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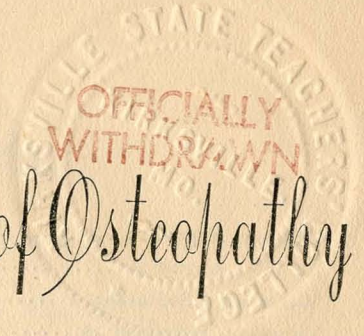
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

1897-98.

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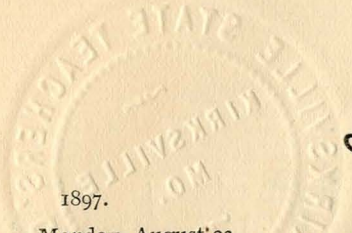
SESSION OF 1897-98.

FIRST ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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CALENDAR.

1897.

Monday, August 23..... Examination for entrance begins.
 Monday, August 30..... Registration and assignment begins.
 Wednesday, September 1..... First term opens.
 Thursday, November 25..... Recess, Thanksgiving day.
 Thursday, December 23..... Christmas recess begins at 5 p. m.

1898.

Tuesday, January 4..... Christmas recess closes 8 a. m.
 Monday, January 24..... Examinations for entrance begins.
 Friday, January 28..... Closing examinations for first term.
 Monday, January 31..... Registration and assignment begins.
 Tuesday, February 1..... Graduation exercises.
 Wednesday, February 2..... Second term opens.
 Tuesday, February 22..... Recess, Washington's birthday.
 Tuesday, June 28..... Closing examinations for second term.
 Thursday, June 30..... Commencement exercises.

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INTRODUCTORY.

Truth is eternal, unchangeable, universal, but the grasp of the human mind upon truth is circumscribed and fragmentary. To human consciousness truth is constantly growing, but the only element of change in relation to it is the ever expanding capacity of the mind of man for its fuller recognition. Every new factor in the development of our knowledge of truth comes to full recognition only after friction and disturbance of existing conditions, through misapprehension and opposition. We are so prone to declare that what is known comprises all, and hence there is no room for the new, especially if the new seem to threaten the continued stability of the old. Each new development has to traverse a thorny path, before coming to an assured position. The authority and self sufficiency of existing institutions never leave any corner vacant. While mankind generally, as individuals, earnestly desire to find truth, formulated systems, backed by prestige, literature, and authority, are ultra-conservative. They yield not an inch except by compulsion. The new is an intruder. If admitted its philosophy will necessitate a re-examination of systems, which are dignified by hoary antiquity and eminent respectability. Institutions that have exercised unquestioned authority, that are entrenched behind barriers of intellectual scholasticism, and that possess social and financial supremacy, instinctively feel that their infallibility is called in question, and they resist with all the authority and power of venerated precedence any disturbance of the scheme of human knowledge which is the source of their life and power.

The development of Osteopathy is marked by the travail common to all readjustment of the relations of the human mind to truth. Its progress has been opposed by vested interests which might suffer by reason of its success, and which would be compelled to find new adjustment of their relations in the scheme of human knowledge. It has been misunderstood, misrepresented and maligned. Its followers have been subjected to the whole gamut of opprobrious epithet and calumny. But as with all truth, it is its own best vindication. It has proved itself. The actual results achieved in its application in the treatment of disease, and

the thousands of cases of health restored, when hope was gone, are incontrovertible evidence and demonstration of its truth. Its name, and the place it has won in the world, have not come as the result of a cleverly conceived and finely wrought-out theory which might or might not find facts to substantiate it, but rather it is the result of the repetition and accumulation of unanswerable and determinate facts, from which, either in themselves or in their associations, may be deduced general and underlying principles.

Less than a quarter of a century ago Dr. A. T. Still was first led to believe that there might be a basis for the recognition and treatment of disease, different in some respects from that usually accepted. He had observed, and obtained results, in the curing of disease by manipulation, that indicated something more than coincidence. Experience confirmed the first observations, and suggested new applications of the same principles. The cures effected called attention to the new system, and the knowledge of it was spread abroad by those who had realized in their own experience, its benefits; and whatever name or standing Osteopathy has at this time is by reason of these actual results secured in the treatment of disease.

In fact it is true of Osteopathy as of many other lines of human endeavor, that the art has preceded the science. The number of suffering patients seeking relief has always been so great as to leave no leisure in which to trace the underlying principles and forces, the operation of which would explain the results secured. But the accumulating evidence that Osteopathy was rational and rested on a scientific basis, caused a demand for some means of acquiring a knowledge of the system, on the part of many who believed that it offered a desirable field of effort, and the first student of Osteopathy was installed simply as Dr. Still's assistant, and learned what he could while acting in that capacity. At this time there was no thought of a College growing from this nucleus, and no systematic attempt was made toward providing a regular course of fundamental instruction. But soon others came desiring to learn, and Dr. William Smith was put in charge of the first class of five or six in Anatomy. From this small beginning has grown the present institution as a regularly organized college, fully equipped, and with the various departments in charge of instructors who,

by previous training and experience, are specially qualified for their several fields of labor.

The plan of its organization is that provided in the statutes of Missouri for educational and literary institutions, with powers of self-perpetuation and succession. It is not a joint stock company, but the property and funds of the school are held in trust by the trustees and are to be expended for the benefit and advancement of the school.

This school is the natural successor to, and indeed the fruition of, Dr. Still's individual efforts and life work. As such, it has a very great responsibility to meet. It must take up and carry forward the work for which he has laid so broad a foundation; the work not only of readjusting and harmonizing truths already known, but now better understood in the new light thrown on them by this work, but also those truths for the first time recognized as having to do with health and disease. If it meets this responsibility it must be in the forefront of all progress in Osteopathy. It must provide for, and encourage research along those lines which will tend to furnish solutions to the many problems which are constantly met with in practice; it must encourage interchange of ideas and experience among practitioners of Osteopathy everywhere; and finally it must provide facilities for systematizing and rendering available knowledge to those desiring to learn.

These are some of the objects to the attainment of which the Trustees and Faculty believe the work of this school ought to be directed, and a statement of them serves to indicate to some extent the policy of the school in its plans for future work. Nor can any one realize more fully than the management itself, the great disparity between the standard here outlined and the actual present attainments in respect to measuring up to that standard. They realize that they are but in the beginning of a work, which for the future, promises, and will require, large things.

Yet it is with no apology that a perusal of the following pages is invited, and the attention of those who may desire to take up this work, called to the facilities which this school has to offer to all such, to best and most thoroughly prepare themselves for future usefulness in the profession.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

The American School of Osteopathy, the first of its kind in the world, was founded by Dr. Andrew T. Still, the discoverer of the basic principles of the science. Dr. Still was a practicing physician of the regular school from his twenty-first year until 1874, when he began the active development of his new system. He is now in his sixty-ninth year, but is hale and hearty as a man of fifty. He is a native Virginian. His father, who was a physician and a minister, having been appointed as missionary among the Shawnee Indians, removed with his family to the territory of Kansas a few years before the civil war. Dr. Still came from a family of physicians, his father's three brothers and three of his own brothers being regular practitioners. For many years Dr. Still practiced with his father among the Indians and early settlers, and it was among these people the young discoverer made his first original research. From early youth the study of the mechanics of the human machine possessed a great fascination for him, and while among the Shawnees Dr. Still lost no opportunity to dig up and use the "good Indians" for this purpose.

As a practitioner among the Indians and pioneers of the territory his success was above the average. He was also prominently identified with Gen. James Lane and John Brown in the heroic pro-slavery struggles of Kansas, and was a member of the famous legislature of 1857, which gave the finishing stroke to slavery in that territory. When the war broke out, Dr. Still served as surgeon in Lane's regiment.

All of his early life history, the pioneer struggles, with their lessons in originality, the Indian and war experiences, with their homilies of courage and endurance, contributed indirectly to Osteopathy's future by unfolding, broadening and strengthening this most remarkable character, yet that part of Dr. Still's life in which the public is most concerned, is the period embracing the development proper of Osteopathy.

About the year 1874 his long experience in the practice of Allopathy had convinced him that the drug theory was a fraud,

and from his own researches he thought he saw the foreshadows of a better system. He determined to get closer to nature and learn from her the exact truth. To pursue his new idea, it was necessary to forsake the tenets of the drug system. This meant sacrifice of his medical practice and great pecuniary loss, for his business life up to this time had been successful, and he had accumulated property of considerable value. But he had the courage of his convictions; truth was more to him than wealth, or even the comforts of life. Then began his most remarkable struggle of over twenty years, in which poverty, false accusations, the desertion of friends, and the scoffs and jeers of ignorant and prejudiced neighbors seemed only to strengthen his determination to complete the work which he felt was his to do.

About twenty-five years ago, Dr. Still removed with his family from Kansas to Kirksville, Mo., where he continued his researches, practicing among the poorer classes, and sometimes going from place to place in search of patients upon whom he could experiment. A few years after coming to Kirksville, he abandoned the use of drugs altogether, and began the treatment of general diseases without medicines. The results of his new methods were indeed remarkable, and the accounts of his work circulating throughout the neighboring counties and cities, soon brought so many patients to his home that he was compelled to remain in his office.

A great many people who doubted the stories of his success, considered him a harmless enthusiast, while the ignorant, who had witnessed proof of his work, were wont to accredit him with supernatural powers. There were many ludicrous stories told of his supposed power by the simple people whom he had cured by his new methods, and to whom he rarely offered explanations.

About the year 1887 Dr. Still's practice had grown to such proportion that he found it impossible to attend to it alone. He then began teaching his new system to his son Harry. This experiment was so successful that his sons Charles and Herman soon followed, with the younger brother Fred and a few intimate friends of the family. By this means it was soon demonstrated that Dr. Still's new method could be imparted to others, for the sons readily became experts and secured results in practice that

were considered almost as wonderful as had been the work of the father. About this time the name "Osteopathy" was coined by Dr. Still and applied to his science.

This first little private class conducted by Dr. Still at his home slowly increased until about the year 1892, when a charter for a school was taken out under the laws of the State of Missouri, and Dr. William Smith, of Edinburgh, Scotland, the present demonstrator of anatomy, was engaged to teach that branch. This was really the first class in the school, and was looked upon as an experiment. Now that Dr. Still finally understood the great truths for which he had labored a lifetime, he was confronted with the gravest problem yet encountered: "How can Osteopathy be taught to others that the work may be given to the world?" Experiments in methods of teaching were now necessary, and these extended over several years with varying success and disappointment until October, 1894, when a new charter was granted, there having been some grave errors regarding the power conferred by the first instrument. The school and infirmary were then conducted in a little one-story frame building that stood where the new building now stands. There was only one class, and really the school was looked upon as a very small part of the work. For several years the number of patients coming to Dr. Still for treatment had been increasing rapidly until he and his assistants had all the work they could possibly do. At first patients came only from neighboring towns and counties, then from adjoining states. In January, 1895, a three-story brick building, fitted with all modern conveniences, was completed at a cost of \$30,000, every dollar of which was paid with money earned in the practice of Osteopathy. The number of patients, which had about doubled each year, had so greatly increased that in the year 1895 over 30,000 treatments were given to sufferers from nearly every state in the Union.

In October, 1895, a class of twenty-seven was enrolled, followed by a class of twenty-three in January, 1896. Of these two classes twenty-eight were from the State of Missouri, while the others represented five different states. These classes recited to one teacher in one class-room 20x25, the recitations taking up only two hours a day. In May, 1896, work was begun on an addition that doubled the capacity of the building, but even before

that was completed, the rapidly increasing demands made it necessary to begin work on a second addition, which trebled the size of the original edifice. The whole building, which was completed in January, 1897, is four stories high, contains sixty-seven rooms, aggregating 30,000 square feet of floor space, and costing \$80,000.

The largely increased facilities were provided none too soon, for while the infirmary business has grown steadily, increasing at the rate of about 100 per cent each year, the increase in the school attendance has been phenomenal during the last year, increasing nearly 500 per cent in twelve months. While one year ago there were fifty students from six different states, reciting to one teacher in one room, there are now two hundred and eighty-three students, representing twenty-four different states and two Canadian provinces, using nine large class rooms, with lectures and recitations occupying the entire day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, with demonstrations held at least two nights each week.

OSTEOPATHY AS A THERAPEUTIC SCIENCE.

What constitutes a science? The term "science" is derived from the Latin word *scientia*, which means knowledge—Science is knowledge—knowledge that is real, exact and demonstrable. Knowledge becomes scientific, when based upon observation, classification, reasoning and orderly arrangement. In every science, there are four elements—facts, ideas, unity, and order. There are facts, or the results of observation; there are ideas, or inferences legitimately drawn from the facts by the reason; there is unity, or the limitation of view to related facts and inferences; and there is order, or the arrangement in a logical and connected series of those facts and inferences. As one of the world's foremost thinkers has said, "Begriff ohne Anschauungen sind leer, und Anschauungen ohne Begriffe sind blind."—"Ideas without facts are *empty*, and facts without ideas are *blind*."

