

# Journal of Osteopathy

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

VOL. III.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, FEBRUARY, 1897.

NO. 7.

## NORTH DAKOTA GRIT.

### ONE DETERMINED WOMAN WITH "ALMIGHTY TRUTH" ON HER SIDE WINS LEGAL RECOGNITION FOR OSTEOPATHY.

On the 16th inst. the legislature of North Dakota passed a bill legalizing the practice of Osteopathy. The bill was signed by the governor the same day.

The entire credit for this work belongs to one woman, Mrs. O. J. de Lendrecie, of Fargo. Mrs. de Lendrecie was in Kirksville for treatment last fall and was cured. She promised that North Dakota would recognize Osteopathy this winter and immediately upon her return home began the work. A certified copy of the new law received by Dr. Still on the 21st tells how well she kept her promise.

Osteopathy was almost unheard of in North Dakota. It required a campaign of education among the senators and representatives, but Mrs. de Lendrecie was equal to the task.

Delegations of doctors from the larger towns in North Dakota were there to fight the admission of the new science, but, as she expresses it, "one woman and mighty Truth" won the day.

The bill, which is almost an exact copy of the bill now pending in the Missouri legislature, requires twenty months personal attendance as student in a regularly chartered school, registration with the county clerk, and an affidavit from the Osteopath declaring that all the requirements of the act have been complied with in obtaining the diploma.

Mrs. de Lendrecie's fight for this bill scores one of the most signal victories ever won by a woman before a legislative body. She fought for the measure upon the floor of both house and senate and addressed each assembly with telling effect. When she addressed the house just before the final passage of the bill, the senate adjourned and came into the house to hear her. The galleries were crowded, and it is said by the Dakota dailies to have been "the most persuasive and effective address ever heard in the state."

Here is an extract from her address upon the introduction of the bill in the senate. She said:

Gentlemen: I should be insensible to kindness did I not appreciate the extreme courtesy that permits me to explain the object of my bill, in this senate chamber. At the commencement I desire to state emphatically that I make no fight against the great science of medicine. I know there are noble men among physicians whose greatest aim is to relieve suffering humanity. I number among my dearest, closest friends, physicians of this class. I make no fight against surgery. The Osteopath fully recognizes the incalculable benefit that surgery has been and must be to the world but there are cases which medicine will not reach, cases which surgery will not reach, and of such cases Osteopathy has cured many. It is not a faith cure—it is not magnetism—it is not christian science—it makes no fight against either, but differs from them all, as night differs from day. It is a purely mechanical science, whose theory is that the human body is an intricate, but perfect machine, and that when all parts are properly adjusted it will absolutely do its work until the whole runs down with old age.

Osteopathy in its treatment of disease has cleverly demonstrated that its theory is correct. The Osteopath is the machinist who carefully adjusts any misplaced part. It is hard to explain to the uninitiated the method of treatment. When dislocation is the cause of disease the bones are carefully restored to place. When, as is often the case, muscles have been contracted by colds, thus causing pressure on nerves or arteries, impairing respiration and circulation, the arms and limbs are used as levers, so to speak, to open up circulation. It seems that when perfect circulation is established the disease is dead.

In glancing over the first literature that fell into my hands concerning Oste-

opathy I read, "an obstructed blood vessel will often cause cancer." Only a few weeks previous to that time I had undergone a serious operation, because symptoms of that dread disease cancer had appeared on one side of my body. I at once procured all the literature I could obtain upon Osteopathic treatment and became so impressed with the reasonableness of that theory and the mode of treatment, that when a few months later the same dread symptoms that had led to a surgical operation appeared on the other side of my body, I at once determined to treat Osteopathically. On Nov. 2, past, I was examined at the Infirmary at Kirksville and on Dec. 12, I left for home absolutely restored to perfect health.

While in Kirksville I saw and knew of my own knowledge, cases of asthma, heart disease, quick consumption, hip disease, spinal curvature, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, withered limbs paralysis, insanity and blindness, all successfully treated. Gentlemen I am not the paid agent of Osteopathy, nor could money hire me to lobby a bill.

But I stand before you to earnestly plead the cause of Osteopathy, out of intense gratitude for what it has done for me, and because I am sure it is an active agent in the relief of the many ills that afflict suffering humanity.

The reason for the advisability of the speedy passage of this bill is this, while Osteopathy has been practiced by the founder, A. T. Still of Kirksville, Mo., for many years the School of Osteopathy at that place has only been in operation about four years. Its outgrowths, the school at Minneapolis and the Pacific Sanitarium at Anaheim, Cal., less than two years. Now the combined output of graduates from these schools this spring, will not exceed fifty and if 1,000 were

ready they could place them right in the vicinity of the schools.

Those states which can furnish protection for the Osteopaths will be the first to secure them. I do not mean protection in the monopoly of the healing business, but protection against persecution. In nearly all cases where the Osteopath has sought to establish himself he has had to immediately fight the persecutions of some of the doctors of the old school of medicine—not the broad minded physicians who earnestly desire the good of humanity, but some of the conservative class who cannot believe there is any good in new methods.

About one year ago Dr. Helmer, a graduate of the Kirksville school, established himself in his old home in Vermont. His cure of chronic cases being pronounced incurable, brought the usual persecution upon him and in December last a bill was introduced to try and drive him out of the state. He was comparatively helpless, but a small army of his grateful patients 200 strong said: "We will not allow it." They gathered at the capitol and made such a showing to the legislature then in session, that instead of passing a bill prohibiting Osteopathy, they immediately passed one legalizing it.

The family of Governor, now United States Senator-Elect Foraker of Ohio, have been in Kirksville under treatment for several months. The son of Governor Foraker was afflicted with what eminent scientific men pronounced an incurable malady, but under Osteopathic treatment he is rapidly recovering. I am reliably informed that through the influence of Governor Foraker the state medical board of Ohio has declared that they will not prosecute nor countenance the prosecution of any regularly graduated diplomat of Osteopathy. This practically gives protection to the Osteopath in Ohio.

The same is true in Illinois, where the conversion of the eminent Dr. Pratt of Chicago has given Osteopathy prestige in that state.

Now the graduates of the school will naturally select a location which affords security in the practice of Osteopathy. The passage of this bill will give such security in North Dakota. At the present time there are no less than seventeen people from Fargo treating in Kirksville and Minneapolis.

The petition I brought with me asking for this measure contains the names of forty-three representative business men of North Dakota. Among them are some whose families have been treated by this method, others who desire the same treatment, and are only waiting the fate of this bill to ascertain if Osteopathy will come to them, or if they must go to Osteopathy.

She knocks at the door—will you allow her to enter? I thank you, gentlemen, for your patience and kindness.

The bill, which had been reported unfavorably by the committee of doctors, was passed by an almost unanimous vote at the close of Mrs. de Lendrecie's address.

#### BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The real fight was before the house committee. Here, as in the senate, Mrs. de Lendrecie was compelled to make her fight upon the floor, but results show that she was equal to the task. The state board of health and delegations of doctors from all over the state were arrayed against the bill.

Here are some of the salient parts of Mrs. de Lendrecie's address before the house of representatives:

When a body of physicians before a legislative committee will assert that "every means of healing, whether by drugs, hypnotism, faith cure or mechanical appliance by massage or Osteopathy, comes under the great head of science of

medicine, and therefore under the control of the state medical board," is it not time that thoughtful people call a halt and study the ground upon which we stand? Dr. Wheeler made this statement before the committee of this house last Monday night. And then he said, "If this is such a great science, (referring to Osteopathy) why have we never heard of it? And then he goes tearing the reputation of Dr. Pickler of Minneapolis to pieces, saying Dr. Pickler could not make a living in the medical profession, so he went and studied Osteopathy, and if he had never heard of Osteopathy, how did he know that Dr. Pickler left the medical profession to study Osteopathy? Now gentlemen, this same Dr. Wheeler is the physician who five times arrested an old squaw for curing people up in Neche where the M. D's could not—he prosecuted her and said she could not practice medicine in the state without passing an examination by the medical board. But the jury said, "Yes, she can cure the sick, and she don't have to be examined either." I had referred to Dr. Pratt, an eminent surgeon of Chicago, as having been so benefitted by Osteopathic treatment as to become a sincere champion of Osteopathy. Dr. Wheeler ground Dr. Pratt into mince meat; said he was a faddist who laid claim to what did not belong to him, and described a mechanical appliance which Dr. Pratt uses (and which homeopathic physicians as of good standing and reputation as Dr. Wheeler, pronounce scientific in the extreme), and said it was the most ridiculous thing a physician ever advocated. You see gentlemen, Dr. Wheeler is an alopah and Dr. Pratt a homeopath, and the homeopath says the alopah is a great fraud, and the alopah says the homeopath is a great fool, and if I had only thought to send for a physician of the homeopathic school to have appeared before that committee also, we should have had such a monkey and parrot time they would have forgotten all about Osteopathy.

