. Later I rejoice in the belief that I have been instrumental in saving the life of a young friend afflicted with hemorrhage of the lungs, by prevailing upon her mother to take her to try Osteopathy. This week another lady, afflicted for fifteen years, who first heard of the new science of healing through a copy of the JOURNAL which I sent to another, is going to the A. T. Still Infirmary where I feel confident she will be cured.

Many others are "inquirers" and will get the gospel of Osteopathy. So the good work goes on, and if every Iowa patient who has received benefit at Kirksville is doing what he or she can to spread the good news, the Infirmary will soon need room for all the graduating class to go to work treating patients from the Hawkeye state. A Hawkeye is noted for seeing a good thing and is not slow in appreciating it, even if it is brought to view by a brevet Jayhawker. I find this especially true of the comrades of the G. A. R., a large army of whom will join me in shouting Hurrah for Comrade A. T. Still! and may the campaign he and his assistants are making against aches and pains be ever gloriously successful.

TOXICOSIS.

MASON W. PRESSLY.

INTOXICATION and auto-intoxication are two tremendous facts before the scientific world to-day, and these conditions present two of the deadliest foes to the life and liberty of the human family, and are both alike inveterate barriers to health and happiness.

What is commonly called "intoxication," needs no explanation. Suffice it

to say, Osteopathy is not merely opposed to all practice, medical, illegal or immoral, that is in any way connected with the use of any drug, dose or drink, that may lead to intoxication in any degree, from the mildest stimulation to the most overpowering unconsciousness [except in very rare and exceptional cases that may not occur once in a thousand times,] but it claims to be in possession of scientific knowledge by which the common plague of intoxication, from whatever cause induced and to whatever degree developed, may be alleviated, arrested and, possibly, cured.

But, further, in addressing itself to the consideration and cure of what is known among the select circle of scientific specialists as "auto-intoxication," Osteopathy believes itself to be in command of resources that will give it eminent success in attacking the ravages presented by such conditions. "Auto-intoxication" is the condition of toxicohemia, or poisoned condition of the blood induced by the poisons that are secretly made within the body through certain functional disorders, or incompleteness of the metabolic processes, or failure in the eliminating process of katabolism.

Recent scholarly and original investigation has pointed out that somatic insanity is very largely caused by auto-intoxication, or the deposition, through circulation, of the toxic elements of defective metabolism within the brain-cells and their consequent degeneration, and what is now called psychic insanity may be caused in a similar way.

Osteopathy has had much experience with insanity, that terrible and dreaded disease which casts a pall of gloom over so many otherwise happy hearts and homes; and in this respect alone, not to speak of hundreds of other blighting maladies, it has developed principles and a practice, that from a scientific view-point, promises great things in the especial field of insanity. There is very strong presumption in favor of the proposition that Osteopathy will soon be able to deliver very many of the unfortunate inmates of the insane asylums of our country into the condition of sanity and liberty. And this is only one form of toxicosis upon which Osteopathy is operating. Thousands of people, who may not have become the victims of intoxication, either from drinks or drugs, may be the helpless subjects of auto-intoxication. The blood is the life-current. As Dr. Still has proclaimed, "the rule of the artery is absolute and universal." The nerves themselves depend upon the arterial supply for their nutriment and tonicity, and the arterial current carries the toxic elements to all parts of the body, whether these toxic elements are introduced from without or induced from within; and it is only through the arteries that the waste products of metabolism may be eliminated from the system; and the arteries in turn are controlled by the nerves, so the remedial results are reached ultimately through the nervous mechanism, of which Osteopathy has made a specialty. The position maintained by Osteopathy as to the cause and cure of disease gives it preeminence in relation both to the intoxication of drunkenness and the auto-intoxication of insanity.

Press Comment

That the public and the press all over the country are talking about Osteopathy is evidenced by the following reviews of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY for June. There have been notices and favorable press comments upon the new magazine from every state in the union. Marked copies of papers and magazines containing reviews of the publication are still coming in up to the time of going to press with the August number. Many of these are too long to reproduce here, but the following short notices are given to show what outsiders think of the JOURNAL and the new science it represents:

Indiana.