Science results from the application of a distinctive method of classification and reasoning to the facts of knowledge. To this position, so great a scientist as Mr. Huxley has assented. He says, "By science I understand all knowledge which rests upon evidence and reasoning of a like character to that which claims our assent to ordinary scientific propositions."

This, then, is the definition and test to which any system of knowledge, claiming to be a science, must be impartially subjected. Osteopathy can claim no exemption from this crucial test, and it can have no reason for evading the most scientific and scholarly investigation, if it has, indeed, a sure foundation in fact. Facts are the mighty forces that rule supreme in the world of thought and of things; and fiction can no longer be foisted upon an intelligent public as fact. The minds of to-day are impatient with mere theories and speculation. They ask for results; and when results are given as evidence of any scheme or science, the searching inquiry is still further made for the reasons of such results, and when we are told that we must believe without reasons, we simply repudiate the suggestion. No dogma of science or philosophy will be long tolerated as practical or pertinent, unless it can be verified by the tests of truth and fact.

It is plain, then, that Osteopathy must vindicate itself before the bar of scientific scrutiny, and free its claims from every suspicion of incredulity, before it can inscribe its name and fame upon the bright scroll of the sciences. It does not decline the ordeal of the most searching and scholarly investigation. It distinctly recognizes that this is the penalty of its conspicuous success, and it is not afraid of all reasonable tests, for it stands strictly on its merits. Its principles and philosophy are as capable of illustration in disease, as are the rules of mathematics in numbers, or of forces in mechanics. These principles and their philosophy have not been hitherto as fully and formally elaborated, and constructed into a reasoned system, as their significance and value merited, owing to the enormous amount of work involved in their practical application upon the thousands of patients who have eagerly sought the intervention of Osteopathy in the cure of their diseases; but the conduct and control of the Institution and Infirmary have taken such advanced shape, and the requirements of the large numbers of students who are applying for instruction in the new science, are such, that the promoters of Osteopathy are now enabled to give more time and thought to its culture and development strictly as a science; and have succeeded in organizing and equipping its several departments of study upon such a basis, that they can meet and master the exacting requirements made upon Osteopathy by the growing numbers of people, private, public and professional, who are clamoring for information upon its truths and tenets.

The friends of Osteopathy recognize the potent fact that the demands of suffering humanity, and of public opinion as awakened by the remarkable results obtained by Osteopathy as a therapeutic science in its cure of diseases, are so great, that they could not withhold its blessings from the people if they would; and its methods have been sought by such large numbers of patients, and its results have been so signal and almost startling, winning in many cases the enthusiastic endorsement of eminent practitioners as well as their eminent patients, that the promoters of Osteopathy would not withhold its blessings from the people if they could. And, so, they have equipped themselves fully, in advance of every other institution in the world organized for the same purpose and the same results, not only to practice the art, but also to

teach the science, of Osteopathy, satisfactorily and successfully.

We, therefore, desire to substantiate such claims as we make and to respond to such inquiries as are increasingly coming to us from every quarter, by incorporating into the body of this catalogue such a statement of Osteopathy as a science, and an art, and a philosophy, as shall elicit the thoughtful consideration and respectful attention of an already deeply interested and intelligent public. This statement will be made as concisely and compendiously as the limitations of a catalogue afford. The three basic ideas of Osteopathy in its most comprehensive form, are embodied in the terms of Matter, Motion, Mind. These constitute the great trinity of its working elements. These indicate the comprehensive sweep of its radicals and its relations. These three terms suggest its logical unity and its chronological development, its analytic insight and its synthetic foresight. These reveal the organizing potencies of its initial premises and the completed summary of its concluding propositions.

Both in the order of time and in the order of thought, all scientific inquiry, for whatever purpose directed, must begin with matter. This is the lowest substratum of all orderly development; and this is the point where all the sciences, inorganic and organic, begin. Physics and Chemistry begin by discussing at the outset the fundamental properties of matter and energy. Biology is now following their example. Osteopathy lays its foundation in Biology, and must logically begin, therefore, with an understanding of living matter and vital energy. So far as is known, life exists only as a manifestation of living matter, and disease exists when the living matter of the body becomes to any degree anomalous or abnormal. Living matter and lifeless matter are every where totally distinct, though often closely associated. The living substance of the human body is only the transformed lifeless matter of food, which has been taken into the body and has there assumed, for a time, the living state. The most careful studies have demonstrated that living matter never arises spontaneously from lifeless matter, but only through the immediate influence of living matter already existing. That is to say, Biogenesis is the accepted doctrine of the continuance of life. Lifeless matter in the shape of food is constantly streaming into all living things on the one hand and passing out again as waste on the other. In its

passage throughout the organism, some of this matter enters into the living state, and lingers for a time as part of the bodily substance; but sooner or later it dies, and is then for the most part cast out of the body. The living body is like a whirlpool into which, and out of which, matter is constantly streaming; while the whirlpool maintains its characteristic form and individuality. To put the matter in the most general shape, the body of an organism is a sort of focus to which certain material particles converge, in which they move for a time, and from which they are afterward expelled in new combinations. As Mr. Huxley, the great physiologist says,

"If we could get near the mysteries of the living organism, we should see that it was nothing but the constant form of a turmoil of material molecules, which are constantly flowing into the organism on the one side and streaming out on the other."

The position of Osteopathy is that all life in matter is a form of motion; and this can be established from the principles of universal science. Thus we arrive at two of the constructive ideas of this science—matter and motion. The study of these two terms will unfold the superstructure that Osteopathy builds upon the substratum of these two elements.

It appears from Chemical Analyses that living matter is a tolerably definite compound of a number of the chemical elements, and it is probably too low an estimate to say that at least six elements must unite in order that life may exist. Living matter invariably contains substances known as proteids, which are believed to constitute its essential material basis. Proteids are complex compounds of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and, in some cases at least, phosphorus. It may be pointed out that each of these six elements is remarkable in some way; oxygen, for its vigorous combining powers; nitrogen for its chemical inertia; hydrogen for its great molecular mobility; carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus for their allotropic properties. Herbert Spencer in his Principles of Biology, Vol. 1, says:

"All these peculiarities may be shown to be of significance when considered as attributes of living matter."

We may, indeed, say that the material substratum of the bodily organism is proteids, and that it is through the agency of structures essentially proteid in nature that the chemical and mechanical processes of the body are effected.

It is not, however, the mere presence of proteids which is characteristic of the living matter of the body. White of egg (albumen) contains an abundance of typical proteid, and yet is absolutely lifeless. The living matter of the human body does not simply contain proteids, but has also the power to manufacture them out of other substances. The powers of living matter are still more characteristic. It is continually wasting away by a kind of internal combustion, by which heat and energy are furnished to the body, but constantly repairs the waste by the processes of growth. Moreover, this growth is of a characteristic kind, differing absolutely from the so-called growth of lifeless things; such as, for example, that effected under the influence of chemicals and drugs, as will be more fully shown farther on. Crystals and other lifeless bodies grow, if at all, by *accretion* or the addition of new particles to the outside. The living matter of the body grows from within by *inter-susception* or taking in new particles and fitting them into the interstices between those already present throughout the whole mass. And lastly, such living matter as composes our bodies not only thus repairs its own waste, but also gives rise by reproduction to new masses of living matter which become detached from the parent mass, and enter forthwith upon an independent existence.

This emphasizes the marvelously recuperative powers of the body itself, and it cannot be stated too fully or forcefully; for Osteopathy contends that these powers and properties are so great and generous within the body itself, that even in disorganization, derangement and disease, there is no need of any extraneous, artificial or medicinal, intervention, whether chemically stimulative or nutritive; and its contention is based upon a sound and scientific Biology. We may perceive how extraordinary these powers and properties of the body are, unaided by medicine, by supposing a locomotive engine to possess like powers to carry on a process of self-repair, in order to compensate for wear; to grow and increase in size, detaching from itself at intervals pieces of brass or iron endowed with the power of growing up step by step into other locomotives capable of running themselves, and of reproducing new locomotives in their turn. Precisely these things are done by every living body, constantly and for years, by the mechanical and molecular activities of matter and motion.

The human body is both a machine and a mechanism. The difference between the locomotive machine and the physiological mechanism is clearly seen. A steam engine is not trained to accomplish a certain amount of work. A machine of this kind is perfected in all its parts and is constructed so as to be of sufficient strength to overcome such resistance as it is likely to meet. It is simply an apparatus for transforming heat furnished by fuel, into useful force, and it is nothing without fuel. Man, or the physiological mechanism, on the other hand, is a living organism, developed by a process of growth which we have hardly begun to comprehend. In its growth, the various tissues and organs have the power of appropriating materials for their development, when they are presented in appropriate form and under proper condition. These materials are exclusively oxygen through the wind-pipe, and aliment through the food-pipe.

Biology shows that oxygen is the all pervading essence of the body. It is the most important agency, as it is the chief element, in the health of man. If a man weighs 150 pounds, 110 of his weight is oxygen. It is the only builder in the human body, and is man's greatest friend; for it destroys the bad part of the living tissue and builds the good. Oxygen is, more than any other element that can be mentioned, absolutely essential to life; and it must be the oxygen of Nature, not of the laboratory. The chemist can build the purest oxygen, but it is lifeless without the impulse of nature behind it. The life of the body depends upon the living oxygen of nature. Refuse it, or breathe impure air, and the blood stagnates, the muscles put on a tired feeling, due to the one cause of imperfect oxidation, and cured, not by medicine, but by the natural properties of oxygen; the heart acts slowly; the impulse of digestion is withdrawn, and the food may ferment in the stomach or pass through unused; the blood clogs the brain and the head begins to ache; the dead tissues throughout the body, instead of being carried off by the exhalations, are collected in every nook and corner, where they become a fertile soil in which diseases develop and thrive. Oxygen is the first, foremost, greatest, and most active element that can be taken into the system; no other matter can equal it in importance, whether it is found in what we eat, drink, or breathe. A person is nearly three-fourths oxygen. In addition to oxygen, there are thirteen

other elements that necessarily enter into the materials of the body; and before they can enter into the human organism, they must have been organized by nature, and thus be charged with the power of becoming a part of life.

But this organization must take place in some vegetable. Man eats two kinds of food: First, that of food-eating creation; second, vegetation. The first we call meat; the second is selected from the vast division of life which includes plants, roots, herbs, seeds, grasses, fruits, etc. It is a fact that all unorganized matter is unfit as nutriment for the body. The absurdity, for example, of taking iron in any deorganized form to supply the lack of this element in the blood, is seen in many cases of invalids who have suffered from medicines which furnished this material. There is no medicine or mineral now on the market, or possible to be made, which can furnish iron to the body in organized form. Thousands of people of feeble constitution, are periodically eating pills, or taking syrups or other mixtures, containing iron, and vainly imagine that it may thus be restored to the blood. The famous French physician, J. Francis Churchill, quotes from Trousseau as follows:

"Iron hastens the development of tubercles. The iron may induce a fictitious return to health; the physician may flatter himself that he has succeeded; but, to his surprise, he will find the patient soon after fall into a phthisical state, from which there is no return."

This result, M. Trousseau attributes to iron, and he denounces the administration of iron as criminal in the highest degree.

Take another example. Phosphorus, which is the physical source of all vitality, is essential to health, and is often lacking in the system; because people know so little of the materials of food required to produce health. The great importance of phosphorus and its general deficiency, have encouraged hundreds of medicine-venders and patent drug proprietaries to place upon the market a variety of phosphorus mixtures, "for the nerves and brain." It is nevertheless a fact that unorganized phosphorus taken into the system not only fails utterly to assimilate, but is positively injurious. The same results may be shown in relation to the other elements, necessary to the life and health of the body. In addition to 1, oxygen, and 2, phosphorus, there are twelve other

essential elements—3, carbon; 4, hydrogen; 5, nitrogen; 6, calcium; 7, sulphur; 8, sodium; 9, chlorine; 10, flourine; 11, iron; 12, potassium; 13, magnesium; 14, silicon. In the human body there are seventeen combinations of these fourteen elements of food-material: 1, water; 2, gelatin; 3, fat; 4, phosphate of lime; 5, albumen; 6, carbonate of lime; 7, fibrin; 8, flouride of calcium; 9, phosphate of soda; 10, phosphate of potash; 11, phosphate of magnesia; 12, chloride of sodium (common salt); 13, sulphate of soda; 14, carbonate of soda; 15, sulphate of potash; 16, peroxide of iron, 17, silica. These are the essential elements of the science of Dietetics.

