

Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine

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June 1898

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NATIONAL INFIRMARY

OF

Osteopathy.

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Asthma, Goiter, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Indigestion, Torpid Liver,
Lack of Assimilation, Neuralgia of Stomach and Bowels, Gall Stones,
Constipation, Fistula, Flux, Piles, Kidney Diseases, Dysentery,
Irregularities of the Heart, Rheumatism or Neuralgia of all parts,
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Reductions made to editors, physicians, clergymen and teachers.
Consultation and Examination Free.

JUNE, 1898.

No. 4.

KANSAS CITY

OSTEOPATHIC MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO
INTRODUCING,
EXPLAINING
AND ADVANCING
THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

National School and Infirmary of Osteopathy,

418 Keith & Perry Building,
Telephone 2814,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

OSTEOPATHY is a method of healing diseases by scientific manipulations, without the use of knife or drugs, and recognises dislocations or obstructions to the blood or nerve supply as the primitive cause of pathological conditions.

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Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine.

VOL. I.

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WHY DO WE SLEEP?

Dr. Matthias Duval, in a recent lecture before the histological class of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, presents lengthy experimental proofs and tells why we sleep. He first explains that a nerve consists of a series of minute cells or separable elements which he terms "neurons." (The translator is not explicit.) Each one of these elements puts forth branches of its own substance as do those primitive forms of life known as "amebas," and by means of these branches a chain of connection is effected, and a circuit is formed for the transmission of vital energy. When these branches or salients touch each other and interlace the circuit is closed, and when for any reason they do not intimately touch the circuit is broken. Each neuron is thus subjected to total or partial isolation, and total or partial enervation ensues. Stimulation from any cause, which may be nutritive, chemical, emotional or mechanical, causes them to project their branches towards their fellows, thus completing the circuit, while fatigue from any cause, as overstimulation, mal-nutrition or depressing emotions, compels them to contract and withdraw their branches, thus in some degree in-

terrupting the circuit. The resulting isolation of each neuron becomes a recuperative period if other conditions are favorable, and this recuperative period is called sleep.

It is to be regretted that the translator of Dr. Duval's lecture omits the experiments upon which this theory of sleep depends; but if the fact of detachable nerve elements is demonstrated, there is significant value remaining for physicians in general and Osteopaths in particular. The latter will be inclined to pay less regard to the special phenomena of sleep. His chief concern will be with the *processes* of sleep, for he is perhaps somewhat "cranky" on processes. He will regard assimilation, secretion, excretion, respiration, circulation, sensation, waking and sleeping as so many proceedings. All of his conceptions of physiology and life will make him intolerant of statics as opposed to dynamics. He will not be inclined to regard sleep as an isolated phenomenon to be produced by special or isolated processes. He will reason that if he can bring the more general processes of sensation, respiration and circulation into free and normal action, the special phenomenon of

sleep will fall into the procession of processes in its own proper time and degree. And this will ensue regardless of whether Dr. Duval's "amebic" theory of sleep proves true or false.

But it is conceivable that conditions may arise in which Dr. Duval's fatigued "neurons" may remain too long a time isolated, and over-sleep themselves, as in congestions, lesions, or paralysis. In such cases the Osteopath will adopt processes of stimulation freeing them from impediments, at the same time feeding them with a fresh and free blood food, and thereby invite them to again join the cortege of professional activities. He will not set a special order repast for fatigued "neurons," but will provide a *table d'hote* (table of the house), and invite them to partake with social freedom. He will consider that there is a great fund of good

fortune in a good circulation, which is quite incompatible with insomnia and many other forms of wretchedness.

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer,
balmy sleep!
He, like the world, his ready visit
pays
Where fortune smiles; the wretched
ed he forsakes;
Swift on his downy pinions flies
from woe.
And lights on lids unsullied with
a tear."

The author of the above verse lived fifty years of wretchedness, and woefulness because of insomnia—and all because he did not have sense enough to ride a Texas pony "on the lope" about fifteen miles a day, or get some Osteopath to correct his circulation and stimulate his morbid "neurons."

OSTEOPATHY IN HEADACHE.

BY E. D. BARBER, D.O., KANSAS CITY, MO

"Nerves of the head and neck that can be reached a little below the lower half of the mastoid process are the occipitalis major and minor, and auricularis major. All these are branches of the second pair of cervical nerves. Friction at the above point causes a feeling of coldness to run down over the body, and if made strongly, pain is felt not only at the point of application of the fingers, but inside the head as far forward as the frontal region. Treatment of these nerves relieves headache and congestion of the brain, hemiplegia, sleeplessness, etc. Treatment of these nerves has relieved

severe headaches in fevers, also cerebro-spinal meningitis."

The above is taken in substance from Ling's "System of Manual Treatment," and indicates that the principles of Osteopathy, in a crude form, were known and applied to some extent in Sweden over eighty-five years ago. Osteopathy, however, is a vast improvement on all movement-cure systems, and is to Swedish movements "as science is to art."

Headache appears in great variety, and the term is usually applied to almost every form of "pain in the head." The cause of headache can usually be known

by the character and location of the pain.

Gastric or dyspeptic headaches are often occipital, sometimes frontal, and if accompanied by constipation, are diffuse and frontal. Uterine and ovarian headaches are occipital and vertical. Nervous headaches are seated on the top of the head. If pulsating and throbbing, it indicates vaso-motor disturbances; squeezing and pressing, nervous exhaustion or affection; sharp and boring, hysterical, neurotic, or epileptic; dull and heavy, toxic or dyspeptic; hot and burning, rheumatic or anemic.

Headache not caused by fever, the stomach or uterus can be almost instantly cured by stretching the neck and pressing on the nerves at the base of the occipital bone.

To treat headache: First, place the right hand on the back of the patient's neck, the thumb on one side and the fingers on the other, close to the head; place the left hand on the forehead, tipping the head backward gently, lifting quite strongly with the right arm, while rotating the head gently from side to side (see cut 34).

Second, standing in front of the patient and tilting the head backward, hold the vaso-motor center (cut 35).

Third, place one hand on the forehead, the other on the back of the head, and press hard for several moments.

Fourth, standing behind the patient, with one hand on each side of the forehead, make five or six quick strokes.

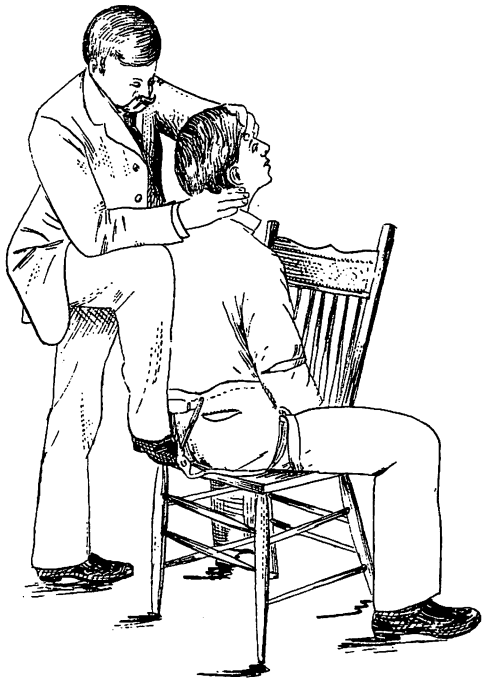
Fifth, place one finger on each temple, and, while pressing, gently move the fingers from right to left with a circular motion.