The Journal of Osteopathy is a periodical emanating from Kirksville, Mo., and advocating the science of treating the physical ills of humanity without drugs. One writer says: "Osteopathy places the laboratory of life where it belongs—in the body itself, not in the shop of a manufacturing chemist. Dr. Still has proclaimed to the whole world that 'the brain is God's drug store,' and that here and here alone, is superintended the processes and the products, in the exact quality and quantity which the body needs, by which the vital functions of digestion, absorption, assimilation, growth and health are maintained. The introduction of foreign, unorganized and unnaturally affiliated compounds into the system is disorder, derangement and destruction." This is impressive to the casual reader but not illuminative. It is clear that osteopaths do not use medicines in the ordinary sense of the word, but what they do instead by way of healing the sick is not disclosed in this issue of the magazine. If this were explained it would probably be made clear, also, why the new science is called what it is.—[Indianapolis Journal.

The June number of the Journal of Osteopathy contains many articles devoted to instruction in the fast-spreading science. Leading writers, among them John R. Musick, A. L. Conger and A. H. Sippy, M. D., Ph. G., have contributed to this number.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

Tennessee.

We are in receipt of a new magazine, the Journal of Osteopathy, published monthly by the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. It is devoted to a new and interesting school of healing, discovered by A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kans., in 1874, and now recognized by law in four states.—[Paris Post-Intelligencer.

Washington, D. C.

Our readers who desire to keep posted on all the progressive phases of medical practice should send for the June number of the Journal of Osteopathy. Osteopathy as a science is claimed to have been discovered by Dr. A. T. Still in 1874 and now there is a well recognized school of this treatment. No medicine is used but the practitioner relies on remedial resources within the body itself. An important judicial decision has recently been made in Ohio giving the Osteopaths the right to practice in Ohio. It has also been legalized in several other states and in North Dakota a law permitting it was secured by Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of Fargo, whose cure under this system is recited in the June magazine.—[Women's Tribune.

Texas.

In the Journal of Osteopathy for June there is much which will be of interest to students and those interested in Osteopathy.—[Galveston Daily News.

Maine.

The Journal of Osteopathy is a new magazine devoted to a new school of healing and published at Kirksville Mo. It contains many articles on the science of healing as applied to various diseases.—[Portland Globe.

Iowa.

The American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, is publishing a monthly magazine devoted to the advancement of this science. This new school of healing is recognized by law in four states. This science was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kan., in 1874. Dr. Still reasons that "a natural flow of blood is health and disease is the effect of local or general disturb

ance of blood. This number contains an article by John R. Musick upon the "Trials of Pioneer Discoverers;" in which he claims that while few great men live to see the fruition of their hopes, Dr. Still has lived to see the theory for which he battled—that of healing without drugs—firmly established. Dr. Still claims that the "brain is God's drug store" and that the laboratory of life is in the body, not in the shop of the chemist, and he considers healing without drugs the reasonable and scientific result of Osteopathy, which one writer declares to be "the opportunity of an epoch."—[Burlington Hawkeye.

A copy of the Journal of Osteopathy, the new science for the healing of diseases, has been received at this office. From the point of view occupied by the magazine the new way is the only way to treat the ailments of humankind. We know of one Harrison county citizen who was benefited by the treatment.—[Logan Observer.

Many people are becoming interested in the new science of healing, Osteopathy, and will no doubt be glad to know they can now procure a neat monthly magazine treating on every phase of that subject. The Journal of Osteopathy has just been started at Kirksville, Mo.—[Farmers Tribune, of Des Moines.

The Journal of Osteopathy comes to our desk in entirely new style, face, form and features all new. The editorial management states that from now on the Journal will be devoted to the history, science and defense of Osteopathy. The form is now that of a handsome magazine of seventy-five pages. It is published at Kirksville, Mo.—[Fort Dodge Chronicle.

Kansas.

The Journal of Osteopathy comes to us this month clothed in a new dress. We not only congratulate the Journal on its fine appearance, but also the good people of Kirksville for their efforts, which has resulted in state recognition, which is what it well deserves. May prosperity and success ever attend the one great effort of this institution, the lifting up and bettering the condition of humanity.—[Orphans Friend, of Leavenworth.