Food must, therefore, supply all these materials for the sustenance of life. Every day we live we must take into the system some of these fourteen elements in their respective combinations, or there will be something the matter. The absence of any one element or its deficiency, will result in some derangement tending to sickness and disease. This is just as true as that the proper working capacity of a steam-engine, is limited by the water and fuel that is furnished it; or that the fabric of a spinning-machine is conditioned by the fibre of the material that is fed into it. These propositions concerning the food-materials of the body, as conditioning its life and health, are unchallenged and indisputable. Such proper materials must be furnished to the living matter of the body; for this living matter, by the very processes of life, is in constant motion, and by this motion is constantly wasted away. A process of waste resulting from decomposition of the molecules of the proteid-protoplasm, in virtue of which they break up into more highly oxidated products, which cease to form any part of the living body, is a constant concomitant of life. The new matter taken in to make good this constant loss, is either a ready-made protoplasmic material, supplied by some other living being as food, or it consists of the elements of protoplasm united together in simpler combinations, which constantly have to be built up into protoplasm, by the agency of the living matter of the body itself. In either case, the addition of molecules to those which already existed takes place, not at the surface of the living mass, but by interposition between the existing molecules of the latter. Huxley says in his "Biology,"

"No forms of matter which are either not living or have not been de-

rived from living matter exhibit the properties peculiar to the living matter of the body, and are, consequently, not fitted to be co-materials for its assimilation."

This plainly prohibits drugs and medicines.

This growth of the body opens to us the deepest problems of being and well being, of health and disease. The organism of the body is a growth, and not a manufacture. It is the work of the physical forces in motion, upon the formative, food-material of matter, under the varied chemical combinations which are affected by that particular agency which is known as Life.

"Skillful chemists have been able to build up certain substances which enter into the composition of living things, but the actual composition of life, that which gives it its peculiar character has never been elaborated in any of their retorts."—De Pressense in his "Study of Origins."

Osteopathy conceives of these motions as due to some "force" acting outside the matter which is moved. The visible motions of matter which appear to be spontaneous and self-determined, are not so in reality. The most perfect ascertainment of mechanical cause, the clearest explanation of animal structure which are attainable by us, must necessarily be incomplete even in the purely mechanical point of view, because they leave untouched the mystery attaching to the special combinations of elementary substances and of elementary forces, out of which all such structures are built, and by means of which, all their appropriate mechanical effects are reached.

Just here Osteopathy posits the third basal idea of its science, i. e., Mind. The phenomena of the complicated motion of living matter in the body cannot be explained by the mere motion of molecules of matter interposed between two bodies which attract them; and so, a thinker is compelled to admit an invisible force which cannot be resolved into molecules.

Mr. Herbert Spencer in the recent twelfth volume of his series on "Synthetic Philosophy," says:

"But one truth must grow ever clearer—the truth that there is an inscrutable existence everywhere manifested to which he (the thoughtful observer) can neither find nor conceive either beginning or end. Amid the mysteries which become the more mysterious the more they are thought about, there will remain the one absolute certainty—that he is ever in presence of an infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed."

Mind, then, which is not a property of matter, and cannot be

identified with motion, governs all the molecular combinations of the human body.

"That which characterizes the living machine,"

says the great physiologist, Claude Bernard, in his "Introduction à l'Étude de la Médecine Expérimentale,"

"is not the nature of its physico-chemical properties, however complicated, but the creation of the machine itself which goes on before our eyes, etc., under conditions proper to it, and according to a definite idea which expresses the nature of the living being and the very essence of life. That which is peculiar to the domain of life, which does not belong to Physics or Chemistry, is this ruling principle of vital evolution. In every living germ there is a creative idea which develops and manifests itself in the organization. Through all its existence, the living being remains under the influence of this same vital creative force. Here, as elsewhere, this is the originating and governing principle of the whole."

Aristotle has set the seal of his genius on this theory of potentiality, and draws from it, with rigorous logic, the reasonable conclusion that this ruling, formative principle of the living being, this potentiality, which develops itself in his organism, implies mind, thought, as its origin and antecedent.—"Metaphysics," Book 8, chapter 8.

Osteopathy applies these reasonings in its science. It goes back to the first cause, perfect and eternal, which has imparted to every germ, to every molecular existence, the vital energy capable of developing it according to its proper plan. We find a design, a thought in a preparatory state, in every bodily organ. But this design requires as its formal and final cause a perfect, complete, living mind, in a word—GOD.

God, as mind, is resident in and president over all motion in matter. The principles of "Natural Selection," so conspicuous and wonderful in the operations of protoplasm and the cell, are referable to the presence of this immanent and transcendent mind. In all the mechanism of the body, those actions which appear to be "automatic," as so many physiologists would say, are not really so. They work "of themselves;" but then, they can work as they do only because those "selves" are adjusted to do certain things. There are many so called automatic movements in our own bodies, which are a perfect illustration of this principle; for example, the apparatus which watches against the introduction of food into the wrong passage in the throat, and shuts it off, or

which manifests itself as the *vital force* underlying every vital act.

So much, then, for the nature and the nourishment, the properties and potentialities of the living matter of the body. This living matter has such wonderful power that it can differentiate itself into various and complicated organs, which become heterogeneous both in structure and in function.

For instance, it is the function of the stomach to digest food, of the heart to pump the blood into the vessels, of the kidneys to excrete waste matters from the blood, and of the brain to direct the functions of the other organs. These different organs are, in turn, made up of different parts. The human hand is an organ which consists of many parts differing widely in structure and function. Outside are the skin, the hairs, the nails; inside are bones, muscles, tendons, ligaments, blood vessels and nerves. These organs are further divided into tissues, which are themselves variously differentiated. Finally, microscopical examination shows every tissue to be composed of minute parts known as cells, which form the organized units out of which the whole body is built, somewhat as a house is built of bricks or pieces of wood. These cells have wonderful power of growth, both in quality and quantity. The cell divides into two, these again into four, and so on until they are beyond number. As growth proceeds, the cells, continually increasing in number by division, are further differentiated, to fit them for the many different kinds of work which they have to do. Those which are to become muscle-cells gradually assume an entirely different form and structure from those which are to become skin-cells; and the future nerve or gland-cells take on still other forms and structures. They are in this way enabled to effect a physiological division of labor in the body. In this way, the entire body is made and maintained, in all its mechanical and molecular activities; and all these processes and powers give evidence of the residence in it of intelligence, and of the presidence over it of Mind.

This detailed microscopic study of the living matter of the body, in its nature and nourishment, in its powers and possibilities, is specialized by Osteopathy for new and necessary reasons. One of these is the therapeutic necessity for a deeper and more scientific study of the very bases of life. The leaders of present

thought on this subject, it must be said, do not lack either scientific ingenuity or scholarly ability.

The great schools of Vienna, Berlin, and Paris are making some brilliant researches for "new substances." The acknowledged leaders of medical science, with Prof. Virchow at the head, are busy proclaiming their new gospel of Biology. The medical world is basing its so-called "reformed system of pathology" upon a cell doctrine of vital activity, that contends that the living cell is a final "element." This position, Osteopathy holds, is neither final, nor tenable; nor conclusive; and it is wholly inadequate as a competent condition, either of health or disease. Osteopathy goes deeper than the cell, where so much of the learned talk of the day is expended, especially by the great biologists of Vienna, Berlin, and Paris—Prof. Virchow included—and emphasizes the cell substance. The living cells cannot be considered the primary cause of life, but only a result of the various organizing elements of the vital matter or cell-substance, of the body; which, together, produce such a form as the cell. Life itself is nothing else than a constant circulation and uninterrupted molecular motion, a perpetual integration and renewal of the substance of the body, after the manner above described. The study of this life-substance, in all its mechanical causes and conditions is the essential care of life. The entire action of life and every molecular change and condition in the body; the production of the blood, the lymph, the nerves, and the muscles; the joints, the skin, and hair; the formation of the liver, the kidneys, the spleen, the gall, etc.,—all rest ultimately upon the chemistry of the body—and it is a chemistry that cannot be imitated or helped by the drug laboratory—a chemistry of matter and motion, attracting, diffusing, combining, repelling and separating the elements of air and food, according to the inimitable laws of nature and of God. The health of the body is dependent upon the proper formation and fermentation of this vital substance of the body and its action in maintaining physiological harmony, and also the constitution and course of the blood, and the work, and the waste of the various molecular links of the bodily system. Dr. Still's definition of health is:

"The result of the harmonious action of the system when all its parts are unirritated by any cause, such as increased or diminished flow of the

fluids of the arteries or veins or the nerve force, by partial or complete dislocation of bones, muscles, tissues, membranes, or parts of the whole system."

The object of Osteopathy is freedom of flow of all electric or other fluids, forces or substances pertaining to life.

Every irregularity in that process will have an anomalous condition of the vital substance—a disease—as a consequence. Dr. Still further says:

"That a natural flow of blood is health; and that disease is the effect of a local or general disturbance of blood."

The vital substance or living matter which, by its essential elements, forms every cell of the body must be kept in a normal condition. The normality and abnormality of cell-substance, the laws of its organization in health and disease, and its regulation and control by means of the manifold mechanical appliances of the body, mark the magnificent scientific advance of Osteopathy upon the most advanced biological positions of the great thinkers of Europe and America, and their application in the various branches of the medical practice of the day. Much is made, today, of the study and activity of bacteria and bacilli as a cause of disease. In Bacteriology, it is alleged that every microbe organization produces a certain stage of anomaly; but the question before this is, what is the origin of the microbic organism? Osteopathy maintains, as against the most advanced and pronounced bacteriological positions, that the development of the microbic organism only takes place when a good soil for such a germination exists. If such a soil is not furnished by the imperfect elimination of the waste products from the system, then, neither the development nor the activity of bacteria is evident. Perfect metabolism of the materials forming the living matter of the body, is proof against the ravages of bacteria and bacilli.

We are told that typhoid fever, cholera germs, tuberculosis, etc., belong to the classes of those diseases which are said to be produced by microbe organisms. If this be true, then how is it that the people surrounding the patient do not all become victims of typhoid fever, cholera, etc., for surely some microbes have entered their systems? The fact is, that those who showed immunity from such complaints had not in their systems the conditions favorable for the development of such microbic organization—that the living matter of their systems was in a normal condition,

and thus had energy to resist the microbic invasion. So, therefore, if modern medicine is to accept the mere cell-doctrine, or microbe theory, for its foundation, as it does, it is easy to see that its whole science of therapeutics rests on a false basis; for, as has been shown, both the cell and the microbe are inoperative, apart from the living matter; and the real problem can be only in relation to the nature and the nourishment, the composition and the condition of this living matter or vital substance; without which, in exact degrees, both cell and microbe would be impossible. The indwelling vital substance must first be in a state of unrest, even to form either the cell or the microbe organism. The point of definition and discussion must, therefore, be far removed from that now occupied by the great biologists, who are furnishing medical speculators with their theories; for the problems cannot be decided by any reasoning upon their premises, although they may claim the brilliant name and fame of Prof. Virchow of Berlin, as their authority. The entire problem of health and sickness, of life and death, can be solved only by the condition of the living matter or vital substance, out of which absolutely every particle and portion of the human body is formed. This is the problem that Osteopathy is solving, both in principle as a science, and in practice as an art. The results of the profound study of European cytologists is not denied or depreciated by Osteopathy, but it maintains that they are not adequate to the present problems of disease. Osteopathy insists that the composition, the contents, and the construction of the cell be studied and explored. Not until this is done, can the enormous possibilities of cytology be realized. When the complete story of the pathogenesis of disease is written, it will be found that most of the hidden processes of disease, in general, are due to toxic substances, in one form or another, which have not been carried out of the system at the proper time, owing either to imperfect metabolism or circulation.

Toxicohemia, or the poisoned condition of the blood, is chiefly due to auto-toxic substances or to bacterial toxins. "Auto-intoxications" are the poisons that are secretly made within the body through certain functional disorders. It may be demonstrated, that a very large proportion of diseases is due to such poisons, and there is overwhelming evidence that many attacks of

insanity, in which Osteopathy has been successful, are brought about just in this manner. That these auto-intoxications do attack the other organs, the liver, kidneys, lungs, stomach, intestines, etc., there is no question, and it is plain that they also attack the brain. This is an ætiological consideration that has untold significance in relation to the problems of insanity. Disease of any of these organs is due, it must be confessed, to the degeneration and disease of the cells forming and functioning them; but the real question is, what conduces to the degeneration of these cells. Osteopathy takes a bold and fearless stand just here, and maintains that the entire question turns upon the condition, constitution, and control, of the cell-substance or living matter of the body. If the medical profession is to be of any use to our race, it is necessary that they devote their thought and time to the acquisition of a full knowledge of their patients' work of making and maintaining the living substance. The greatest fundamental weakness of that profession lies in their incompetent and inadequate diagnosis.

