Dear Colleagues:

The pages preceding this letter describe the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Medical Collectors Association. This year we are trying a unique format. On Wednesday, July 3rd, the enormous antique show at Brimfield, Massachusetts, opens and it runs through the following week. I thought it might be interesting for many of the members who have heard about this show for many years but have not had a chance to experience it, to visit the show and combine it with the Medical Collectors meeting. This is a departure from our usual format of combining the meeting with some medical collection to view. Brimfield is a unique experience with literally thousands of dealers of all kinds of items and a number of medical dealers. It provides a great opportunity to still find bargains in an antique climate where bargains are quite rare. Besides this, it offers a fun experience. The Sheraton Inn in Sturbridge is only a few minutes away from the Brimfield antique show and is a very fine and comfortable facility. We have been fortunate to obtain very good rates for the hotel and for the associated activities.

I am grateful to Dr. Keith Wilbur and Dr. Robert Taraszewski, who have agreed to give talks for the meeting. One place is open for a third speaker. I have a couple of tentative people lined up, but would be anxious to hear from anyone who has something interesting to present. Since we are conducting the meeting at the antique show, we can combine the “Show and Tell” session on Sunday morning with a demonstration of acquisitions obtained at the marketplace. The afternoon will have the usual dealers’ session.

Although I had indicated that I did not wish to make my running of the association include the responsibility of the meeting, I have decided to run one more meeting this year. No one stepped forward to volunteer for this position and, therefore, I felt that it was important to maintain the continuity of having the meeting every year and have asked Mitchell Stromer, who works in my department as an Administrator, to put the meeting together for us. Although I have agreed to do this this year, it will be the last. I hope that there are people among the membership who are interested in running the seventh, eighth and ninth meetings. I hope as time progresses some people will step forward and let me know. Even if you will not be attending the meeting at Sturbridge, please let me know if you are interested in running a meeting, since this is a task which I believe should be shared by all of the membership.

We also need interested speakers. Speaking to the group is a fun and gratifying experience. It is not threatening at all and everyone enjoys the opportunity to hear what the membership has to say. Please, if you have something of interest to present to the group, step forward and let us know.

There are a number of items of interest to bring to the attention of the membership at this time.

Bill Helfand, an active member of our group, has written a new book entitled “Pharmacy: An Illustrated History” by David L. Cowen and William H. Helfand. This beautiful book with 308 reproductions (151 in color) of ephemera from Mr. Helfand’s collection, is a major contribution to the field of medical history. It has been published by Harry N. Abrams Company in large format, and is 272 pages. I suggest anyone with interest in medical history contact Abrams Company and obtain a copy of this most interesting volume.

Among other announcements are the Tenth International Scientific and Medical Instrument Fair which will be held on Sunday, April 21st in London. An announcement of that meeting is enclosed.

Jeremy Norman & Company have published a reproduction of the Queen Catalogues. These extremely important historical documents are being offered to the public as a two-volume set and the announcement, description, and order is enclosed with this Newsletter.

A company has recently come to my attention called Medical Heritage Art, which is run by one of the members, Dr. W.R. Spence. Their finely illustrated brochure and ordering card is also included with this Newsletter for those of you who are interested.

Newly arrived on the scene...
is the Auction Team Koln. This auction house, in Cologne Germany has a number of antique auctions throughout the year, including one on old technology. The Old Technology Auction includes scientific instruments and this includes medical instruments as well. In fact, I believe that they anticipate having over 100 medical instruments in their next sale. Full information about this source of obtaining items is included in the enclosed brochure.

The Medical Collectors Association has received a little publicity recently. The Thursday, March 7th edition of the MEDICAL TRIBUNE, included an article which highlighted a number of our members. A modified photocopy of the original article which was published in the MEDICAL TRIBUNE is included in this Newsletter for the information of members.

Another announcement of something past but which might be of interest to the members is the announcement by Ralph and Terry Kovel of their highlighting of the Medical Collectors Association on the Tenth Television show of their series, which was aired January 13th on the Discovery channel. Perhaps some of the membership had the opportunity to see this most interesting show.

A new activity that might be of interest to members is the Collectors Information Clearing House, Inc. Although this group was unable to provide us with brochures for enclosure, they did send a photocopy of an article that appeared in an antique newspaper and I have included with the Newsletter a photocopy of that announcement for those of you who may be interested.

I have also received a letter from the Strong Museum seeking information related to drug and alcohol use in America for an exhibit that they are organizing. I have enclosed a copy of their letter and a description of the exhibit for the information of members. If anyone has anything that may be of interest to Patricia Tice, please contact her directly so that she may proceed accordingly.

I have also received a communication from Lilli Sentz concerning the McGuire Instrument collection and a brochure of their collection is included. She has asked me to publicize this with the Medical Collectors Association and has included a description of the collection, as well as the brochures. Anyone who can be of help to Miss Sentz should contact her directly.

I have also taken the liberty of photocopying an announcement from the JOURNAL OF LABORATORY AND CLINICAL MEDICINE which is requesting short historical essays for publication in their journal. Any of you who have a brief article for which you would like to find a site for publication should consider this resource.

As in previous Newsletters, I have included a patent, this time one which was graciously provided by Audrey Davis of the Smithsonian. Also included is the regular contribution by Bill Helfand on historical images of the drug market, and by Bob Kravetz on a look back in the "Artifacts from the History of Medicine".

Although we have not received any contributions to the "Can you Identify This" column, I have enclosed a blank page to remind people of the existence of this column and hopefully will stimulate some interest there again.

I wonder how many of you were aware of the fact that Sears, Roebuck & Company published a medical instrument catalogue in 1904. I photocopied a few pages from this catalogue just to show you what it was like. Unfortunately, I believe this was their first and last entrance into the medical mail order catalogue business.

I also recently acquired a very interesting patent medicine and enclosed are some photocopies from the pages with the usual outlandish claims and remarkable reading.

Three late arrivals also have been added. Valere Voorhees is selling her father's medical library and the list is included. The Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital has announced a symposium on "An Historical View of Mental Illness and its Treatment", brochure included. Alan Hawk sent me brochures describing the National Museum of Health and Medicine and a reprint from the Archives of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine which are included with this newsletter.

Those of you who intend to register for the meeting in Sturbridge should register early as places are limited. Also enclosed in the Newsletter is the hotel registration form. Note that the hotel has provided us with a very favorable rate for the meeting.

I look forward to seeing many of you at the meeting in Sturbridge this summer. Please let me know if you would like to give a talk in Sturbridge. If you can't come to Sturbridge but would like to participate in a future meeting, please contact me. I look forward to hearing from you all.

Sincerely,

M. Donald Blaufox, M.D.,PhD.
Thomas Bruff Senr.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description of the work of the said Thomas Bruff Senor. himself of the improvement in extracting teeth.

Specification. This instrument has a double claw with a joint near the middle, and a spring to draw them together when set on the tooth. It has a fulcrum with line branches, one to answer as a handle for the left hand to keep it on the adjacent tooth, the other having a hook on the upper part of the end answer as a guide and support to the line which passes through the staple at the extreme end, and the point through the eye of the claw. Under the fulcrum is a crooked cap (railing on with a screw head and turning on a pin) made to slide to suit the side and shape of the jaw. There is another cap made long designed to rest on the front and back teeth equally having a hole through the middle large enough to draw the claw through. The levers have a handle like the common key instrument. It has a crooked blade near the extreme end to cause it perpendicular from the fulcrum, when turned by the handle; it passes through the hook of the fulcrum to the shoulder, which is about two inches from the handle. The point being small and round pierces through the eye of the claw (which is sharp at the top), and by a turn on the back of the blade brings out the tooth in a perpendicular direction.

Witness present at signing.

