

Journal of Osteopathy

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ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF OSTEOPATHY.

[Address of Andrew T. Still, delivered in Memorial Hall of the American School of Osteopathy Monday evening, June 22, 1896, at the celebration of the 22d anniversary of the founding of Osteopathy.]

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Twenty-two years ago today about noon I was shot; not in the heart, but in the dome of reason. That dome was in a very poor condition to be penetrated by an arrow charged with the principles of philosophy. Since that eventful day I have sacredly remembered and kept it. Not all the time before as intelligent, nor as great an audience as this, but a part of the time withdrawing from the presence of man to meditate upon that event, upon that day wherein I saw by the force of reason that the word "God" signified perfection in all things and in all places. I began at that day to carefully investigate with the microscope of mind to prove an assertion that is often made in your presence, that the perfection of Deity can be proven by his works. When I resolved that I would take up the subject, and find out by investigation whether that work would stand the test, whether it could be proved that, as stated by the gray headed sages of the pulpit that the works of God would prove his perfection. Not all the roads that men travel are smooth. We never have a positive but what we are met with the negative. I am convinced that as far as I comprehend, and I cannot assert beyond that, that the works of God do prove His perfection in all places, at all times, and under all circumstances. I drew a line of debtor and creditor. On the one side I placed the works of God and the acts of man, who is claimed to be the handiwork of God. The intelligence of an association of mind, matter and spirit, the child of God who is the author and constructor of all worlds and all things therein. All patterns for the mechanic to imitate in all his inventions are found in man. You remember that all patterns are borrowed from this one place, be it God, be it the devil or be it man, who is the originator of all things. All patterns for all things are imitations of what is found in that constructed being, man. We see in man, as we comprehend it, the attributes of Deity. We see mind and the action of mind; therefore,

there is a representation of the mind of all minds. We find in the universe the solar system; we find there motion, without which no universe can exist. The very thought of mind itself presupposes action. The motions of all the planets of the universe indicate and prove action and force. On time those planets pass and re-pass, to the hour and the minute they run, and pass before you and other globes, indicating to a man of reason the ability of that mind to mathematically calculate the length of every piece used in the whole universe and to arm

comprehend the revolutions and the time exacted by the Divine moon-maker. We find the same thing exactly in the solar system of man. Suppose the heart fails to make its time. A confusion is started by a retention of the blood at the base of the brain; perhaps the base of the heart, or the base of the bowels, or the base of the foot, or the side or top of any division of the body, and you may expect until Jupiter takes his regular time, gets in line with that star, you will want to go to the Hot Springs to get warmed up.

A great many of you have come

When you see one of those little heads that knows it all, with a little book under his arm, an almanac or something of that sort, claim in a week or ten days to be a great Osteopath, you remember what I tell you. That child was weaned when the sign was in the feet. The next place the sign was in the abdomen, and he is ready to go into the world and make his boasts that he is an Osteopath, that he comprehends it. He is ready to go before the world, and with false statements lie just enough to get more money than he can get by straight-forward, honest dealing before his fellow men. We have such births here; having worked at dentistry, selling drugs, etc., and developed in a few days ready to go out into the world and raise his flag of "Osteopathy."

Twenty-two years ago today I took up the matter solemnly and seriously. Since that time I have not lost a single hour without my mind being upon the work and construction of man, to see if I could detect one single flaw or defect in it; either under the microscope or with the anatomists knife or the rules of philosophy, either my own or the mind of others. I have never yet been able to detect the least shadow of confusion. The Jupiter of life is absolutely and mathematically correct. My investigation has been for the honest purpose of finding out whether or not when the great God of the universe constructed man there was one single defect in the work that has been detected by all the combined intelligence of the sons and daughters of man from the birth of man up to the present time. I had to give the wholesale credit mark and make the vote unanimous for God. And if you cannot make it unanimous, do as they did in St. Louis, a few of you go out. If you can't swallow it, go out and stay.

Why did I become interested in this great question of the intelligence of God? His ability to give us the seasons, cold and hot, wet and dry, the different kinds of fowls and animals and fish of the seas and running waters? The reason why I investigated this was: I believed that man was woefully and wonderfully benighted, from the fact that when he was sick he guessed what was the matter, and guessed he would go for a doctor. And then



DR. ANDREW T. STILL, FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY.

and equip it with a velocity that is exactly true, and that will run to the thousandth part of a second. Should one quarter of a second's time be lost in the velocity of Jupiter, what might be the result? Increase the electric force of the whole system and fever will be the result in the whole planetary and solar systems. If Jupiter in his rounds should lose one quarter of a second's time on his circuit, what effect would that have on the whole planetary system? You would see such planets as Mercury, Venus and the earth dancing a jig. Then, if we had a medical doctor turned lose there, he would give it an injection of a whooping big dose of morphia. Just on that ground exactly is where he is incompetent to

here to-night, and what have you come for? A very few have come here to see what nonsense is going on. Between your eyes there are too many miles of reason to call any mathematical fact a humbug. Some heads have less than a quarter of an inch between the bases of reason, or their eyes. You must not be too hard upon those whose eyes take in so little of a mile; you must not be too hard on them, but allow them the great privilege of calling you a philosopher or a fool, because one is just as well understood by them as the other.