Scientific diagnosis cannot be based alone upon symptoms or histological findings; it must be based upon ascertainable and demonstrable facts. The microscope must be the guide, for it alone can determine, ultimately, the composition of the vital substance, aided of course by whatever mechanical abnormalities may be detected by a thorough and trained Anatomy. The diagnosis of Osteopathy is based upon evident, mechanical, material, and molecular conditions, that are discoverable only by exact and definite knowledge and analysis. Owing to the unscientific character of the diagnosis of medical practitioners, they are generally as ignorant after the diagnosis of a disease as before it, because they do not know how the diseased cells are formed, nor what kind of matter has produced them. The average physician seems not to know the very accidence of the science requisite for determining a disease by the condition and constitution of the living matter of the body. If any one has pain or cramps, the doctors give him narcotics; little thinking or caring that although these do not alter the structure of the nerves, they do modify and pollute the blood, and thus influence the function of the nerves, and may so affect the sympathetic system that its normal work may come to a stand-

still, and the vital energy be considerably lowered, or cease functioning altogether.

Even Dr. Alonzo Clark, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says :

"All our curative agents are poisons, and, as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

Chemicals have energy but not vitality. Vitality controls all functions. Medicine is absolutely powerless to add one element of vitality to the system. Prof. A. A. Stephens, says :

"The older physicians grow, the more skeptical they become of the virtues of medicine."

And one of the most brilliant speakers at the recent Medical Congress at Philadelphia, said :

"There is a time which comes to us all if we practice long, when we realize how much of our success is due to other aids than drugs."

Bostwick, in his "History of Medicine," says :

"Every dose of medicine is a blind experiment upon the vitality of the patient."

It cannot be denied that the most noxious and even poisonous drugs, most deadly chemicals, are by ordinary medical practitioners prescribed for the suffering, as medicine. An eminent chemist has shown that, "The single, uncombined, different and confessed poisons in daily use by the dominant school of medicine number one hundred and seven. The poisons that are more or less often used number many hundreds;" and the Osteopath makes bold to say, that the prescribing physician has not the slightest idea of what becomes of it all in the patient, or indeed knows whether it will be for good or evil. At one time, he prescribes this, by way of experiment, and, if that does not seem to agree with the patient, then he tries something else, until the time comes that he has nothing new to offer. Dr. Radcliff said, a short time before his death :

"Since I have grown old in the art of healing, I know more than twenty diseases for which I have not even a remedy."

Dr. Joseph M. Smith, an eminent medical teacher, said :

"All medicines which enter the circulation poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce disease."

The conspicuous and fundamental error of the modern school of medicine, is an ignorance of the fact, or failure to fully appre-

ciate it, if it is known, that before an organized cell can become diseased, the living matter from which it grows and derives its sustenance, must first become deranged; and the cause of this derangement is the first question to be decided. This question cannot be scientifically decided without an understanding of the condition, composition, and control of the living matter of the body, in all its mechanical relations and molecular activities. But Osteopathy goes further, and maintains that, if it were possible to attack diseased cells or parasitic bacteria or bacilli directly by chemical means, (which it denies), it would avail us nothing; for the same ætiological condition which calls the diseased cells into existence would immediately reconstruct others in place of those destroyed; as may be seen where cancer cells are removed and new ones grow in their place:—so that healing by such methods would also be impossible, without first bringing the living matter of the body to its normal condition of qualitative and quantitative constituency, and, then, removing all mechanical obstructions to the natural flow of blood. The blood is the impulse of organic life. It is the common carrier of all the vital substances, whether of oxidation through the lungs, or alimentation through the stomach and intestines. Dr. Still reasons that

“A natural flow of blood is health, and disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of blood.”

The great commerce of life, within the bodily mechanism, is conducted under the reciprocity of nerves, arteries, and veins. The entire freightage and fruitage of life, of air and food, is conveyed by the blood; and while the nerves hold the citadels of health and strength, and while every physiological function is under the superintendence of the nerves, yet the nerves themselves, in the fineness and fullness of their form and function, depend absolutely upon the feeding of the blood; so, this consideration lends wonderful emphasis to Dr. Still's definition of health and disease. The present advanced position and future prospects of scientific therapeutics, are enveloped in the mysteries, the potencies, and the possibilities of the blood, and its composition, construction, control, and conveyance throughout its manifold and microscopic ramifications in the body. Osteopathy occupies an advanced and a commanding position in relation to these vital issues. With its microscope and crucible, it has ramified the

secret recesses of the body, and scrutinized the chemical constitution of both its materials of supply in air and food, and the materials of secretion, suppuration and support; and it has studied the qualities and quantities of its living matter and vital substance, the laws of its chemical construction and molecular physics, its marvelous developing and differentiating powers, its constructive and reconstructive energies in building and rebuilding cells, tissues, organs and organisms, its atomic affinities and metabolic processes. It has seen how these cannot be aided or imitated by artifice or contrivance, how no laboratory of the manufacturing chemist, or lotion of the ingenious pharmacist, can approach the fine and finished formulations of nature's laboratory of the body, or of God's drug-store of the brain. It has discovered and declared the unfailing intelligibility of Nature and of Nature's God, as witnessed in the construction, contrivances, and constitution of the human body; and has demonstrated that the resources and remedies, treasured within the body, are alone adequate, without artificial, extraneous or medicinal assistance, to regain the normal equilibrium of health when diseased; and that the mechanical appliances for regaining this equilibrium are equal to the emergencies; and when such mechanical appliances of bone and ligament, and muscle and artery and vein and nerve and tissue and membrane, are used intelligently, as nature intended them, as aids in conditioning, changing, and controlling the molecular and metabolic processes of the vital fluids of the body, then Nature, the great mother of universal therapeutics, would bestow health and strength. It has discovered the wise and wonderful provision of Nature in the resources of the blood, by which the body is protected from the attack of inimical particles or parasites. The white corpuscles of the blood have been seen (as for example, in the transparent tissue of a tad-pole's tail) to show a power to pass out from the channels of circulation and make their way freely among the tissues of the body. They perform a duty which not only lies close to the maintenance of the organism at large, but which also bears a vital relation to its preservation from agencies that perpetually threaten it with disease and death. When the body is invaded by bacilli, bacteria, micrococci, chemical or other irritants, information of the aggression is communicated by means of the vaso-motor nerves, whose function it is to

govern the movements of the blood vessels, and leucocytes, or phagocytes, as Metchnikoff calls them, rush to the attack ; and reinforcements and recruits are quickly formed to increase the standing army, sometimes two, three, or four times the normal standard—they multiply by the millions in a very short time. In the conflict, cells die, and often are eaten by their companions ; frequently the slaughter is so great that the tissue becomes burdened by the dead bodies of the cells in the form of "pus." Thus, we see that Nature has provided a "body-guard" for the system, an active sanitary department or board of health, charged with the function of guarding their possessor against the inroads and attacks of the foes which threaten our physical prosperity through the initiation and development of disease. When the invader is of formidable size and character, we find that one phagocyte unites with another till the foreign body is surrounded. In tubercle and leprosy, these "giant-cells" are known to occur, and the explanation of their presence would seem to be most easily arrived at on the idea that they represent the collective efforts of the phagocytes, exercised in the endeavor to get rid of the offending materials of the disease.

The writer witnessed, very recently, a most remarkable illustration of the activity of these phagocytes. He was examining the transparent tissue in the tail of a tad-pole, where the circulation of the white corpuscles was active and vigorous. He compressed the tissue with the point of a dissecting needle, and at first the movements of the leucocytes was arrested, but finally they took advantage of the elasticity of the tissue and, on renewed effort, succeeded in pushing a way through the compression, and finally restored an active circulation. The tissue was then touched with acetic acid ; with the result that almost immediate congestion was effected, and, for want of the nourishment afforded by the circulation, the tissue contracted, and all circulation ceased. He then induced an artificial inflammation. The blood current was seen to slow down ; the fluid part of the blood escaped from the vessels, and the white blood-cells, or phagocytes, migrated in numbers from the blood vessels in search of the offending substance inducing such abnormal condition. At first an inflammation may show us simply the blood fluid, and little else, escaping from the swelling of the ailment. Later on

it begins to become somewhat turbescent, and is then seen to contain a few phagocytes, while finally it becomes "pus"—which pus, we discovered to be composed simply of the emigrated leucocytes.

In this experiment we learned the cause of inflammation, and, also, its exact nature ; and so, we can say that inflammation, which is enshrouded in such fog in the minds of medical practitioners, is to be ranked not so much as an unnatural and diseased process, as an effect and symptom—it has a true physiological significance, in that it begins, at least, in an endeavor on the part of our phagocytes to save us from the consequence of infection. Now, as nature has armed the body with such formidable powers by which it may resist bacillic invasion, the question would naturally arise, how and where in the body are these remedial phagocytes cultivated and multiplied. We have learned that this is the business of the spleen. By Osteopathic stimulation of the spleen, as in case of splenic leucocythæmia, the number of leucocytes in the blood is almost immediately increased. The Osteopath knows, further, how thus to influence the spleen, through the nervous system, and the exact nerves by which it is healthily excited. But the modern "medicine-man" interposes here with his pill-bag, and says that the subsidence of bacillic attacks may be effected by quinine. We ask him to prove his assertion; and in opposition to his theory, we affirm that the living white cells of the blood—the leucocytes—are themselves able to produce a substance which, given forth to the blood fluid, renders that liquid the direct means of combating the microbes. The medical advocate has neither the wit nor the wisdom to disprove the statement. Dr. Still has proclaimed : "That the brain of man is God's drug-store ;" and he is right. The brain itself has all the characters of a machine constructed for a purpose. Its elaborate mechanism—unexhausted and apparently unexhaustible to us in the subtilty and complexity of its structure—with its ramifications of nervine tissues permeating every portion of the body, and constituting the very essence of every special organ—some of them being the channels of all receptive, and others the channels of reactive powers—this wonderful mechanism is endowed with power to manufacture, maintain, and manage, every chemical necessary to every function of the body.

Every physiological function is absolutely under the control of the brain. The brain is the secret arcanum of Nature—here is the Laboratory of life! Osteopathy places this laboratory where it belongs—in the body itself, not in the shop of a manufacturing chemist, or in the prescription department of a drug-store. Here, and here alone, are superintended and supplied the processes and the products, in the exact quality and quantity which the body needs, by which the vital functions of digestion, absorption, assimilation, growth and health are maintained. Here, also, are conducted the remedial processes by which the body recovers from sickness and disease, in the use of the proper materials furnished to the body, and by means of the mechanical appliances possessed by the body, for this express purpose. The powers of the body are such, that it can bring together, in mouth, stomach, and intestines, with the assistance of the liver, gall-bladder, pancreas, spleen, and the entire circulatory, secretory, and excretory systems, the materials for its subsistence, in such close contact, and under such wonderful conditions of heat and solution, can infuse their elements with such affinities and make those affinities so operative, can exert such influences, that forthwith some new substance is wrought into its own being with powers and energies the most subtle or the most tremendous. It may be death to any and every thing inimical to the body, or it may exercise on the organism the most blessed virtue—restoring the wasted tissues—reanimating the vital flame,—and carrying into the most secret recesses of Life the sweet influences of health! This is something of the birth-power of the brain, of the mastery of the Mind. When chemical force is not under the adequate and adaptive control of purpose—when it is not perfectly manipulated and managed—it leads to nothing but universal inertia and universal deadness. Chemical affinity when not under the control of organized life, leads to saturation—to inorganic combinations—and these are incompatible with movement and with life. This last condition is exactly the chemistry of medicine.

Just here is the very core of the contention which Osteopathy has with pharmacy and medicine. The whole philosophy of medicine is founded upon the unscientific assumption that chemical compounds can be made by artifice, similar to those used by nature in the economy of the body, and introduced into the

system, as assimilable, nutrient material. This is absolutely false both as a premise and a principle. The scientific improbability of such a position may be shown by knowing, 1st. That there is an absolute difference, in the very nature of the two things, between the chemistry of the living body and the chemistry of the drug laboratory; 2d, It is exceedingly difficult even to approximate the actual chemistry of life; 3d, The actual facts known, would argue the greatest poverty of results in favor of medication; and 4th, Medication, being at best only inorganic, could be of little value to the body; as only from one-tenth to one per cent of the matter of the brain is inorganic.

Besides, it is a fact, that drugs ultimately destroy the irritability of nerves, and, so, soon deprive them of their functioning power. All remedial effects upon the organs of the body are by means of the efferent nerves as controlled by the brain, and thus we see that the true science of treatment is determinal, rather than terminal; which is a striking difference between the treatment of Osteopathy, and all forms of medication, whether by drugs or by electricity.