Sixth, with the right hand raise patient's right arm high above the head; with the thumb between the spine and the scapula, beginning at its upper angle, move the muscles upward with a strong pressure as the arm is lowered with a backward motion.

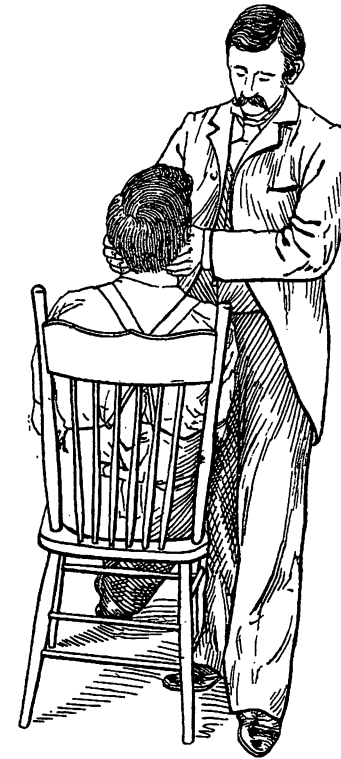
This treatment should not occupy over ten minutes. First, second, and third will cure any ordinary headache, and the entire treatment will cure any case of headache, no matter how severe, if not caused by fever, stomach trouble, or the uterus, in from ten to fifteen minutes.

Of the scores of cases cured by us, we will mention the case of a lady of Scammon, Kas., who was subject to an attack of nervous headache once each week, lasting from two to four days; she suffered intense pain; the muscles contracting until they drew the head backward upon the neck. At these times electricity, hypodermic injections, and even chloroform, had failed to give relief. Being anxious to put our method to the severest test, we undertook her case, and were even more successful than we had dared to hope. In ten minutes she was sleeping quietly, apparently free from pain. In the morning a second light treatment was given, which gave her complete relief, and the continuation of the treatments for one month effected a permanent cure.

(See cuts next page.)



HEADACHE.
(From "Osteopathy Complete.")



HEADACHE—HOLDING VASO-MOTOR.
(From "Osteopathy Complete.")

NUTRITION.

BY DR. SANDFORD T. LYNE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Nutrition is the physiological factor which maintains the normal structure and function of the body. It proposes to renew the materials needed by the various tissues for the chemical processes peculiar to their functions, the normal performance of which contemplates a constant change—a kind of disintegration on one hand, by means of which the energies of the body are liberated, and a corresponding reintegration on the other, by means of chemical union with fresh materials. It converts cause into effect, and implies the processes of digestion, absorption and assimilation of food whereby nutritive elements are prepared and appropriated to the textures and organs. It also comprehends the storing of an emergency supply of vital energy in the repositories of the system, and the elimination of the waste and impure products incident to metabolism, as well as those peculiar to the secretory and excretory functions.

Nutrition is especially interested in the *balance* between the income and expenditure of materials. This balance is by no means constant; for, the factors concerned in the income and expenditure of the body being variable, the income often exceeds the expenditure, and *vice versa*.

The variation in the rate of income and expenditure being indicated by changes in the weight of

the body, it may be of interest to note the following table with reference to normal weight as compared with height. This table is taken from that used by leading insurance companies, whose standard admits of almost a twenty per cent variation from the normal weight without placing the subject beyond the limits of health, so that unless the weight varies more than twenty per cent from the normal it would not of itself indicate an abnormal condition.

TABLE FOR MEN.

| Height, Ft. In. | Weight, 20 per ct. Variation, | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Normal. | Below. | Above. |
| 5 2 | 125 | 100 | 150 |
| 5 3 | 130 | 104 | 156 |
| 5 4 | 135 | 108 | 162 |
| 5 5 | 140 | 112 | 168 |
| 5 6 | 143 | 114 | 172 |
| 5 7 | 145 | 116 | 174 |
| 5 8 | 150 | 120 | 180 |
| 5 9 | 155 | 124 | 186 |
| 5 10 | 160 | 128 | 192 |
| 5 11 | 165 | 132 | 198 |
| 6 — | 170 | 136 | 204 |

TABLE FOR WOMEN.

| Height, Ft. In. | Weight, 20 per ct. Variation, | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Normal. | Below. | Above. |
| 4 10 | 112 | 90 | 135 |
| 4 11 | 116 | 93 | 139 |
| 5 — | 120 | 96 | 144 |
| 5 1 | 124 | 99 | 149 |
| 5 2 | 128 | 102 | 154 |
| 5 3 | 132 | 106 | 158 |
| 5 4 | 136 | 109 | 163 |
| 5 5 | 140 | 112 | 168 |
| 5 6 | 144 | 115 | 173 |
| 5 7 | 148 | 118 | 178 |
| 5 8 | 152 | 122 | 183 |

In a normal adult the average income and expenditure in twenty-four hours is about 122 ounces each; the most important sources and respective percentages being about as follows:

| | Per ct. |
|----------------------|---------|
| Income. | 100 |
| Oxygen..... | 22 |
| Water (drink)..... | 65 |
| Dry food..... | 13 |
| Expenditure. | 100 |
| From lungs..... | 33 |
| From kidneys..... | 42 |
| From skin..... | 20 |
| From intestines..... | 5 |

In order that the normal weight of the body may be maintained, it is essential that the income should at least be equal to the expenditure; this ratio should also meet the requirements of a healthy economy. But to undertake to maintain an exact nutritive equilibrium by means of specific diet is unsatisfactory, from the fact that some of the income may be useless and pass through the system without performing any function, or may fail to be appropriated on account of some of the assimilating processes being inactive, and still would appear in the expenditure, whereby the balance might remain exact. Furthermore, the assimilating and eliminating powers vary, not only in different individuals, but also in the same individual, so that no stereotyped theory can be advanced for the maintenance of a nutritive equilibrium.

If the body weight is more than twenty per cent below normal, while on a liberal diet, it would indicate impairment of the nutritive function, wherein there is a lack of assimilation, and an effort to compensate by an excessive liberation of vital energy. If the body

weight is more than twenty per cent above normal, it is indicative of impaired elimination, or at least of inharmonious nutrition; and, to preserve the vitality of the surplus fat, an excessive demand is made upon the vital energies of the body. In either case there is derangement of the nutritive function, the tendency of which is to incite morbid processes; while, on the other hand, the proper performance of this function *restores* and *preserves* an equilibrium of the animal economy, and consequent health.

Nutrition, therefore, lies at the foundation of pathological as well as physiological conditions, and methods promoting the function not only occupy a first place in curative processes, but claim the familiarity of the successful practitioner. There are but few, if any, diseases wherein nutrition is not more or less disturbed.