Then Dr. Wheeler told us about what medicine had done and he never said a word about what it has not done for 2,000 years, but I suppose he knew that we knew much better what it had not done, than what it had done, and he never mentioned sickness at all, or any cures it had made, but told all about the colleges that had been built, and the magnificent protection that had grown up through it, and I say yes, I did not question the protection in the least—I thought myself it was the best protected institution on earth.

Now I did not come here to Bismarck to fight—but to plead for recognition for Osteopathy, but these medical gentlemen have thrown down the gauntlet—I pick it up—and in the name of Eternal Truth, I will fight to the bitter end. This monopoly of the medical profession is the most gigantic combine of this or any other age. It is more autocratic than the czar of Russia, and just as despotic. Its ramifications extend into every village and cross road in the state, and the Standard Oil trust sinks into insignificance when compared to this monstrous evil which defiantly lifts its head and says: "I am dictator of North Dakota," and if you rebel it puts on a patronizing air and tells you the combine is in the interest of the public.

Against every other bill you owe you can claim exemption, but against the physician's bill you have none. One dollar a mile, and power to take from you the bed on which you lay. Now, do you imagine these laws were enacted in the interest of the public? Dr. Wheeler says they are, and when he had fully explained all about the colleges and the protection, Dr. Montgomery gets up and he tells the committee all about the colleges and the protection. And I say, gentlemen, "what is all this talk about? I never denied your colleges and your protection. I have not said a word about medicine. I am talking about Osteopathy." Then Dr. Wear got up and talked about the colleges that had been built, and the protection that had been ten years in form-

ing, and then he said: "But I have been very much impressed with what Mrs. de Lendrecie has said, and I believe we ought to have Osteopathy in North Dakota." Mark those words well. "I believe we ought to have Osteopathy in North Dakota," and then he explains that it can enter North Dakota by amending the bill so as to place Osteopathy under the control of the medical board—but I said, "No, kill the bill now if you can, but it lives or dies on its merits." Then Dr. Smythe gets up and he tells the committee all about the colleges and the protection, but thinks it would be dangerous to admit Osteopathy and he asks with much feeling, "If we should let them in, and a man came at night from the country for a physician and he should make a mistake and get an Osteopath and take him out to his sick wife or child and the Osteopath should kill them, what would you do with him?" I say, "why, hang him of course, and that is exactly what should be done with M. D's when they kill their patients."

Then I tell them this matter of mine is between Osteopathy and the people of North Dakota, and no concern of theirs. It is absolutely none of their business and in this belief I turn to you.

## OSTEOPATHY.

By a technical definition of the word Osteopathy, a great many people are led to believe the new science one which treats only bone diseases or dislocations. The term "Osteopathy," like terms that are often applied as names, is not truly indicative of the character of the new method of treatment. In fact it is impossible to frame a word that will give a correct idea of the new system. Realizing this, Dr. Still coined the word Osteopathy and applied it to his science AS A NAME. While the most common translation is misleading, the word "Osteopathy" is, after all, a very appropriate name for the science. The great fundamental principles of the new philosophy are:

1st—That health is natural; disease and death, between the time of birth and old age, unnatural.

2nd—That all bodily disorders are the result of mechanical obstruction to the free circulation of vital fluids and forces.

Under this law, when the animal organism is "in line," as the machinist would express it, health will follow. The body is regarded as a machine. Alignment of any structure must begin from the framework. The framework of the animal machine is the bones. Upon this framework the Master Machinist built the structure of animal life. Order is the great law of life. Disorder is disease and death. In the maintenance or the physical order necessary to the normal working of the animal machinery the bones are of paramount importance. As the surveyor looks for his stakes, so an Osteopath must go to the bones for his fixed points before "running a line" or exploring the human body in search of abnormal conditions. Thus, the human skeleton, being the part of the animal organism upon which order most depends, is made the foundation of Osteopathic practice; hence the name Osteopathy." The word should be defined, not as "bone-healing," "bone doctor," or any of the constructions which the enemies of Osteopathy delight to give it, but as "a method of treating diseases, founded by Dr. Still." When considered in this light, the word is very appropriate. The system consists of skillfully tracing out and re-adjusting mechanical disorders which interfere with natural functions, thus enabling nature to maintain her equilibrium, which is health.

\* \* \*

The Osteopathic "shop," where is done the work of overhauling and lining up broken down and badly used "human machines," is not a star chamber filled with mysterious paraphernalia. It is a neat little work room. The only

apparatus, except ordinary articles of furniture, is a plain operating table, about six feet long, upholstered in leather. This serves as the work bench.

The curious visitor may step inside this room and witness an operation. The patient is placed on the table, and the operator goes to work. The curious visitor now thinks he is going to learn the secret of Osteopathy, and he wonders that the Osteopaths were such fools as to allow him to see the operation. The whole procedure looks simple, and it actually seems to the onlooker that he could take hold and do the same thing. But the fresh country boy who, after watching a skilled telegraph operator working the simple little key, thinks he "can do that just as well," is no more sadly fooled than the man who thinks he can learn Osteopathy by mere imitation. The country boy might work the telegraph key even harder and more rapidly than the operator had worked it, but the messages he desired to communicate would not be recognized by any receiving operator, and there would be no response. It is precisely the same with the Osteopathic imitator. He can place his patient on the table and do just as he thinks the Osteopath did. But he may push and pull and haul around until he has nearly dismembered his patient and there will be no beneficial result. Like the boy at the telegraph table, there is no intelligence behind his work, and nature makes no response to unintelligible messages. The apparently simple twist of the Osteopath involves the very highest degree of intelligence and skill. Brawn is no part of the art. Frequently the operation which secures the most wonderful results, would appear to be a "mere touch" to the unexperienced onlooker.

\* \* \*

The successful Osteopathic operation must be directed by a mind thoroughly acquainted with every part and process of the animal economy. In addition to this knowledge, the Osteopathic fingers must be trained to instantly detect the slightest abnormality. The sense of touch must be developed to its highest perfection. As the deft fingers of the blind pupil are trained to readily distinguish the different letters of the alphabet through many thicknesses of heavy cloth, so the Osteopath, by running his skillful fingers over the surface of the body, discovers the slightest misplacement of any muscle, tendon, bone, artery or vein. An absolute, unerring knowledge of normal anatomy, not merely the name of each part and how it looks, but HOW IT FEELS as well—this high development of the sense of touch—is the great foundation of Osteopathic diagnosis. And it is rare, indeed, that any morbid condition of the body escapes the Osteopathic fingers.

\* \* \*

But the end is not yet. All this knowledge of anatomy and physiology, with the almost marvelous development of the sense of touch by which the diagnosis has been made and the cause of the trouble located, would amount to very little if the defect could not be corrected. The obstruction to the natural processes of the body must be relieved. And here the Osteopath must possess skill of another variety. After reasoning out just what ought to be done, he must KNOW HOW to do it. Perhaps the whole trouble is caused by the malposition of some small ligament an inch or more from the surface, where it is impossible to get the fingers di-

rectly upon it. Then the operator must be acquainted with all the principles of mechanics as applied to the machinery of the human body. He must understand how to use the various bones, muscles and ligaments as levers, pulleys, etc., and be able to calculate to a mathematical certainty just what movement is required and what the result will be. This involves not only a thorough knowledge of the laws of mechanics, but a knowledge of the MECHANICAL RELATION of every part of the body to every other part. This knowledge is not found in any printed work on earth, nor can it be written in a manner to be understood. In fact Osteopathy as a whole involves a practical application of principles that cannot be imparted by books. An explanation that would explain cannot be written.

The student must be directed in a manner similar to that employed by a machinist or carpenter to teach an apprentice the trade. A man might read a thousand volumes on "how to become a carpenter," or "how to become a machinist," and then not be able to build a house or repair a locomotive. Osteopathy is a system of anatomical engineering which must be learned precisely as the machinist would learn his trade—by serving an actual apprenticeship under those who are masters of the system. It is impossible to get an intelligent idea of the science in any other way.