J. Gardette
Bee Venaf

(Seals)

[Seals]

[Seals]

[Seals]
Hulbert Harrington Warner felt that he had every right to use the word “safe” in his product, Warner’s Safe Cure, because his earliest business success had come from the manufacture and sale of safes. He sold this business in 1884 to the firm that eventually became the Mosler Safe Company, and in that year he commenced marketing a new line of proprietary medicines. These were originally five in number, the main one being Warner’s Kidney and Liver Cure, a product containing bugleweed, liverwort, glycerin and 14% alcohol. Later the product name was shortened to Warner’s Safe Cure and the alcohol content augmented. Undoubtedly the word “safe” contributed to making Warner a second fortune; his labels featured an illustration of a safe in addition to other information, and the image of a safe blown into each bottle in the nostrum field, Warner trumpeted the virtues of his products by extensive advertising in newspapers, booklets, almanacs, trade cards, and posters. The cartoon of the doctor’s lament at being displaced, a common theme in nostrum advertising, appeared in the booklet “Age, Youth, Beauty and Devotion,” published around 1895 and full of testimonials attesting to the virtues of Warner’s products. But the founder had nothing to do with the use of the cartoon, for he had sold his company to British interests several years earlier.
This early 20th-century travelling medicine kit was used by doctors on the frontier. A doctor who journeyed for days to visit his rural patients couldn't just write them a prescription and expect them to get it filled at the corner pharmacy! So this kit contained the most common drugs the doctor anticipated his patients would need.

The small boxes at the top of the photo contain benzedrine sulfate — a central nervous system stimulant — manufactured by a well-known pharmaceutical company. Some other drugs in the kit appear to be labeled for children or infants.

Ironically, today a controversy rages in many regions over the sale of prescription drugs by physicians in their offices. Although legal where it is practiced, pharmacists feel the doctors are infringing on their business. In frontier times, doctors and patients hardly had a choice!
A QUAKER MEDICINE.

The Discovery of the Great Quaker Doctor, DAVID POPE.

BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH AND KIDNEY DISEASES QUICKLY CURED.

In one of the Quaker communities near the city of Philadelphia, David Pope, destined to be one of the greatest of American physicians, and one of the noblest of men, was born, in 1829. His parents were Quakers of the strictest sect, and the son grew up with no other idea than that of following in the footsteps of his progenitors.

When about nineteen years old there occurred an event which changed the whole course of his life. This was a visit from an uncle from Germany—a famous physician of Darmstadt—who had influence enough to make the boy a medical student. His parents’ wishes, however, he entered the Philadelphia medical college, and graduated near the head of his class. Thereafter he went to Heidelberg and Berlin, continuing his studies under some of the most noted of German professors, and finally completing them in the office of his illustrious uncle.

Coming back to America, Dr. Pope began his life-work among the Quakers of his native place. He had been practicing for about twenty years when he discovered the combination of herbs, roots and barks which makes the greatest medicine ever known for blood, liver and kidney diseases, and now called Pope’s Blood and Liver Medicine.

For nearly twenty years after the discovery of his famous medicine, Dr. Pope’s attention was mainly devoted to diseases of the blood, liver, stomach and kidneys, and his extraordinary success in their treatment finally attracted the notice of physicians everywhere, and led to the opening of the wider field of usefulness which his medicine now occupies.

This medicine is known to have practically eliminated blood and liver diseases from among the Quakers; and, it being an established fact that all diseases arise from impurity of the blood, Pope’s Blood and Liver Medicine has come to be regarded as efficacious in every known disease.

WHAT IT CURES, AND HOW.

While Dr. Pope was a student in the office of his uncle, the great German physician of Darmstadt, the latter, having noted his eager desire for medical knowledge, said to him one day: “You are beginning right, my boy. Who knows but that you may some day hold the key which shall unlock the secret of all disease.” The old German doctor’s speech was prophetic. From the first Dr. Pope believed that impure blood caused all diseases, and his efforts were unceasingly devoted to discovering the agent—the medicine—which would make diseased blood pure.

His favorite theory was expressed as follows: “Impoverished, impure or diseased blood damages the entire machinery of life. Sometimes, perhaps, it will cause at first only a slight headache; again, sickness, nausea, pain, pain in the kidneys or bladder. It may show itself by eruptive disorders, as pimples, boils or carbuncles, or in those terrible diseases, scrofula, scrofula, scrofula. It may cause every conceivable disease, from
Whatver has a tendency to change the blood from a perfectly healthy condition will also tend to infiltrate the general system, and especially the glandular bodies. This is then another illustration of the danger of impoverished or impure blood. The first symptoms of these diseases should be met by the prompt use of Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine, which is an absolute specific for scrofula and catarrh.

These diseases, being constitutional, can be cured only by constitutional internal treatment. Pope's Medicine cures catarrh and scrofula by acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. The Quakers cures have been made where the disease has run from the patient's childhood for ten or twenty years, or even longer, and no trace of it has been seen in the children of parents so cured.

**KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES.**

There are certain refuse and poisonous products which cannot escape through the lungs and the skin by perspiration, and the kidneys by secretion remove them from the blood in watery solution. To stop this eliminative excess of the skin or kidneys would soon be fatal. Yet this action is frequently interfered with by various bodily excesses, indiscretions and weaknesses.

When there is weakness in the urinary organs, these refuse products do not pass off, but lodge in the kidneys, bladder and urethra, and, growing in size by fresh admissions, sometimes form substances varying in size from that of a pea to that of an egg.

Where the disorder becomes the form of gravel, some portion of the substance pass off with the urine, but most of the newly substance remains, giving rise to heat, inflammation, pain and some suffering in making water. This passes from the bladder becomes so clogged up with the gravelly substance as to prevent the passage of the urine, the bladder becomes painfully full and distended, and the only means of relief is an instrument thrust up through the outer}

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**FEVERS AND INFLAMMATION.**

Where there are free evacuations of the waste products through the void passages and the bowels, there can exist no inflammation or feverish condition. When these products are retained they poison the blood, and disease shows itself in various forms. Constipation and a diminished fever are the cause of this trouble. The resulting irritation provokes fever and inflammation. It may develop malaria or typhus or typhoid fever. Hence the extreme importance of keeping every outlet of the body free and open, so that no clogging or impure blood can exist.

When the regular evacuations cease, it is practically impossible for disease to gain a foothold, and there can never be even the first symptoms of fever or inflammation. This is because the blood is kept pure by the uninterrupted operations of nature.

Upon the first indication of irregularity in any form, Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine should be immediately procured (it ought to be kept regularly in the house) and taken until every unpleasant symptom has been banished.
LIVER DISEASES.
Covers a multitude of ailments. Dyspepsia, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, gastritis, typhus, and typhoid fevers, and many diseases of the blood by derangements of thecirculation of the blood being sluggish, the hands and feet are cold; the patient suffers from vertigo, sick headache, ringing in the ears, etc. Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine removes the corrupt matter from the stomach and strengthens organs to digest and digest the food, increases the flow of the gastric juice, and restores harmonious action between the stomach, liver, and intestines. The first dose of this medicine will show its efficacy in correcting any stomach difficulty. If you will

Follow our Directions Carefully. take proper exercise, eat slowly, and chew the food thoroughly, we guarantee a perfect cure of any case of dyspepsia by the use of Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine. All pains stomach trouble, heartburn, fullness or distress after eating, sour stomach, etc., are very quickly cured by this Quaker Medicine.

The extraordinary merit of this preparation has been quite generally recognized among the medical profession, and many well-known physicians, aside from Dr. Pope's own circle of friends, have testified to its value in diseases of the stomach and bowels.

CONSTIPATION is a symptom of sluggish intestinal activity. Irregularity of the bowels is one of the most frequent causes of diseased blood, and consequently one of the most prolific causes of almost every form of disease. Pope's Medicine is not a cathartic. Cathartics do not cure Constipation; they only give temporary relief. Pope's Medicine, by stimulating the secretions, and strengthening the muscular function, has already performed more cure of constipation than all the pills made since time began. Constiveness or diarrhea cannot exist when this regulator has done its work, for it promotes exudation of sufficient bile, and enough of the natural fluids of the intestines, to regulate the movements and give tone to the bowels.