One of the most interesting magazines in this country comes to us from Kirksville, Mo. It is the Journal of Osteopathy, representing the American School of Osteopathy established in that city, by one of the most remarkable men Kansas has produced, Dr. Andrew T. Still. The history of Dr. Still would read like a romance. He was a native of Missouri; but immigrated with his father, when a boy, to Kansas, before the passage of the Territorial Organic Act, the latter settling

on what was then the Shawnee Reservation as a missionary to that advanced nation of Indians. In that capacity he became alike a philanthropist, a divine and a patriot. He was also a physician, as all his family became afterwards, and in that capacity the elder Still became a ministering angel to the Shawnee Indians. On the first settlement of Kansas, the head of the family became also the head of advanced civilization in his part of Kansas in the war against slavery; while the youthful portion of his family followed in his footsteps, if the ardent young blood of the Stills did not outstrip the senior member. In a family who were so universally patriotic and so generally useful, it is hard to make distinctions. One of the young ladies, we think now Mrs. Mary Still Adams, of Los Angeles, California, distinguished herself as an Anti-slavery writer for the Kansas Tribune at Lawrence, as well as for some papers in Missouri, where that "little leaven has since leavened the whole lump." Dr. Andrew T. Still, the head of the American School of Osteopathy, was a leading man among the pioneers both in the civil and military. He was a member of the first free state legislature and was a surgeon in the army—a compeer of John Brown and Jim Lane, and is an honorary member of the Kansas State Historical Society, making valuable contributions to its work. This great institution at Kirksville has pushed its way into favor until it has been recognized by legislation in several of the states, and is patronized by the most intelligent people in the country.—[Wichita Times.

We have received the June number of the Journal of Osteopathy, published at Kirksville, Mo., where a School of Osteopathy has been established under the management of Dr. A. T. Still, author of the new discovery, the art of healing on natural principles without the aid of drugs or stimulants. Four states have passed laws recognizing the science of Osteopathy. Osteopathy is claimed "to be a complete science within itself, and is susceptible, if taken in time, of curing all diseases which have been generally recognized as curable, and of greatly reducing the minimum of incurable diseases." There is also an infirmary at Kirksville, where patients are treated for almost every known disease. The whole practice of Osteopathy is "founded upon a most thorough knowledge of all the parts and processes of the human body in health and disease, and there is not a single Osteopathic operation, treatment or manipulation that does not require the most exact anatomical, physiological and pathological knowledge to perform." Dr. Still has been at work on this science for 20 years, and has publicly practiced it for 10 years past.—[The Globe-Republican, Dodge City.

Michigan.

The Journal of Osteopathy for June has much of interest for the "people" as well as for students of medical science. The cover is especially designed in symbolical figures and shows a portrait of Dr. Still, the "founder of Osteopathy." The frontispiece is also a portrait of Dr. Still. "Trials of Pioneer Discoverers," "The Growth of Osteopathy," "The Healing Potencies of Osteopathy," "The Three Essentials," and "Women in Osteopathy" are among the other interesting papers. There are several illustrations and portraits.—[Grand Rapids Sunday Herald.

This is a new magazine, devoted to the advocacy of Osteopathy, a new school of healing diseases, which has been recognized by the laws of four states, including Michigan. It is published by the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo. The magazine is ably edited, nicely printed and finely illustrated, and advocates a system of healing that is well worthy of careful investigation by the thoughtful student. Dr. A. T. Still is the founder of the science of Osteopathy. The subscription price of the magazine is \$1. a year.—[Travers Bay Eagle.

The Journal of Osteopathy for July contains an article on the "Trials of Pioneer Discoverers," by John R. Musick; "The Growth of Osteopathy" is by A. L. Conger; "The Three Essentials" by William Smith, M. D., D. O., and "Women in Osteopathy" by Mrs. H. E. Patterson D. O. Among other contributions are: Hon. S. M. Pickler, D. B. Macauley and Chas E. Still D. O.—[Detroit Tribune.