Nutrition, in the light of intelligent consideration, demands a reference to the agencies concerned in its achievement, also to the mechanism of its operations. Here, as in all vital processes, the *prime agency is the cell-elements*, in which are found independent manifestations of life. Cells may be defined as "masses of protoplasm capable of manifesting all the phenomena of life." They are the factories and warehouses of physical energy, and constitute the active components of all living textures and organs. They manufacture and elaborate the essential nutritive elements, and distribute them, as the requirements of the system demand, to the blood which is the vehicle of transportation between the various parts of the body. The process is also largely under the control of the vaso-motor function.

After the proper digestion of food, involving the normal action of the secretory and excretory glands or cells of the alimentary tract, also those of the liver and pancreas, the nutritive elements are absorbed by the blood-vessels and lymphatics almost entirely from the small intestine. Principally proteids and fats are taken up by the lacteal system and are conveyed through the thoracic duct direct to the blood-vascular system, which it enters at the union of the left internal jugular and subclavian veins. The crystallizable substances, such as sugars and salts, are taken up by the blood-vessels and conveyed through the portal system to the liver, where they are further elaborated for tissue-nutrition before entering the general circulation.

It is a well-established principle that the functions of life essential to health are dependent upon a *constant* and *normal action* of the molecular constituents of the body, which are especially concerned in the nutritive processes. Prof. Ferdinand Hueppe says: "Disease may be regarded as the result produced by quantitative changes in normal conditions, either when the physiological organization is *too feeble* or the stimulus *too intense*." From this we deduce that disease implies a cessation of molecular action or *inharmonious vibration of the molecular constituents of the body*, thus disturbing the nutritive processes.

The question naturally arises. How does Osteopathy promote

nutrition? We again quote from Prof. Hueppe, who says: "If the conversion of potential energy into kinetic energy is prevented by any sort of *resistance*, such conversion can obviously take place only if this resistance is *removed*. All changes of one form of energy into another are visible or invisible *movements*, and the *impulses* that set free the energy are likewise *transmissions of a movement*." Prof. Hueppe here sounds the keynote of Osteopathy: that *resistance* must be *removed* before processes can be normally performed, and that the *impulses* that liberate energy are *transmissions of a movement*.

By scientific manipulations the Osteopath frees the circulation of the nutritive fluids whereby fresh materials are conveyed to the tissue-cells and effete substances are relegated to the excretory channels. By systematic movements impulses are transmitted through the nervous mechanism to the cell-organism, promoting their activities and harmonizing their functions concerned in the elaboration and appropriation of tissue-building elements.

In short, by mechanical methods the Osteopath *removes* any *resistance* or *obstruction* found in the *machinery* of the body, and by passive movements imparts *motion* to the *cell-elements*, *converting* the energy which is at rest into *active energy*. He arouses the enervated organs and quiets the excited ones; thus harmonizing the assimilating and eliminating processes, whereby the nutritive function is promoted.

MODERN RESEARCH.

W. J. HAYDEN, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Physiological research has proven many interesting things. The metabolic forces of the human body have been studied by untiring minds. The microscope has unveiled the beauties of minute organism, while chemistry has demonstrated the phenomena of organic and inorganic change. Through the progress of organic chemistry it has become possible to state with tolerable accuracy of what blood and bone are composed chemically. But the chemical changes produced in the laboratory are not conclusive evidence of the changes carried on within the living body.

While it is difficult to draw the line of demarcation between the three kingdoms, animal, vegetable, and mineral, yet man is more than a vegetable; he feels, thinks, moves; impressions of the outer world made upon his nervous system awaken in him consciousness through the inner world of mind; through his nervous system, man not only becomes aware of the existence of an environment, but adjusts his actions with reference to it. Finally, though the individual perishes in the reproduction of his kind, the race (temporarily, at least) survives.

The study of the transitory phases through which every animal passes in its development from the stage of the egg to that of the adult, has already proved to be of service in throwing light on the functions of the human body, and which the future will, no doubt, show to be susceptible of even a wider ap-

plication than is made of it at present. For the embryo of animals, with the exception of the lowest, consist of three germinal layers; the upper one gives rise to the epidermis and the nervous system; the lower one to the epithelium of the alimentary canal and its appendages; the middle one to bone, muscle, vessels, etc. The germinal layers, even at the start, can be readily distinguished, the cells composing them being differently affected by physical and chemical influences. Some of the lower animals never get beyond this layered stage, the inner layer acting as the stomach and the outer as the skin.

If the tissue in the adult can be shown to have been derived from one of these layers in its embryonic stage, its function can almost be predicted. The creation of histology belongs to that genius Bichat. In investigating the tissues of which the body is composed, Schleiden first showed that vegetable tissue consists of cells; and Schwann, following his lead, applied Schleiden's view to the tissues of animals. It has been proven that the cells composing the tissues are the modified cells of the original mulberry mass of cells into which the egg or primitive cell segments, and that pathological structures are still further modified cells composing the tissues of the organ, and that morbid growths are really physiological ones, exhibiting themselves under conditions otherwise than normal. Tissues that are physiological at one stage of growth have been

shown to be pathological at another. In fact, the modern pathological histology is an application of this view. The older pathologists, like Morgagni, confined themselves to the study of the organs as affected by disease. Thus the line between pathology and physiology has been to an extent eliminated, and with the fusion of the two studies a rational pathology and a rational treatment are being slowly developed. When the complexity of structure exhibited by the human organism is considered, it becomes evident that investigation of its function, however extended, is an addition to the sum of knowledge, and still leaves new discoveries within the range of possibilities for the original thinker.

Thus the functions of certain nerves will never be definitely settled until some anatomist has determined whether they terminate in muscle, gland, or sensory organ. The paths of both sciences meet and cross in many places, but to study the physiology of man without the slightest knowledge of anatomy is as if one should attempt to master the steam engine without the elementary principles of mechanics.

Among the most important discoveries ever made in physiology are: that of the roots of the spinal nerves, that the anterior are motor and the posterior sensory; that of the influences of the nervous system upon the heart, and that of the sympathetic nerves in diminishing the caliber of the blood-vessels. It is needless to multiply examples, but it must not be forgotten that however important the results obtained by physiological research, the facts should be compared with anatomy and pathol-

ogy, and so far as possible all sources of fallacy eliminated. It is self-evident that to understand disease and its cure one must first understand health, and just in proportion to our knowledge of the normal anatomy and physiology of the parts involved will be our conception of health and disease.

Thus the great science of Osteopathy, laying its corner-stone on the fusion of these studies, has come to the foreground of modern scientific research. It has laid the foundation-stone upon which to make a healthy, happy race, wise unto their salvation; and when we accomplish this knowledge, possess it as our own (and I cannot think what we are about that we do not this very day lay hold of the abundant knowledge at our disposal), we will be raised on a pinnacle far above the mixtures of nasty concoctions that a dog would lift his nose in the air at the sight of.

The swarthy red-face some three hundred years ago was not thinking of the microbe or how to destroy it. His ideas of life were simple, and, with resolute eye, he was perhaps thinking of his dinner, as I am this moment. Oh! his life was sweet while it lasted, for he breathed the sweet perfume of the meadows; he heard God in the whispering leaves of the grand oaks, and believed in a happy hunting-ground, where he should roam in eternity's years.