\* \* \*

Osteopathy is not Massage. The rubbing and patting of the massuer have no place in Osteopathic practice—in fact many of the principal rules of massage are positively prohibited in the Osteopathic operating room. Osteopathy does not embrace massage, and massuers do not employ the principles of Osteopathy. Osteopaths and massuers both use the hands, but outside of this fact there is not the slightest similarity. The rubbing and patting of the massuer are applied to all cases alike, without any knowledge of the human machinery, and with no hope of benefit save that the same process seemed to have benefitted a similar case. Every movement made by the Osteopath is directed by his knowledge of anatomy and physiology. When he places his trained fingers upon the body it is to correct directly or assist nature in correcting some mechanical disorder that is hindering the natural processes of the animal mechanism. He can tell you just what he hopes to accomplish by every move; the particular artery, nerve or vein he is endeavoring to free, or the bone, muscle or ligament he would restore to its normal position. There is none of this in massage; the massuer hopes to benefit by vigorously rubbing and stirring up the surface of the body. The Osteopath uses his hands for a vastly different purpose. As a skilled machinist would go to work restoring harmony to a disordered engine, so the Osteopathic fingers are taught to line up the human mechanism. It is a mistake to class Osteopathy with massage.

\* \* \*

The principles of the science can be comprehended only by those who are thoroughly familiar with anatomy and physiology; and even to those competent to grasp its principles, Osteopathic practice cannot be explained in print or by word of mouth. A clear, practical knowledge of the system can only be gained while working on the animal machinery under the direction of a competent operator.

## A FEW CASES.

Kirksville Graphic, Feb. 5th.

The new year's work at the Osteopathic Infirmary is now well under headway, and promises great success for '97. Patients are coming in from far and near, and every day finds the lobbies and operating rooms crowded with invalids of every description.

The Graphic reporter talked to a few patients his week, and found many voluntary expressions of praise for Osteopathy.

Among those who are about ready to go home cured, the reporter found several very interesting cases, which are here given for the benefit of our readers who do not find time to visit the Infirmary and keep posted on the character of work be accomplished.

Mrs. J. B. Johnston, of Helena Mont., accompanied by her sister Miss M. C. Wilson, is at Mrs. Furrow's. Mrs. Johnston came here four months ago. She had a severe case of bronchial trouble and was given up as hopeless by all the best physicians in Montana. They said she might possibly live three months, but no longer. She had complete loss of voice, and could not whisper loud enough to be heard across an ordinary dining table.

When she came here she was too weak to walk across the room. When they left Montana, she never expected to see home again. But Osteopathy was her last hope and she determined to come.

Mrs. Johnston's voice has now returned under Osteopathic treatment, her "bronchial trouble" is a thing of the past, and she has gained over ten pounds. She walks anywhere, looks hale and hearty and is altogether very happy. Her sister, Miss Wilson, had "heart trouble." Here it was found to be a rib slightly out of position. That was corrected, and now there is no heart trouble.

Mrs. Johnston's husband and father are engaged in the mining business in Helena.

"We want to take an Osteopath home with us," said Mrs. Johnston to the reporter. "And he wouldn't need any other advertisement than my case."

## "WATER ON THE JOINT."

Mr. C. W. McClain, cashier of the Huron State Bank, of Huron, Kansas, came in on crutches last week. He now walks everywhere without his crutches. This is the result of Osteopathic treatment. About a year ago Mr. McClain was thrown from a horse. Soon after the accident he began to suffer severely with a pain in his foot. Big medicine doctors gave him various linaments for rheumatism, and surgeons proposed plaster casts. At the Missouri Pacific hospital they said he had "water on the knee joint." The treatment there did him no good. Here the trouble was at once located in the hip, corrected, and now Mr. McClain is on the rapid road to recovery, having discarded his crutches.

## WAS BLIND, NOW SEES.

Mr. E. G. Bullard, of Bailey, I. T., who came here two weeks ago nearly blind, can now see as well as anybody. Mr. Bullard had eye trouble for seventeen years. The M. D.'s first said his eyelids had grown together and proceeded to cut them apart with no beneficial result. Then the sufferer went from one oculist to another. Some said it was near sightedness, others said it was far sightedness. Some said one thing and some said another, until finally Dr. Frye, of Kansas City, after a careful exam-

ination, gave the opinion that Mr. Bullard would soon be totally blind. While shipping cattle to Kansas City, Mr. Bullard heard of Osteopathy, and came over to investigate. The Osteopathic operators at once located the trouble in the neck, corrected it, and now, after a little over two weeks, Mr. Bullard can read for hours without the slightest inconvenience. Before taking Osteopathic treatment, he had not been able to read longer than a very few minutes at a time for many years. Mr. Bullard is greatly surprised at the result.

## WAS HELPLESS TEN YEARS.

The case of Mrs. F. M. Watts, of Bethany Mo., is of more than ordinary interest, and illustrates the character of cures upon which Osteopathy is built. Mrs. Watts was a great sufferer for over twenty-five years, the result of a doctor's ignorance when her first child was born. She was practically helpless for ten years. Their home was formerly at Osceola, Iowa. Physicians from every available point were called in consultation with the home doctors, and she submitted to almost every form of treatment known. Eminent surgeons of St. Joe and other places were called, and Mrs. Watts remained some time in a St. Joseph hospital.

Several surgical operations were performed, but no good resulted from any of the treatments. At last the physicians gave her up. Perhaps the best evidence that they considered her case hopeless, is the fact that when Mrs. Watts informed them she was coming to Kirksville to try Osteopathy, they raised no objections, but advised her to come, as that was her last resort. When she arrived in Kirksville about a year ago, she had to be carried from the cab. She was then perfectly helpless and had to lie in bed all the time. Now she walks ten blocks to the Infirmary on her treatment days, and is doing her own house work. Since she came to Kirksville she has gained over twenty pounds, and, she says, is really getting uncomfortably fat. Nearly all traces of her trouble have disappeared. Her husband, F. M. Watts, who is an expert optician, has located in Kirksville in order that his wife may be near the Infirmary, and the family are now living in the John Tinsman property near the Cumberland church.

## HEART TROUBLE CURED.

Lewis Keyte, of Elmer, Macon county, Mo., went home last week after remaining six weeks at the Infirmary for treatment. A reporter met him at the institution the day of his departure. "Yes, sir," he said. "I am going home a well man, and I want to say to you that I feel pretty good."

What was your trouble, Mr. Keyte? asked the reporter:

"Everything, pretty near," answered Mr. Keyte. "When I came to Kirksville, I was in bad shape. I had heart trouble and general ability—I believe that is what the home doctors called it. I wasn't able to do any work and hadn't been any account for years. I now feel like I couldn't wait to get home, I am so anxious to pitch right in and go to work. When I arrived in Kirksville, I couldn't lie down in bed at all. They had to prop me up in bed with pillows every night, and that is the way I slept for ten years. Now I can lay down and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. My heart trouble is entirely cured."

"What do you think of Osteopathy?"

"Think of it?" why, I think it is all right in every way, and I am going home to tell every-

body I can find. I wish every man or woman who is afflicted could be made to understand just what is being done here. I want to take some papers home with me, but of course it is hard to explain it to people who never saw it. You can't say too much for me in favor of this whole institution."

## THREE KINDS OF ANATOMY.

There is no school of medicine or surgery in the United States where the student is required to possess a more thorough practical knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and all that pertains to the human body in sickness and in health, than the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. The science of Osteopathic treatment being founded solely upon the natural laws operating through and governing the anatomy and physiology of man, no superficial knowledge of these subjects will suffice. The student's acquaintance with anatomy and physiology must be thorough and from three standpoints. One entire term of six months is spent in "book anatomy," by which the pupil gains as complete a knowledge as can be gotten from books, charts, drawings, etc., becoming pretty familiar with all the anatomical terms, and theoretic anatomy. Dissecting is then taken up for twelve months, during which time the student goes over the whole subject again under a competent demonstrator, upon the cadaver. At the end of twelve months he enters the clinics and begins to learn Osteopathy. Here he learns anatomy from another standpoint—upon the living body, and this last method of acquiring anatomical knowledge is by no means the least difficult.

The student's experience in going from the anatomy of the dissecting room to the clinical anatomy of the living subject is similar to his experience in going from book anatomy to the dissecting room. Although he may be thoroughly conversant with every detail of anatomy as illustrated and explained by the standard authorities, and practically have the text-book by heart, the pupil finds himself "an unmanned bark upon an unknown sea" when he enters the dissecting room. Just as reciting book anatomy and locating the parts upon the cadaver are different, so a knowledge of anatomy from both cadaver and books also differs from a knowledge of the Osteopathic anatomy of the living body. In the operating rooms it is impracticable to use the saw and knife in locating the different structures, and the student must be guided altogether by his sense of touch and his mechanical eye. He must know how the normal body ought to feel beneath his touch and how it ought to appear, else he will be totally unable to detect the abnormal. If there is an obstructed vein or artery, or if the nerve supply to a part is shut off, the fingers must be trained to locate the trouble, although it may be covered by many other structures, which cannot be removed for convenience, as in the dissecting room. The development of an accurate mechanical eye, a delicate sense of touch, and a perfect knowledge of what is normal and what is abnormal, is a knowledge of anatomy peculiar to Osteopathy and is taught in no other school. It cannot be written and can only be explained by a competent operator while working upon the human engine in the rooms of the clinics. No man or woman can become an Osteopath until these degrees of anatomy have been thoroughly mastered.