We hold further, that all medicine is held together by a law of enforced chemical affinity. The results obtained by the drug-laboratory are highly artificial. These artificial conditions very often can with difficulty be maintained, or possibly they cannot be maintained at all, beyond a certain time. That is to say, drugs are so artificial and unnatural that it takes ground-glass stoppers, colored bottles, and sealing wax to confine them in such relations. This is almost universally true of the compounds of the Pharmacopœia,—compounds which, being thus highly artificial, are consequently liable to decomposition and decay. In their case, chemical affinity escaping from control, cannot be hindered from unmaking them. Drugs that have any potency at all have to be constantly confined and imprisoned, or their so-called virtues will quickly escape into their natural relations. So eager and sometimes violent are the affinities of drug compounds, that when set free in the stomach, and upon the delicate tissues of the body, they invariably do harm, and whatever effect they have is of the nature of a spasm or stupor, which is ignorantly imagined to be of a remedial nature; and the people are often as much to blame for such treatment as the physician. We have heard of a United

State Senator who objected to Homœopathy because the pellets were too little and white and sweet—he desired, when he was sick, to have pills that were big, black, bitter, and nasty!

Osteopathy not only protests against the introduction of medicines into the system under unnatural combinations, because of their danger, derangement, and destruction of the nervous structures that control the fine functions of the system; but it claims that all the prescriptions of the most orthodox pharmacopœia are inorganic, and are of no nutrient use to the body. The body assimilates only organized matter, and the work of organizing the nutrient material is done by nature itself, and not by the mechanical art of an apothecary. The great question of the hour in therapeutics is, not a question of a big dose or a little dose, it is really not a question that relates to a dose at all. In scientific principle and practice, there is no difference between the Allopath and the Homœopath, or the Electropath, or the Eclectic. We hear much about the difference between *contraria contrariis curanter* and *similia similibus curanter*. Well, what of the difference? It means about as much to a sick man as the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. To a thinking man, who ponders the real philosophy of life and living, it means nothing. The question of to-day in the healing art, is not even what medicine does for the body, but really is, what does the body do with the medicine? The real formula of cures is, *natura naturis curanter*. Scientific practitioners cannot deny this. Osteopathy says that the body can get along better without medicine, and it knows what it can do by showing to the world the most truly scientific method of "Healing Without Drugs."

It holds that the brain and the nervous system constitute the great dynamo and storage battery of life and health, and that the very character, constitution, control, and continuance of life, is under the power of nerve, in conjunction with the artery and vein. Drugs disorganize and derange the nerves, poison and pollute the blood, and disqualify them for normal activity and functioning. The study and relative mastery of the nerves, cerebro-spinal and sympathetic, in their origin and distribution, in their chemical constitution, structure and functions, and in their control of the economic functions of the body, give the key to the Osteopath by which he unlocks the mysteries and potencies

of Nature and Life, and utilizes them for health and strength as against disease and death. This is the crown and consummation of Osteopathy.

The almost infinitely complicated mechanism of the brain and nerves, in relation to the blood, holds in its chemical constitution, a large amount of disposable energy, even in a condition of depletion and prostration; this energy it yields readily when the equilibrium of its molecules is, in a proper and natural way, disturbed. Under certain conditions, this mechanism explodes with increasing surrender of its disposable energy as the number and intensity of the proper demands upon it are increased, very much as would a gun which should be arranged to go off with greater energy as the pressure of the finger is repeated or increased. The substance of the nervous mechanism is the seat of a chemical synthesis, as the result of which still more complex bodies are constructed from the already complex alimentary material furnished by the blood; such bodies have a high value as combustibles, and thus, as has been said, possess a significant amount of ready-made, and under proper conditions, of easily disposable energy, that may be directed into the channels of health. Now, all these great facts are primarily ignored in all medical practice. Take, for example, the common "heart affection." A "Doctor of Medicine" would prescribe and give a drug for it. We would expect him to do this, for he is only a doctor of *medicine*—this is all he professes to be, and what he was presumably trained to be. He knows the powers of medicine—not the powers of the bodily organism—and he has no other knowledge or means that he can use in treating this heart affection. So, he would likely give the patient "digitalis," if his heart was going too fast. While the Osteopath would know, that it was the office of the pneumogastric nerve to control the motion of the heart, and knowing the exact location of this nerve in the neck, would give the patient a treatment which would slow down the action of the heart in five minutes; and it would be done on the same mechanical principle by which a sensible man would turn off the steam from the radiator if his room was too warm; while the fool might try to cool it by pouring water on the radiator and on himself. To test the effect of digitalis on the heart, and the unwisdom of giving it, let any one experiment for himself. Take a frog, open its thorax, put a

drop of dilute solution of digitalis upon the beating heart and await the result. It soon begins to beat more slowly, and after a while it ceases to beat altogether. If the "doctor of digitalis" would make this test, he would look up his anatomy and physiology, and practice on the inhibitory power of the vagus nerve, rather than experiment on a precious life with digitalis; and empty his doses into the sewer. A jeweler might as well claim to fix a watch that had stopped, by pouring oil in the key-hole, as a "medicine-man" to claim to cure rheumatism by putting medicine in the stomach. If a man is watering his lawn and puts his foot on the hose, it will not help the flow to explode a dynamite cartridge in the reservoir—let him take his foot off the hose. A patient of an M. D. had been treated with strong medicine, put in his stomach for a painful leg that was swollen to twice its size. An Osteopath saw that the blood that flowed into the leg by the arteries could not get back by the veins, and became stagnant; so, he simply removed the obstruction at the "saphenous opening" and let the clogged blood get out into the "vena cava." The swelling subsided and the pain departed. But all the medicine at command would never have removed that mechanical pressure on the blood flow. The operator removed the mechanical obstruction, and then stimulated the nerve centers controlling the circulation in the leg, and health returned.

Osteopathy maintains that when all obstructions to the proper direction of the life-giving and healing energies that are resident in the body,—such as mal-adjustments or abnormalities of the bodily machine in any of its parts, or embolism in the arterial or venous circulation, or disturbance of the normal and flexible relations of the various parts of the organism—when all such obstructions are detected and corrected, by a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology and their proper accessory studies, then, nature fast regains her equilibrium of health and strength. The constant effort of nature is towards healthful equilibrium. Osteopathy levels down and evens up mechanical and functional irregularities. The Osteopath has a trained and sensitive touch, and a perfect knowledge of nerve-centers in general, and of some not described in the books, or even known to other schools. He has and holds the facts and forces of the human body at his fingers' ends, and he directs them towards the equilibrium of health. As the violinist

knows what notes to touch, and easily and intelligently slips his fingers along the strings and gets such tones and tension as produce rythmical harmony, so an Osteopath has profoundly studied the human organism, with all the aids of literary research, morbid anatomy, and normal life, in all its delicate and dexterous forms and forces and health-giving functions, and by skillful operation secures the natural equilibrium and healthful activities of the human frame. Osteopathy differs, both theoretically and practically, from massage and all forms of so-called "manual therapeutics", in that no Osteopathic diagnosis or treatment is possible without the most exact and practical knowledge of all the parts and processes of the physiological and pathological man. The special nerve-centers and principles by which some of the greatest remedial effects are secured in this science and art, were discovered by Dr. Still, and are neither recognized nor understood by any other school.

The word "Osteopathy" may be criticised by those who have not discovered the true character of the science, but it has more meaning, and more correctly describes the science, than any other word that might have been chosen. Indeed, the word embodies one of the great ideas of the science. The bony framework of the body is that part upon which the true order of the body depends. The bones are the most substantial, underlying landmarks of the body. They constitute the hard, unyielding substratum upon which all other structures are built, and upon which they depend for permanence of position and location. The bones constitute the foundation of the bodily superstructure. Besides, they are the fixed points from which the trained anatomist may correctly explore for disorder in the mechanism, and the Osteopath uses them as levers, fulcrums, props and pulleys, to assist him in restoring order to the body. The body is an embodiment of all the principles of mechanics, of physics, of hydraulics, all architecture, and all machinery of every kind. There are nearly four hundred mechanical principles that have their finest practical illustration in the human body. Here are found all the bars, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, pipes, wheels and axles, ball-bearing movements, beams, girders, trusses, buffers, arches, columns, cables, and supporters, known to the most advanced mechanical science. These

constitute its Anatomical Mechanics, which require the minutest study and mastery by the Osteopathic student and operator. Then, there are the principles and philosophy of electricity, magnetism, of fluids at rest and in motion—hydrostatics and hydrodynamics—capillarity, diffusion of liquids, and osmosis, and their manifold application to circulation, absorption and secretion. Then there are pneumatics, or the physics of gases, and their application in respiration. There are optics, the action of prisms and lenses, the mechanism of light, refraction, polarization and the interference of light. There is sound as related to sympathetic vibration and resonance; and heat, in its conduction, convection, and radiation, as related to the body. There is also dynamics, as operative in the mechanics of matter, force and gravity, in the body. These constitute its Physiological Physics, which must be considered in mastering the forces and motions of the body. And all these possibilities of mechanics and physics are related to the bony framework of the body. The bones, then, are pre-eminently the means by which the physics and dynamics of the body are made operative and effective. As has been well said:

“Very little Osteopathic work would be possible without using the bones, and it is the Osteopathic use of the bones in this work, rather than the treatment of bones, as so many ignorantly suppose, that makes the word “Osteopathy” an appropriate name for this practice.”

Dr. Still says:

“The bones are used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins and arteries.”

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

We will further state the relations of Osteopathy to Surgery. Unlike medicine, surgery is a science; it must be a science, for when correctly applied, it is based upon exact anatomy; and it is a science only when it follows the structure and functions of the human body. But Osteopathy holds that surgery has its conspicuous and serious defects, as at present practised. It is too often hasty, rash, indiscriminate and bungling. It is too often ignorant of the curative resources of nature and of their control for remedial results; and so, hastens to an operation with the knife, when a knowledge of the mechanics and physiology of the human organization would secure relief and restoration without the knife. The operation for typhlitis, or appendicitis, as it is more commonly called, could be easily averted, if the operator had the Osteopathic knowledge of the nerve and blood supply of the appendix, for it is controlled on the same principle as the prolongation and contraction of the snout of a turkey gobbler. The lacerating use of the forceps in difficult delivery, can be obviated, and obstetrics made marvellously easy by a simple use of the mechanical principles controlling the fundus and cervix of the uterus; and a fair illustration of this is a bag of apples, the contents of which you wished to empty—the contents roll out naturally, when you loosen the string by which the mouth of the bag is tied. Such knowledge of the mechanical and molecular laws of the body is supplied only by Osteopathy. We are bold to say that the knowledge of anatomy and physiology, and the therapeutic application of this knowledge to disease, that is given in the course of instruction in “The American School of Osteopathy” cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world. And, so, Osteopathy will do more than can be told, to minimize the terrors and horrors of surgical operations. This is said in full recognition of the value and use of anaesthetics. Anaesthetics are proper in their place, but they are the fruitful source of physiological irregularities and disorders, from which thousands of patients suffer, long after an otherwise successful operation. Besides, Osteopathy can often dispense with their use by its ability to deaden sensation through its natural manipulation of the nerves. Osteopathy is, therefore, a double protest against indiscriminate surgery and the unwise use of anaesthetics.

All acknowledge, however, that there is a necessary place for

surgery in some emergencies of Osteopathic practice. There are many abnormal conditions of the body that require a proper surgery; and Osteopathy is training its operators in the accessory science of surgery, and is pursuing a wise physiological course between the harmful use of anæsthetics, that are almost invariably used in such operations, and the neglect of the health of the body under abnormal conditions that really require the services of a skilled surgeon. Osteopathy, thus, makes a new advance upon the science of modern surgery, and its course has been vindicated by the success of its new methods along this line.

We believe, therefore, in view of every consideration, that Osteopathy occupies a commanding vantage-ground. It has an immovable basis in Nature itself, and its truths and operations are in harmonious accord with the ineradicable and irrepalable laws of nature; and its future, both in scientific achievements and remedial results, is as illimitable as the boundless and inexhaustible resources of universal life. It opens up radiating lines of research into all the departments of thought and of things, and relates itself, naturally and logically, to all the great sciences, both of the organic and inorganic world; and it furnishes a new organizing principle by which many of the facts of these sciences may have an entirely new interpretation. It possesses the wonderful charms and fascinations of nature itself. Its study, therefore, is most ennobling to intellect and feeling; it is enriching in wisdom to understand, and empowering in ability to mitigate, the ills to which flesh is heir. There is no culture of character, refinement of feeling, brilliance of intellect, keenness of reasoning; no polish of manners, completeness of education, grace of literature, resource of scholarship, or ambition for discovery and promotion; that may not find free and full exercise and expression in the proper study and practice of Osteopathy. It has already scored a record of triumphs over the whole category of diseases, that challenges investigation. It has not only an unparalleled record, but it is still going forth triumphantly in all the world. Already it has hosts of friends and followers among the great and good of our land, and is not unknown across the seas. Under the banner of Nature and of Nature's God, it is dealing its blows, thick and fast, upon the hydra-headed monster of Disease, and thus winning its crown of glory, that is shining brighter and brighter, day by day; and the day is not far distant when Osteopathy will be universally acknowledged as the queen science of health.