My grand-mother was a Dutch woman. She told me she believed a great deal in signs, and all that, —when you set hens, kill chickens, and butcher hogs, and so on.

the guessing commenced in earnest. The doctor guessed what was the matter; he guessed what he would give him, and he guessed when to return, guessed he would get well or when he would die. He entered the grand chamber of guessing then and there, and when the last breath was drawn the guess work was not through with until the preacher guessed where he would go. I said to myself that God knew more than I did, and more than Mr. Michael, or Dick Roberts, or all the men I could think of; more than General Jackson, or Jeff Davis, Abe Lincoln, or even Horace Greely. I concluded that if he did know all things He has certainly placed that machinery on the track of life armed and equipped, with boilers full, plenty of oil, and all the bearings of the running gear of the whole engine in good condition. I began to look at man. What did I find? I found myself in the presence of an engine, the greatest engine that mind could conceive of. Having spent seven or eight years with a stationary engine acquainting myself with all its parts, from boiler to saw, I began to investigate man as an engine. In running my saw I found that if I squeezed it the blade would wobble. I soon found that the hum was gone, having passed to a warbling sound. It was hardly a warble, because when a saw gets hot and begins to wobble the pressure is very light, and it wobbles just before it warbles. I soon found that the harmonious sound of the saw was produced when it was running exactly as it should, keeping the line, and all that pertained to the lumber cutting. I found that wobbling in there, and that was what drew my attention, and I inquired as to what was the matter with the saw of life, found it was out of line, and the friction against the timber produced the heat and what they call buckling. It wobbled to one side like a blubber under a pan cake. That wobble will spoil your saw and stop its work. How many blubbers did I find in the human engine? I found the blubber of erysipelas, of flux, of diphtheria. It is the bursting of the bubble of the wobbling saw; one of the saws of life just off the track a little. I defy the oldest sages of philosophy to show me the difference between flux and no flux; to show me the time when flux was not there. He must take the number of hours in which this milk soured and began to curdle. It first commenced by being in a stationary position and under a curdling temperature; then the milk sours, in a common pan, and it would sour just the same in the pans of the bowels or the mesentary arteries, veins or muscles. Therefore, you

have simply an effect, and you call that effect a disease, a particular disease. Just the same as you call your brother Jim and your sister Sarah Ann. They are effects only. And ninety-nine times out of every hundred that same machine has a wobbling saw; it has left the line; it is not tracking on the course of life by nature given, thus things are not harmonious.

Why should I prosecute this for years? Because I could count as much as an old mathematician could, in small addition anyhow. I could make a mark for Tom Smith, died, under the doctor's treatment; and Jim Smith also is dead, and John Henry Smith likewise is dead. However, I omitted to say that the father and mother were both dead with flux. I began to see during the civil war in that part of the states of Missouri and Kansas where the doctors were shut out the children did not die. I began to reason as to why it was. Our ministers say the birds are provided for, and I just thought if God took care of them he took care of those children too. There is the same ability there to sustain them through the summer and winter. Nature has provided for a great many emergencies. When a mule has worked hard all day and his multifidus spinæ is pulled out like a shoe string, what does he do? He finds a good place to roll, kicks up his heels, kicks another mule or two, and he has gone through his Osteopathic manipulation. He shows a little sense. An old hen when she gets a little of what you call microbes in her feathers, does what? She gets out her microscope and looks through it and concludes they are microbes, and she hunts up a dust heap, and leaves them there. Watch the hog. He knows more than his master; when he gets the fever he goes into the mud and stays there until the fever leaves. Some years ago a man had a time with the cholera and his friends concluded they would help the old fellow cover himself up in the sand and let him die. They went off up the river and left him, and the next morning he was up there ready for his breakfast. They left him down there to die, but he got well.

I have a very kindly feeling for this day. On the 22nd day of June, 1874, at ten o'clock, was the first time I ever saw the gravy of liberty, and I have been sopping my bread in it ever since, and, like eating olives, it was a little difficult at the start, but now they all want olives. The whole of North America is beginning to say, "I will take some olives, if you please." The Irishman took some, but said "Begobs, who spoiled the plums." Our students who have gone out from here, our early diplomats, have withstood the howlitzers in every engagement and have come out victorious. That poor little Ammerman, who is about as big as a little piece of chewing gum after the Sunday services are over, went down into Kentucky, and swung a little Osteopathic flag to the breeze there.

They brought the laws of the great state of Kentucky to bear upon that poor little banty, poor little Osteopath, of little experience, less than a year, on his back. His works followed him into the court and the grand jury of the great state of Kentucky says, "Not guilty."

One of my poor, feeble minded sons, who has been a follower of mine, went up to Minnesota. He was arrested. For what? For not seeing diphtheria where there was none. There is a law there that quarantines against diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc. Well, my boy is just like his father, he knows so little that he is not afraid of it. He has more grit than brains, I suppose. He walked into those houses, as I am told by Senator Nelson of that State. He went into twenty-eight houses in one single day, and the next day took down all of those card boards.

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It looked like there were dress-makers in every house until you looked a little closer. They were put up there to keep the people from spreading diphtheria. There were hundreds of them in the little town of Red Wing. Senator Nelson said he went into those houses with my son Charles. The children's tongues were sticking out of their mouths their throats were red; but he said Charles never lost a case. He also told me that previous to that time 114 children died with diphtheria in one day, but that Osteopathy did not lose a single case. And for saving the lives of those children he was arrested and brought before the court. And what was the result? The fathers and mothers came out by the hundreds, and the prosecuting doctors and attorneys concluded to "git." Those Swedes and Norwegians said that if Still was found guilty they would hang the doctors. The people declared that from the center to the circumference of Minnesota Osteopathy should live. They also came over from Wisconsin en masse with their revolvers to set at liberty that boy the very instant he was put in jail for violating the laws by saving the children. They declared that the people were the law, and the statute the tool. The statute is a money making provision, and when the people arise they are the law of the country. In Louisville, Kentucky, the people are the law; in the state of Missouri the people are the law; also in Kansas; and also in any part of the United States. Americans will not have their liberty abridged. Neither are they going to take the doctor of their choice through the kitchen any more.