In the treatment of Piles, Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine is of the utmost value, owing to its soothing and healing properties. Taken in combination with the treatment known at the druggist's as "Allen's

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine is a great service in all female diseases, preventing regularity of the menstruation, and acting on the uterus where there is weakness and pain due to a hollow cheek, the sunken eye, the low complication, the dark circles under the eyes, all indications of weakness of the female organs of generating. This medicine gives new, rich, blood, and female diseases, as in all others, grow means new life, renewed strength and vigor, and freedom from pain.

Dermatological action, whether caused by deportment or other local afflictions, can never be cured by powders or other quick remedies. Build up the general health, get new, rich blood into the veins, increase the strength—these are the first considerations. Two or three bottles of Pope's Medicine have never failed to produce wonderful in this direction, and from all indications, have never failed to perform a stere type cure.

It should be used by ladies suffering from any of the various diseases to which the sex is subject—such as obstructions, leucorrhoea, or hives, falling of the womb, bearing down, swelling, pain in the back and hips—indeed, it is invaluable in every form of disease incident to girls or womanhood. It will certainly diminish pain and bring the blood of health to the cheeks, and vivacity and elasticity to the system. There is nothing like this Grand Quaker Medicine as a friend and helper to woman.

During pregnancy the tonic effect of the medicine is of great value in giving the strength and cheerfulness which will sustain in the time of greatest need, and deprive maternity of much of its dread.

SCROFULA AND CATARRH.
These diseases are undoubtedly a constitutional taint of the system, manifested by a swelling or enlargement of the glands, most frequently beginning in those of the neck, nose or throat, and accompanied sooner or later with inflammation and a continual deposit of tubercular matter in these glands, much as such deposits are made in the lungs in tubercular consumption, and, no doubt, of a similar character.
Is for Ague and Malaria.

Inhabitants of malaria-infested districts find in Pope's Medicine a specific for ague and every symptom of malaria. Toes of quinine cannot do the work which is accomplished by this remarkable medicine. Every case of malaria is in every form.

Is for Kidney Diseases.

Bright's disease, diabetes, and every form of kidney and urinary difficulty is successfully treated by this Medicine. Some of the worst cases of gravel have been cured by its use, and many cases of Bright's disease and diabetes, where physicians have said there was no hope of a cure, have been immediately relieved and ultimately cured.

Is for Dyspepsia.

Hundreds of maladies spring from this complaint. Its symptoms are those of a broken-down stomach. Life is a burden for the dyspeptic. In addition to its general medicine, Pope's Medicine tones and invigorates these organs, purifies the fluids, and regulates the general system. It is a positive cure for dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Is for the Liver and Bowels.

When, from indulgence or other causes, the bile is not thrown out from the liver, the bowels become constipated, and the membranes of the bowels are weakened and excited. When much irritation exists, this medicine is used. By its action on the liver and its healing influence on the inflamed membranes, Pope's Medicine promptly cures all complaints of this character, and moves the bowels every day.

Is for Scrofula and Catarrh.

These are two of the most tedious and terrible blood diseases. The constitution must be invigorated to effect a thorough cure. Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine removes from the blood the corruptions which feed these diseases.

Is for Female Diseases.

Our Quaker Medicine has given health and spirits to thousands of ladies. It removes obstructions and brings the humors of health to the complexion, purifying the system and removing all obstructions, and new life and beauty and health return.

Is for Liver Diseases.

Blood of the suffering has been removed, and the liver will then resume its natural functions, and good health will return.

Is for Rheumatism.

This is a blood disease. One or two bottles of Pope's Medicine will do more towards a cure than all the liniments or oils in the world, for it carries out of the circulation the acrid humors and uric acid in the blood, upon which rheumatism depends.

Is for Skin Diseases.

All vile humors in the blood are removed by Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine. The skin cannot be unhealthy when there is pure blood. Pimples, blackheads, erysipelias, salt scabs, boils, carbuncles, sores in the hair, sore eyes, etc., are all cured by this Medicine. Its use gives the complexion the bright hue of health.

Is for Pale People.

Organic troubles, accidental injury or mental disturbances may cause anaemia or poverty of the blood, or, in its simpler form, it may be caused by exhaustion. Whatever the cause, Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine is absolutely the best general tonic and blood-maker for Pale People and, in fact, Poor People.

Is for Bad Blood.

All disease has its origin in some unnatural condition of the blood. Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine removes all obstructions, and new life and beauty and health return. The young woman it gives the beautiful complexion that is admired by all. For the children it is an invaluable medicine in stomach and bowel troubles.

Pope's Blood and Liver Medicine is prepared by ALLEN S. OLMSTED, E. R. TOY, PHARMACIST.

There are few maladies more common than Piles, or Hemorrhoids, and few more painful, or annoying. Surrounding the interior portion of the rectum, or lower bowel, is a network of blood vessels called the hemorrhoidal plexus. The loop and branches of this network of veins lies very near the surface, and being covered only by the thin mucous membrane lining the rectum, they do not receive the support bestowed upon vessels in other portions of the body by the surrounding tissues.

If from any cause the overflow of blood from these veins is in any way obstructed, they easily become distended and enlarged, forming with the membrane in which they are situated, the painful tumors called Piles. If these tumors are formed at, or just outside the lower part of the bowel, they are termed external Piles; when they are situated higher up the bowel, they are termed internal, or blind Piles.

Then, also, the coats of these blood vessels are supplied with a small amount of elastic and muscular tissue and are unable to resist any unusual amount of pressure, but yield and dilate under its influence, and have but slight power of contracting when the pressure is removed. It is also known that the walls of the veins are less resistant in some persons than others. Piles, then, are dilated veins, or blood vessels.

THE CAUSE OF PILES.

The rectum becomes overloaded with, and distended by, the collection of fecal matter, which presses on the blood vessels, obstructing the current of blood from the lower branches and causing them to dilate, and they gradually project into the cavity of the bowel in the shape of little tumors. These soon attain sufficient size to form an obstruction to the free passage of the bowels.

The passage of the hard fecal matter over these tumors is exceedingly painful, irritating and bruising them, producing ulcerated spots from which arises the bleeding so frequent in this disease. Being crowded upon day by day in this manner, the tumors are gradually forced down till with every stool they are protruded from the bowel, when they are grasped by the sphincter muscles, which surround the orifice, and are held bruised and bleeding until the sufferer assumes the erect position, when they slip back to their position once more.

Among the causes of Piles may be mentioned the following, to wit: Habitual constipation, pelvic tumors, violent horseback exercise, unnatural development of the hemorrhoidal vessels, Indigestion, pregnancy, habitual use of drastic cathartics, straining at stool, dysentery, excessive cigarette smoking, sitting on heated cushions, frequent injections, the use of printed closet paper, long-continued standing posture, diseases of the liver, stone in the bladder, worms, stricture in the urethra, enlarged prostate gland, eating highly seasoned and indigestible food, sitting too long at sewing or other work without proper exercise, wearing corsets, using alcoholic stimulants, and some authors believe that in many persons they are hereditary.

THE SYMPTOMS.

Have already been described to a great extent, and are well known and quickly understood when the disease has progressed far enough to demand attention.

In the earlier stages they are not so easily recognized; a frequent burning or itching in the parts, particularly in getting warm in bed, a sense of fullness, as of a foreign body in the anus at the time of stool. Together with slight pain when the passages are unusually hard, and pain in the back, first attract attention.

THE TREATMENT.

Notwithstanding the fact that Piles are readily cured by the appropriate remedies, thousands of people suffer and what is worse they suffer from them because of the popular impression that they cannot be cured. "What can be done? Who will show us a way of escaping this dreadful malady?" is the cry of thousands of sufferers. "If we could only be made comfortable we should be satisfied.

Such are the perplexities of those who have never used ALLEN'S DISCOVERY FOR PILES; but those who have used this New Discovery will uphold us in asserting that any case not so far gone as to run into cancer, or ulcerated through the walls of the bowel, or past all hope, can be cured; and every case, no matter how bad, can be improved and made comfortable, tumors as large as a hen's egg being reduced in one week's time.