A mighty gulf separates the condition of to-day; we possess an ideal of what life is, and what it should be, but have dragged ourselves out and are vanquished in the great battle of good against evil. As a means to an end, we step forward with the mighty

principles of Osteopathy, find the weak places in the body physical, and thus bring them up to the highest notch of physical development and health.

It seems to me I hear whispering and someone saying, "Oh, that is all very pretty to say, but it can't be done."

It can be done, and has been

done. May the day soon hasten when knowledge of this science will be so diffused that it will take the place of nauseating poisonous drugs, and I have just that much faith in the progress of humanity as to expect such a condition. As our ideals, so will the real condition of our future be.—*The Osteopath.*

THE SECONDARY CONDITIONS OF ASTHMA.

BY D. R. NEVILLE, D.O., WINFIELD, KAS.

The Osteopathic cause of asthma is found in a depression of the upper part of the chest; sometimes the clavicles are turned slightly, the three upper ribs on the left side are usually depressed through constriction of the intercostals, and in two cases I have found a posterior curve in the sternum which caused the asthmatic characteristic of respiratory interference. Asthma has interested me more, perhaps, than any other disease in the long list of "medical inurables," because I have had uninterrupted success in its treatment. In my earlier practice I had occasion to give very close attention to a case which, for a time, failed to yield to the prescribed Osteopathic treatment. Upon a closer investigation of the case, I found the patient was afflicted with indigestion and constipation, and that these troubles were usually more aggravated just preceding and during an attack of asthma. To the asthma treatment I added a thorough abdominal treatment, giving special attention to the pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, and my patient was cured in a remarkably short time. I

was convinced from this experience that the pneumogastric nerve played a much more important part in asthma than I had at first suspected, and since I have given more attention to the stomach and bowels in my treatment of asthmatics I have not had the slightest difficulty in effecting absolute cures in a remarkably short time. At present I have a case of forty years standing which is yielding to the treatment quite as readily as those which have existed but a few months.

The universal success with which I have met in the treatment of asthma has given me a large practice in that particular line, and this has afforded an opportunity to study and compare the conditions accompanying the disease. A summary of my observations may interest the reader, and especially the practitioner.

Not more than five per cent of asthma cases are unattended by indigestion and constipation.

Attacks may be brought on by a cold, indigestion, constipation, impure air, mental disturbance, partaking of unwholesome food, or any secondary condition which will irritate the pneumogastric

nerve or the bronchi. There has been a great deal of conjecture upon the periodical nature of asthma, and I have found no very plausible explanation from medical or other authorities relative to the conditions which produce the paroxysms without premonition.

Persons afflicted with asthma should guard against abuse of the stomach, and constipation. When I have had inquiries from asthmatics who were prevented from taking treatment by distance or pecuniary reasons, I have suggested hygienic methods of preventing attacks, placing especial stress upon the necessity of keeping the bowels free—not with cathartics, but with hot water rectal injections. I warn my patients against unventilated rooms and indigestible food.

This theory does not deduct from the established Osteopathic cause, but simply points out the secondary conditions which attend osseous depression and mus-

cular contraction in the upper thoracic region.

Osteopathy is externally right, but, being young, it may be broadened by the experience of its followers. In my opinion, the best way for us to attain a greater degree of proficiency is for each graduate, be he of whatever school he may, to keep an accurate record of every case, and utilize the columns of the publications devoted to the advancement of our science in imparting to others the methods they have found the most effectual in conquering complicated disease. We get and learn of great results, but the publication that will win the everlasting admiration of the practitioner is the one that will devote more space to theory and practice than to telling what has been done without giving any ideas that are new. I am glad to note the progressiveness of the *Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine* in this respect.

A LETTER FROM HOME.

(From an Incipient Medical Student.)

Dear Father,—Your cheering letter, containing proceeds of the sale of the hogs, is at hand, and contents noted with much pleasure. Your thoughtfulness enables me to procure the copy of "Woe Quadis" and the set of major surgical instruments which I need so much in my practice and studies. If there is any surplus, it may procure me the confidence of my landlady for another month or two.

In the six weeks I have been here, I have learned lots about

medicine and surgery. After becoming a M. D., one feels quite set apart from the rest of the world. Like belonging to a lodge, you feel that everyone would like to know what you know; and yet, how simple it all is! Did you know that the right name for paregoric is, Tinct. Opii. Camphorata? Writing prescriptions is better than knowing Greek. Who that is not a M. D. would ever guess that R. Chlor. Sod. et Aq. ad Oct. vel Oct. i. means a pint of salt-and-water?

You will be surprised to hear that us doctors no longer think hypnotism a fraud. We have found that it really has a therapeutic value. That means that it is just as good as medicine. We claim that if you can only get a patient to believe that you can cure him, he will get well. We call it "Suggestive Therapeutics." You just look the patient in the eye and suggest that he is well, and he recovers immediately. But one has to go through our college to be able to do it.

After you know how, you can make your patients believe just whatever you want them to. I am not perfect in it yet, for I tried to make my landlady believe that it was safe to trust me for another month's board, and I failed. The patient must have confidence in the doctor, however, and that is, perhaps, the reason I was not successful.

We have found out that nearly every disease is caused by microbes. We doctors call them "bacilli." Everything you eat and drink, and even the air you breathe, is full of them. It is a wonder how people ever lived before they found this out. You must not drink out of the old spring any more. It is full of these germs. Tell the folks to boil everything they drink, or even my skill can not save them. Tell Ma to sprinkle the carpets with carbolic acid, and to wear a sponge soaked in it over her mouth when she sweeps; and don't any of you go into the room for an hour afterward, or you will

be in great danger of breathing in germs that will give you some disease.

Don't kiss the baby, for every disease you can think of can be communicated that way. You might put a handkerchief soaked in ammonia over the baby's face, and kiss her through that; but be sure to boil the handkerchief first.

We have discovered over 2,000 kinds of these "bacilli," and every one of them is more dangerous than a rattlesnake. You can't even be sure you are safe after boiling everything, for some of them get livelier the hotter they are.

I don't see why they make us attend college three whole years. I am sure that it won't take me half that long to know all about it. It's a shame to make us wait so long when we could save so many lives if we were allowed to.

What will old Doctor Lancet do when I come home and get started up? Does he ever say anything about it? I suspect I shall have to let him have the unimportant cases. He can hardly expect people who are really sick to come to a back-number, if an up-to-date physician is at hand.

If any of the folks get sick, telegraph me at once, and I will send a prescription that will straighten them out. And when you write, address your letter to Dr. C. D. Brown, M.D. Don't forget the M.D. Everybody calls me "Doc." now.

Yours,
Dr. C. D. Brown, M.D.

—Puck.

Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine.

Keith & Perry Building, Telephone 2314, Kansas City, Mo.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. Both the old and the new addresses must be given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive the Magazine should immediately notify this office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Rates made known on application.