## The Journal of Osteopathy.

ISSUED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

Subscription, one year, - - - - - 50c

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Address JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY,  
Kirksville, Mo.ENTERED AT THE KIRKSVILLE POST-OFFICE AS SECOND  
CLASS MATTER.

### LEGISLATIVE.

The bill legalizing the practice of Osteopathy in Missouri was passed by the House February 25 by a vote of 101 to 16. March 3 the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 3. On March 4 Governor Stephens signed the bill, and it is now a law.

The law requires a personal attendance of four full terms of five months each in a regularly chartered school of Osteopathy, and provides penalties for its violation.

Ratification at the Infirmary Saturday, March 6 at 2 p. m. All are invited.

\*\*\*

The practice of Osteopathy is now legalized by special act of legislature in Missouri, Vermont and North Dakota.

In North Carolina the bill has passed the senate, and has pretty good prospects of becoming a law.

In Colorado a bill is now before the senate. The senate committee to whom it was referred gave the friends of Osteopathy a public hearing, and, as the Denver papers say, were very favorably impressed by the showing made.

In South Dakota a bill has been introduced and friends are doing all in their power to secure its passage.

In Michigan it has been recently decided that Osteopaths can register under the present law, but an effort is being made to secure the passage of a special act.

#### THE NEW JOSHUA.

Since October, 1874, my pen has been silent as to reports of how the child, Osteopathy, has been treated. When I opened the cage in which I kept the boy that I believed, in time, would be the greatest fighter that ever appeared on the world's stage of reason, many stayed long enough to see that the child was a boy, red headed, had a Roman nose, a good sized neck, an eagle's eye, talons and wings of great length, which they said meant to fly very high if necessary, and the eye meant to select the choicest gems at will, and the claws said in the best of language that to penetrate deeply is the rule of reason and wholly indispensable, and after a careful investigation said, that child has the build of a gritty and sensible fighter. Others said, what do you want to fight for in time of peace? I told the multitude that in days of peace was the time to prepare for war. I be-

gan to train my boy for the olympic games of all future days. For years I kept him in close training to be a skilled fencer for I knew much hard fighting would have to be done as soon as the boy kicked old theories that had no merit but age and tradition to boast of, and I knew my Joshua would soon command such suns and moons to stand and make them obey to the letter. Some would say, but in a low whisper that young one was an illegitimate child, its father could not be found and it would at all times be known as a bastard; farther than that, no illegitimate could be allowed to run at large in Missouri. But it soon grew to manhood and sued its accusers for slander, and the suit was put off from term to term for over twenty years. A great and good man by the name of Lon V. Stephens arose in the highest court of Missouri and said, "I am its father and will give it Missouri for its inheritance;" and he executed his will and put the great seal of the State of Missouri with his signature of authority, on March 4th; 1897, and named the boy "Joshua." A. T. S.

#### OUR SCHOOL NOT A DIPLOMA MILL.

It will cost you five hundred dollars to be an Osteopath and not a cent less. We have now been in the teaching business five years and made some cheap Osteopaths. Made some in six months, some in seven, some in eight and nine. They get wise and want to start Osteopathic schools and write books. We have made some in two, three and four years; none of the latter have become teachers, presidents of Colleges of Osteopathy nor written books, and promised to make men and women of great knowledge in six weeks or six months for \$25., or \$250, and say anything that is untrue to get your money. I have tested all lengths of time to know just how long it takes to be qualified to go out into the world as a good and safe person, one that I can recommend, to take charge of your lives and ready to meet all kinds of disease. If my word, with six years trying to impart a good knowledge of this science, is worth anything to you, I will say, less than two full years of ten months each, cannot make and endow any man or woman with any more knowledge than hit and miss, and I cannot truthfully tell you differently after my long experience in teaching. Any person who tells you different, knows but little of Osteopathy; its second year's teaching is the soul of the science. Fortunately but few if any are out for cheap schools, short time and shoddy methods of teaching. I will keep my school up to the highest standard or not teach at all. I cannot afford to deceive you for your money's sake, and will not. My school has a good character at home and abroad and has legal honors bestowed upon it in a number of states. I am here to keep and maintain a school that all Americans will be proud to speak of when in any part of the world, and its diplomas never taken at a discount for any cause, by the most learned of all nations. Next year we hope to be able to go deeper in the mysteries and beauties of the laws of life as found in the books of the Infinite. A. T. S.

#### NATURE THE BEST PHYSICIAN.

The dissatisfaction with the indiscriminate use of poisons in combatting disease is becoming more apparent every day. Thinking men and leading physicians are seeking other methods and abandoning the well beaten path that has been blindly followed for years. They are be-

ginning to look toward the light and study man. Among noted scientists who have advocated radical changes, Dr. Schweningen appears prominent. Dr. Schweningen is a German doctor of Berlin, and has for many years been Prince Bismark's physician. His lectures on medical reform have lately occasioned considerable stir in medical circles.

In regard to medicine the Doctor is decidedly skeptical. "Know thyself" is his advice, and if one takes proper care of himself he thinks there is no need for medicine. In case of an attack of disease he advises the patient to let it run its course, claiming that drugs are of little, if any, use. He believes with Hippocrates, in the healing power of nature.

Dr. Schweningen's reputation is such that his words ought to bear weight. It is not a sudden turn for popularity's sake, for the doctor is an old man and his reputation as a competent medical advisor was made years ago.

Dr. Schweningen's views are good but he does not go far enough. Hygienic treatment is excellent; nature's power in taking care of the human system in health is great; but when the system is deranged so that the functions of the body are interfered with some force, must be brought to bear to overcome that derangement. In this Osteopathy has solved the problem. By so adjusting the system that all functions act normally nature can carry out her curative process.

Republished by request.

#### Osteopathy.

To the founder of this great science these lines are dedicated with the love and respect of the writer:

The builder of the universe  
Gave life as blessing, not as curse,  
And man, His effort, last, supreme,  
Contains within His spirit's gleam.

His vital energy and force  
To speed life's engine o'er life's course.

Within the body, safe and sure,  
Forever lies the body's cure.

So said the man of iron will  
And steadfast faith, brave A. T. Still.

All honor to the earnest heart,  
That all alone through bitter smart

Of scornful lip, and cruel sneer  
And poverty most dark and drear,

Held firmly to the purpose grand  
He felt was given to his hand:

The purpose to unfold the plan,  
How "In His image made He man:"

How creature of creation's love  
Could his own confines rise above.

It was a daring creed to fling  
Into Conservative's old ring,

But the deep eyes of the strong man  
Read Nature's book the weak ne'er scan,

And loyal friends in her great heart  
Found he, to strengthen his own part;

For comrades real are not the ones  
Who look with eyes and speak with tongues

Of flesh and blood, but that still throng  
Which dwells the soul's deep haunts among,

And they to him that truth revealed:  
The body's cure is in it sealed.

Now he who dared this truth proclaim,  
At risk of home and friends and name,

Stands crowned today on honor's throne,  
Her fairest laurels all his own.

In modest thankfulness he stands  
While lame and blind from many lands

Around his footsteps daily lurk  
And all attest his wondrous work.

May heaven's light o'er his true head  
For many years its blessing shed,

And while he lives, let none withhold  
The royal gift of purest gold,

The fairest gift to a true mind  
The rev'rent honor of his kind.

HELEN DE LENDRCIE.

Fargo, N. D.

## The Journal of Osteopathy.

## THE NEW BUILDING.

THE accompanying engraving is a south and east view of the new home of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. The building is now completed and occupied wholly by the American School of Osteopathy and A. T. Still Infirmary.

As it now stands it is one of the largest and most complete school buildings in the state. Erected and fitted throughout for the especial needs of Osteopathic work it is the only building of its kind in the world.

The outside dimensions are 64 by 176 feet. The building is four stories high, with a commodious attic which might be called a fifth story.

The long verandas on the sides give the whole structure a rather colonial appearance and the outside effect is on the whole very suggestive of comfort and substantialness as well as architectural beauty.

The building contains 68 rooms, making altogether 30,000 square feet of floor space. Its size can be appreciated by imagining 300 rooms each 10 feet square.

The completed structure as it now stands cost in round numbers eighty thousand dollars.

The walls are of pressed brick, with mansard roofs of slate and iron. The highest point of the building is the top of the observatory on the north wing, which rises 100 feet above the ground.

The wood work inside is of oak, cypress and yellow pine, all beautifully finished in the natural wood. From basement to dome there is a complete system of sanitary plumbing, with hot and cold water and steam heat in every room. The plumbing and hardware furnishings cost nearly \$15,000. Electric lights are everywhere from the top of the flag pole on the observatory to the boiler room in the basement, over 600 incandescent lamps being used.