The earlier you commence using, the quicker and easier the cure will be.

THE COMPOSITION AND ACTION.

It is known that certain remedies have the power of contracting the muscular fibres which are found in the walls of the blood vessels and coats of the bowels. When

[OVER]
taken into the stomach the lower part of the bowel is unaffected by them, as they cannot reach it unchanged, hence the absurdity of attempting the treatment of Piles through the stomach, but when applied locally, as they are through the medium of ALLEN'S DISCOVERY, they cause these muscles to gradually contract, and as a result the tumors decrease in size and their contents are expelled.

In addition to these muscular tonics, or stimulants, ALLEN'S DISCOVERY contains astringents which assist and maintain the action of the muscular tonics. It also heals the sore and ulcerated spots and so prevents the bleeding. It quickens and allays the irritation, and in this last action is assisted by sedatives which also allay the pain, itching and burning so constantly present. In the composition of many ointments, lard and tallow, on account of their cheapness, are generally used; to the injury of the persons using them; for animal fats are especially liable to become rancid when kept any length of time, and instead of having the mild and soothing properties they should possess, they become irritants, and unfit as vehicles for other substances to be applied to the skin even, to say nothing of the delicate and sensitive mucous membrane that lines the lower bowel and covers the Pile tumors.

In the preparation of ALLEN'S DISCOVERY FOR PILES no lard or tallow or other animal fats are used, as in the case of many preparations, which soon become rancid and irritating. Only the purest vegetable ingredients enter into its composition. By keeping the parts lubricated.

**IT ACTS AS A POUltICE.**

A constant soothing effect is produced, the tantalising itching is at once stopped and if there be tumors formed, either external or internal, they are gradually absorbed until a pleasant and a painless cure is effected.

**PILES ARE NOT AN EASY DISEASE TO CURE.**

Scores of people suffer untold torture from Piles, because of the old notion that they can't be cured, notwithstanding the now well-established fact that they are readily cured by the right treatment. As the result of some of the recent deep study and experiment by specialists in this important branch of medical treatment, we now know positively that certain remedies do have the power of so acting upon the tissues and the lower bowels as to produce speedy and permanent cures, when properly combined and locally applied, as they are through ALLEN'S DISCOVERY FOR PILES.

If you suffer from a severe case of Piles of long standing, either itching Piles, Ulcerated, Blind or Bleeding Piles, use this remedy and give it a fair trial. We know this from what it has done for so many others. To convince you, we will give space to a brief extract from a letter taken from a drawer full, kept on file, all in praise of ALLEN'S DISCOVERY.

S. B. Belding, of No. 15 Myrtle Avenue, Albany, N. Y., writes November 27, 1888:

"I have suffered for ten to twelve years from Piles, was treated by specialists and tried every sort of remedy. ALLEN'S DISCOVERY for Piles cured me, and I can say with confidence, after it cured a case as bad as mine, it will cure any case."

**WE DO NOT CLAIM THAT ONE BOX WILL EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE in the severest cases of years standing. Such a statement would be manifestly absurd. But we do confidently say, that ALLEN'S DISCOVERY FOR PILES will give you immediate relief and always effect a permanent cure if you give it a fair trial according to directions. You will be convinced of its honest merit in your own case and let its good work be known among your friends who may suffer.**

**WE ASK ONLY A TRIAL** of this New Discovery for the entire proof of all we have claimed for it. Be sure to read and follow the directions carefully. ALLEN'S DISCOVERY is intended only for the cure of Piles, but IT IS UNQUALIFIED AS AN OINTMENT for Burns, Boils, Pimples and Ulcers and especially for all Choking or Itching on any Part of the Body, and Skin Diseases of every Form. It is sold at 50 cents per box by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. Ask for ALLEN'S DISCOVERY, and if your druggist does not have it and will not get it for you, write to ALLEN S. OLDEST, Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., enclosing 50 cents and it will be mailed you at once, postage paid.

**SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.**

Wash the parts carefully with castile soap in lukewarm water, then apply a small quantity of the Discovery night and morning and after each movement of the bowels, placing it gently well up the passage way of the rectum, gently rubbing it thoroughly into the parts affected. In case the tumor protrudes, always press it gently, with the finger, back in place as far as possible. In the severest cases absolute rest in bed should be taken. If there is great inflammation take a small piece of ice, wrapping it up in cloth and apply to the parts as long as you can stand it. If this is done morning and evening, much relief will come from it in severe cases. Also in the most obstinate cases a little of the Discovery should be melted and injected with a syringe well up the rectum at bedtime or when convenient.

If the bowels are constipated use gentle laxatives, such as mild salts, or fruit before breakfast, or stewed fruit with meals. Never use harsh pills or strong physic. Keep up the use of the Discovery for a short time after the cure is effected.

We would call your special attention, and the attention of physicians in particular, to the absolute purity of the ingredients combined in this preparation.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES

HOSPITAL FURNITURE
ENAMEL WARE
ORTHOPEDIC APPARATUS
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
INVALID CHAIRS

1904-1905

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
SPECIAL CATALOGUE OF
Surgical Instruments, Physicians' and
Hospital Supplies, Orthopedic
Apparatus and Artificial Limbs

WE PRESENT HEREWITHE OUR COMPLETE SPECIAL CATA-
LOGUE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL DE-
SCRIPTIONS AND EVERYTHING IN THE
LINE OF PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES

For Complete Itemized Index, refer to the last pages.

OUR UNQUALIFIED GUARANTEE.
We positively guarantee every article we sell. We guarantee every article to be strictly high grade in every particular, to be the very best article of its class on the market, to be exactly as illustrated, represented and described in this catalogue, and any instrument or other article that you order from this catalogue that you do not find perfectly satisfactory, even though it is just as represented and described, may be returned to us and your money will be returned to you without question or argument. This is the strongest guarantee we make, and is intended to convince every one who uses this class of goods that we are handling only the best grade of instruments, only strictly high grade instruments and supplies, and so that no one may fall into the error of misjudging our line by reason of our low prices.

TERMS.
Our only terms are cash. We sell for cash only, and the prices quoted in this catalogue are absolutely net from which there is no discount whatever. Our terms are alike to one and all, and our very lowest cash prices are plainly printed in the catalogue and we cannot make any other terms or prices than those named, in fact we can not depart in any particular from our regular established rules of doing business.

C. O. D. SHIPMENTS.
We will, if desired, send any goods to any one by freight or express C. O. D. subject to examination if a sufficient cash deposit accompanies the order to guarantee transportation charges, in which case the goods can be examined when they arrive, and if they are satisfactory, our price and express or freight charges to be paid, less the amount sent with the order. If not satisfactory, you are under no obligation to accept them, but the goods will be returned to us at our expense and the money you sent us will be refunded in full.

NEARLY ALL OUR CUSTOMERS SEND CASH IN FULL
WITH THEIR ORDERS
And do not have goods shipped C. O. D. By sending cash in full with your order, instead of having the goods shipped C. O. D., you save the extra charge express companies always make for collecting the amount of the C. O. D. and returning the money to us. We advise and recommend sending the full amount of cash with the order, not only that you may save the 25 to 40 cents extra charge that the express companies ask on C. O. D. shipments, but it is a more satisfactory way of ordering goods, it is less trouble for you in receiving the goods, and it is less trouble for us to handle your order. Understand, of course, even if you send the full amount of cash with your order we stand ready to immediately return your money for any goods that are not perfectly satisfactory.
PLEASE DO NOT MISJUDGE THE GOODS LISTED
IN THIS CATALOGUE.

Do not think that because our prices are very low, in some cases one-half or less than what this class of goods has heretofore been sold; that the quality is inferior or that the goods we handle are not high grade. We realize that the most difficult thing we have to contend with in presenting this catalogue to physicians everywhere is the liability of the quality of our goods to be misjudged, the chance there is of the physician believing that it is impossible to sell high grade instruments and Physicians' Supplies at our low prices, of thinking that because he has heretofore paid two or three times the price we ask for the same kind of instrument or other article, that those he has bought or wishes to buy are higher grade than the goods we handle.