Twenty-two years ago I had to crawl in through the kitchen to see a child that had the croup. The child's uncle, John Tibbs, of Macon City, sent me a telegram to come and see Jim Tibbs' child who was dying with croup. They had had a consultation of five or six doctors, who said the child couldn't live. One of them was a good old English doctor who would get drunk occasionally, and he said the child

would soon be in the "harms of the Great Hi Ham." The child's uncle and Mr. McCaw met me at the depot, took me to the house and succeeded in taking me through the kitchen; wouldn't let me go in the front way for fear we would meet some of the doctors coming out. In five minutes time the child began to breathe, and the next morning was playing around the house. Since that time there has been an Osteopathic home at that place. Since that time Osteopathy has become known throughout the whole state, and the intelligent man has confidence in it. The philosopher also has confidence in its ability to cure. The fathers and mothers call in the Osteopaths and pay for their services now.

One objection to Osteopathy is that it may make thieves and scoundrels. Men will come here for a little while and go away and say, "I have been to Kirksville; I am an Osteopath," and so on. They will steal from the people wherever they can until they are found out. They are drunken scoundrels, the very trash of your town. So far it is dangerous. The M. D.'s have said it is dangerous, because with a few little cures in a neighborhood, Osteopathy is liable to become the grandest system of robbery in the world. Men will stand up and curse this science to the very last, and then get on the train and go off 300 or 400 miles and say they are from the city of Jerusalem, commonly called Kirksville; that they are right from the rivers of life, and thoroughly understand this science. They are men who have never done anything but curse it as the lowest conception of foolishness and ignorance. Another dangerous point I want to speak of is, that as soon as our students begin to know a little something about it, some one will come in and offer to pay their expenses to foreign parts if they will only go. They say to one of my baby students that they will pay him well if he will only go and practice Osteopathy, when he is no more fit to go than a donkey is to go into a jewelry shop. Men come here and ask me what to do for sore throat, and so on, and say they will pay so much for it. They tell our young students that they have plenty of money and will pay their expenses and \$200 a month if they will go with them; and that is a great temptation to a young man who had not has fifteen cents with which to buy his girl chewing gum. Some of them know of this condition, and they will stand around among the patients and strangers and tell them of this and that qualification, and say, "Don't you go to the old doctor, he is jealous of us," and so on. They keep this up until they get him to go off with them, and away they go, like any other deceiver or thief, to pick pockets.

I have followed this science for twenty-two years, fully convinced that the God of nature has done his work completely. I am satisfied that a revolution stands before you today, a healing revolution, a revolution in the human mind that will result in the study of anatomy in our district schools and in our colleges. It is one of the most important studies for all of the schools. When I commenced this study I

took the human bones and handled them week in and out, month in and out, and never laid them down while I was awake for twelve months. There is a great danger to the student of Osteopathy, that he may conclude that he ought to be out as quick as some hostler or some fellow that has been around here for a little while, and is out stealing from the people today. You ask when you come here how long it takes a man to become competent to go into a community and withstand the howlitzers that will be thrown against him. We tell you, from long experience in this science, that it will require twice twelve months. I can take you up as a herd of sheep, comb you and grease you, and send you out in the market, and the best judge can't tell whether you are good or bad sheep, but I will not do it. You ask me for truth, I will give it to you. If you send your son or daughter here, you do not want them to go out incompetent. Those who have been with us a year, a number of them are out, and they do some good. Previous to the time we got our institution so we could handle it, we did the best we could. Just like the preacher's wife who borrowed cloth to patch her husband's shirt, she did the best she could; and she stayed home because she had no shoes, and that was the best she could do. We have got to the time now that we can prepare better.

Two years ago when I commenced this building, 50x90, hall, ten rooms, etc., the people said, "What is that old fool doing down there putting up a house of that size; he is crazy." Do you know the condition that fellow is in now? He finds that he needs another building 40x60, ten more rooms, in order to accommodate the people who are coming here. Do you see how the work has grown? One person speaks to another and another, and reports what is being done. That is all the advertising that has been done. We print our JOURNAL to answer your questions concerning the science.

For twenty-two years I have been looking at the parts of the human engine, and I find it the most wonderfully constructed engine, with the intelligence of mind and the spirit of God, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. I believe that it is God's own medical drug store. The medicine of God is the mind of intelligence applied to the place of need.

If I were to take up this subject and discuss it as a philosophy, no one hot night would be sufficient for an introduction to it. I do not think I could tell it in six months or six years. It is as inexhaustible as the works of the whole universe.

If I live twelve months longer I expect to reverently respect the 22nd day of June, 1897, the anniversary of Osteopathy's discovery.

When the audience had ceased applauding Dr. Still, the Chairman announced the presence of one of Ohio's prominent citizens, Col. A. L. Conger, who came forward and made a few appropriate remarks. The Colonel's talk was doubly interesting from the fact that when he registered as a patient, less than a month before, he had no use of his vocal organs. His recovery was complete, all traces of the trouble having disappeared. Col. Conger's remarks are in the next column.

GOL. A. L. GONGER.