PREMIUM LIST.—For five new subscribers for the Magazine, one copy of Barber's "Osteopathy," 176 pages. For fifteen new subscribers, one copy of Barber's "Osteopathy Complete," contains 366 pages and fully illustrated.

AGENTS.—Active agents are desired in every part of the United States, to whom liberal commissions will be paid.

ENTERED at the Kansas City, Missouri, Post Office as second-class matter.

The entire contents of this Magazine are protected by copyright. Articles may be reprinted if proper credit is given.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The columns of this Magazine are open for the discussion of all questions of interest to public health. Preference will be given those of an Osteopathic nature.

Contributions regarding the history of difficult cases successfully treated by Osteopathy solicited.

Copy must be in hand not later than the 15th of the month preceding the issue for which it is intended.

"If you can't do anything else for your country, you might plant some navy beans."

"No matter when those Spanish ships were built, they were finished at Manila in May, 1898."

We shall be pleased to mail a sample copy of this issue to any one who may be interested in Osteopathy, and will kindly send us address.

In the treatment of disease, Osteopathy "is a scientific use of hands, based upon the great principles of anatomy and physiology."

All who desire to know more about Osteopathy should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing a copy of "Osteopathy Complete" on the liberal terms proposed in this issue under the head of "Special Offer."

It may occur to some that at Manila recently Rear Admiral Dewey exploded the "no breakfast plan of living" being promulgated by the noted Doctor Dewey. But on second thought it will be remembered that he performed at least a full half-day's work before going to breakfast.

We take pleasure in mailing sample copies of this issue to our entire list of correspondents, and trust they may be read carefully and with interest. We hope to continually improve our publication, and that its character may merit your subscription.

"Osteopathy removes all obstructions and impurities from the blood-vessels, gives tone and new life to every nerve and muscular fiber, rectifies every departure from the normal or physiological standard of health, thus giving Nature a chance to perform her wonderful work."

We refer, with some feeling of pride, to the annual announcement of the National School of Osteopathy contained in this issue, as it indicates the progressive spirit of the institution, as well as its unequalled facilities for the imparting of a thorough Osteopathic education.

We are pleased to note the success of our infirmary department. The constant increase in the number of patients is indeed gratifying, and the results accomplished are very remarkable in many instances. While we do not claim to cure all the ills flesh is heir to, we are curing many cases that have tried almost every other known remedy without avail. Osteopathy is winning new laurels almost every day, and is destined to lead all other methods in curing diseases.

It is impossible for an Osteopath to tell his patients just how long it will be necessary to take treatment, as so much depends upon the active and reactive powers of the system. Owing to the difference in the recuperative powers of systems, a cure might be effected in one case in one month, while the same disease in another might require three months or more.

Doctor B. W. Scheurer, of Los Angeles, Calif., formerly president of the Pacific School of Osteopathy, made us a pleasant call recently. We were indeed glad to form the doctor's acquaintance. He is a staunch Osteopath, notwithstanding his medical training, and is such a lover of his profession that success must surely attend his practice.

Doctor A. L. Barber reports a "charming time" at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where his regiment has been practicing "sharp-shooting" with "Dummy Spaniards" as targets. His regiment has just been ordered to proceed to Washington, we presume for the purpose of being reviewed by the department before final leave.

People who have chronic ailments of long-standing frequently expect a few Osteopathic treatments to cure them, although they have tried other methods without avail for perhaps a year or two. It is not just to expect Osteopathy to produce such quick results, when they have delayed trying it for so long, and perhaps have allowed their conditions to gradually grow worse under other methods. Come early, while there is something to build upon, if you would expect quick results.

Subscribe for the *Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine*, whether you are directly interested in Osteopathy or not, as it is our purpose to publish much of general interest and of public good.

Whatever may be said of Osteopathy, it must be admitted that it furnishes a good circulation, which is the basis for all cure by all methods of treatment.

In view of the great battle fought in ancient times, wherein one thousand Philistines were slain by one Samson with only a disarticulated "jaw-bone" as his weapon of warfare, would it not be a guarantee of the successful career of one of the new battle-ships of our navy to name it "Osteopathy"? Who said Dewey had any "edge" on Samson?

"The house without a flag these days has a lonesome look, as if the inhabitants had gone to the rear for fear of a bombardment."

"See here, clerk, are the colors in this United States flag fast colors?" "Couldn't be faster; yet they're warranted not to run."

OSTEOPATHY AS A PROFESSION.

There are no doubt thousands of young men and women who would like to enter upon a professional career, if they could find one not already overcrowded. To such, Osteopathy offers a grand field, not only from the fact that there are comparatively few engaged in the practice, but that no other profession offers equal opportunities from a lucrative standpoint.

The field is open to both men and women, and that women are taking advantage of the rare opportunity is evidenced by the fact that among the students now in the schools, as well as those already engaged in the practice, fully one-third are women.

The popularity of this science of healing with the general public has increased the demand for skillful practitioners far in excess of the supply. There are numerous good locations now waiting for Osteopaths, and they will continue to increase as Osteopathy becomes better known.

No other method of treatment, in so short a time, has met with such favor at the hands of the general public, and Osteopathy is surely destined to attain and maintain a position in the healing art unexcelled by any other method.

The annual announcement of the National School of Osteopathy contained in this issue fully explains the course of study, terms, etc.

Osteopathic treatment quiets the nerves equalizes the circulation and rests the patient, thus assisting Nature to perform her normal functions.

OSTEOPATHY IN THE TREATMENT OF FEMALE DISEASES.

No where does Osteopathy show its superiority over all other methods so effectively as in the class of complaints peculiar to women. Not only is this true as to results, but the method is unattended by the annoyances usually incident to other modes of practice.

The Osteopathic theory of diagnosis in these conditions is at a wide variance with other methods, and experience has proven the theory correct by the success attending the treatment. Especially is this true in displacements, wherein by other methods, the displaced organ usually receives the entire treatment, although perfectly normal within itself, or may be in a state of irritation as a result of the cause, when in reality the diseased condition is a lack of tone in the supports of the organ, and the displacement only a symptom.

The Osteopathic method in these conditions is to remove the cause which is obstructing the proper nerve- and blood-supply of the affected area. The supports of the organ being thus permitted to receive proper nourishment, Nature imparts tone, health and strength.

The same theory and method is equally effective in the correction of all irregularities and their accompanying ailments.

It has been truly said that Osteopathy is the greatest boon to womankind of the nineteenth century, and none realize this so fully as those who have put its claims to a severe test.

TREATMENT FOR FAINTING.

Fainting is usually caused by a failure of the heart to properly perform its functions, and is the result of mental or physical disturbance conveyed through the nervous system.

As a rule, fainting is not particularly serious. Some persons of a highly nervous temperament are prone to faint upon the slightest provocation. Fainting during exhaustive diseases is often very dangerous, and is an unfavorable symptom in organic disease of the heart.