The June number of the Journal of Osteopathy is upon our table. Osteopathy is a new school of healing that commanded considerable attention during the past three or four years and has already been recognized by law in four states.—[Kalamazoo Gazette.

South Dakota.

The News acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a sample copy of the new magazine, Journal of Osteopathy, devoted to the dissemination of information about the new theory and practice of the healing art or science, called "Osteopathy" which has already been recognized by law in four states, but the bill legalizing it in this state, although approved by the legislature, was vetoed by our business governor. But Osteopathy does not depend for its success on such puny officials as Gov. Lee, and if he lives a few years longer he will see how small he was when he vetoed that bill. The Journal is a fine magazine and will proclaim from the hilltops the wonderful advance in the science of healing which has been developed by the new school of Osteopathy.—[Sioux Valley News, Canton.

This Osteopathy is still pushing itself to the front, notwithstanding Gov. Lee vetoed the bill which sought to give it standing in this state. There is now issued from the Infirmary at Kirksville, Mo., the Journal of Osteopathy, which aims to set before the public the teachings of the Osteopathic method of treating physical diseases, and we may expect the friends of this school of science to renew their efforts to give it standing in South Dakota.—[Public Opinion, Watertown.

We have received Vol. 4 No. 2 of the Journal of Osteopathy, published at Kirksville, Mo. It is a neat appearing journal, devoted to the science of Osteopathy. This is a new science in, or rather, out of medicine. For it claims to heal without the use of drugs. It has been recognized in several states, and the legislature of South Dakota passed an act allowing it to practice here, but it was vetoed by the governor. This new "pathy" has to run the gauntlet, of the old schools as has every new "pathy." As each new school has had to fight hostile legislation, so will this one. If it can carry out one-half its claims, it will soon be one of the recognized pathies in all the states despite all opposition. The Journal is interesting reading even to one not versed in the science of medicine.—Clark County Republic, Clark.

We received yesterday a copy of a new magazine called "Osteopathy," which is published at Kirksville, Mo. The number treats principally on the school of Osteopathy where it is published, and among the list of graduates we notice the names of Mrs. D. S. Williams, formerly of this city, and her son, Koger K.—[Pierre Capital.

Maryland.

The June number of the Journal of Osteopathy is at hand. Osteopathy is a new school of healing that is already recognized by law in four states. The number contains "Trials of Pioneer Discoverers," by John R. Musick; "The Growth of Osteopathy," by A. L. Conger; "The Healing Potencies of Osteopathy," by Mason W. Pressley; "Women in Osteopathy," by Mrs. H. E. Patterson, D. O., and many other contributions from clever people.—[Baltimore Telegram.

Missouri.

The double issue of May and June of the Journal of Osteopathy, published at Kirksville, Missouri, has come to us in its new dress whose cover page speaks volumes. We have given its pages a careful perusal with much pleasure. Osteopathy in its fullest sense is hard to fathom. When Foraker, of Ohio; Pratt, of Illinois; Smith, of Scotland;

Stephens, of Missouri, and many men of such calibre sound its praises to the public, we cannot doubt its virtue as a scientific method of healing. Osteopathy is being rapidly accepted by the scientific world as a potent drugless healer.—[Live Stock Indicator, Kansas City.

The Journal of Osteopathy came to our table this week. It is brim full of interesting reading, embellished with some very fine half-tone illustrations, in fact the getup is of a high grade all around.—[Queen City Transcript.

Louisiana

The Journal of Osteopathy for June explains that Osteopathy consists in the relief of disease by promoting a flow of healthy blood, and of the bones as levers to relieve pressure on nerves and blood vessels. The principal articles are: "Trials of Pioneer Discoverers," by John R. Musick; "The Growth of Osteopathy," by A. L. Conger; "The Three Essentials," by Dr. Wm. Smith, etc.—[The Daily Picayune, New Orleans.

Pennsylvania.

The Journal of Osteopathy, a journal of science circulated largely through the west is upon our table. Its contents are interesting in the extreme and will no doubt do much to extend the usefulness and interests of the new school of healing. Osteopathy is the science of healing without medicines and is recognized and its practice allowed in four states in the west. Like other new discoveries, it has its enemies who oppose it just as has been the case for centuries. An examination of the columns of this new journal should be made.—[Mahanay City Tribune.