A Prominent Ohio Manufacturer, Talks to Kirksville People About Osteopathy.

Col. A. L. Conger, the well known manufacturer, of Akron, Ohio, was present at the anniversary celebration, and at the conclusion of Dr. Still's address, was called to the rostrum. Col. Conger is president of the American Manufacturing Association, a large company which operates various manufactories throughout the east. He was recently commissioned by the United States government to make an extensive tour of the South American republics to negotiate closer commercial relations between these countries and our own. The Colonel is also well known politically, having served for several years upon the executive committee of the republican national committee. Col. Conger said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am here in response to the call of the chairman of this meeting, although when I came to Kirksville several weeks since it was because I was troubled with my speech, and Dr. Still has admonished me that I must read and talk as little as possible. I suppose I look like a healthy invalid. But the fact that I am called upon here this evening would indicate that I am better, and I will therefore speak to you as a patient.

I am not an orator—only a plain business man; and as such will speak to you for a few moments, giving my impressions of this wonderful science of Osteopathy as discovered and taught by Dr. Still.

As I sat here this evening and listened to the address of Dr. Still my mind went back with him in this great work, for the past twenty-two years or more—the great obstacles he has had to surmount, the terrible struggles through which he has passed, the splendid manner in which he has met and surpassed every obstacle, and the wonderful victory he has achieved for all mankind in establishing the success of Osteopathy. No fair and unprejudiced mind can mingle daily and weekly among the patients of this Infirmary and its able operators without being convinced of its wonderful cures and its great possibility for the future. Many of the cases being treated here have been given up and abandoned by able physicians; but I have failed to find a single person here who does not speak well of this institution and the benefits received at the hands of its operators.

Dr. Still has told how people have looked on Osteopathy with suspicion, and I may as well plead guilty here and tell you that when I left Akron, Ohio, I instructed my stenographer to advise inquiring friends "that I had left for Chicago, and a few weeks' absence in the west, for my health." But today we are writing all our friends telling them of this new discovery, and

that we are at the A. T. Still Infirmary, Kirksville, Missouri.

But the great contest for the advancement and establishing of Osteopathy is yet to come. The present generation can well remember how Hahnemann founded Homeopathy, how it met with great prejudice on the part of the public, but how it successfully merited and won its way to the front. But here comes the new discovery of Osteopathy, which in the future is, we believe, destined to command an advanced position over all other methods of healing. But in bringing about this result, you must remember what a great responsibility rests upon this institution and those who go out from it to practice and preach its doctrines to the world. We can readily understand how anxious Dr. Still is that none but worthy graduates shall leave this institution. No quacks, no impostors must be allowed to preach or practice Osteopathy. It must win its way to the front by actual merit, by able and honest graduates, those who can bring results and successfully merit the confidence of the people. When that is done the public press of our country, which is the great bulwark of safety that surrounds and protects American liberty, will see that Osteopathy is protected and shall have the right to be established in every state in the union.

I am very proud to be here tonight on this 22nd anniversary. I am proud of my country—proud that this great discovery was made by an American citizen. It shows that we are living in a more advanced civilization. We remember what has been accomplished in the last century—how Franklin discovered electricity, how Morse adapted it to the use of telegraphy, how Bell applied and utilized it in the telephone, and Edison in the electric light; how Fulton utilized steam as propelling power for the steam boat; and what wonderful progress has been made in this line since Fulton's discovery, steam now pushing our great steamers across the Atlantic ocean in five or six days. And so we might go on enumerating these great discoveries. (The speaker, turning to Dr. Still.) And you, Dr. Still, for your discovery and the great good it will bring to all mankind in the future, your name will go down to history along with those of Franklin, Fulton, and other great men of this country, as among the noblest Romans of them all, as one who has brought the greatest good in the simplest form for the sick and unfortunate of all mankind. Sometimes recognition is slow in coming, but the people never forget what history records of advancement.

Only a few days since one of Chicago's greatest editors, Hon. Joseph Medill, placed in one of Chicago's beautiful parks a magnificent statue of the great Franklin. Some one will always rise to do honor and to perpetuate the memory of our great men.

But what can I say by way of encouragement to the men and women—the class—who are now preparing themselves to go forth into the contest to carry the banner of Osteopathy successfully forward in the future? A few years ago while waiting the departure of my train at the railway station in Rome I remarked to my guide, "What a wonderful city Rome must have been in its day." "Yes," he remarked, "civilization commenced in Rome 3000 years ago." I asked what became of it. The answer came, "It has gone to America." And so we realize it here tonight, the greatest advancement comes from the west. The ancient historian has written, in describing the Roman warrior, that in that elder day "to have been a Roman was greater than to have been a king." And when the modern historian shall write of THIS DAY and THIS GENERATION he may truthfully write this record of this class and those who go forth from this institution, "To be a doctor and successful operator in Osteopathy is greater than to have been a Roman or a king." The Roman achieved greatness in his day and generation because of his strength and ability to destroy human life, and to cause suffering and degradation. But such proceedings were against the will of God, and Rome ceased to exist. The doctor and operator in Osteopathy will achieve greatness and merit recognition in history because of his or her ability to save human life—to lessen suffering, and in advancing the cause of science. The Roman brought tears of sorrow and suffering; the Osteopath brings tears of joy and gladness. And, like the Christian religion, Osteopathy is in keeping with the laws and works of God. It is open to all mankind, and must live for all time.

There will be no more charity entertainments until after the summer vacation.