To relieve a fainting-spell, place the patient on the back, the head and shoulders if possible much lower than the abdomen and lower extremities, loosen all tight clothing, dash a little cold water in the face. In obstinate cases, grasp the feet and raise them as high as possible, shake the limbs and abdomen vigorously, and if necessary suspend the patient by the feet. This treatment rushes the blood to the head, the condition being an insufficiency of blood in the brain.

TREATMENT FOR FITS OR EPILEPSY.

Symptoms: Sudden falling, loss of consciousness, white face, spasms, frothing at the mouth.

Cause: Heredity, syphilis, brain disease, worm disease, sexual excesses, alcohol, tobacco, mental overwork and errors in diet.

Treatment: Remove the cause if possible. When the patient can tell just before an attack

comes on, it can often be prevented by putting the hands in cold water, or by grasping some object firmly. The diet should consist of fruits, grains, vegetables and whole-meal bread. Avoid drugs, meat, tobacco, alcohol, tea, and coffee. Take a daily sponge bath, and every other day a large enema. Take plenty of sleep, and exercise in open air. Over-eating is a great hindrance to a cure. Keep the windows open day and night.

The above is taken from "Medical Hygiene," by W. Frank Ross, M.D.

We agree perfectly with the doctor in the above, but suggest Osteopathic treatment as a wonderful adjunct.

The patient should be placed upon the back, one operator grasping the feet, the other placing one hand under the chin, the other under the occipital bone, pull slowly and gently, gradually increasing the strength until thorough extension is given.

The head should next be rotated slowly as far as possible from side to side, and all the muscles of the neck thoroughly kneaded. This treatment should be given every other day to free the circulation to the head.

To slap the patient quite hard between the shoulders two or three times will often prevent an attack.

Epilepsy is often caused by a fall or accident producing a dislocation of the atlas, in which case pressure on the spinal cord is produced, and the disease can be cured only by reducing the dislocation.

OSTEOPATHY CRITICISED.

The following letter fell into our hands incidentally. It was written by one who prides himself on the fact that he belongs to a class of practitioners who call themselves "regular." We print the letter *verbatim et literatim*, not so much to show the utter lack of ability on the part of some people who attempt to criticise Osteopathy, as to show the prejudice that exists in the minds of some who think that "nothing good can come out of Nazareth," and who are so conceited as to think that within their narrow minds is contained all that pertains to science, progress, and development, and are simply astonished that any one should dare presume to the contrary.

Ignorance is often excusable, and is calculated to incite sympathy rather than antipathy but when one attempts to criticise something that he is evidently not capable of comprehending, he should then be confronted with a mirror, that "he may see himself as others see him."

If the following letter should be regarded as indicating the qualifications of the "regular," may God help the "irregular," and deliver His people from the mistakes of either, by causing them to turn to the Osteopath before it is eternally too late.—*Editor.*

"the method of reducing *dislocations* and *fracturs* are already better known by all regular *physic-*

cians than by any *ostonnath*, a thorough *knowledge* of anatomy and physiology and all other methods of relief for pain, sickness or cure that *is* known to them. How any man of *comon* horse *sence* will spend the time and money *neccisary* for a *course* in *ostopathy* that will not entitle him to give a dose of medicine I do not under stand. *the* Iowa law forbids the *ostopath* using medicine, he can not practice surgery to any extent worthy of notice, and if he over steps any *rites* granted by the law he is liable to heavy fine, in fact the law is regarded in *jeneral* as a *lobyed* *hokes* and about on par with *ostopathy* it self. I see nothing in *ostopathy* except for a few *unscrupulos* mortals who are *jeneraly* a failure in straight legitmate *business* and who will try to scoop in a few dollars here and there by a sort of *diman* Dick game before the *jeneral* public get on to them, *there* is a man here in *mystic* with *deslocation* at the hip that could be reduced by the *physicians* here if given a chance that went to *Kirksville*, spent his money and returned in the same condition as he went *accept* a little wiser and a *gooddeal* poorer. *ostopathy* is now being advertised in many places in a way to make *sencable* mens feet tired. *ostopathy* is already becoming a *lufing* *Stock* in Iowa and made *lite* of by our state *board* of health (see last report of that *board*.)

(signed) "J. S. Wailes MD
Mystic Ia 5-6-98

SPECIAL OFFER.

By an arrangement just made with the author of "Osteopathy Complete," we are now able to offer this valuable work to our readers for the next thirty days on exceedingly liberal terms.

The net cash price of this book is \$10 per copy, and there is no disposition on the part of the author to lower it, but, being so thoroughly confident that the work is an honest and conservative presentation of the science it represents, he has consented for us to offer it to our readers on the basis of its merits, of which you are to be the judge.

For the next thirty days succeeding this issue we offer to our readers "Osteopathy Complete" on the following terms, to-wit: \$5.00 to accompany order; the remaining \$5.00 payable in ninety days, provided the purchaser finds the work exactly as represented.

In addition to the representations made with reference to this book contained in the advertisement of "Osteopathy Complete," elsewhere in this issue, we further represent:

First, that "Osteopathy Complete" is the first and only textbook ever published on Osteopathy, and that it explains the principles, and gives the treatments for diseases, as taught in the leading Osteopathic schools.

Second, that by following the principles and methods laid down in this work, those who are unable to attend a course of instructions at our school and infirmary may obtain a sufficient knowledge of the science to cure many diseases

that have baffled the skill of the medical profession.

Third, that the treatments as given for flux, diarrhea, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, headache, brain fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, asthma, rheumatism, and many other diseases, are infallible, provided the cases are taken in reasonable time.

Fourth, that the above diseases may be treated with a very marked degree of success by those who have no knowledge of the science except that which they may obtain from "Osteopathy Complete," while at the same time the success achieved will demonstrate the importance of a thorough course in the science as taught by the leading colleges, to the end that complicated cases may be successfully treated, and the practitioner thoroughly qualified for general practice.

REMEMBER that we sell you the book upon its merits, and that you are to be the judge.

REMEMBER that we invite you to put the principles and methods of Osteopathy, as laid down in this work, to the severest test before making the final payment.

REMEMBER that we pay the freight.

Address all orders to the Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine, Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City, Mo.

From a long list of testimonials recommending "Osteopathy Complete" we reprint the following from the *Journal of Official Surgery* by E. H. Pratt, A.M., M.D., of 100 State Street, Chicago, Ill.:

"OSTEOPATHY COMPLETE."

"This book of Dr. Barber's will be welcomed by both doctors and laity. It was much needed. Most of the writing that has been done upon the subject of Osteopathy has been in the way of advertising its claims for patronage, merely boasting of what could be done by it, without attempting to furnish any description or even conception of the details of the treatment. This left the medical profession entirely uncertain as to its true merits as a means of healing, and the people also at sea, as they did not know just what to expect, except that they were led to believe that they could be cured of any and every possible bodily affliction upon submitting themselves for a proper time to Osteopathic treatment. The mysticism and secrecy in which the whole subject has been shrouded has been detrimental not only to doctors and the people, but also to the Osteopaths themselves, for too much has been expected of it, and the consequent failure and disappointment has done the cause of legitimate Osteopathic practice serious harm. Dr. Barber's book, however, will do much to set things right. He strips the whole subject of mysticism, his claims for the work are not extravagant, but merely rational, and he presents it theoretically and practically in such a plain, common-sense and practical way that what good it contains—which, by the way, is abundant—can be readily extracted, not only by those who are possessed of a medical education, but also by the intelligent of the laity.