THIS IS THE POINT WE WISH TO MAKE PLAIN, THE ARGUMENT WE WISH TO BRING HOME, THE FACT WE WISH TO ESTABLISH, NAMELY:

That the instruments and all other goods listed in this catalogue are strictly high grade, the very best quality, equal if not superior to any surgical instruments and supplies on the market today, and lack of this statement is our positive guarantee to this effect, our pledge to immediately refund the purchase price and the transportation charges both ways on the instrument or other article that is not perfectly satisfactory when received.

WHY WE CAN NAME SUCH ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES ON THIS LINE OF GOODS.

The plain facts in the case are that this line of goods has always been sold at prices that are enormously high, simply outrageous in comparison to the prices on other lines of merchandise. Dealers in surgical instruments and supplies are usually specialty houses, and they figure anywhere from 100 to 500 per cent profit on the cost of the goods, and as a result, a comparison of the prices quoted in this catalogue with the prices asked by others will show that our prices are only one-half, and sometimes less, than those quoted by others for the same kind of instruments.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE IN ASKING SUCH A BIG PROFIT.

Our business has been built up by steadfastly adhering to the policy of selling as close to cost as possible; not with the idea of getting as much as the goods will bring, but with the idea of figuring the margin of profit as close as possible and making the selling price as low as possible. We are selling physicians' instruments and surgical supplies on the same uniform one small profit plan as we are selling the most staple articles of merchandise in our large general merchandise catalogue, and as a result our prices compared to the prices heretofore asked on these goods are really a revelation in low price making. Again, there are several factors that help us to keep down the cost and enable us to make such low prices. This department of surgical instruments and physicians' supplies is only one of fifty different merchandise departments in our house. It has to stand only one-fiftieth of the expense of doing business, one-fiftieth of the overhead expense, such as rent, light, clerk hire, etc., and in this one item of small expense this department has a big advantage over specialty dealers in this line of goods. Again, we sell these goods through this catalogue alone. We have no traveling men, no representatives, we sell for cash only, we have no bad debts, no expenses for collection. We buy these goods direct from the largest manufacturers. We have an enormous output of these goods, and to the manufacturers' lowest net spot cash prices we add our uniform one small percentage of profit, a smaller margin of profit than any specialty dealer or other concern would be satisfied with, or even could be satisfied with and still exist. This one item of small profit is the keynote of our success in naming such low prices.
WE ALREADY HAVE THE PATRONAGE OF THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Many physicians and surgeons are already represented in our list of customers, having bought from us from the day we entered this field everything they need for professional purposes, and to such we need no introduction. Those who have patronized us know our policy of doing business; the low prices we quote on practically everything in the world of merchandise, know our liberal policy of adjusting any small difference or complaint that may arise, know our positive guarantee back of every transaction. To those who have never dealt with us and receive this catalogue as the first introduction, we wish to say that we are authorized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois with a cash capital and surplus of over $2,000,000.00, paid in full. We refer by special permission to the National City Bank of New York, the Second National Bank of Boston, the Corn Exchange National Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago. We are pleased to refer to any resident or business house in this city, and we refer more especially to our hundreds of thousands of satisfied customers all over the world. We have nearly 3,000,000 customers who patronize us for their supplies, and there is hardly a city, town or hamlet in the United States in which some of our customers can not be found and to whom we have not shipped goods. Therefore, you may feel assured of our reliability, our responsibility, and our strict integrity, and you will know that we could not afford to misrepresent a single fact or a single item in this catalogue.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS IN THIS CATALOGUE CAN BE DEPENDED UPON.

We aim to illustrate and describe every article with the strictest accuracy. We have made our illustrations by the best processes with a view of giving the customer the best possible idea of what he is ordering. In nearly all cases the illustrations are made from photographs taken from the article. They are such illustrations as will enable you to order understandingly; in fact, with our complete assortment, our correct illustrations and accurate descriptions, you can order from this catalogue with the same ease, confidence and security as though you were in our store personally selecting the goods from our stock.

WE MAKE NO REDUCTIONS IN OUR PRICES.

As stated before, the prices in this catalogue are strictly net, and we emphasize this fact for the benefit of those who might be inclined to ask for a reduction from the prices quoted in this catalogue. We can not make any reduction or concession, whether you order in large or small quantities. The price quoted on each item is as low as we could possibly make it, and it is impossible to reduce these prices one penny or to make any other concession. You will find, however, upon a comparison of our prices with those of any other concern that we can furnish you better goods for far less money than you can obtain from any other house in the United States.

THESE PRICES ARE GUARANTEED.

With but very few exceptions, the prices quoted in this catalogue will remain in force under any and all circumstances until they are revised in the next issue of this book. You may feel safe in ordering from this catalogue at any time, and receiving the goods at exactly the prices named. Owing to the fluctuations of the market in drugs, chemicals, cotton, etc., and the fact that we quote the goods comprising this line at practically jobbers' prices, our quotations on some of these items (drugs, chemicals, cotton, etc.), are necessarily subject to such market fluctuations. The necessity for advancing prices very rarely happens, but as a protection to us at the extremely low prices we are making, we must reserve the right to advance the quotations on drugs and chemicals where such action becomes absolutely necessary. In any case, the advance will simply be the difference in cost to us, and on the other hand, if the prices of the drugs and chemicals are able to buy them at lower prices than before, you will get the benefit of this reduction, the drugs and chemicals will be billed to you at the reduced prices, and the difference will be returned to you in cash without notice.
HOW TO ORDER.

In sending us your orders, kindly observe the following instructions: Always sign your full name. Write your name in full, clearly and distinctly (avoid fancy signatures). Give your postoffice and state in full and also give your shipping point if it is different from your postoffice. Always give catalogue number in full, description, and the price if each article ordered. Always be sure to give size, weight and measurement in ordering anything where they are required.

ABOUT SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

If you are ordering only one or only a few light instruments where the postage is not much of an item, instruct us to send your goods by mail, being sure to enclose the proper amount required for postage as stated under each item. Where goods can be shipped conveniently by mail and at small expense, we have stated the amount required for postage. In ordering goods to be shipped by mail, please do not fail to include the necessary postage. If your order includes heavier goods, or quite a few items, still not enough to weigh 50 pounds, the most satisfactory method of shipment is by express. Express charges will amount to very little as compared with the saving in price. If you are ordering large and bulky articles where the weight is quite an item, or if you are making up a large order, instruct us to send the goods by freight. One hundred pounds can go by freight almost any distance for but half the amount the goods would cost if shipped by express. Freight is the cheapest method of shipping goods, providing your order amounts to enough, and it may be that you can include other needed merchandise from our various departments to be shipped with your instruments, and thus be able to make up a freight order, and you will then receive the goods at the lowest cost of transportation.

WE DO NOT PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

Freight and express charges must be paid by the customer, as our prices are for the goods free on board the cars or in the hands of the express company here in Chicago, from which point the customer pays the freight or express. If you wish goods sent by mail, include enough extra to pay for postage. If you wish goods sent by freight or express, do not include anything for transportation charges, as these are not one cent less if paid by us or by you, and it is better to pay the freight or express charges at the destination of the goods. In remitting, remit by postoffice money order, express money order, bank draft or cash. Do not under any circumstances send money or stamps in a letter except by registered mail. Always register a letter containing cash, and be sure to state in your order plainly how much money you enclose and in what form.

ABOUT CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE.

We carefully pack and deliver all our goods, and guarantee the goods to reach you in the same perfect condition they leave us and to be satisfactory to you in every way. If any article reaches you marred, scratched or broken, or in any way defective, be sure to have the railroad agent make a notation of such defect on the freight or express receipt he gives you. Claims for damage can then be made, and the amount of the damage collected from the transportation company.

PLEASE PRESERVE THIS CATALOGUE CAREFULLY.