Osteopathy is a new school of healing that is already recognized by law in four states. There is healing by drugs, healing by laying on of hands, but this new mode seems to be a healing by common sense and good judgment, with a perfect knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the magazine entitled Journal of Osteopathy.—[Huntington Journal.

The Journal of Osteopathy, a new magazine treating of a new school of healing, which, it is claimed is recognized by law in four states. The magazine sells for ten cents, and is to be found at the news stands. It is well illustrated.—[The Philadelphia Item.

California.

We have the June number of the Journal of Osteopathy, with a portrait of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. It is published at Kirksville,

Mo., and is devoted to the advancement of the science of Osteopathy, which is a discovery by Dr. Still. The most notable paper is by Col. A. L. Conger, of Ohio, who gives a history of Osteopathy and of the recognition it has secured from the law in several states, Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan, Vermont. If one-half of what is asserted in the handsome magazine is true, Osteopathy is a science mankind should hail with delight.—Record Union, Sacramento.

Massachusetts.

The Journal of Osteopathy is an interesting publication sent out from Kirksville, Mo. Osteopathy is a new school of healing that is already recognized by law in four states.—[Pall City Herald.

The Journal of Osteopathy is a new magazine published in Kirksville, Mo., and designed to promote the science of Osteopathy, which is advertised as a new method of healing. The science was discovered in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kan., and thus far he has succeeded in having it legalized in four of the states. According to Dr. Still's reasoning, a natural flow of blood is health. The technical definition is as follows: "Osteopathy is that science which consists of such exact, exhaustive and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, anatomical, physiological and psychological, including the chemistry and physics of its known elements as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources, within the body itself, by which nature, under the scientific treatment peculiar to Osteopathic practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial or medicinal stimulation, and in harmonious accord with its own mechanical principles, molecular activities and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements and consequent disease, and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength.—[The Springfield Union.

The Journal of Osteopathy is a new magazine published in Kirksville, Mo., in the interest of the "science" whose name it bears. For the benefit of those not initiated into the mystery, it is said that Osteopathy "is a new school of healing recognized by law in four states," and this definition is given: "Osteopathy is that science which consists of such exact, exhaustive, and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, anatomical, physiological and psychological, including the chemistry and physics of its known elements, as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources, within the body itself, by which nature under the scientific treatment peculiar to Osteopathic

practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial, or medical stimulation and in harmonious accord with its own mechanical principles, molecular activities, and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements, and consequent disease, and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength.—Morning Mercury, New Bedford, Mass.

New York.

How many people have heard of Osteopathy? From the name one would imagine it to be something connected with bone-diseases. It is in fact a name coined to describe a new science. The human bony framework is in a sense the basis of the science, as it is of the body; but Osteopathy is more than study of bones. Osteopathy aims to correct irregularities of the physical system by calling out powers naturally inherent therein. Mechanical order is regarded by Osteopaths as the first law of health, and they hold that it depends upon the bony framework. Their studies involve a profound scientific acquaintance with human anatomy, with special applications to the great nerve centers—the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic—in their various relations. They cultivate an exquisite sense of touch in the finger-tips; for the treatment, so far as it may be objectively described, consists in a sort of scientific massage and kneading of the patient's body with the hands. Osteopaths entirely dispense with drugs of all kinds; drugs are inorganic, and the body is intended to assimilate only organized substances. The theory is that in the chemical constitution of the tissues is stored nervous energy, which is capable of being set free for curative purposes. Nature's effort is toward equilibrium; Osteopathy scientifically restores deranged equilibrium, and in so doing the potential energy inherent in nerve substance is transformed into kinetic energy. This outline of the subject is enough to justify the claim of Osteopaths that their science is no lightly acquired and shallow facility, but is the serious study of a lifetime; that every new case demands modified treatment, and that every operator will have his own way of attacking disease. Osteopathy has its "secret," not to be revealed to outsiders; but the reason of the concealment is that, like the secret of Masonry, or any other true secret, it cannot be explained except to those who already know it; it keeps itself. It gradually reveals itself to the student in measure as his knowledge expands. * * * We must take account of the fact that in twenty-five years Osteopathy has effected a foot-hold in many states of the Union, has established vigorous and growing schools, and has accomplished numerous cures, many of them cases which had been given up by the regular practition-