## FIRST FLOOR.

The first floor contains a mailing room for the JOURNAL, printing office, three operating rooms, toilet room, bath room, boiler room, two storage rooms, and in the north wing two class rooms, each 31x40, with two toilet rooms and two cloak rooms. These class rooms which are for the junior students have a seating capacity of 600. There are 16 rooms on this floor.

## SECOND FLOOR.

The second floor, which is on a level with the street at the south entrance contains 36 rooms. The main hall runs north and south, is 150 feet long, and connects with another hall 62 feet long which runs east and west through the north wing. On this floor are four large waiting rooms, two for ladies and two for gentlemen,

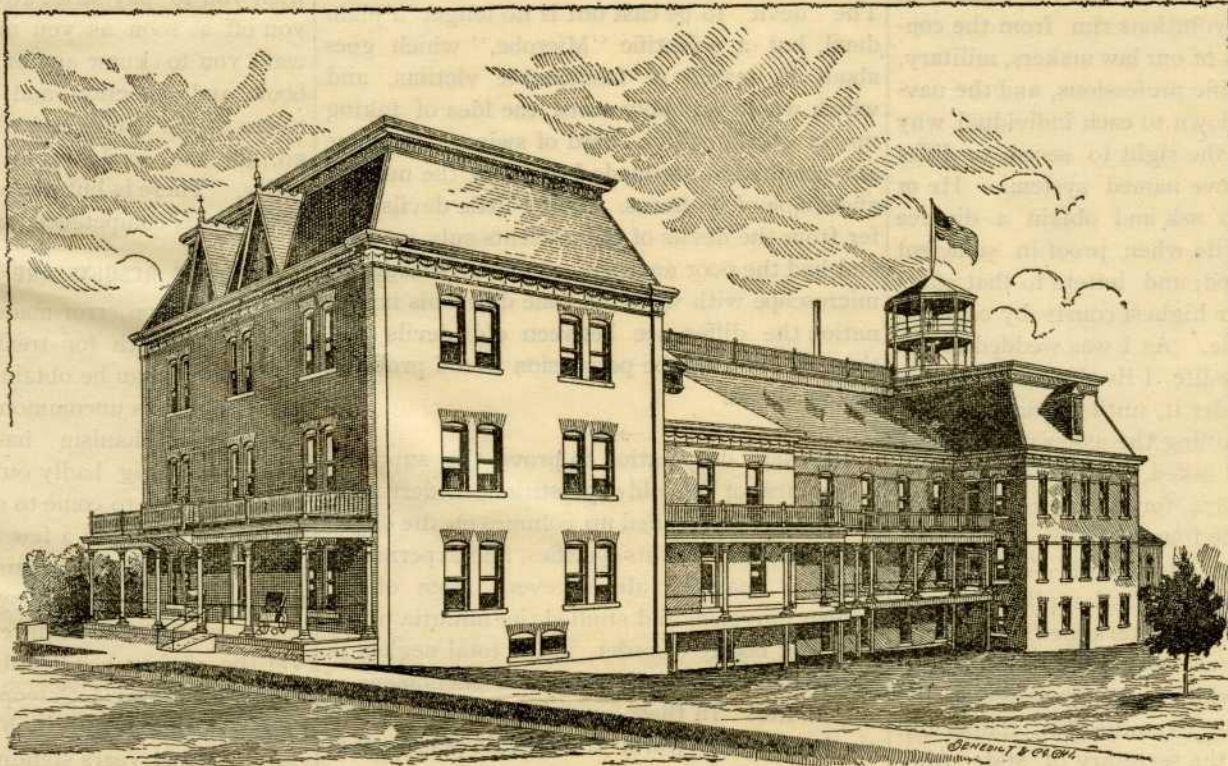
two offices, a private consultation room, three toilet rooms, two bath rooms, a linen room and seventeen operating rooms, a clinic room, with other closets and hallways.

The ladies' waiting rooms and offices are carpeted throughout with brussels, and seated with easy arm chairs.

In the hallway is a fifty room enunciator which communicates with electric call bells in every operating, class and waiting room.

## THIRD FLOOR.

On the third floor are two large assembly halls, one 36x60 and the other 42x62. They may be thrown together by raising the rolling doors which separate them. Both halls are superbly



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

finished, one in white enamel and bronze, the other in natural hard wood. When thrown into one large hall they would seat comfortably one thousand people. One side of the new hall is occupied by a mammoth glass case containing many rare natural history specimens.

Besides these halls there are on this floor four large class rooms, Dr. A. T. Still's private office and library, with toilet rooms, hallways, etc.

## FOURTH FLOOR.

The fourth floor has a dissecting room 20x40, an amphitheatre which almost fills a room 38x40, and is capable of seating over 200. There is also a room for anatomical and surgical specimens, reading, etc. The amphitheatre is for lectures and demonstrations on the cadaver, etc.

There are three large attic rooms, which might be called a fifth story. There is also a large attic room on the fourth floor. All these rooms will be utilized for dissecting and other class purposes as the demands of the school require.

The second floor is used exclusively for treating purposes and the general business of the Infirmary. Everything above the second floor with half of the first floor is wholly occupied by the school.

No detail has been overlooked. The structure is complete. It was designed and constructed for Osteopathy, by the first Osteopath, and paid for by money earned in the practice and teaching of Osteopathy.

## As "Home Folks" See It.

Kirksville Journal, Jan. 21st.

Now that the new building of the American School of Osteopathy is completed, it is a good time for Kirksville people to congratulate both Dr. Still and themselves upon the gigantic proportions to which this institution has grown. Dr. Still is no doubt, proud of this magnificent structure and the wonderful success that has already crowned his life work as the pioneer of a new thought, but he cannot feel a deeper interest in the triumph of Osteopathy than is felt by the people of this city. They have watched the little bud of truth in its various processes of unfoldment. They well remember the proverbial ignominy which at first surrounded the "man with a new idea." Dr. Still's many years of unswerving, almost dogged fight to preserve and demonstrate the truth of his new system, with the various stages of doubt, investigation, final conviction and enthusiasm which his efforts brought forth, are familiar to every inhabitant. They have watched the little school with its half dozen students taught in a little three room

wooden building, grow from a very insignificant local affair to a mammoth college, occupying an eighty thousand dollar five story structure, with students from twenty different states.

While the institution has entirely outgrown its local stages and has assumed national, even international proportions, Kirksville people will always feel a personal interest in Osteopathy's triumphs, wherever attained. Nor is the interest based alone upon financial advantages secured to the town by the institution. The work done, the cures performed and suffering relieved by the new method of treatment, to which Kirksville people have been the eye witnesses, is the real cause of their great friendship for Osteopathy. They have met and talked with many thousands—people from every part of the Union and from foreign countries—who came to Kirksville after having been pronounced helpless invalids by all other schools, and went home cured by Osteopathic treatment. Our people can look at this magnificent new building and fully realize that every brick, every piece of timber and, in fact, every part entering into its structure, represents some sufferer restored to health, some dread disease banished, somebody made happy.

TO TRADE.—320 acres of clean land in Nebraska suitable for cattle or sheep ranch, or Colorado business property in mining town 100 miles from Denver, to trade for home or business property in Kirksville, Mo. Will give good trade, as party wishes to go to Infirmary. Address J. T. BASS, 114 S. Fremont St., Denver, Colo.

## An Acrostic.

O, science fair, we bow to thee—  
Surrender fully to thy charm;  
Throw every fetter off that we  
Erst-while have worn—much to our harm.  
On ev'ry nerve thy tingling spell  
Puts stamp of cure; each sluggish vein  
And tiny feeder says "'tis well."  
The thrilling truth surcease from pain  
Has come to bless all, in thy name—  
Years hence we'll love thee just the same.

MARIAM BERCH.

## "DIVORCED."

BY DR. A. T. STILL.

Revolution after revolution have originated in America—political, religious and scientific. Governments have changed with the velocity of demand. These revolutions run from the congregated assemblies of our law makers, military, religious and scientific professions, and the navigation of the seas down to each individual who has granted to him the right to secede or differ from any of the above named systems. He or she has the right to ask and obtain a divorce from husband or wife when proof in sufficient quantity is produced; and letters to that effect are granted by our highest courts by common consent of the people. As I was wedded to Allopathy early in my life, I lived with it, put up with it, suffered under it, until it made my life miserable by continuing the association, and I asked a divorce. I asked, and put in my petition on June 22, 1874, for a divorce. I based my charges upon the foundation of murder, ignorance, bigotry and intolerance. The fight in the court through which I had applied for a divorce was very hot and determined. A decision was refused from 1874 until October 30, 1894, previous to which time the judge of the circuit court carefully examined my claims and referred my case to the secretary of state, who, after causing a careful examination, granted me letters patent from the state of Missouri, with her great seal, and said, "You are hereby set free from further obligations to Mrs. Allopathy."