This complete and carefully compiled catalogue is presented to you with our compliments knowing that you are interested in this line of goods. If there is nothing you are in need of immediately, please lay this catalogue aside where it can be referred to in the future. We would respectfully ask that when you are needing goods in our line, instruments or surgical supplies, before placing your order elsewhere, kindly refer to our catalogue, and we only ask that you send us your order if you find our price is lower than is named elsewhere.

Physicians and surgeons everywhere are respectfully requested to go over this catalogue carefully. Please do us the favor of comparing our prices with those you are paying for this class of goods, and then if we can save you money please favor us with a trial order. We feel sure that if you favor us with a trial order you will keep our catalogue for ready reference always, and that we will be favored with the orders for practically everything you use in this line.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Physicians' Instruments.

OUR LINE OF PHYSICIANS' INSTRUMENTS, WHICH WE PRESENT TO YOU IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES, OFFERS YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN YOUR INSTRUMENTS AT A LOWER PRICE THAN YOU CAN BUY THESE ARTICLES FROM ANY OTHER DEALER, OTHER THAN US.

This of course assures you a very large saving on your purchases from us during the coming year. It is not the only item of importance which should receive your consideration. Our prices, while extremely low (in fact, lower than are now charged by any other instrument dealer in the United States), are on first-class standards only. They are perfectly satisfactory to the surgeons and gynecological practitioners for whom they are intended, and provide a superiority which has always been prominent in our line of products.

We have endeavored to give you in all cases correct information with reference to the sizes and specifications which we list. Where there are different sizes of scissors or other instruments, the sizes are clearly stated in the description. A few instruments have sizes which vary slightly and which it is necessary to send at prices corresponding to the sizes ordered. It is important that you secure the largest size ordered.

Now a word regarding the lock in scissors, forceps and instruments of that type. In this case of perfect sterilization as the first, last, and only the time possible, it is of the utmost importance that you should select the most proper type that is of the correct type that permits perfect sterilization and without making the lock defective or the free movement of the parts for sterilizing purposes and relocking. The clamping pin should be of such a size and shape that it will permit of the lock being taken out of the instrument for sterilization purposes and relocking. Some dealers designate the instrument improperly describing it by the name of perfect pin lock, while it is not. A true pin lock is provided with a straight pin which goes through the teeth of the instrument, while a true pin lock is provided with a straight pin which goes through the teeth of the instrument.

Our list is a complete compendium of all new instruments which are popular and have by actual test proved their value to the best and busiest surgeons in this country, and also includes all the old-school instruments which, although long in use, are hereby recognized as the best and most indispensable, for the purposes for which they have been planned and constructed.

Some dealers designate the instruments improperly, listing them as perfect pin lock when it is not. They supply an inferior instrument which is satisfactory and less expensive, and which may or may not meet the needs of the instrument. This instrument must be sent at its own price and not at the price of the perfect pin lock.

We ask of you is that when you are in need of any instrument, compare our prices and the grade of the goods we sell with those of other houses, and if you feel that we can save you money, we shall be pleased to receive your orders and will give you the above discounts and prompt attention.
IMPORTANT NOTICE: All goods sold and other instruments which are not expressly guaranteed to be free from defects, are sold "as is," and are not subject to return for any reason. In case of defects, it is the sole remedy of the buyer to repair or replace the same. Makers guarantee only in accordance with the manufacturer's written statement. The remedies provided hereunder are in addition to, and do not restrict, any right or remedy of the buyer under any law or agreement. The remedies provided hereunder are exclusive and are in addition to any and all other remedies available to the buyer, except the remedies expressly provided hereunder. The remedies provided hereunder are exclusive and are in addition to any and all other remedies available to the buyer, except the remedies expressly provided hereunder.

No. 3101423-12- Fusilier's Rigid Spring Staff. Price........ $3.50

If by mail, postage extra, 14 cents.

No. 3101424-12- Fusilier's Rigid Spring Staff. Price........ $3.50

If by mail, postage extra, 14 cents.

No. 3101425-12- Fusilier's Rigid Spring Staff. Price........ $3.50

If by mail, postage extra, 14 cents.

No. 3101426-12- Fusilier's Rigid Spring Staff. Price........ $3.50

If by mail, postage extra, 14 cents.

No. 3101427-12- Fusilier's Rigid Spring Staff. Price........ $3.50

If by mail, postage extra, 14 cents.
You cannot obtain better or more satisfactory instruments than we furnish you, regardless of the price you would be willing to pay.

No. 49W1377 Stethoscope, metal, in case, with air cushion. Price... $3.00
If by mail, postage extra. 25 cents.

No. 49W1378 Stethoscope, leather. Price... $1.00
If by mail, postage extra. 10 cents.

No. 49W1379 Stethoscope. For prism... $6.00
If by mail, postage extra. 1 cent.

No. 49W1380 Ear Massager Engine. The latest improved double cylinder ear masser, with adjustable stroke, can be operated by compressed air or small motor. Price... $4.80

No. 49W1381 Ear washer. Price... $4.80

No. 49W1382 Obstetric Stethoscope. Price... $4.80
If by mail, postage extra. 50 cents.

No. 49W1383 Snare distenta. Price... $3.50
If by mail, postage extra. 50 cents.

No. 49W1384 Common stethoscope, with elastic rubber bell. Price... $1.30
If by mail, postage extra. 10 cents.

No. 49W1385 Stethoscope, in leather case. Price... $2.00
If by mail, postage extra. 50 cents.

No. 49W1386 Jumbo. Price... $5.00
If by mail, postage extra. 50 cents.
If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1401 Bridge's Flexible Percussion Hammer.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1403 Traube's Yercussion Hammer.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1405 Lead Ball Mallets.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1407 Jumbo Mallets.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1409 Druggist's Tube, roll rather with black and white stripes.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1410 Wood Scissors, 8 inches long.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1415 Poree Instrument.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1416 Wooden Pocket Instrument.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1417 Urethane Pocket Instrument.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1418 The Handy Vest Pocket Instrument.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.

No. 1419 Our Aspetic Vest Pocket Instrument.
Price..............

If by mail, postage extra.
student lamp. Student lamps are universally preferred in all schools, homes, offices, and libraries because they can be adjusted to any height, and the powerful light can be thrown on any book, table, or desk. The mechanism is so perfect that they give no trouble. This lamp is nickel plated, has center draft burner with removable fount and perfect wick attachment. Fitted with Argand burner which holds the McKenzie condenser. 6-inch dome shade. It will burn nine hours with one filling. Is perfectly safe and reliable. Packed complete in a box for shipment. Weight, 16 pounds.

No. 49W2073 With white shade. Price.. $2.89

No. 49W2074 With green shade. Price.. $3.14 Not mailable.

Ideal Student Lamp. This nickel plated lamp is the same style as above but much larger in every way. Ensures a 10-inch dome shade and large center draft burner. Has 1-inch chimney and wick. The oil fount which is removable for filling holds one-full quart. It will burn seven hours without refilling. Where a very strong light is desired we advise the purchase of this lamp. Shipping weight, 20 pounds.

No. 49W2070 With white shade. Price.. $4.68 Not mailable.

No. 49W2105 Multi-Tubular Preving Lamp. A practical preving lamp. Gives a clear white light and has the appearance of a 10-inch headlight. Throws light straight ahead, and in case of fire may serve as a lantern. Has 2-inch chimney and 1-inch wick. The oil fount which is removable for filling holds one-full quart. It will burn seven hours without refilling. Weight, 9 pounds.

No. 49W1005 Mirror lamps. Price per dozen, $1.10. Not mailable.

No. 49W1050 Manicure Devonsper, plan. Price.. $1.00. Not mailable.

No. 49W1051 Thomas' Ho. 4297 Therapeutic Powder, 8 oz. Price per doz., $2.00. Not mailable.
THE ST. LOUIS 1904 X-RAY MACHINE

IS GUARANTEED TO BE SATISFACTORY IN EVERY RESPECT, AND THE WORKMANSHIP OF SAME IS GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURER FOR FIVE YEARS.