The book is an honest one, evidently giving to the world all that Dr. Barber knows upon the subject of Osteopathy. Other textbooks, and may we not hope one by Dr. Still himself, may in time be issued, but this one of Dr. Barber's is so timely, and in its thoroughness and plainness so satisfactory, that it is especially welcome, and we predict for it an extensive sale, notwithstanding the high price charged for it. The cost is \$10.

"E. H. Pratt, M.D."

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

"May God (and the gods) bless you.

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

"Rantoul, Ill."

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

WHAT IS OSTEOPATHY?

Osteopathy is a method of treating diseases by manipulation, based upon a thorough knowledge of the structure and function of the human body. Its cardinal principles are *Skeleton Adjustment, Glandular Activity, Free Circulation of Blood, Coördination of Nerve-Force*. It adjusts the machinery of the body, sets it in motion, harmonizes its forces, and Nature does the rest.

Osteopathy recognizes obstruction to the nerve- or blood-supply of the body as the primitive cause of disease. This may be occasioned by the complete or partial dislocation of some part of the bony-framework, the displacement of ligaments, the contraction of muscles, clots in the blood-vessels; in fact, anything which prevents the free flow of the nutrient fluids or nerve-current, upon which the life and health of every tissue and organ depends.

The body possesses its own laboratories, and when there is no obstruction in the mechanism concerned therein, the system is capable of preparing and appropriating all the essential elements conducive to its well-being. Every part of the body must receive nourishment from the blood, and the blood must also perform sewerage duty in conveying waste and impure products to the excretory channels. The nervous system controls the action or function of the various organs of the body, as well as the minute cells which comprise the active constituents of all living tissues.

The cells composing the various organs and textures are concerned not only in the preparation

of nutritive elements, but also in the appropriation of them to the tissues, having the power to select certain materials and to reject others. The performance of their normal functions depends upon certain definite and rhythmic movements. They are the "busy bees" in the hives of our beings, and are constantly engaged in movements of contraction and expansion, extension and retraction. Not only must their motions be unrestricted, but they must receive a proper supply of blood to obtain nutritive elements, and to eliminate waste materials, also a proper nerve-supply for the regulation of their functions.

Arrested or inharmonious cell-action incites morbid processes, while the normal or coördinated exercise of their energies *restores* and *preserves* a healthy equilibrium.

By scientific manipulations Osteopathy frees the circulation, accelerates or inhibits the action of the various organs through the controlling nerves. By rhythmic or vibratory movements, it arouses and harmonizes the action of the cells in the affected area, and relieves pain.

Osteopathy is the embodiment of motion, which is the active principle of all life. It recognizes the fundamental law of action and reaction, and employs such movements as will evoke reactions (replies) out of the generators of vital energy. It concerns itself especially in the nutritive processes of the system, which are necessarily curative processes.

As an effect, Osteopathy means freedom of the capillary circulation, which is the basic principle of the law of cure.

REVIEW.

A *Physician in the House* is a new publication by J. H. Greer, M.D. It contains 816 pages, is illustrated by numerous colored plates and is strongly bound in cloth.

Technical terms seem to have been largely avoided by the author. The subject of Hygiene is given special consideration. He prescribes non-poisonous remedies in his treatments, and only such as are intended to aid the vital forces in their struggles against disease.

This work should be in the library of every Osteopath, and we predict for it a rapid sale, at the extremely low price of \$2.75.

Orders should be addressed to Dr. J. Armstrong, corner of Van Buren and Leavitt Streets, Chicago, Ill.

The New Race, published monthly at 132 Lake Street, Chicago,

continues to improve and grow more interesting. The principles and methods enunciated by this publication go hand in hand with Osteopathy. In fact, the editor advocates Osteopathic treatment in connection with dietetic, hygienic, and other drugless methods. *The New Race* is a first-class and up-to-date magazine, whose prime motive is to lead its many readers "from the thralldom of darkness into light." It is also the official organ of the American Health Congress. Price, \$1.00 per year.

The Boston Osteopath continues to reflect credit upon its able editor, and indeed is a credit to the science it represents. It is a progressive publication, and seems to possess a finished "Boston wardrobe," judging from the changes in its "dress."

MANILA BAY, MAY FIRST.

W. F. S., KANSAS CITY, MO.

At 5 o'clock, on the first of May,
The sun rose over Manila Bay,
And the Spaniards saw there
was hell to pay,

At 5 o'clock in the morning.

For there before them, grim and gray,
Their fluttering flags with the winds at play,
The vengeful Yankee war-ships lay,

At 5 o'clock in the morning.

The sun went down in Manila Bay,
The Spanish war-ships, where are they.

That on the silvering waters lay
At 5 o'clock in the morning?

The guns had spoken with roar and crash,
'Twas rip and racket and bang and smash;
The Spanish squadron was cut to hash

By 10 o'clock in the morning.

We thought of the harbor, far away,
Where the bones of our murdered comrades lay;
The score was settled the first of May.

By 10 o'clock in the morning.

Annual Announcement of the National School of Osteopathy.

In presenting its annual announcement, the National School of Osteopathy does so with the firm conviction that its facilities now far surpass those of any similar institution in the world.

The demands incident to the progress of the science of Osteopathy, and the widening of its field of operations, necessitate a broader foundation for the practitioner, and one comprehending, in a great measure, the fundamental principles underlying other leading methods of practice. To accomplish this end, the National School of Osteopathy has completed arrangements whereby its students are enabled to add a first-class Medical and Surgical education to that of Osteopathy without additional charge.

The advantages to be derived by combining Osteopathy with Medicine and Surgery cannot be overestimated. It gives the practitioner the prestige with the general public peculiar to the medical profession, and places within his reach many means of which he would be deprived if he should take only an Osteopathic course. It gives him a more comprehensive view of the general healing art, concerning which he cannot be too well informed, especially if he is to make it his chosen profession for life. It also enables the practitioner to address his patient from the standpoints of various leading methods of practice relative to the case in question, thus increasing the confidence of the patient in the practitioner, the value of which is apparent in more ways than one. Furthermore, a complete surgical education opens up a vast and scientific field, and without a thorough knowledge of this branch no practitioner is qualified for general practice.

The curriculum adopted is the most complete yet proposed by any Osteopathic school, and the very best facilities for prosecuting the course are amply provided. The student will be under the tutelage of about thirty-five different professors, all of whom are of exceptional ability, and of wide and successful experience, both as practitioners and instructors.

The laboratories are thoroughly equipped in every particular. The didactic and clinical instructions will be equal to the very best. The student will be brought face to face with diseases in all the departments; clinics, surgical and otherwise, being well supplied with material from the hospitals of the city.

The next regular term will begin September 15, 1898. Students desiring a preliminary course may enter at any time previous to the regular session and will receive credit for the time so spent, on the twenty months requirement. Those desiring a post-graduate or special course may enter the first of any month.