ers. In short, it seems to warrant its claims to be a real, substantial, physical science, proceeding upon a fresh conception of the needs and resources of the bodily organism; and its professors are not quacks or faith doctors, but are quite able to hold their own with the best equipped of "the Profession." * * * There is something flattering to one's human vanity in the assurance that one holds within one's self all the means required to restore and maintain health. It also appeals to one's reason, and does not oppose hypotheses of a just philosophy. * * * Meanwhile let us by all means investigate Osteopathy and give it a chance.—Collier's Weekly, New York.

The Journal of Osteopathy presents a picture of Dr. Andrew T. Still as a frontispiece and opens with a description of "The Trials of Pioneer Discoverers," by John R. Musick. The sixty pages of this periodical show that it is up to date in the particulars of giving condensed and attractive reading matter, and one finds in it the news of the latest advancement of those who have made Osteopathy, the science of healing, a particular study.—[Times-Union, Albany.

We are in receipt of a new magazine entitled "Journal of Osteopathy." Just what Osteopathy is we yet do not know, more than that it is a school or theory of disease curing without the use of drugs. It is nicely printed published at Kirksville, Mo. On general principles, we commend it. Any method which dispenses with drugs deserves careful investigation. We shall look into it more in detail at a later date.—[New York Farmer.

"Despite its technical nature, the Journal of Osteopathy is of interest to the general reader, and the current monthly issue well repays perusal. It is splendidly illustrated and contains much information about the personality and work of Osteopaths, the people who believe little in medicine and much in their own peculiar science of healing * * * * * The reports of school work, legislative action in several states, numerous cures through Osteopathy and other kindred matters cannot fail to excite surprise in the mind of any uninformed reader and the conclusion is forced that the Osteopaths are at least entitled to respectful attention.—Syracuse Herald.

Pennsylvania.

The American School of Osteopathy has begun the publication of "The Journal of Osteopathy." It is tastefully gotten up, being well printed and copiously illustrated, and the articles which are devoted to the new method of healing are the works of specialists.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

EVERY mother in the land should be a subscriber to the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY. A knowledge of what this science can do may save her child a life of suffering.

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If every friend of Osteopathy who has been rescued from a life of disease and suffering by this new practice when all else had failed would send in one dollar for a copy of the JOURNAL and help the good cause to that extent, the circulation of this magazine would at once be increased many fold. Just a little help from each one would be appreciated by the publishers. Those who have had personal experience with Osteopathy well know there is no other way by which more can be done for humanity with a dollar.

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WHENEVER the professional card of an Osteopath appears in the advertising columns of the JOURNAL the public will know he is a genuine practitioner of the science, that his diploma was regularly obtained and that he is not engaged in the fake business. This magazine has no space for frauds.

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THE best way to build up the science of Osteopathy and establish its truths in the hearts of the people is to increase the circulation of the JOURNAL. Some article will be found in every issue of this magazine that is well worth the price of a year's subscription. Every diplomate of Osteopathy and every friend of the science should help the good work along by not only becoming subscribers themselves but by making an effort to induce their acquaintances to subscribe. Get up a small club; it will not require much work. Send in six names with five dollars in cash. At any rate do not fail to turn to advertising-page 16, cut out the coupon, inclose it with one dollar and mail to this office.

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AMONG the many subscriptions received by the JOURNAL during the past few days we are glad to note that of Mrs. Lucy B. Dudley, wife of the distinguished and eminent civil engineer, P. H. Dudley, of New York City. Dr. Dudley is the inventor of the "Dynograph," and stands high in rail-

road and engineering circles, not alone in this country, but abroad. Mrs. Dudley is a woman of rare literary attainments. In sending her subscription she says: "The July number of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY has just been received. I enclose one dollar for one year's subscription, to be sent to No. 80, Pine street, New York. The time has passed when one can scoff at any form or view of physical or mental treatment of disease, and every encouragement should be given to all scientific advancement. This decade should be as ambitious as the time of Bacon, when he wrote his unparalleled essay on the 'Advancement of Learning.' There is room for all kinds of treatment during this short state of existence and encouragement should be given to those who alleviate suffering."