"Vacation or no vacation?" was decided by the May class in favor of vacation. For the other classes the matter was decided by the trustees, but the May class was allowed to decide the matter by vote. The result was a large majority in favor of a "hot weather rest."

August 6th, the sixty-eighth birthday of Dr. Andrew T. Still, founder of the science of Osteopathy, will be celebrated by the school and infirmary people. It is expected that the new addition to the building will be completed by that time, or so nearly so that the whole building can be thrown open for the occasion.

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"CASTING OUT DEVILS."

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

The pervading idea among these superstitious ancients was that disease was an entity to be attacked and driven out of the body. And, incredible though it may seem, that idea has been the guiding star of all healing methods from time immemorial to the founding of Osteopathy. True, a few of the advanced thinkers of the medical profession have declared that disease is a condition, and schools have gone through the form of accepting theories of this character; but despite their declarations they continue to treat disease as an entity. The great mass of the profession have been totally unable to get out of the entity rut, and medicine, with its boasted research of more than two thousand years, still clings to the old superstition that disease is a mysterious tangible something which gets inside the human organism and must be beset by another something which has a natural antipathy for the supposed cause of the disease, and which, when introduced into the body of the patient, will search out and exterminate the troublesome little enemy to health. Wedded to this superstition, our medical friends have searched every nook and corner of the earth for specifics that, liberated in the human body, would destroy the cause of certain diseases.

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

In their desperation to prove the supposed correctness of this old superstition, modern medical writers have piled up volumes on the chemistry of disease and its specifics, and experimenters have analyzed almost every atom of the known universe, and studied the minutia of the effects

of bodily disorder, to the total neglect of the broader and more important phenomena of animal life. In their long and fruitless search of the outside universe for specific poisons that would drive their "devils of disease" from the human body they have totally ignored that great engine of life itself, and have failed to recognize the presence of native forces which the Creator placed within the mechanism for its own government.

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

INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL NOTES.

From the (Kirksville) Saturday Mail, July 11th.

Dr. Adaline Bell has a new bicycle, which she is learning rapidly to subdue.

Mr. W. M. Catron, of Helena, Mont., will go home Monday.

Mr. J. Westborg, of Beresford, S. D., went home last week completely cured. His trouble was paralysis of the lower limbs.

Prof. Smith's class in anatomical demonstrations, which has been meeting from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening, will hereafter convene at 1.30 p. m.

Mrs. A. F. Carlson, of Beresford, S. D., has returned to her home. She goes home completely cured, and a fast friend of Osteopathy.

Mrs. George Birch, of Thompson, North Dakota, who has been here for treatment several weeks, returned home Thursday, her health greatly improved.

There are now 102 students in the American School of Osteopathy. All have entered since last September. The October class, the oldest in the school, has 28, the January class 23, and the May class 51.

During the hot weather all patients are being treated in the forenoons. The operators begin work at 7 o'clock a. m., instead of 9, as formerly. It makes pretty lively forenoons, but they get through all right.

Mr. M. C. Misch, who has been here several weeks with his wife and sister, taking treatment, returned to his home in Milford, Ill., Thursday, greatly improved in health. Mrs. Misch and sister will remain to complete their course of treatment.

Two energetic Wisconsin boys gave practical evidence of their interest in Osteopathy by riding from Madison, Wis., to Kirksville—a distance of 480 miles—on their wheels, to investigate the science and learn something of the school. These enterprising young wheelmen, James R. Patterson and Frank W. Nichols, arrived in the city last Saturday. They were very much interested in the new healing art. Mr. Patterson thinks of entering the fall class.

The walls of the new addition to the Infirmary are up to the third story, and will probably be completed this week. When the addition, which is 40x60, three stories high, is finished, the building will be complete in every particular. It is the design of Dr. Still to provide the structure with every possible convenience for both school and infirmary purposes. For many months it has been evident that the business of the institution was fast outgrowing the accommodations. The new structure will increase the capacity of the building to such an extent that fully five hundred students can be accommodated, while it will also provide for one thousand patients. Dr. Still hopes to have the new addition finished by August 6th next, his 68th birthday, when a grand public celebration will be given.

Col. A. L. Conger and wife, of Akron, Ohio, who have been here for treatment several weeks, returned home Friday morning. Col. Conger is a well known

manufacturer of the east, being president of a large implement manufactory in Akron. He is also largely interested in the manufacture of plate glass and tin plate. When he came to the Infirmary, the vocal nerves were so paralyzed that speech was almost impossible. To speak in even a distinct whisper required a great effort. He can now talk as well as anybody, and goes home completely cured. Both he and Mrs. Conger are now remembered among the most enthusiastic friends of Osteopathy. While in the city they made a host of warm friends; and on the morning of their departure many and earnest were the good-byes said at the Still house. Col. Conger and wife will soon sail for Europe.

From the Mail of July 18th.

Prof. Smith, demonstrator of anatomy, was quite sick Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. A. T. Still spent Saturday in the country, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, near Millard.

John McClung, father of Mrs. Dr. E. B. Morris, died at his home in La Plata, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. S. McCullough, of Regar, went home Monday very much improved. His trouble was indigestion.

Mrs. H. S. Nelson, of Clarinda, Ia., is here visiting her son, Dr. Harry Nelson, of the Infirmary corps of operators.

Dr. Walt W. Steele, D. O., of Carmi, Ill., has gone to New York and Niagara to attend several of his patients who reside in those cities.

Dr. Conner was called to Sublette one day this week, to see Mr. P. R. Crow, a prominent farmer of that neighborhood. Mr. Crow was suffering from sunstroke.