## "CASTING OUT DEVILS."

In bible times disease was looked upon as a special visitation of providence, or the forcible possession of the body by agents of the devil. If of the latter classification, many were the ingenious methods employed to drive these devils out of the unfortunate victim. An insane patient, for instance, was thought to be possessed of a peculiar kind of devil that could by a certain "hokus pokus" be driven from the victim's body and made to take up its abode in the lower animals. There are no well authenticated clinical observations recorded upon this subject, but there are several interesting cases told in both sacred and profane history.

The pervading idea among these superstitious ancients was that disease was an entity to be attacked and driven out of the body. And, incredible though it may seem, that idea has been the guiding star of all healing methods from time immemorial to the founding of Osteopathy. True, a few of the advanced thinkers of the medical profession have declared that disease is a condition, and schools have gone through the form of accepting theories of this character; but despite their declarations they continue to treat disease as entity. The great mass of the profession have been totally unable to get out of the entity rut, and medicine with its boasted research of more than two thousand years, still

clings to the old superstition that disease is a mysterious, tangible something, which gets inside the human organism and must be beset by another something which has a natural anti-pathology for the supposed cause of the disease, and which, when introduced into the body of the patient, will search out and exterminate the troublesome little enemy to health. Wedded to this superstition, our medical friends have searched every nook and corner of the earth for specifics that, liberated in the human body, would destroy the cause of certain diseases.

Nowhere do we find this old superstition more thoroughly at the helm of medical research than in the present day germ theory of disease. The "devil" to be cast out is no longer a plain devil, but a scientific "Microbe," which goes about in search of fashionable victims, and which would probably scorn the idea of taking up its abode with a herd of swine. Its name and occupation are made known by the number and shape of its horns. These little devils differ from the devils of the ancients only in size, and had the poor ancient had the advantage of a microscope with which to tone down his imagination the difference between old devils and those of the microbe persuasion would probably be but slight.

In their desperation to prove the supposed correctness of this old superstition, modern medical writers have piled up volumes on the chemistry of disease and its specifics, and experimenters have analyzed almost every atom of the known universe, and studied the minutia of the effects of bodily disorder, to the total neglect of the broader and more important phenomena of animal life. In their long and fruitless search of the outside world for specific poisons that would drive their "devils of disease" from the human body they have totally ignored that great engine of life itself, and have failed to recognize the presence of native forces which the Creator placed within the mechanism for its own government.

Here is where Osteopathy took up the fight and where it won its victory. The founder of Osteopathy looked upon disease as an abnormal condition, and reasoned that the means of restoring the normal should be in the human engine itself—not in some remote corner of the universe or hidden miles under the sea. While the medical profession has searched all the world outside of man, the founder of Osteopathy searched man himself for the means of controlling disease, and he has been rewarded for his trouble by discovering that the great Machinist placed within the human body everything necessary to run it smoothly without drugs.

## DR. STILL TO STUDENTS.

Some advise us to teach our classes in Osteopathy as to gain the approval of the legislatures, and thereby gain recognition. I care nothing for pleasing legislatures by taking to them large bundles of useless, blind rubbish. I want the students and diplomates of Osteopathy to go from this school with a better knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and the laws of nature and their ability to ward off disease than is taught by any other system of curing on earth. Let them do the work, meet sickness and come to camp with live children and live adults, and not with the wailing sounds of funerals. Let them do that, make qualified men and women,

learn them what man is and what disease is and how to cure it, and you can no more keep the mother away from an Osteopath than you can keep the houseflies off a darkey's head. Cure her baby and she will do your legal fighting. Save her girl, and pap will roll up his sleeves and help her. So keep out as much trash as possible. We are safe if we do the work. You can learn how if you attend to your business. Osteopathy is the very essence of symptomatology, diagnosis and cure. Learn it, be it, and you will have filled the law. This school is to teach you. It will be the judge when you are ready to go, and will send you as soon as possible. We want you in the field at work and wish you to pay strict attention. We will get you off as soon as you are ready to go. We want you to know anatomy and physiology by books and dissection, and Osteopathy from the rooms of the clinics and when you do you must go, for the world wants you and needs you badly. There is but one way for an Osteopath to show his competence, and that is by results.

## QUICK RESULTS ARE NOT THE RULE.

The common error made by people who apply to an Osteopath for treatment is in believing quick results can be obtained in every case. It is by no means uncommon for a sufferer whose physical mechanism has been creaking and wheezing along badly out of line for a dozen years or more, to come to an Osteopath expecting to be cured in a few treatments. Perhaps a score of quack physicians have taken turns at filling the poor-fellow's system full of poisons which nature will require years to throw off. Yet the patient has heard of people who were cured by a single Osteopathic treatment, and expects a like result in his own case. While cases of many years standing have been cured in a single treatment, and others have been restored to health in so short a time as to seem remarkable, a majority of cases require more time. Many of the most truly wonderful cures have been those in which results came only after a long course of treatment. In some cases the obstruction which is the cause of the trouble, can be removed directly by the Osteopathic operation. In others, where the trouble is more complicated or deeply seated, the operator must give such assistance as will enable nature to remove the obstruction herself, and nature, like the mills of God, grinds slow but exceedingly well. The dislocations, contractions and contortions, rendered almost permanent by years of neglect, and aggravated by improper treatment, cannot always be corrected quickly. One case may be cured at a single treatment, while another, the outward appearances of which are the same, may require many weeks, perhaps months.

## PATTERSON &amp; MILLER

—HAVE THE—

## THE BEST CAB AND TRANSFER LINE

In the city, and give special attention to the accomodation of patients of the A. T. Still Infirmary. Ask for Patterson & Miller's cab when you get off the train.

J. C. STORM

A. L. EVANS

STORM &amp; EVANS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Office upstairs opposite P. O.

NOTARY PUBLIC IN OFFICE.

## KNEW DR. STILL YEARS AGO.

An Old Missouri Newspaper Man Talks About Dr. Still and Some Early Cases.

Ivy B. Summers, editor of the Lagrange Herald-Democrat, recently visited Kirksville. In a recent issue of his paper editor Summers published quite an elaborate report of his visit. The following extracts regarding Dr. Still and Osteopathy will be especially interesting to JOURNAL readers. Speaking of Kirksville's great school of healing, the editor says:

Its founder, Dr. Andrew T. Still, is to Kirksville what Leslie E. Keeley is to Dwight; to suffering humanity in general what the latter is to the sotted, shaking scion of inebriety. The history of these two men's lives is strikingly similar, in as much as both were country practitioners before they heralded to the world their remarkable discoveries; both endured the hardships and adversities incident to unremunerative practice and suffered every conceivable form of self-sacrifice in order to secure means with which to demonstrate the merits of their discoveries. For a period of twenty years their lives ran in similar channels, their conditions, characteristics and successes identical, and the eventual outcome promises to be the same—that is universal recognition of the value of their treatment and international reverence of their memory when they shall have been called to the eternal Alchemist. The cures they have and shall effect before Destiny decrees dissolution of their mortal selves will stand as living monuments to their names; the thread will be taken up by others and carried through the ceaseless ages yet unrevolved in the cycle of time and perpetuate their sciences which are yet in advance of the period. Aesculapius and Hippocrates placed the place for pills and powders that modern disciples in countless array follow ad libitum. Doses of dope and nauseating nostrums are dumped into the human system without chart or guide to direct to the points of attack and who can vouchsafe their success? Dr. Still, almost a quarter of a century ago, after having beaten the well defined paths of the legitimate practitioner for years, renounced medicine as being a science in which there was something that was seemingly deficient—a something that might mean the loss of life at that critical period when a physician knows not to what extreme he should go; a deficiency that was made manifest to him through a sad and painful experience. Medicine it seemed, afforded not even partial immunity from the ravages of disease, and the light dawned upon his giant intellect that there must be something—some power—some influence to equip the savers of life in the battle where the ills of the flesh were too often victorious. He threw off the fallacy that was substantially backed by a code of ethics; renounced partisanship to a phase of practice, to him so manifestly fallible and in a few years presented to the scientific world a system of treatment destitute of drugs and deceptive decoctions. It went abroad with the speed of a sparrow that Dr. Still was an empiricist—a quack who relied upon the mind of the patient to imagine a cure. He was called a faith curist, magnetic and massage mountebank and medical vandal in general. He was discussed at the tea table, on the street, in the railway coach, anywhere and everywhere, in terms denunciatory. But he is a conscientious man, and so sanguine was he in the belief that he had