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THE contents of the JOURNAL are copyrighted for the protection of Osteopathy and Osteopaths only, and the publishers wish it understood that any legitimate Osteopath, or the public press, is at liberty to use any matter from these columns at any time, provided it is used for the good of the science. The JOURNAL was forced to copyright its contents in order to prevent the use of Osteopathic literature by a lot of unprincipled fakirs. There are a number of "fakeopaths" of various denominations who have gotten into the habit of stealing Osteopathic thunder and palming it off upon the public as applying to their various forms of treatment. There is one fake Magnetic healer in Iowa who issues a paper devoted to his alleged new system and until recently made up his entire publication from the contents of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, changing only the name "Osteopathy" where it occurred and substituting the name of his own practice. Of course he gave no credit. It is to shut off such frauds from the use of Osteopathic literature that the JOURNAL is copyrighted.

"JUST what Osteopathy is we do not know. . . . On general principles we commend it. Any method which dispenses with drugs deserves careful investigation."—New York Farmer.

SCHOOL NOTES.

—Dr. Hildreth and family are enjoying an outing on the Chariton hills.

—Prof. S. S. Still is putting in his vacation practising in Beresford, S. D.

—Dr. C. P. McConnell has returned from his vacation. He visited in Evanston and Chicago.

—Dr. and Mrs. Patterson are spending their vacation at the Mackinac Islands. They will return about the 25th.

—Prof. Proctor is taking a summer course of special work in physiological chemistry at Ann Arbor (Mich.) University.

—Prof. Wm. Smith and family spent several weeks at Camp Jennings, on the Chariton River. The Doctor also visited Kansas City.

—Dr. Harry Still spent a very pleasant vacation week at the Muncie Island Sanitarium, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the guest of Dr. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago.

—Twenty months' close application and hard study are required to complete the course in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville; but experience has proven that there is no easy road to knowledge in any department of life. And after all two years is not a long time to spend in preparation for a life-work.

—Mr. Henry Laws, auditor-general of the Republic of Hawaii, formerly of Cincinnati, O., arrived in Kirksville last week and registered as a patient at the Osteopathic Infirmary. Mr. Laws is a typical man of affairs, of liberal culture and traveled experience. He is much interested in Osteopathy and appreciates its scientific bearings and remedial results.

—Hon. J. B. Foraker, U. S. Senator from Ohio, is spending part of his vacation with his family at his residence in Kirksville. The Senator has won golden opinions throughout the country by his brilliant speeches at Washington, in which he gave conspicuous evidence of a masterful grasp of constitutional questions, a comprehensive view of national politics, of analytic insight and constructive ability as a debater and orator. To his rest he adds the recuperation of an occasional treatment at the Infirmary.

—During the past two years many thousands of dollars and much hard work have been expended to make the equipment and methods of the American School of Osteopathy all they should be. To impart to the student all that is known of the human body in health and disease and to give him the most thorough knowledge of Osteopathic principles and practice, at whatever cost, is the motto of the parent institution. A diploma from such a school must entitle its holder to the respect of any community.

—Don't be a quack. A quack in any trade or profession is bad, but the man who will knowingly make a quack doctor out of himself and willingly take the health and life of his fellow-creatures into his hands when he knows he is incompetent is the lowest kind of a criminal. Young man, if you make up your mind to practice the healing art, no matter of what school, attend the best college in the country. Don't be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of your profession because it may be obtained a

little "cheaper." Go to headquarters, and practice your economy on some other item. The best is the cheapest.