Mrs. Emma Burns, of Clarksville, Mo., who has been here several weeks, will return home the first of next week, greatly improved and a firm convert to Osteopathy.

Dr. Herman T. Still, of Crawfordsville, Ind., spent several days visiting relatives and friends in Kirksville this week. Dr. Herman is enjoying a fine practice in Crawfordsville.

Mrs. T. M. Hoselton, of Winnegan, Mo., came to Kirksville to try a month's treatment at the Infirmary, but after remaining three weeks, returned home entirely cured. She left here Sunday morning.

Mr. George Walter Oakley, of Sioux City, Ia., treasurer of the Sioux City and Northern Railroad Co., visited over Sunday with his wife and daughter, who are under treatment at the Osteopathic Infirmary.

Mr. A. Kaehler, a patient from Geneva, Neb., went home Tuesday. His trouble, indigestion, was greatly relieved by the treatment, although not completely cured. He will return in about two weeks to complete the course of treatment.

Miss Nettie Green, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, returned home Thursday, after taking three months' treatment. Her trouble was a dislocated hip. When she came here she walked with crutches and wore a big brace. She went home cured, able to discard both crutches and brace.

Dr. J. W. Henderson, one of the regular operators at the Osteopathic Infirmary, was called to Unionville, Mo., Saturday to see Judge Ben Thompson, a prominent citizen of that community. Judge Thompson was thrown from a horse about eight weeks ago, and a severe brain trouble resulted.

Little Mabel Moore, who was brought to the Still Infirmary from Ruddells Mills, Ky., for treatment in April, is rapidly improving. When she came here she could not walk a step, but Wednesday morning was able to walk around wherever she pleased. She is in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Ruddells Mills. Mr. Miller said they had exhausted everything known to medical science before coming here, and only concluded to try Osteopathy as a last resort.—Kirksville Graphic, June 26, 1896.

Mr. Geo. S. Corbit, proprietor of the Clinton Independent, St. Johns, Mich., writes entertainingly in the July 16th issue of his paper giving a fine impression of Osteopathy. Mr. Corbit's wife was under treatment at the Infirmary in June.

Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles, the Denver Osteopath, is here to visit her husband and the school, as well as to attend the celebration of Dr. Still's anniversary and the dedication of the new addition to the building. Osteopathy is making excellent progress in the centennial state.

We are pleased to hear such a good report from Dr. Edgar Bigsby, one of the graduates of 1895, who is lo-

cated in Topeka, Kas. He says he is getting good results in his work.

There will be a summer vacation in all classes, beginning Friday, August 7th, and continuing until Monday, September 7th.

Mrs. T. W. Walton, of Edgerton, Kan., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Fay, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Turner Hulett.

An engraving and full description of the Osteopathic College and Infirmary building, as completed by the new addition, will be given in next month's issue. Workmen are now busy upon the roof and with the plumbing and inside finishing.

Miss Ellen Plumb, sister of the late Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, was a patient at the Infirmary this month. Her trouble was the result of a dislocated ankle, which the home doctors had failed to benefit. When she came to Kirksville about six weeks ago, she walked with two crutches and could not bear even the weight of her limb upon the injured ankle. After four weeks' treatment she laid aside her crutches, and, on July 10th, returned to her home in Emporia, Kansas, completely cured. The fact of Miss Plumb's friendship for Osteopathy is evidenced by the large number of letters already received at the Infirmary from Emporia citizens, inquiring about the new healing science. Dr. Hildreth treated her.

"DIVORCED."

BY DR. A. T. STILL.

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

CAN YOU DO IT.

The Saturday Mail, of Kirksville, in its issue of July 11, contains the following:

Some of our citizens are studying a book on Osteopathy, and expect to get sufficient information from it to enable them to go out and practice. Of course some people have peculiar ideas on all subjects, and there are men who think it useless to spend two or three years in a systematic education on anything. Certainly the two ladies mentioned below, who are regular graduates of the American School of Osteopathy would not have thought it necessary to send their husbands here, and pay \$500.00 tuition fee, if this was a science that could be picked up.

Mrs. N. H. Bolles, now located and practicing in Denver, Colo., and Mrs. F. Cluett, located and practicing in Springfield, Ill., are so well satisfied that it requires a thorough, systematic, and practical schooling and course of study, that each have insisted on sending her husband here for a two years' course, and have put up the full amount of the tuition fee. As both of these ladies are qualified to teach, they might, if it had been practicable, saved all this expense. Mr. Bolles and Mr. Cluett are very enthusiastic admirers of Osteopathy and laugh at the idea of any man writing a book to teach this science.

DRUG HABITS.

The First of a Forthcoming Series of Papers on the above Subject.

The human body is an intelligent machine, governed and controlled by the most wonderful piece of mechanism of which the mind can conceive, the brain and nervous system. It is through the nervous system we breathe, think, see, smell and taste; it is the nervous system which runs our heart at an even speed for every second of our life, which regulates the digestion of our food, which keeps us from burning up with fever or freezing to death, which controls our every movement from the time we draw our first weak, complaining breath upon this earth till we pass into the dim world of shadows to render an account "of all things done in the body." One thing of which we will then have to give an account is how we treated the machine entrusted to our care. We are all, in natural condition, provided with an intelligent brain; did we use our mental faculties aright; did we reason for OURSELVES or did we accept the word of all and sundry on any matter regarding what was OUR duty, the care of our bodies? Did we aid or did we hinder Nature in her efforts for our aid? Did we supplant her work with art? Did we teach our body to rely upon artificial stimuli which we supplied to that wonderful nervous system, when the Creator had put in the machine all that was needed for its maintenance and successful working?