Women are admitted to the entire course on equal terms with men, enjoy the same privileges, and must comply with the same requirements.

Graduates of Pharmacy and Veterinary Surgery, also those who have taken a Chemical-Biological course in a reputable college or university, will be credited with one year on the medical and surgical course. Those who have attended other reputable Osteopathic schools will be credited for the time so spent on the Osteopathic course.

At the expiration of twenty months from the time of entrance all students who pass the requirements will be graduated in Osteopathy, having attended four consecutive terms of five months each; and, if they should not desire at that time to complete the Medical and Surgical Course, they will receive a certificate which will entitle them to a credit of two years in reputable medical colleges should they desire to complete said course elsewhere and at some other time.

To complete the Medical and Surgical Course will require an additional attendance of two terms of six months each in two different years, covering an additional period of twenty-two months; and all students passing the requirements for this course will be graduated in Medicine and Surgery without additional charge, and will receive a diploma of unquestionable standing in the medical profession.

PROFILE OF INSTRUCTION.

ANATOMY.

Great pains will be taken to teach this subject in an interesting, practical and thorough manner; especially from an Osteopathic and Surgical standpoint. Every student will be required to *actually dissect* the *entire* human body, and under the special superintendency of a proficient demonstrator.

PHYSIOLOGY.

In this branch the inductive method will be largely employed in imparting instructions. Lectures will be profusely illustrated by means of charts, diagrams, etc., and the student will become practically familiar with the most important bodily functions.

CHEMISTRY, TOXICOLOGY, URINALYSIS.

This important department will form a very prominent part in the course. The various chemical processes will be thoroughly taught, including a course in Toxicology as it relates to chemical antidotes, the analysis of special tissues, fluids, etc. Special attention will be given to Urinalysis, a thorough knowledge of which is of vast importance, not only in diseases of the kidneys, but in many others, as the urine is often the key to the condition of the body.

HISTOLOGY, MICROSCOPY, BACTERIOLOGY.

In this department the student will conduct microscopical analysis of the urine, examinations of the various tissues of the body, blood, sputa, etc., and will be instructed in the preparation, hardening, embedding, cutting, staining and mounting of specimens for examination, demonstration and preservation.

PATHOLOGY.

This course will be eminently practical, and the organs presented will be discussed from a clinical standpoint. Lectures will be profusely illustrated with morbid material, thoroughly explaining the science of disease. Instructions will also be given in the methods of post-mortem examinations.

BIOLOGY.

The science of life or living organism will be thoroughly taught, special attention being devoted to the physiological phase of the science.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

This department will receive more attention than any other one branch in the entire course, and will be both didactic and clinical. It will be applied as a distinct feature in every department. The student will not only have the advantage of a complete text-book on Osteopathy, but will be thoroughly instructed in the principles and methods of the science, as applied to diseases, by a demonstrator, and will be furnished with actual subjects for treatment.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

This subject will be regarded as of very great importance. Personal instruction will be given the student in auscultation, percussion, inspection and palpation, and they will be required to familiarize themselves with normal as well as abnormal conditions of the various organs of the body, especially the heart and lungs.

OSTEOPATHIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

This branch will be taught in a very thorough manner, the proper distinction being made between this and other methods, and an ample opportunity afforded the student for actual experience in this department.

SURGERY.

This department will receive special attention. The student will be thoroughly instructed in the latest and most improved methods of surgery, and the latest phases of pathology in the treatment of surgical diseases. Wet and dry specimens, models, drawings, etc., will be used, and the various operations known to modern surgery will be shown and described on the cadaver.

This branch will be illustrated by clinics to exhibit the various operations. The course will also afford opportunity for practical knowledge, the student being required to apply the various splints, bandages and other surgical dressings, and perform all the operations on the cadaver.

A full course of lectures will also be given in "Orificial Surgery."

MATERIA MEDICA.

The symptomatological and physiological action of medical remedies will be thoroughly taught. The botanical history of medicinal plants and their physiological characteristics will be taught.

PHARMACOLOGY.

This course of lectures will include a description of the various methods of preparing tinctures, triturations and dilutions.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The teaching of this subject will be both didactic and clinical. General and special pathology will be taught according to the latest investigations into the nature and etiology of disease.

HYGIENE AND DIETETICS.

Lectures in this department will instruct the student in the laws pertaining to the prevention of disease, the laws governing the sick-room, and the diets for various conditions.

GYNECOLOGY.

The course of didactic and clinical lectures will be illustrated by charts and models; weekly clinics will be held where each student will be instructed in the method of diagnosis, treatment, etc.

OBSTETRICS.

The student will be instructed in the mechanical operations that may be found necessary in the lying-in chamber; he will be exercised in each operation, and taught the use of instruments. Osteopathy will be a special feature in this department; also the treatment of diseases incident to parturition, their hygienic and dietetical treatment, the care and management of infants, etc.

OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOTOLOGY, LARYNGOLOGY, RHINOLOGY.

Instruction in the Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat will be made one of the most interesting and instructive features of the course, being illustrated with the finest magic-lantern views, plates and preserved specimens.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

It will be the object of this chair to thoroughly acquaint the student by both didactic and clinical lectures and illustrations with those various forms of mental and nervous diseases which are, as a rule, so little understood by a large majority of students going out into general practice.

This department will also contain a full course of lectures on Electro-Therapeutics, a subject with which every practitioner who expects to take a first place among his colleagues should be thoroughly acquainted.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

The management of children; the diseases to which they are specially liable; dietetic, Osteopathic and Medical treatment will be taught in a thorough and practical manner by this chair.

ABDOMINAL DISEASES AND FEVERS.

This department will include lectures upon the various abdominal diseases, diseases of the digestive tract, and fevers. Special attention will be given typhoid fever and symptoms of anatomical lesion of Peyer's patches.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

These subjects will be thoroughly taught by both didactic and clinical lectures.

GENITO-URINARY AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

This department will include a course of lectures covering the entire subject of these diseases, illustrating them by numerous cases.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Lectures upon this subject will be exclusively practical; students being taught how to testify in court, and the giving of expert testimony. Also the importance and value of care and system when making medico-legal investigations with reference to murder and suicide.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The candidate for the degree of Diplomate (or Doctor) in Osteopathy must have been in attendance four terms of five months each; must have passed satisfactory examinations in all branches required, showing certificates of attendance and standing in each; must have attended the regular course of lectures and clinics; must be of good moral character, and all fees must be paid in full.

The candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in addition to the above requirements, must have pursued the study of Medicine and Surgery for four terms of six months each in different years, and must be 21 years of age.

TUITION.

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Osteopathy and Hygiene; Constipation; Respiration; Osteopathy and Medicine; Dietetics; Osteopathy; Paralysis; The Iowa Law; New Treatment for Hiccough; New Treatment for Nose-Bleed; More about Text-Books; The Importance of Text-Books; Paralysis Cured; "Mechano Therapy"; Remarkable Cure; Announcement of the National School of Osteopathy.

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