Having made, of static machines, a large number of those used in static machine shops in America, the St. Louis Machine Company, of St. Louis, Mo., take pleasure in giving the following information about their new and improved static machine, which they are now placing on the market.

The St. Louis 1904 Static Machine is designed for the purpose of producing a large amount of continuous X-radiation at a low cost, and it is claimed that it will do so more economically than any other machine of similar capacity now in use.

The St. Louis 1904 Static Machine is built upon the same principle as the ordinary static machine, but it is provided with a number of improvements which make it more efficient and easier to operate.

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The St. Louis 1904 Static Machine is built upon the same principle as the ordinary static machine, but it is provided with a number of improvements which make it more efficient and easier to operate.
To physicians prescribing Wines, Brandy, Gin, Rye, Bourbon, etc., we furnish a select assortment of the BEST and PUREST, with a positive assurance that each and every bottle is supplied by us in the original package, free from adulteration of any kind, which also applies to goods ordered in bulk.

Our prices are from one-fourth to one-third LOWER than the prices at which similar goods are usually sold.

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No. 49W13125
OLD PORT Pure and exquisite
5's 40c $1.45 $1.25

No. 49W13126
ANGELICA Pure and exquisite
5's 40c 1.45 1.25

No. 49W13127
SHERRY Pure and exquisite
5's 40c 1.45 1.25

No. 49W13128
CLARET Pure and exquisite
5's 40c 1.45 1.25

No. 49W13129
TOKAY Pure and exquisite
5's 45c 1.75 1.50

No. 49W13130
MALAGA Pure and exquisite
5's 45c 1.75 1.50

No. 49W13131
MADERIA Pure and exquisite
5's 45c 1.75 1.50

No. 49W13132
NORTHLAND Rich and mellow
RYE 7 years old
Quarts $0.85 $3.30 $2.90

No. 49W13133
HOUSEHOLD Exquisite
RYE 7 years old
Full quarts $0.85 $3.20 $3.00

No. 49W13134
FELLOWSHIP 7 years old
BOURBON Full quarts $0.90 $3.45 $3.15

No. 49W13135
GRANDSIRE 7 years old
BOURBON Full quarts $0.95 $3.60 $3.30

No. 49W13136
CANADIAN 8 years old
WHISKEY Full quarts $0.95 $3.60 $3.40
A Reliable Uterine Tonic, ALTERNATIVE AND SEDATIVE.

Representing in permanent solution and proper therapeutic proportions the active medicinal principles of viburnum opulus, scutellaria, farinosa, and scilla, in combination with suitable aromatics.

Extensive clinical experience during the past 10 years has demonstrated the great utility of this excellent preparation in the treatment of all ORGANIC UTERINE DISORDERS and allied functional disturbances of the female pelvic organs.

IN THE TREATMENT OF:
- dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, metrorrhagia, metritis, endometritis, cystitis, vesical irritability, etc.
- menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, metritis, endometritis, cystitis, vesical irritability, etc.
- endometritis, cystitis, vesical irritability, etc.

The results obtained in the treatment of uterine disorders are usually highly satisfactory.


Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1904.

I used the bottle of Viburneco you sent me and am pleased with the result. It is a good remedy and deserves the credit of the professor.

Report of Dr. J. W. Williams.

Londonderry, N. H., May 17, 1904.

I use Viburneco in cases of dysmenorrhea and find it to be a very good remedy when indicated and gives most satisfactory results.

Report of Dr. J. W. H. Wright.

Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1904.

I used Viburneco in a case of endometritis with most satisfactory results.

Report of Dr. E. H. A. Crole.

Arlington, Va., May 17, 1904.

I highly recommend Viburneco. It is a very effective and pleasant to take. I am very much pleased with it.

Report of Dr. C. L. Evens.

Osage, Mo., May 17, 1904.

I used Viburneco in a case of endometritis with most satisfactory results.

Report of Dr. E. B. Walker.

Kale, N. Y., May 17, 1904.

I used Viburneco in a case of metrorrhagia and found it to be an ideal menstruation tonic.


Peachtree City, Ga., May 17, 1904.

I used Viburneco in a case of menorrhagia and found it to be an ideal menstruation tonic.


Reception, Ill., May 17, 1904.

I used Viburneco in a case of metrorrhagia and found it to be an ideal menstruation tonic.


Erie, Pa., May 17, 1904.

I used Viburneco in a case of metrorrhagia and found it to be an ideal menstruation tonic.

Report of Dr. E. B. Walker.

Kale, N. Y., May 17, 1904.

I used Viburneco in a case of metrorrhagia and found it to be an ideal menstruation tonic.
The nation's preeminent medical repository is once again an active museum collection for scholars, physicians, medical students, and the public. Founded as the Army Medical Museum in 1862, the museum's collections today housed at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC, consist of over 930,000 historical objects, 17,000 anatomical and pathological specimens, 3000 dry bone specimens, and over 2.2 million archival documents and photographs. The museum began primarily as a medical and surgical research institution during and after the Civil War. The widespread acceptance of the "germ theory" of disease in the 1880s, and the challenges of controlling yellow fever and syphilis among American military troops in the late 1890s turned attention to infectious diseases. By World War I, the museum was involved in preventive medicine with vaccination and educational media programs. During World War II, pathology again came to the forefront and has remained so with the establishment of the Army Institute of Pathology and then AFIP. Within the large context of worldwide medical discoveries, the need to train pathologists and physicians to improve health care among American military troops provided an immediate driving force for collection and dissemination of information about trauma and disease. During the entire period since 1862, this institution also maintained health and medical exhibits open to the public.

THE FOUNDING AND EARLY HISTORY

During the early stages of the American Civil War, public concern over military medical problems led to a reorganization of the Union Army Medical Department. The creation of the Army Medical Museum resulted in the first organized medical research effort initiated by the US Government. The Army Surgeon General's Library, which had been founded in 1820, was housed in the museum. Eight years after the museum was established, the writing of the massive work The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion was begun, which was finally completed in 1888. The medical portion of this effort was compiled under the direction of Assistant Surgeon Joseph Henry Woodward, who in 1882 became the first Army medical officer elected president of the American Medical Association.
Fig 1. --The "Old Red Brick." Site of the Army Medical Museum from 1888 to 1968.

The museum's first home after the Civil War was Ford's Theatre, which was no longer used as a place of entertainment after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln there in 1865. Museum physicians had performed the autopsies on President Lincoln, and on his assassin, John Wilkes Booth, to clearly establish their causes of death. The Medical Museum and the Surgeon General's Library occupied this building together from 1865 until 1888 when both activities moved to a new building that eventually became known as the "Old Red Brick," especially constructed for them on the national mall adjacent to the Smithsonian Institution (Fig 1).

The museum's director who masterminded the new building and organized the activities there was John Shaw Billings (Fig 2). While museum director for one decade, Billings devised a system for cataloging the Surgeon General's Library that became the basis for the Index Medicus and the National Library of Medicine. He chaired a Commission on the Marine Hospital System whose recommendations led to the establishment of the modern US Public Health Service. Billings designed the curriculum and facilities and recruited the first faculty for the new Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital (Baltimore, Md.), which revolutionized medical education. He was charged with conducting the national census and helped develop a data collection system that was the forerunner of the IBM punch card. Finally, Billings established what became the world's largest and most comprehensive microscope collection, which today bears his name and is on view to the public in the museum.

From its beginning, the museum had developed laboratories of anatomy, bacteriology, microscopy, pathology, and photography (Fig 3). From here Walter Reed did the work that established the mosquito as the mode of transmission of yellow fever and permitted completion of the Panama Canal (Fig 4). Frederick Russell developed, tested (on museum volunteers), and manufactured the world's first vaccine against yellow fever in the Old Red Brick, which protected American troops in World War I.