discovered a treatment that would not only cure but prevent the various ills to which human flesh is heir, that he plodded along in his characteristic simple yet energetic manner, totally oblivious to the tirade of abuse that was daily heaped upon him, and was ever hopeful that the near future would disclose unanimous endorsement of his system. Success came at last to reward him, and today there is not an institution in the land that enjoys greater distinction or patronage. Dr. Still is sixty-eight years of age but erect, vigorous and active as a man of thirty. His face denotes force and strength of character, but portrays a soul of honor and a heart that ever throbs in philanthropy and feeling. It would not necessitate a psychologist to look into those expressive eyes and read his noble qualities; his love for his fellow men; his devotion to his profession; his sincerity in the cause, and his never satiated desire for knowledge. His is a countenance that disseminates sunshine, diffuses happiness and leaves confidence in the heart. It is a picture of candor, frankness, honesty and love; a face that makes people the better for having looked at it and one that will live long in memory when the substance shall have faded away. By birth Dr. Still is a Virginian, and during the civil war served his country as a surgeon in the Union army, continuing his practice with varying degrees of financial success for a long time after peace had supplanted strife. His field of duty was in Kansas and for a long period he was the only physician between Lawrence and Kansas City. A portion of his life was spent among the Shawnee Indians who regarded him as a medicine man of supernatural powers. During the cholera epidemic he achieved great distinction by the successful manner in which he treated cases of this dread contagion, and there was never any occasion for his abandoning the practice of medicine other than the cause cited in a preceding paragraph which convinced him of its deficiencies. His sincerity in all things compelled him to follow his convictions and Osteopathy was the result. Situated on the frontier, where bodies and skeletons were plentiful, he had ample opportunity for pursuing his studies in anatomy. To throw new light upon the science yet unheralded to the world the Indian burying grounds were drawn upon heavily and the mechanism of man studied thoroughly.

\*\*\* He removed to Kirksville in 1876 and introduced his new science. People looked wise and pronounced him anything from a voodoo down. The denunciatory decree which had gone forth from the regulars retarded his progress, and it was only among the poor and ignorant that he found patients who were willing to submit themselves to his mode of treatment. Finally success after success came rapidly; his reputation spread to adjoining towns and the afflicted from the upper tandom began to seek him. For years he administered the treatment at his humble little home, but as time passed his fame spread over the commonwealth and to neighboring states necessitating the transfer of his operating room to more commodious quarters. As the years came and went his fame grew, and reached not alone every state in the Union, but crossed ocean and sea, to India and the nighted realms; to darkest Russia, and every clime where ills hold dominance over man. His name seemed to them the synonym of magic touch and the afflicted came from the four quarters of the Globe.

\* \* \* \* \*

I knew Dr. Still years ago when I was connected with the Hannibal press. He made occasional visits to that city in the interest of his treatment. It was when Osteopathy was in its infancy, or to use the doctor's characteristic expression, had its toes out. He gradually worked himself into a creditable practice, and to my personal knowledge effected cures that were the comment of the town and called forth the laudation of the press. One case in particular I remember in the person of a beautiful five year-old girl who, from infancy, had been subject to spells of intense nervousness. So great was her affliction that she would shriek at the top of her voice and all efforts to quiet her were unavailing until her excitement had subsided of itself. Dr. Still was called, examined the patient, located the cause removed it, and the girl is now a handsome, healthy young lady. She has never experienced a recurrence of her old malady. I know a Hannibal business man whose wealth runs up somewhere in the neighborhood of \$700,000. He fell and dislocated his patella. The family physician put his limb in plaster cast and left orders for him to remain in bed. He did so for weeks and instead of the injured member improving it continued to grow worse. A friend told him to consult Still, and the incredulous sufferer laughed at the idea, as thousands of others who are not conversant with the treatment have done. Finally, however, he was persuaded to go to the institute, where he secured relief in one hour after his arrival. In a week he was cured and able to walk as well as he ever had without even a trace of pain lingering in the leg. I know of a prominent club man in Chicago who had been a rheumatic for years. He was on the eve of going to Carlsbad as the last effort to secure relief. A friend told him that it was unnecessary—that he could be cured in Kirksville. With misgivings as to the result he visited Dr. Still. It was all that he could do to move across the office floor on crutches. The doctor examined his knee, pulled his leg physically, but not financially, gave it a twist and told him to stand. "Hand me my crutches," said the patient. "You do not need them," observed the Osteopath. "You need not take me for a jay, a reuben, or a sucker," retorted the rheumatic, visibly irritated at what he considered a guying upon the doctor's part. At another command to stand he did so, however unattended by his crutches, a feat that he had not accomplished before for years. He could scarcely believe his own senses, and rushed madly to the depot, and sent a message to his wife, announcing his complete restoration to health. That good woman, upon receipt of the telegram was alarmed. She feared that the intense pain he had endured had driven him insane and she immediately telegraphed the institute officials concerning him. A reply corroborated the first information and an early train brought the patient home.

H. M. STILL.

A. G. HILDRETH

Still and Hildreth.

CHICAGO AND EVANSTON, ILL.

Chicago office,  
Masonic Temple  
room 905-906Evanston Office,  
1405 Benson Avenue.

W. C. CARTER, D. D. S.

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. J. H. CARTER,)

Kirksville, Mo.

Office upstairs, south side over Kirksville Millinery store.

ANNOUNCEMENT

— OF —

The American School of Osteopathy.  
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

The course of study in the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY is divided into four terms of five months each. These terms begin in October and April of each year.

The studies are as follows:

FIRST 5 MONTHS.

Anatomy—in class only.

SECOND 5 MONTHS.

Anatomy (demonstrations on the cadaver), Physiology and Principles of Osteopathy.

THIRD 5 MONTHS.

Anatomy (demonstrations on the cadaver), Physiology, Use of the Microscope (in recognizing the tissues of the body, deposits in urine, etc.) Diagnosis and Symptomatology, Use of the Stethoscope, Analysis of Urine, etc., Clinical instruction in Osteopathic Practice.

FOURTH 5 MONTHS.

Anatomy and Physiology as in third term (optional for those who have passed the first examination), Diagnosis, Symptomatology, Surgery (accidents and injuries: their diagnosis and treatment), Treatment of Poisoning by Noxious Drugs; Midwifery and Diseases of Women. During this term students will act as assistants to the operators in the treating rooms of the Infirmary and thus acquire full knowledge of Osteopathic work.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS

will be conducted every month on all subjects in the curriculum. Their object is merely to let the student himself see how he is progressing. Professional examinations will be held twice yearly, the first after the completion of 15 months of study (Anatomy, Physiology, Microscopic Work and Urinary Analysis), the other at the close of 20 months of regular attendance. The latter examination will cover all ground not included in the first examination. The "First" must be passed before appearing for the "Final."

The AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY is open to both sexes, with certain restrictions as to character, habits, etc. The special qualifications, which will be rigidly insisted upon in every student, are: Must be strictly temperate, moral character, good native ability, and at least a good common school education.

The tuition for the full course of two years is \$500. No one will be received for less than full course, and the full tuition in cash or its equivalent must be arranged for in advance.

The cost of living in Kirksville is about the average in cities of 7,000. Good board costs from \$3 a week up.

A. T. STILL, Pres't.

H. E. PATTERSON, Sec'y

Reduced Rates to Patients.

The Wabash Railway Co. now has on sale a new "commutation" ticket for patients of the A. T. Still Infirmary at Kirksville. These tickets will be sold on the basis of one fare for the round trip, from Moberly and Ottumwa and all intermediate points to Kirksville. They are in the form of 10 ride (5 round trip) tickets, limited to 30 days.

These tickets will be a great accommodation to patients on this line who prefer to live at home and come to Kirksville for treatment.

ROSTER OF STUDENTS

— IN —

The American School of Osteopathy

OCTOBER (1895) GLASS.

Ash, Mary E	Oneida, Ill
Baldwin, Mollie	Plevna, Mo
Darling, Agnes	Evanston, Ill
Darling, Charles G	" "
Hartford, Wm	Kirksville, Mo
Hartupee, W N	West Liberty, Iowa
Hulett, C M Turner,	Edgerton, Kansas
Illinski, Anielka	E St Louis, Ill
King, A M	Hester, Mo
Landes, Mrs Mae	Kirksville, Mo
Martin, Clara	Purcell, Kansas
McCaw, Cora	La Plata, Mo
Mahaffy, C W	Brashear, Mo
Mahaffy, A D	" "
Mayes, Mr M T	Dalton City, Ill
Mayes, Mrs Florence	" "
Potter, Will A.	Kirksville, Mo
Smith, L. B.	" "
Smith, Wilbur L	" "
Smith, Ernest P	Englewood, Mo
Shackelford, J R	Lewiston, Mo
Still, Thomas C	La Panza, Cal.
Still, Mrs. Ella	Maryville, Mo
Strong, Mrs J W	Evanston, Illinois
Taylor, L H	Columbia, Mo
Vallier, Robert	Leonard, Mo
West, Bertha M	Washburn, Ill

JANUARY (1896) GLASS.