Equipment.

The New Building.

The American School of Osteopathy, and the A. T. Still Infirmary, are now conveniently and comfortably housed in the commodious building which has been completed within the last year.

As it now stands, it is one of the largest and most complete school buildings in the state. Erected and fitted throughout for the special 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. It contains 68 rooms, which aggregate 30,000 feet of floor space.

The walls are 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 woodwork 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 are of the best grade and complete in every respect. Electric lights are everywhere from the top of the flag pole on the observatory to the boiler room in the basement; over 300 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 rooms each 31x40 which are occupied by the chemical and physiological laboratories. 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

gentlemen and two for ladies, 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.

In the hallways is a fifty room enunciator which communicates with electric call bells in every operating room, 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 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, including the histological laboratory, Dr. A. T. Still's private office and library, with toilet rooms, hallways, etc.

FOURTH FLOOR.—The fourth floor has a dissecting room 20x40, and amphitheatre capable of seating over 300. There is also a room for anatomical and surgical specimens, reading, 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. Every thing above the second floor with half of the first floor is wholly occupied by the school.

The entire building was designed by Dr. A. T. Still, and constructed under his personal direction for the purpose of teaching and practicing Osteopathy.

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

Laboratories.

ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.—One entire floor of the front portion of the building is devoted to this department and is provided with all the appliances necessary for the work of demon-

stration on the cadaver. The cadavers are subjected to a process for preservation which renders them available for careful and extended study.

No effort will be spared to make the instruction in this department so complete as to give the student the familiarity with anatomical details so necessary for success in subsequent study and practice.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The chemical and physiological laboratory is a roomy and well lighted apartment fitted with desk room for about forty students, each desk being supplied with gas, hot and cold water, a full supply of reagents, apparatus, etc., such as is necessary for a proper exemplification of the work. The course is such as will secure to the student a practical familiarity with the apparatus, material processes, and reactions, which are the subjects of his professional study, and which will be available in his subsequent practice.

There are also available for illustration and demonstration in class such apparatus as is necessary to a proper elucidation of the subject, such as spectroscope, polarimeter, specific gravity apparatus, air pump, dialyser, electrical apparatus, sphygmograph, hoemacytometer, etc.

HISTOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—This laboratory is fully equipped with every modern convenience for the proper application of the necessary technique. The course consists of a study of the principles of optics, and the construction and use of the microscope and its accessories. The constitution of living matter, the morphology and physiology of the single cell, primary tissues, and the organs; the preparation of microscopic specimens including hardening, cutting sections, staining and mounting and the study of specimens thus prepared. A dark room is fitted up with all the appliances necessary to facilitate this work. It will include also the examination of blood, urine, sputum and other fluids, excretions and pathological exudates.

Methods of Instruction.

It is the aim of the trustees and faculty to make this a College in deed as well as in name, and its plan of organization is such as to realize as far as possible, this intention. It is not composed of two or three men who secure a long list of practitioners,

each of whom comes in once or twice a week, delivers a lecture of an hour, and is gone again with no further interest in, or care for the work, until the time of his next appointment comes around. On the contrary, the full time and energy of every one of the faculty belongs to the school, and in all of the fundamental departments, the whole time of the instructor or professor in charge is devoted to his department; and even those operators in the Infirmary who deliver the clinical lectures, are expected to make the former work supplemental to the latter.

It is also the design to prevent the class work from degenerating into the antiquated method of routine lectures read to sleepy students. On the contrary, as far as possible, the methods of instruction are those in use in the best academic and collegiate institutions. It will, therefore, consist largely of recitations from standard text-books, the lessons being constantly supplemented by comments from the instructor, demonstrations, models, drawings, and black-board exercises.

This method of teaching gives time for careful and systematic study. It brings teacher and student into direct contact; subjects not understood are explained, doubtful points made clear and the knowledge gained is more exact. In this way is laid a solid and lasting foundation for subsequent study in the practical work of the course.

Course of Study.

The course of instruction extends over two years, and is divided into four terms of five months each.

The first term is devoted to Descriptive Anatomy, including Osteology, Syndesmology, Myology, Angiology and Neurology; Histology, including the description and recognition of the normal tissues of the body; the principles of Chemistry and Physics.

The second term includes Descriptive Anatomy of the viscera, and organs of special sense; Regional Anatomy with demonstrations on the cadaver; Didactic and laboratory work in Chemistry; Physiological Chemistry, Urinalysis and Toxicology; Physiology of circulation, respiration, digestion, absorption, assimilation, secretion and excretion; Principles of Osteopathy.

The third term includes Regional Anatomy and Pathology with demonstrations on the cadaver; Surface Anatomy, Advanced

Physiology, Symptomatology and Pathology; Clinical demonstrations in Osteopathy.

The fourth term includes Pathological Anatomy, Minor Surgery, Gynæcology and Obstetrics; Clinical practice in Osteopathy.

Profile of Course of Study.

ANATOMY:—General and Descriptive Anatomy will be taught systematically during the first and second terms in daily recitations, thereby, giving sufficient time for the student to become thoroughly prepared for the subsequent work in this department. This work is facilitated and elucidated by whatever may prove desirable or helpful in illustrating the subject, such as the skeleton, articulated and disarticulated, recent dissections, models, charts, drawings, diagrams, manikins, and black-board exercises.

During the second and third terms, students will be given a very thorough course in Regional Anatomy, illustrated by demonstrations on the cadaver. This course includes the whole body. Special attention is given the viscera, their positions and relations, with their blood and nerve supply. This work will be illustrated by charts showing all the ordinary important dissections in the body, to which, with their explanatory keys the students may have access at any time for study.

During the fourth term will be given a course in Pathological Anatomy also a course in Surface Anatomy which is especially useful to the Osteopathist, to enable him to know instantly and accurately just what structures lie under the surface at any point on the body.

During the third and fourth terms, a very careful and systematic study will be made of the anatomy of the nervous system in its relations to the other structures of the body.

PHYSIOLOGY:—A very thorough graded course of instruction is given. During the first term is taken up in connection with Histology, the physiology of the histological elements of the human body, and the functions of the various tissues. During the second term is considered the physiology of the organs, including circulation, respiration, digestion, secretion, nutrition and motion. Chemical Physiology is considered in its proper connection with this part of the course. During the third term

will be taken up the physiology of the nerves and special sense with the subject of reproduction and Embryology. The physiology of the nervous system with special reference to the location and action of the various centers by which all the functions of the body are regulated, will be considered very carefully during the third and fourth terms, as on a thorough mastery of this subject depends much of the success of the practicing Osteopathist.

Liberal use is made of plates, black-board drawings, charts, preparations, models and apparatus.

CHEMISTRY:—The instruction in this department will be especially adapted to supply the knowledge necessary to a proper understanding of the normal chemico-physiological changes which take place in the healthy body, as well as the abnormal changes which take place in the development and progress of disease.

The physiology of Chemistry will be taught in such a manner as to afford the students a firm ground-work for the proper understanding of this subject.

The subject of auto-intoxication will be treated as its growing importance demands. The chemistry of the products of digestion, the secretions and excretions of the body, the blood, the bile, etc., will be fully explained and exemplified.

The importance of Urinalysis as a help in the diagnosis of many diseased conditions is recognized, and special attention will be given to thorough work by the student in this branch.

The instruction will include thorough work in laboratory practice, in the chemical and microscopical examination of normal and pathological urine. Specimens are always obtainable to illustrate every diseased condition, and for practice in diagnosis. The aim is to give the student a thorough drill in the best methods for the detection of normal and abnormal constituents and conditions of this fluid. The course in Toxicology will be so arranged as to give the student in clear and comprehensive, but condensed form, such a knowledge as will enable him to readily recognize all the common poisons and their effects, and to properly apply the needed antidote.

HISTOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY:—The general principles of Histology will be considered, and particular attention given to the elements in connection with the study of their physiology. The histological structure of the various organs of the body, both

normal and pathological be fully explained and illustrated by means of prepared specimens, models, charts, micro-stereoptican projections, etc. Systematic lectures and recitations on Pathological Anatomy.

Exact and systematic methods of conducting post-mortem examinations for either medical, legal, or scientific purposes will be fully explained.

GYNÆCOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS:—In this course will be considered fully the disorders of bodily function peculiar to women. Special attention will be given to the anatomy and physiology of the female pelvic organs; methods of uterine examination and diagnosis; the pathology of the various uterine displacements, and the best means for their correction; the signs and symptoms of pregnancy; mechanism and management of labor.

These lectures will be illustrated by means of charts, diagrams, operations with the manikin, etc. The great advance in this work made possible by an application of the principles of Osteopathy will be explained and illustrated with special care, and every facility will be afforded the students to perfect themselves in this work.

SURGERY:—Surgery and Osteopathy are complementary and depend upon a common basis—a thorough knowledge of the structure and functions of the entire mechanism of the human body, both in health and disease. From the great disparity in the results obtained by practitioners of the old schools in the treatment of diseases, in the domain of medicine, as compared with those obtained within the domain of surgery, it naturally follows that at the present day, surgery is overdone. It is the only resource when medicine fails, as it so often does. Hence, multitudes of cases are treated by surgical means that are not strictly and legitimately surgical cases, but heretofore, there was nothing else to do. Osteopathy supplies what has been lacking at this point, and a proper application of its principles and methods will, it is believed, obviate a large per cent of the cutting that is now done.

At present, however, practitioners of Osteopathy will have all they can do in their own particular line; hence, we do not teach a full course in surgery.

Only a short course in Minor Surgery is given, such as will enable graduates to do the work which may come up in their

practice which does not require the services of a skilled surgeon. It will include instruction in the use of antiseptics, the treatment of ulcers and abscesses, fractures, dislocations, accidents and injuries of a minor nature, bandaging, etc.

PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY:—A series of lectures commencing at the beginning of the second term and extending through the rest of the course will give students the necessary knowledge to enable them to successfully aid nature in removing from the body the causes and effects of disorder.

A course of lectures intended to aid in the recognition of disordered conditions of the system, their location and definition, and an analysis of the features which point to their cause; the distinction between primary and secondary disorders; disordered metabolism from obstructed circulation; disordered function arising from abnormal distribution of nerve force.

Great attention is given to the various conditions and influences which control and modify capillary circulation; the important relation which this bears to all disease, and the means by which it may be controlled, as exemplified in the results obtained in the treatment of disease according to Osteopathic principles.

CLINICAL FACILITIES:—Osteopathy as a system of therapeutics has been developed, not as a plausible but untried theory which must seek for facts to bolster it up, and enable it to present even the semblance of a principle; but rather does it exist because of the accumulation of facts observed, and results achieved, in the treatment and cure of disease.

Hence, in any successful attempt at teaching Osteopathy, clinical instruction must always have a prominent place, and its value in the teaching of any system of therapeutics is too well recognized to need any argument. To accomplish this result, it is essential that an abundance of clinical material be available and that sufficient time be devoted to its proper utilization; and it is believed that the facilities for this work which are enjoyed by students here are such as will fully develop those qualities which are so necessary to the success of the practicing Osteopathist—familiarity with, and readiness in recognizing disease and abnormalities which may cause it, and proficiency and skill in administering such treatment as is indicated by the conditions. An abundance of material is always available, sufficient to give each

student practical work in this department. During the third and fourth terms, clinic lectures are held on four days of each week, and the new cases that appear each day are examined and diagnosis given before the class, with such explanations and notations as may be deemed necessary by the lecturer. During the fourth term, the class is divided into sections of two or three students each with an experienced operator in charge of two or three sections. These students are required to treat the patients previously examined before the whole class, the patient at the conclusion of the examination, having been assigned to a certain section for treatment thereafter, under the direction of the supervising operator. Each section has from four to eight patients under treatment constantly; and this system continued for five months constitutes such a course in practical clinic work as is not excelled anywhere. In addition to the regular clinic department, the A. T. Still Infirmary has constantly under treatment from three hundred to five hundred patients, and although the students do not see these patients, the many cases of disease of all kinds under the care of the operators in the Infirmary, gives them constantly fresh and varied illustrations for use in their lectures. Opportunities are thus furnished to students for such practice and drill in the actual work of treating disease as we believe is not equaled by any similar institution anywhere. This work is the culmination of the whole course of study, and renders available and usable, the knowledge acquired from text-books, lectures, and laboratories. The course of study is progressively graded with a view to giving students a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the facts and principles upon which their future work is to be based. These clinical exercises in connection, and immediately following, give them facility and readiness in the art of applying the facts and principles which they have acquired, in treating diseased conditions.