The human body is an intelligent machine, and the action of every part is controlled, directly or indirectly, by the nervous system. The nerves convey impressions to or from the brain or other nervous centers, but ARTIFICIAL stimuli can also be conveyed in either direction. Almost all (if not all) drugs act directly or indirectly through the nervous system; and the action of a drug is nothing more nor less than the result of an artificial stimulation of some part of the nervous system. Some drugs can control only one portion, as aloe, which has its main action on nerves distributed to the lowest portion of the intestine; gelseminum, which selects for its sphere of activity the nerves of the lower jaw; euonymin, which has an action on the liver; or apomorphine, which directly affects the vomiting center. Other drugs can affect the entire nerve distribution of a system of the body: aconite, which can control the circulation, chloral hydrate or bromide of potassium, which affect the entire nervous system as pure hypnotics. Other drugs, again, as opium, Indian hemp or alcohol, profoundly affect the nervous centers, lower vitality after a preliminary excitement, and depress the entire action of the body.

There is no habit so readily formed as the habit of medicine-taking; there is no habit so utterly disastrous; there is no habit for which I believe the intelligent part of the mechanism will be so strongly blamed in the hereafter. It is nothing more nor less than a tampering and tinkering with the handiwork of an all-wise God. When your watch is running out of order do you take it to a blacksmith, or do you take it to the man who made it? Your body is only a natural production, and is liable to accidents and injuries, but natural means can in each and every case adjust the mechanism, stimulate the nerve-centers which control it and restore it to what we call health. I do not say that NO medicines are ever any good, nor do I say that no medicine has EVER done any good, but I do say that if ALL the good done by ALL the drugs in ALL the

pharmacopeiae of the world were put in the one scale of a balance, while in the other was placed the HARM achieved by the very same drugs, the former scale pan would rise in the air just as rapidly as did the celebrated "Philosopher's scales." Physicians are now realizing what they were loath to admit, that there is no certainty in the practice of medicine, and that there is a constant and ever-present danger of the remedy given producing a worse effect hereafter, while relieving the condition for which it was given. (Opium will relieve colic, but produces a subsequent constipation and depression; phosphorous or strychnine will stimulate the spinal cord, but leave it worse than they found it after their effect has worn off.) Further, what is one man's meat is another's poison. Idiosyncrasy is constantly present with us, and for that reason it may take a week to find out what drug will act best on a given patient (and outraged nature sometimes does not wait for the doctor to find out by experiment, but prefers that he should use his eyes at the post mortem examination.)

Man is, or ought to be, an intelligent being. He should realize the fact that no drug in this world produces a constant effect; that all that can be hoped for is a stimulus produced or a prevention of stimuli for the time, according to the nature of the drug employed. To continue the action requires a continuance of the employment of the remedy.

It is thus that drug habits are formed. It is thus that the intestine is led to depend upon cathartics or enemata for its evacuation, the stomach upon soda to prevent acidity, the brain upon opium or morphine for sleep, the skin upon depressants for sweating. Any part of the human body can be taught a habit, either by the owner thereof or by some one paid by him to do it. I have met, I suppose, at least a hundred victims of the morphine habit. I have never met one who had not been directly taught the habit by a doctor, and had paid for the tuition. I have met over fifty chronic alcoholics who acquired the liquor habit through recommendation of some learned man to "take a little stimulant now and then," and I never DID think very much of Paul for telling Timothy to take an occasional drink. The dyspeptic who takes bismuth and soda, hydrocyanic acid or charcoal, pepsin, and the good Lord knows what else, is, like the poor, always with us, dosing his poor, outraged stomach half the time, and grumbling about his bad health the rest of it. The victim of a drug habit is the most to be pitied of all mankind, but I do not only include morphine users and absinthe drinkers in that category. A person who depends all the time upon "Dr. So-and-So's Liver Regulators" is just as much a medicine habitue as the veriest morphine fiend; the degree is only in the nature of the drug employed. Thirty years ago Dr. George S. Keith, of Edinburgh, determined to abolish the use of almost all medicines in his practice and to cease taking them himself. He was then a chronic invalid. All his medical confreres laughed at him, prophesied an early decease and asked permission to be present at his autopsy. Dr. Keith says, in a little book recently published by him ("A plea for a simpler life"), that it is sad for him at 78 years of age to look around and find himself in sound, robust health, and note that all of that party of 30 years ago are now resting from the labors of life. Medicines are NOT necessary in the economy of the body, either in health or in sickness; they have done and are doing a vast amount of harm. Having studied and practiced medicine for sixteen years, I have now renounced the devil and all—well, some of his works, and am in the clearer light of Osteopathic practice.

In subsequent papers I propose to deal with the action of drugs on the various systems with a view of pointing out their weaknesses and dangers.

WM. SMITH, M. D., D. O.

[Professor of Symptomatology and Physiology and Demonstrator of Anatomy in American School of Osteopathy.]

PATIENTS INTERVIEWED.

The Good Works of Osteopathy as Told by Competent Witnesses.

From the Kirksville (Mo.) Saturday Mail.