—In general orders No. 9 from the national headquarters of the Women's Relief Corps, Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Julia E. Dockery, of Kirksville, Mo., a prominent member of the Relief Corps in this State and widely known in Grand Army circles, was made one of the conductors of the fifteenth national convention of the Women's Relief Corps, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., August 26th inst. Mrs. Dockery is a lady of rare executive ability and will ably discharge any duties assigned her. She is an enthusiastic friend of Osteopathy and is a patient at the Infirmary. The JOURNAL joins members of the Relief Corps and comrades of the Grand Army of Corporal Dix post, Kirksville, Mo., in extending its congratulations upon the distinguished honor conferred.

—Extensive preparations have been made during the summer towards enlarging and enriching the chemical and histological laboratories. Complete equipment with all modern appliances have been added for the accommodation of forty-five students in chemistry working at one time, and thirty-five compound microscopes, with room for a dozen more, have been added to the department of histology. Between \$3,000 and \$4,000 has been thus expended. It is easy to be seen from these items alone that this school is abreast of the very best scientific schools in the country in its equipment for the study of chemistry and microscopic anatomy in relation to the human body. Three new professors of university training and scientific culture have been added to the teaching staff, and it is believed that Osteopathy is now prepared to do some original constructive work toward the further development of its scientific foundations.

—N. Monsarett, Esq., one of the prominent railway officials of the country, receiver and vice-president of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway, arrived at Kirksville in his private car on the 13th inst. Mr. Monsarett visited the Infirmary, was examined by Dr. Harry Still and received a treatment. When his business engagements will permit, later in the season, he will return and spend some time in Kirksville to receive treatment. The secretary and treasurer of Mr. Monsarett's road, Mr. W. N. Cott, spent a month in Kirksville last July and was cured of a complication of ailments which had baffled the skill of physicians.

DISEASE comes in by hundred weight and goes out by ounces.

A VULGAR, perverted taste is not to be disguised by the glitter of gold and diamonds.

ALWAYS laugh when you can: it is cheaper than medicine. Cheerfulness is a philosophy not well advertised. It is the sunny side of existence.

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 Wheeler, C. G..... Montpelier, Vermont
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 Wells, C. E..... Waterbury, Vermont
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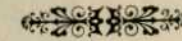
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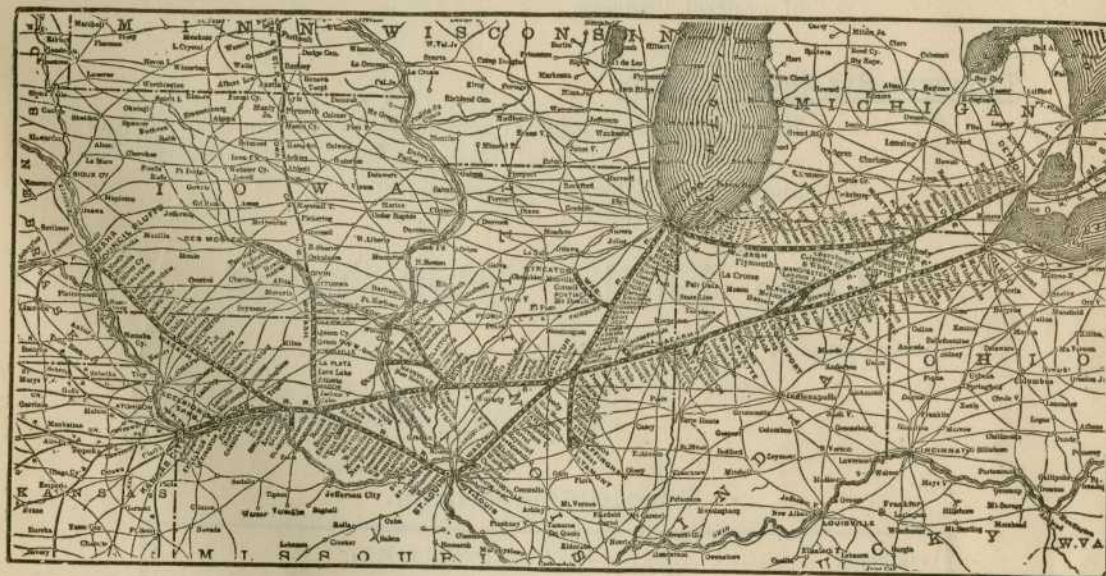
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