Library and Reading Room.

The Library furnishes excellent facilities for such supplementary reading and study, as students may desire in connection with their regular work. It contains standard text-books and works of reference on all subjects having a bearing on the course.

The reading room is also provided with anatomical and physi-

ological charts, with accompanying explanatory keys, skeletons, both articulated and disarticulated, models, diagrams, etc., all of which are at the service of the students under suitable regulations.

Annual Limitation.

The statements in this announcement relative to a course of study, admission of students, conditions, rules, etc., are for the year ending June 30, 1898, only, and are applicable to all students who may be enrolled during that year. The right is reserved to make such changes in the curriculum, corps of instructors, rules of examination, etc., as may be deemed necessary at any time.

Women Received.

Women are admitted on the same terms as men. It is the policy of the school that there shall be no distinction as to sex, and that all shall have the same opportunities, and be held to the same requirements. They pursue the same studies, attend the same lectures, are subjected to the same rules, and pass the same examinations. Separate reception rooms and all necessary facilities are provided for their comfort and enjoyment.

Requirements for Matriculation.

1. Creditable evidence of good moral character.
2. Diploma of graduation from a reputable literary or scientific institution, or other evidence of literary qualifications.
3. Examination in the fundamental branches of a good English education.

It is expected of persons who intend to apply for admission by examination that they shall do so during the week preceding the opening of the term.

Requirements for Graduation.

1. The candidate must have attended this school for not less than four terms of five months each.
2. He must have passed examination in all the branches taught in the regular course. He must file with the Dean not less than one month before the close of the term, written notice that he intends to apply for a diploma of graduation.

The faculty, however, wish it understood that even though

a student may have complied with above requirements, they yet reserve to themselves, and will exercise, the right of making moral as well as professional qualifications, an element in their decision. Open irregularity of conduct, negligence, habitual and prolonged absence from classes and neglect or failure to comply with the requirements without sufficient reason will always be regarded as objections to the granting of diploma.

Examinations.

During the last week of each term, students are required to pass examinations upon the work which they have been over during the term in the several classes.

Supplementary or test examinations are held from time to time through the term, by the professors, according to the character of the work in hand. The students are graded, and their standing determined by their records in class recitations and work, in the test examinations and the term examinations, and they are passed or rejected upon these records.

The interest of the student who applies for advanced standing will not be prejudiced however, by his failing in a portion of the work, (not more than one-third), providing that the quality of the remainder indicates a mastery of the principles of the subject, and he shall pass a satisfactory examination in such branch or branches before the close of the next term.

The fact of a student appearing at the close of a term, for examination in the branches taught during that term will be taken as an application for advanced standing for the next term.

Rules of Conduct.

The school issues no set code of rules to govern the conduct of students while in attendance, but relies on their own sense of honor as ladies and gentlemen to preserve such order and decorum in the lecture room, laboratories, halls, etc., as are everywhere considered necessary and proper in the ordinary relations of life. The student is expected to pursue his studies with diligence, to attend classes regularly and to live in the exercise of morality and good behavior.

The faculty reserves the right to terminate, at any time, the connection of any student with the school, for manifest unfitness for the pursuit of this work, or for gross immorality or disorderly

conduct; and no student whose relations are thus severed, by his own acts has thereafter any claims upon the school.

Regular attendance upon all classes, according to assignment, will be expected of every student, exception being made only in case of sickness, or other sufficient reason, and such absence shall not exceed twenty per cent. of any one term.

Tuition Fees and Expenses.

The price of a scholarship entitling the holder to a full course, is \$500. There are no other charges of any kind during the course. This admits the students to all lectures, recitations, laboratory work, clinics, etc., as provided in the curriculum, and entitles him to a diploma on completion of the course of study, providing all other regulations have been complied with.

The tuition fee is payable at the time of matriculation; at least 40 per cent of the amount must be paid cash, the balance may be in cash or its equivalent.

Realizing that the possession or lack of a certain amount of money is but an incident and has no necessary relation to individual worth and merit, and that there are very many young men and women who would gladly take up the practice of Osteopathy as a life work, but who could not do so were the tuition fee required to be paid all in cash, the board of trustees has adopted the practice of allowing worthy students to make such arrangements for the security of the payment of a part of the tuition fee at a date subsequent to the time of their matriculation as may be acceptable to the board, this security to be equivalent to a bankable note.

Such students as may desire to make special arrangements under this ruling of the board should make application a sufficient length of time in advance of the opening of the term, to permit of such consideration and investigation as may be necessary to enable them to reach a decision.

Construction of the Law.

The law of this state recognizing and regulating the practice of Osteopathy reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

SECTION 1. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as Osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of

medicine and surgery within the meaning of Article 1, Chapter 110 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889, and not subject to the provisions of this article.

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

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

A reasonable construction of this law has made necessary the adoption of some rules on points covered by it in regard to attendance, etc., as follows:

1. Time as well as work in the course must be counted. A diploma cannot be granted to a student until there shall have elapsed twenty months' session of the school after his enrollment as a student, and he must be in personal attendance during this time, reasonable excusable absence, such as sickness, etc., excepted.

2. As a consequence of this, credit cannot be given for work done in other institutions, (except schools of Osteopathy) by which students can shorten their period of attendance before graduation.

Graduates in medicine (who have the right to practice Osteopathy under their medical diploma) who do not desire to take the full course, will be received on payment of the regular tuition fee, and will be required to pass examination in the work of the first year, and to take the work of the second year, and will then be given a certificate of attendance and qualification.

Early Matriculation.

Students will find it very greatly to their advantage to matriculate before the opening of the term and be in attendance from the opening of the course. Those who may come in late will find

themselves laboring at a very great disadvantage because of the fact that the course, being a strictly and progressively graded one, work may have been done by the class, a full comprehension of which was necessary to a clear understanding of that which followed.

Registration.

Students will call at the office of the Dean on the opening day of the term and register their names and addresses, and receive their assignment card. Any change which may be desired at any time, in such assignments must be filed with the Dean for presentation to the faculty, which alone has authority in all matters pertaining to the administration of the curriculum.

Books, Etc.

The books necessary for the course will cost from \$35 to \$50.

The expenses of living in Kirksville are not great. Good board may be secured at from \$3 to \$5 per week. Students desiring them can rent rooms furnished or unfurnished and board themselves, thereby somewhat lessening the expense.

Students will be assisted in finding suitable boarding places, when they so desire, by the janitor.

For catalogue, or any information regarding the school, address,

C. M. T. HULETT, D. O., DEAN,
Kirksville, Mo.

Alumni Association of the American School of Osteopathy.

ORGANIZED MARCH 4th, 1895.

The object of this Association shall be to advance and develop the science of Osteopathy; to promote friendship and a mutual exchange of thought, experience, and counsel among its members.

Every graduate of this school, in good standing, is cordially invited to join the Association.

OFFICERS:—H. M. Still, D. O., President; Geo. W. Tull, D. O., Vice-President; H. E. Patterson, D. O., Sec'y-Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—A. G. Hildreth, D. O.; Mrs. N. H. Bolles, D. O.; Mrs. Ella A. Hunt, D. O.

The American Osteopathic Society.

“The American Association for the advancement of Osteopathy was organized April 10th, 1897. The object of this society, as expressed in the preamble to the constitution, is to conserve, consolidate, and propagate the new therapeutic science and practice of Osteopathy, and to secure for it a compact and complete organization, a commanding recognition, a pervasive influence, and a profession *esprit du corps* among its students and practitioners.”

The membership of the Association consists of graduates of any school of Osteopathy, which is regularly organized and incorporated, and whose curriculum provides for the attendance of its matriculates upon a systematic course of instruction of not less than four terms of five months each, before graduation,—this being the specified legal requirement of the statutory law of the state of Missouri.

The objects of the society are the promotion of the principles and practice of Osteopathy, and the maintenance of the rights and privileges of its members when such action may be likely to redound to the general good of Osteopathy.

The meetings of the society are annual, and at such other times as necessity may direct.

OFFICERS:—Dr. Daniel B. Macaulay, President; Mrs. N. H.

Bolles, D. O., 1st Vice-President; Miss Adeline Bell, D. O., 2nd Vice-Pres't.; Mr. H. F. Goetz, Treas.; Miss Irene Harwood, Kirksville, Mo., Sec'y.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:—Mrs. S. S. Still, D. O., Kirksville, Mo.; Miss Adeline Bell, D. O., Shelbyville, Ky.; C. A. Peterson, Chesterton, Ind.; J. D. Wheeler, Randolph, Vermont; Geo. J. Helmer, D. O., New York City.

Literary Society of the School.

The students of the American School of Osteopathy have a local society organized for the purpose of general literary, forensic, or professional culture. The membership of the society is without distinction, all meeting upon the level of a common brotherhood.

OFFICERS:—President, W. F. Link; Vice-President, W. H. Johnson; Secretary Miss D. E. McNicoll.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—S. C. Mathews, J. C. Burton, A. R. Waters

This society is called the "A. T. Still Branch No. 1, of the American Association for the advancement of Osteopathy," and meets every fortnight for the general pleasure and profit of the students.

ROSTER OF STUDENTS.

FOURTH TERM CLASS.

Ash, Mary E.....	Oneida, Ill	Martin, Clara.....	Purcell, Kansas
Bailey, M W.....	Brashear, Missouri	McGavock, R E.....	Columbia, Mo
Bernard, H E.....	Chicago, Illinois	Owen, J E.....	Kirksville, Mo
Bernard, Roy.....	" "	Owen, Mrs J E.....	" "
Buckmaster, Robert M.....	Kirksville, Mo	Parker, John W.....	Winchester, Ill
Baldwin, Mollie.....	Plevna, Mo	Potter, Will A.....	Kirksville, Mo
Darling, Agnes..	Evanston, Ill	Proctor, Mrs Alice Heath	Kirksville, Mo
Darling, Charles G.....	" "	Pendleton, Gid H.....	Gallatin, Mo
Emeny, Harry Wm.....	St Paul, Minn	Rankin, J T.....	Monmouth, Mo
Furrow, Nettie.....	Kirksville, Mo	Rider, Clarence L.....	Kirksville, Mo
Gravett, H H.....	Grayville, Ill	Shackleford, Ed H.....	Lewiston, Mo
Hazzard, Charles.....	Peoria, Ill	Sippy, A H.....	St Louis, Mo
Hobson, Mary.....	Chicago, Ill	Smith, L B.....	Kirksville, "
Hulett, Mac F.....	Lawrence, Kansas	Smith, Wilbur L.....	" "
Hulett, Mrs. Adelaide S.....	" "	Smith, Ernest P.....	Englewood, Mo
Hartford, Wm.....	Kirksville, Mo	Shackleford, J R.....	Lewiston, Mo
Hartupee, W N.....	West Liberty, Iowa	Still, Thomas C.....	La Panza, Cal.
Hulett, C M Turner,...	Edgerton, Kansas	Still, Mrs. Ella.....	Maryville, Mo
Illinski, Anielka.....	E St Louis, Ill	Strong, Mrs J W.....	Evanston, Illinois
King, A M.....	Hester, Mo	Taylor, L H.....	Columbia, Mo
Landes, Mrs Mae.....	Kirksville, Mo	Vallier, Robert.....	Leonard, Mo
Mahaffay, C W.....	Brashear, Mo	West, Bertha M.....	Washburn, Ill
Mahaffay, A D.....	" "	Warner, John R.....	Browning, Mo
Mayes, Mr M T.....	Dalton City, Ill	Williams, Mrs D S....	Council Bluffs, Ia
Mayes, Mrs Florence....	" "		

THIRD TERM CLASS.

Bailey, H E.....	Brashear, Mo	Cluett, Frank G.....	St. Louis, Mo
Banning, John W....	La Plata, Mo	Densmore, O.....	Mason City, Ia
Beeman, E E.....	Kirksville, Mo	Ely, William E.....	Kirksville, Mo
Bolles, Newton A.....	Denver, Col	Ely, Mrs Anna L....	" "
Brown, Leander S....	Fort Collins, Colo	Fletcher, William A.....	" "
Burke, Mrs. Anna M.....	Kirksville, Mo	Gentry, Benton F....	" "
Campbell, Mary Nettie....	" "	Green, Ginevra I.....	" "
Campbell, Arthur D.....	" "	Greene, W E.....	" "
Cole, M D.....	" "	Hart, Lawrence M.....	" "
Conner, D L.....	" "	Hartford, Isaac J.....	Queen City, Mo

Harlan, Mrs. F J.....Webb City, Mo
 Hibbets, Ulysses M.....Kirksville, Mo
 Holme, T L.....Bolckow, Mo
 Hook, Otis... ..Kirksville Mo
 Hook, Virgil A.. Pond Creek, Oklahoma
 Hudleson, Mark E..... Bevier, Mo
 Hulett, Marcia Ione....Edgerton, Kan
 Ilgenfritz, Harry F.....Kirksville, Mo
 Johnson, Gid E.....Kirksville, Mo
 Johnson, Mrs Alice.....Fairfield, Ill
 Johnson, Norman S.....Horton, Kan
 Jones, Willie H.....Canton, Ill
 Jones, Hiram R.....Estill, Mo
 Kellogg, Howard G....Kirksville Mo
 Landes, Agnes V..... " "
 Little, Chas W.....Des Moines, Ia

SECOND TERM CLASS.