Bailey, M W	Brashear, Missouri
Bernard, H E	Chicago, Illinois
Bernard, Roy	" "
Buckmaster, Robert M	Kirksville, Missouri
Emeny, Harry William	St Paul, Minnesota
Furrow, Nettie	Kirksville, Mo
Gravett, H H	Grayville, Ill,
Hazzard, Charles	Peoria, Ill
Hobson, Mary	Chicago, Ill
Hulett, Mac F	Lawrence, Kansas
Hulett, Mrs. Adelaide S.	" "
McGavock, R E	Columbia, Mo
Owen, J E	Kirksville, Mo
Owen, Mrs J E	" "
Parker, John W	Winchester, Ill
Pendleton, Gid H	Gallatin, Mo
Proctor, Mrs Alice Heath	Kirksville, Mo
Rankin, J T	Monmouth, Mo
Rider, Clarence L	Kirksville, Mo
Shackelford, Ed H	Lewiston, Mo
Sippy, A H	St Louis, Mo
Warner, John R	Browning, Mo
Williams, Mrs D S	Council Bluffs, Iowa

MAY (1896) GLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bolles, Newton A	Denver, Col
Burke, Mrs. Anna M	Kirksville, Mo
Campbell, Mary Nettie	" "
Campbell, Arthur D	" "
Cluett, Frank G	St. Louis, Mo
Ely, William E	Kirksville, Mo
Ely, Mrs Anna L	" "
Fletcher, William A	" "
Gentry, Benton F	" "
Green, Ginevra I	" "
Greene, W E	" "
Hart, Lawrence M	" "
Hartford, Isaac J	Queen City, Mo
Hulett, Marcia Ione	Edgerton, Kansas
Johnson, Gid E	Kirksville, Mo
Johnson, Mrs Alice	Fairfield, Ill
Johnson, Norman S	Horton, Kansas
Johnston, Willie H	Canton, Ill
Jones, Hiram R	Estill, Mo
Little, Chas W	Des Moines, Ia
Miller, Frank C	Kirksville, Mo
Miller, Mrs Sadie Hart	" "
Peterson, Charles A	Chesterton, Ind
Shaw, Dudley H	Maroa, Ill
Willard, Mrs Alice N	Kirksville, Mo

SECOND DIVISION.

Bailey, H E	Brashear, Mo
Banning, John W	La Plata, Mo
Beeman, E E	Kirksville, Mo
Brown, Leander S.,	Fort Collins, Colo
Cole, M D	Kirksville, Mo
Conner, D L	Kirksville, Mo.
Densmore, O	Mason City, Ia
Hibbets, Ulysses M	Kirksville, Mo
Harlan, Mrs. F J	Webb City, Mo
Holme, T L	Bolckow, Mo.
Hook, Otis	Kirksville Mo
Hook, Virgil A	Pond Creek, Oklahoma
Hudleson, Mark E	Bevier, Mo
Ilgenfritz, Harry F	Kirksville, Mo
Kellogg, Howard G	" "
Landes, Agnes V	" "
Macauley, Daniel B	Chicago, Ill
Mathews, S C	Pattonburg, Mo
McCoy, Chas. K	Kirksville, Mo
McLain, Harry C	Wellsville, Kas
Prickett, Orson B	Kirksville, Mo
Smiley, William M	" "
Smith, Le Roy	" "
Spangler, Harvey L	" "
Underwood, Evelyn	" "
Williams, Roger K	Kansas City, Mo
	Council Bluffs, Iowa.

OCTOBER (1896) GLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Albright, Mrs. Grace	Queen City, Mo
Bowden, R W	West Salem, Wis
Beaven, E H	Fulton Mo
Chambers, Miss Etta	Kirksville, Mo.
Craven, Miss J W	Evanston, Ill.
Deeming, C O	Kirksville, Mo
Elliott, W S	Laplata, Mo
Gage, F S	Baird, Texas
Harris, M B	Columbia, Mo
Harwood, Miss Irene.	Maysville, Mo.
Huston, Miss Grace	Circleville, Ohio
Green, Mrs. L E	Hot Springs, S D
Kyle, C T	Downsville, Wis
Kelley, Mary E	Sioux City, Ia
Laughlin, W R	Kirksville, Mo
McNicoll, Miss D E	Darlington, Ind
Miller, Mrs. Ella Ray	Salmon City, Idaho
Morris, J T	Kirksville, Mo.
Neely, Miss Marie F	Franklin, Ky
Nelson, Miss Camille	Kirksville, Mo.
Northrop, W N	Louisville, Ky
Novinger, W J	Novinger, Mo
Potter, Miss Minnie	Kirksville, Mo
Pellett, H L	Prairie Center, Kans
Sisson, Miss F E	Genoa, Ill.
Swan, W E	Franklin, Ky
Underwood, E B	Lake Como, Pa
Underwood, H R	Lake Como, Pa
Vance, G P	Pomona, Cal
Walker, Mrs. Cornelia	Cameron, Mo.
Wirt, J D	Kirksville, Mo

SECOND DIVISION.

Banning, Mrs J W	Laplata, Mo.
Brock, W W	Montpelier, Vt
Burton, J C	Paris, Mo.
Burton, George	Paris, Mo.
Cherrier, A B	Kansas City, Mo
Clayton, G F	Utica, Ill
Connor, Miss Mary	Paradise, Ore
Corbin, W S	Brashear, Mo.
Dodson, C	Kirksville, Mo
Dodson, J W	" "
Donohue, M E	Beresford, S D
Duffield, Miss Bessie,	Kirksville, Mo.
Eneboe, Miss Lena	Canton, S. D.
Fisher, Albert, Sr	Chicago, Ill
Foster, Mrs Fannie	Carrollton, Mo
Fout, Geo E	Kirksville, Mo
Gervais W A	Crookston, Minn
Hofsess, J W	Benton City, Mo
Jefferson, J H	Des Moines, Ia
Klump, C C Jr	Chicago, Ill
Kennedy, Sylvester A.	Rochester, Minn
Lewis, J L	Kirksville, Mo
Long, J Weller,	Kirksville, Mo.
McCartney, L H	Hoxie, Kas
Mingus, C A	Laplata, Mo
Owen, E M	Omaha, Neb
Ray, T S	Kirksville, Mo
Rhynsburger, Will J	Des Moines, Ia
Rozelle, Mrs Lida K	Tarkio, Mo.
Severson, Miss K M	Cohoes, N Y
Sherburne, F W	Barre, Vt.
Thompson, J A	Kirksville, Mo
Trenholm, A. M.	Trenholmville, P. O.
Turner, Thomas E	Kirksville, Mo
Westfall E E	Grayville, Ill
Wilson, T N	Laplata, Mo.
Wycoff, Louis E	Fairview Ill.

JANUARY (1897) GLASS.

Browder, J H	Greensburg, Ind.
Brundage, C L	Kirksville, Mo.
Buckmaster, Perl	Kirksville, Mo.
Brush, D R	Centerville, S D.
Currey, Miss Algah	Kirksville, Mo.
Clark, D L	Harvard, Ia.
Chapman, Miss Nora	Platteville, Wis.
Dodson, A T	Kirksville, Mo
Dillon, H G	Ludlow, Ill
Ernst, J Y	Yorktown, Ia.
Gilmour, G H	Kirksville, Mo.
Goetz, E W	Cincinnati, Ohio
Goetz, H F	Quincy, Ill.
Gherke, Carl	Kirksville, Mo.
Harris, Harry	Kirksville, Mo.
Hardy, J H	Greensburg, Mo.
Johnson, J. K	Kirksville, Mo.
Mullins, J M	Omaha,
McLelland, Chas A	Kirksville, Mo.
May, B E	Kirksville, Mo.
Mansfield, T B	Kirksville, Mo.
McKeehan, W A	Ft Madison, Ia.
Nienstedt, G	Clarinda, Ia.
Pressly, Mason W.	Hamilton, Ohio.
Reynolds, J F	Kirksville, Mo.
Sommer, Charles,	Sedalia, Mo.
Smith, W J	Kirksville, Mo.
Smith, Caryll, T	Kirksville, Mo.
Willcox, S W	Yankton, So. Dak.,
Willcox, Mrs S W	Yankton, So. Dak.,

Herman T. Still, D. O.

—NOW LOCATED AT—

HAMILTON AND CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HAMILTON OFFICE:  
FRECHLING BLOCK.

CINCINNATI OFFICE:  
NEAVE BUILDING,  
COR. RACE & 4th STS.