The museum became somewhat of a focal point for the intellectual and scientific life of Washington, DC, in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The Cosmos Club was founded there (Cosmos Club Bulletin, March 1964-4). The museum still also maintained an active and close contact with civilian physicians both in this country and in Europe. This European liaison was exemplified by international interest in the museum's collections, as well as various receptions and seminars with notable foreign visitors. In Europe, Wilhelm Reinsch recorded the discovery of x-rays on January 6, 1896. On June 19, 1896, a full-body x-ray film of a 17-year-old girl was taken at the Medical Museum, which had obtained the only x-ray tube in Washington, DC, to locate a 32-caliber projectile in the hip region (Fig 5). Over these years, famous museum scientists and administrators were leaders in the development of medical research and practice in the United States.

THE 20TH CENTURY

During the 20th century, under the direction of such curators and directors as Charles Craig, George Calkins, James E. Ash, Raymond Durt, and Elbert Decousey, pathology again became the dominant scientific activity in the museum, much like the study of infectious disease had been before and at the turn of the century. After World War II, the name of the Army Medical Museum was changed to The Army Institute of Pathology, and the museum became a component part of the institute. With the reorganization of the Department of Defense, the name was again changed to the SFIP in 1949.

Fig 2.—John Shaw Billings, Director of the Army Medical Museum and Surgeon General's Library (1883-1893).
1933, the AFIP moved to a new building on the grounds of Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The museum remained on the mall, eventually occupying all of the old building. Here it also temporarily remained the home for the Army Surgeon General’s Library that James Earle Ash had originally suggested separating from the museum. The library subsequently became the National Library of Medicine and was moved out to the campus of the National Institutes of Health in 1962. The additional space made available by the departure of the library permitted an expansion and renewal of the museum exhibition area. Likewise, room was available to better organize the massive collection of historic objects, anatomical and pathologic specimens, and archival documents and photographs.

PUBLIC EXHIBITS AND EDUCATION

The museum had always attracted many visitors since its days in Ford’s Theatre. The evolution of an increase in public programs can be related to separation of the Civil War collections from the general anatomic and pathologic material after the 1933 move to the new building, and the 1919 creation of a restricted-access professional museum, as ways of acknowledging the special interests of the medical profession and the general public. In the 1950s, Curators Charles Craig and George Callender stressed the need for a national museum to educate the public in preventive medicine and public health, and also to provide further education for health professionals. During the 1960s, annual attendance grew from hundreds of thousands to almost 1 million people, making it one of the most popular museums in the nation. In 1962, the museum building, then known as the Old Red Brick, was designated a National Historic Landmark (Fig 3). Then, in 1969, the medical museum was torn down to make way for the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, a modern art gallery. In an unprecedented act, the medical museum’s historic landmark status was transferred from the building to the collection. These “landmark” collections were then placed in storage in cardboard boxes toward construction of a new museum facility as an addition to the existing AFIP building at Walter Reed. Not only was a government-owned registered national historic landmark demolished, but no adequate plans were made to replace it. The museum was reopened in its new location in 1973 only to be closed again during the middle of the 1970s to serve as the first home for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. By the time the museum finally opened its doors to health professionals and the public, annual attendance had fallen to less than 25,000. During this period, the museum staff had also been reduced from over 60 to fewer than a dozen.

REORGANIZATION TO FORM THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

In 1976, Congress passed new legislation designating the AFIP as the national medical repository. The new statutes place the AFIP under the governance of the Departments of Defense, Health, and Human Services, Veterans Affairs, and the civilian medical community, and establish mechanisms for public-private mutual cooperative efforts in consultation, education, and research. Action on behalf of the museum under the new statutes was to await appointment of a quali-
the museum director, after a 3-year search, in 1990. One of the new museum director's first goals was to expand the museum's role in epidemiology, anthropology, and public health. An ad hoc "blue ribbon" panel was immediately organized to consider the role, scope, mission, organization, and location of a national medical museum. Appointed by then-APHIS director COL Robert McMeekin, the panel was chaired by Dr. Dan M. Neuman, Under-Secretary of Health and Human Services, and included the Surgeon General, a former director of the National Library of Medicine, a Nobel laureate in medicine, the Physician to the US Congress, the Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and other leaders in health, medicine, and museums.

The deliberations of this panel culminated in a national forum on planning the future of the museum in October 1985, cosponsored by the Institute for Alternative Futures of Alexandria, Va., and attended by nearly 100 leaders in government, business, education, health, and medicine. The relocation of the museum again to a more visible and accessible place in the public and professional life of the country was strongly endorsed by Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Otis R. Bowen, one of us (C.E.K.), and the new APHIS Director CAPT Robert Karwoski. The following month, the APHIS Board of Governors officially applied the designation National Museum of Health and Medicine of the APHIS. Subsequent working groups of panel members and forum participants considered strategic planning, financial development, and establishment of a national "Friends of the Medical Museum" organization.

In June 1989, the National Museum of Health and Medicine Foundation Inc. (chartered as a 501(c)(3)) was incorporated as a private, nonprofit, tax-exempt organization to raise the support required for construction and operation of a new exhibition hall for the museum and for public and professional education programs. Initial significant contributions have been received from the College of American Pathologists, the American Registry of Pathology, the American Board of Clinical Pathologists, the American Medical Association, the McEneny Fund for the Behavioral Sciences, and from major corporations and private individuals. Also in June 1989, a planning office was established under an interagency agreement with the US Public Health Service. Congressional support has recently begun for considering a formal planning grant for a new museum building. One important possible site is the plaza of the Hubert H. Humphrey Building, the headquarters of the Department of Health and Human Services at 200 Independence Ave in the national mall.

CURRENT AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Commensurate with these external efforts, programs, staff, and operations have been established and organized to support modern museum and collections management standards and practices. Proper inventory, organization, physical arrangement, security, and controlled environments have been newly provided for the extensive collections to the ex-
The need and role for a national medical repository has become apparent with numerous requests from around the country, including the extensive Milton H. Helpern Collection from the Office of the New York City Medical Examiner, the Hans Pepper Collection of Histochemistry, and the well-documented pathological collection from the Hospital for Special Surgery at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. While the AFIP continues to receive individual cases for consultation, the museum will continue to acquire medical collections from around the country to make them available more for study and research.

In addition to revitalizing the traditional role of providing substantial material to the professions and the public, a new role is emerging with the establishment and organization of standard reference collections of biomedical technology to support biomedical engineers, materials scientists, health-industry manufacturers, patent offices, and the judicial system, and international biomedical technology transfer, translation, and training. The museum has also established a conservation laboratory to develop and apply new techniques of preservation and presentation of anatomic and pathologic materials to support undergraduate and graduate medical education. The museum currently provides anatomic and pathology teaching collections to local area medical schools and will expand this program on a nationwide basis. The museum also offers annual continuing medical education courses for forensic pathologists and medical examiners, and the museum's participation in the annual AFIP summer institutes.

The plans for the museum's public programs include establishment of exhibition halls on human life, medicine in new environments, international health, health care and...
the health professions, history of health and medicine, and biomedical research and technology (Fig. 6). The three major goals of these public programs address areas of current national concern: to provide traveling exhibits on important medical topics to communities throughout the country; to describe medicine's greatest achievements and forecast future medical breakthroughs; and to study the challenges and rewards of a career in the health professions to the nation's young people. The new museum exhibition hall will provide exhibits with more than conventional displays. Dynamic, interactive exhibits, involving participation in interactive video with stimulating teachers, will probe the depth of interest and bring to young people the excitement of learning about the human body and about biomedical technology, research, and development. The museum can further act as an important bridge between the medical profession and the growing self-help and self-care movements among health care consumers.

Health is clearly one of the most critical issues in the United States today, demanding increased public understanding, cooperation, and scientific literacy. Americans need to understand major developments in medicine as well as rapidly changing modes of health care. A truly national museum program in a new location will teach millions of visitors each year and teach millions more through community outreach activities nationwide. The National Museum of Health and Medicine will in the future make an important difference in the nation's knowledge and attitudes about medicine and health so far has in the past.

References