Albright, Mrs Grace....Queen City, Mo
 Banning, Mrs J W.....La Plata, Mo.
 Beal, Miss TacieClarinda, Ia
 Bowden, R W.....West Salem, Wis
 Beaven, E H.....Fulton Mo
 Brock, W W.....Montpelier, Vt
 Burton, J C.....Paris, Mo
 Burton, George.....Paris, Mo
 Chambers, Miss Etta....Kirksville, Mo
 Cherrier, A B.....Kansas City, Mo
 Clayton, G F.....Utica, Ill
 Conner, Miss Mary.....Paradise, Ore
 Corbin, W S.....Brashear, Mo
 Craven, Miss J W.....Evanston, Ill
 Deeming, C O.....Kirksville, 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
 Elliott, W S.....La Plata, Mo
 Fisher, Albert, Sr.....Chicago, Ill
 Foster, Mrs Fannie.....Carrollton, Mo
 Fout, Geo E.....Kirksville, Mo
 Gage, F S.....Baird, Texas
 Gervais, W A.....Crookston, Minn

Macaulay, Daniel B.....Chicago, Ill
 Mathews, S C.....Pattonburg, Mo
 McCoy, Chas. K.....Kirksville, Mo
 McLain, Harry C.....Wellsville, Kan
 Miller, Frank C.....Kirksville, Mo
 Miller, Mrs Sadie Hart.... " "
 Peterson, Charles A.....Chesterton, Ind
 Prickett, Orson B.....Kirksville, Mo
 Shaw, Dudley H.....Maroa, Ill
 Smiley, William M.....Kirksville, Mo
 Smith, Le Roy..... " "
 Spangler, Harvey L..... " "
 Underwood, EvelynKansas City, Mo
 Willard, Mrs Alice N....Kirksville, Mo
 Williams, Roger K....Council Bluffs, Ia

Green, Mrs L E.....Hot Springs, S D
 Harris, M B.....Columbia, Mo
 Harwood, Miss Irene....Maysville, Mo
 Hofsess, J W.....Benton City, Mo
 Huston, Miss Grace....Circleville, Ohio
 Jefferson, J H.....Des Moines, Ia
 Kelley, Mary E.....Sioux City, Ia
 Kennedy, Sylvester A.. Rochester, Minn
 Klumph, C C, Jr.....Chicago, Ill
 Kyle, C T.....Downsville, Wis
 Laughlin, W R.....Kirksville, Mo
 Lewis, J L..... " "
 Long, J Weller,..... " "
 McCartney, I H.....Hoxie, Kan
 McNicoll, Miss D E....Darlington, Ind
 Miller, Mrs Ella Ray.Salmon City, Idaho
 Mingus, C A.....La Plata, Mo
 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
 Owen, E M.....Omaha, Neb
 Potter, Miss Minnie....Kirksville, Mo
 Pellet, H L.....Prairie Center, Kan
 Ray, T L.....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
 Sisson, Miss F E.....Genoa, Ill
 Swan, W E.....Franklin, Ky
 Thompson, J A.....Kirksville, Mo
 Trenholm, A M...Trenholmville, Quebec
 Turner, Thomas E.....Kirksville, Mo

Underwood, E B.....Lake Como, Pa
 Underwood, H R..... " " "
 Vance, G T.....Pomona, Cal
 Walker, Mrs. Cornelia....Cameron, Mo
 Westfall, E E.....Grayville, Ill
 Wilson, T N.....La Plata, Mo
 Wirt, J D.....Kirksville, Mo
 Wyckoff, Louis E.....Fairview, Ill

FIRST TERM CLASS.

Browder, J H.....Greensburg, Ind
 Brundage, C L.....Kirksville, Mo
 Buckmaster, Pearl..... " "
 Brush, D R.....Centerville, S D
 Currey, Miss Alta.....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
 Hardy, J H.....Greensburg, Mo
 Harris, Harry.....Kirksville, Mo
 Johnson, J. K..... " "
 McLelland, Chas A..... " "
 McKeehan, W A.....Ft Madison, Ia
 May, B E.....Kirksville, Mo
 Mansfield, T B.....Kirksville, Mo
 Mullins, J M.....Omaha, Mo
 Nienstedt, G.....Clarinda, Ia
 Pressly, Mason W.....Hamilton, Ohio
 Reynolds, J F.....Kirksville, Mo
 Sommer, Charles,.....Sedalia, " "
 Smith, W J.....Kirksville, " "
 Smith, Caryll, T..... " "
 Willcox, S W.....Yankton, So. Dak
 Willcox, Mrs S W....Yankton, So. Dak
 Anderson, J E.....Macomb, Miss
 Ashlock, B Thomas....Kirksville, Mo
 Agee, P M..... " "
 Boyes, E H.....Aux Vasse, Mo

Burriss, J I.....Kirksville, Mo
 Beckham, J J.....Mystic, Ia
 Beets, W E.....Kirksville, Mo
 Bodwell, D M.....College Springs, Ia
 Bodwell, R C..... " " "
 Chapman, Frank.....Gerlaw, Ill
 Chapman, Mrs..... " "
 Coons, W N.....Estill, Mo
 Creswell, Lena.....Villisca, Ia
 Chappell, G G..... " "
 Chappell, E C..... " "
 Corbin, Mattie..... " "
 Clark, M E.....Petersburg, Ill
 Carter, Mrs. Georgia....Kirksville, Mo
 Conner, H L.....Kirksville, " "
 Cupp, H C.....New London, " "
 Carstarphen, E T..... " " "
 Chase, L.....Farmer City, Ill
 Corbin, E L.....Kirksville, Mo
 Dufur, J I.....Kirksville, " "
 Dufur, Mrs. Nannie.....Kirksville, " "
 Doneghy, A I.....Kirksville, " "
 Delahan, William.....Helena, Mont
 Dow, Miss J E.....Spokane, Wash
 Dufur, Newton J.....Queen City, Mo
 Eckert, E C.....Kirksville, Mo
 Eckert, G J..... " "
 Erford, Ida J.....Carlisle, Penn
 Edwards, Alice... ..King City, Mo
 Evans, A L.....Kirksville, " "
 Finch, F D..... " "
 French, E B.....Greentop, Mo
 Giddings, Nell.....Hamilton, O
 Garrett, M E.....College Springs, Ia

Gildersleeve, Jessie.....	Kirksville, Mo	Meeks, William.....	Kirksville, Mo
Gebhart, O C.....	Ray, "	Notestine, Flora.....	" "
Hardin, Melville C.....	Kirksville, "	Owens, Mrs. Charles.....	Monmouth, Ill
Henninger, Grace.....	Hamilton, O	Osenbaugh, Mrs. A D.....	Kirksville, Mo
Hunt, Adah.....	Gallatin, Mo	Poage, J. F.....	" "
Helm, W W.....	Laclede, "	Quintal, J A.....	" "
Helmer, J N.....	Morrisburg, Can	Runyon, S H.....	Joshua, Tex
Hardy, Mary.....	Greensburg, Mo	Ray, C D.....	St. Louis, Mo
Kerr, C V.....	Kirksville, "	Seibert, O C.....	La Plata, "
King, T M.....	College Springs, Ia	Swett, B A.....	Kirksville, "
Kincaid, D H.....	Milan, Mo	Smith, Allie M.....	Plevna, "
Lovell, S E.....	" "	Sholley, W M.....	Kirksville, "
Link, W F.....	Kirksville, "	Stephens, M L.....	" "
Lyda, J L.....	La Plata, "	Teall, C C.....	New York City
Lorenz, C E.....	Kirksville, "	Wheeler, G A.....	Randolph, Vt
Minear, N O.....	" "	Wheeler, C G.....	Montpelier, Vt
McBurney, Mrs. T M.....	" "	Waters, A R.....	Clarinda, Ia
McKenzie, A L.....	Macon, "	Wood, E P.....	La Plata, Mo
Martin, L D.....	Williamstown, Vt	Wells, C E.....	Waterbury, Vt
Milliken, F M.....	Nind, Mo	Whittaker, Esther.....	Perry, Ill
Minear, J F.....	Kirksville, "	Wenger, H U.....	La Plata, Mo
McConnell, W A.....	Washington, Vt	Yowell, Elizabeth.....	Kirksville, Mo
McCulley, Maggie.....	Bailey, Mo	Yowell, O Y.....	" "
McKeehan, Ethel.....	Kirksville, Mo	Yakey, W G.....	Trenton, "
Milford, E S.....	Villisca, Ia		



Complete List of Graduates.

Ammerman, Wesley	Hatton, J. O.	Osborne, Joseph
Ammerman, Mrs Lou	Hill, J. D.	Polmeteer, Frank
Belle, Miss Adeline	Harter, Mamie	Patterson, H. E.
Bolles, Mrs. Nettie H	Hildreth, A. G.	Patterson, Mrs. Alice M.
Bird, Arthur	Hunt, Mrs. Ella	Pickler, E. C.
Boyles, J. A.	Helmer, G. J.	Parker, F. D.
Biggsby, Edgar	Harlan, W. L.	Rickart, E. G.
Barber, E. D.	Hibbs, A. P.	Smith, William
Barber, Mrs. Helen	Henderson, J. W.	Still, C. E.
Conner, W. J.	Hulett, C. E.	Still, H. T.
Coe, Chas. M.	Hannah, Frank	Still, H. M.
Cluett, Mrs. T.	Jocelyn, D. I.	*Still, Fred
Craig, A. S.	Jones, H. J.	Still, S. S.
Cockrill, W. Chestnet	Koontz, Effie	Steele, W. W.
Corbin, Charles.	Kern, Mrs. L. J.	Sullivan, J. H.
Davis, A. P.	Landes, S R	Sommer, J. W.
Davis, F. F.	Machin, M	Still, E. C.
Eastman, E. H.	Morris, E. B.	Still, J. M.
Fisher, Albert, Jr.	McConnell, C. P.	Tull, G. W.
Gaylor, J. S.	Moore A. C.	Underwood, H. F.
Goodman, A. A.	Nelson, Harry	Ward, M. L.

Graduates at Gommencement June 22, 1897.

Ash, Mary E.	Hulett, Mac F.	Smith, L. B.
Baldwin, Mollie	King, A. M.	Smith, Wilbur L.
Bernard, H. E.	Martin, Clara	Smith, Ernest P.
Bernard, Roy	Mahaffay, C. W.	Shackleford, J. R.
Buckmaster, Robert, M.	Mahaffay, A. D.	Still, Mrs. Ella
Darling, Agnes	Mayes, M. T.	Strong, Mrs. J. W.
Darling, Charles G.	Mayes, Mrs. Florence	Shackleford, Ed H.
Emeny, Harry William	Owen, J. E.	Sippy, A. H.
Furrow, Nettie	Owen, Mrs. J. E.	Taylor, L. H.
Gravett, H. H.	Potter, Will A.	Vallier, Robert
Hartford, William	Parker, John W.	West, Bertha M.
Hartupee, W. N.	Proctor, Mrs. Alice H.	Warner, John R.
Hulett, C. M. T.	Rankin, J. T.	Williams, Mrs. D. S.
Hobson, Mary	Rider, Clarence L.	

*Deceased.

The A. T. Still Infirmary.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Organized as the successor to the private practice of Dr. A. T. Still, by which Osteopathy as a therapeutic system was established.

The results secured in the treatment of almost all diseases according to the principles of this system are sufficient cause for the reputation which it bears at this time.

Dr. Still has associated with him as the examining and operating staff, his two oldest sons, Charles E. Still, Harry M. Still, A. G. Hildreth, Mrs. Alice Patterson, H. E. Patterson, C. P. McConnell, J. H. Henderson and W. J. Conner.

The patients in the Infirmary are treated only by the regular operators, the Infirmary work and the work of the school being kept entirely separate.

The Infirmary is not a sanitarium, patients only receiving treatment there, being cared for in hotels, boarding houses and private residences within easy reach. Charges for board and room are from \$3.50 to \$10 per week.

The fee for treatment at the Infirmary is \$25 per month. Where patients are unable to come to the Infirmary for treatment, an extra charge of \$1 to \$2 per visit is added.

The porter meets all trains, day and night, to help patients who may need assistance and to see that they are properly cared for.

Address all letters of inquiry to

A. T. STILL INFIRMARY,
KIRKSVILLE, MO.