There is certainly one institution in Kirksville where everything is on the move, and business is good six days in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year. That institution is the A. T. Still Infirmary. During office hours every operating room from basement to garret, is constantly occupied, the operators and assistants are kept busy as bees, and waiting rooms, office and halls greatly resemble the rush and buzz which must have characterized the hotel lobbies during the late Chicago convention. This famous healing institution, where all diseases are treated without medicine, has attracted the afflicted from everywhere. To publish a list and description of the hundreds of interesting cases would be an impossibility. A reporter for the Mail talked with several patients, selected at random, one day this week; and the following from the list of those he met, will give a fair idea of what is being accomplished in the way of relieving suffering humanity. The first patient met by the reporter was

MISS SISSON.

Miss F. E. Sisson, of Genoa, Ill., has cause to be a good friend of Osteopathy. On the first of September last, she fell from a bicycle, and as she supposed injured her knee. The home physicians treated her without success, and called several of the finest surgeons of Rockford in consultation. Miss Sisson grew no better under their treatment, and finally went to Chicago, where she placed her case in charge of one of the finest surgeons in the city, Dr. Hyde, who had charge of the Cook county hospital for thirteen years. The universal diagnosis of physicians and surgeons was that there was fracture of the thigh bone at the knee joint. In Chicago the injured limb was incased in a plaster cast for four months, and was worse when the cast was taken off than before it was put on. Miss Sisson went home from Chicago thoroughly discouraged.

"I arrived in Kirksville one Saturday morning," said Miss Sisson to a reporter Thursday. "I could not walk without my crutches. I had to wait a long time, but my turn finally came and Dr. Chas. Still examined me. He said the trouble was in my hip, but that rather amused me, for I had read of a number of such cases cured here, and was certain that mine was not one of that class. I told him he could go ahead and treat me, but that I knew my trouble was at the knee.

"Well, he treated me, and the result was I walked all around the operating room and office that morning without my crutches. After ten days I was able to lay aside my crutches for good and have never used them since.

"I am not feeling very well this morning, though" continued Miss Sisson. "I am taking treatment for my general health now, and have been getting along nicely until this week. They are so awful busy at the Infirmary this week that they couldn't pay especial attention to any case, I suppose, and I don't feel so well. I expect to go home as soon as my month is up. I should like very much to come back and study Osteopathy this fall, but haven't fully decided yet."

Miss Sisson is telegraph operator at Genoa, her brother having charge of a railroad station there.

CASE OF EPILEPSY.

One of the most difficult ailments to handle, the Osteopaths say, is epilepsy. Even Osteopathy does not reach every case of this troublesome disease, but many satisfactory results are obtained in this line, although the cases brought here are invariably those whom other doctors have failed to benefit.

There is one particularly interesting case here which records a victory of which Osteopathy may well be proud. This is the case of Miss Laura L. Johns, of Newtown, Mo. For nine years she had suffered from epilepsy of the most distressing type. During the whole of the nine years the family had zealously tried every remedy of which they could hear, all to no avail. As a last resort her mother, Mrs. Margaret Johns, brought the daughter to Kirksville and placed her in charge of the Osteopathic Infirmary. This case proved a very stubborn one, and for several months the young lady continued to have her three or four fits a day. Six weeks ago the young lady was attacked with a very severe spell and was confined to her bed three weeks. During all the three weeks she would have from forty to fifty fits a day and as many each night. Osteopathic treatment was vigorously applied, and at the end of three weeks the fits stopped. The sickness was evidently the breaking up of the disease, for Miss Johns has not had even a symptom of epilepsy since, and is to all appearances sound and well. Her general health is improving wonderfully, and it is confidently expected she will be ready soon to go home cured.

"I think Osteopathy is a grand thing," said Mrs. Johns to a reporter who called to see her. "Why, Laura is like another girl. During all the nine years she has never been free from these attacks for even a week. She seems to be well now, but we are going to stay a little longer to be sure of it."

Dr. Charlie Still and Dr. Conner treated the case.

A KENTUCKY FAMILY.

Wm. Miller and wife, with their daughters, Miss Mattie Miller and Mrs. Moore, all of Bourbon county, Kentucky, are among the patients at the Infirmary. They came here especially to have Mrs. Moore's little three-year-old daughter, Mabel, treated. The child had suffered terribly with one of those famous cases of "medical knee trouble," dozens of which Osteopathy has located in the hip and cured. The little sufferer had been subjected to the regulation torture of braces, etc., wearing one brace eight months without benefit. One home physician wanted to cut into the knee, remove a part of the bone, and make a stiff joint out of it, but the child was brought to Osteopathy instead. The inflammation has entirely disappeared from the knee, and the case is on a sure road to complete recovery.

Miss Mattie Miller had a curvature of the spine, and what appeared to be a serious affection of the lungs. "I acted so much like I had consumption," said Miss Miller, "that I believe I would have had it in a short time. I also suffered greatly from severe smothering spells, but they have been cured, as has also the 'consumption.' The spinal curvature is also being slowly straightened."

"We have seen nothing in Osteopathy to discourage us," said Mr. Miller. "We think well of it and all those connected with the institution."

"Yes," said Mrs. Moore, "I have received

more from Osteopathy than at any other place. At home and every place I ever took Mabel she got worse. Here she is getting better every day now."

GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

When Izen Funk was brought to Kirksville from Hurdland a few weeks ago, he weighed 90 pounds, was frightfully emaciated, and was so weak he could not dress himself. His speech was affected, and he suffered severe pain in his throat whenever he attempted to swallow solid food. But his worst trouble was constipation, and this was about as bad as could well be and the patient live. For four months he had not had a natural movement of the bowels. Medicine, of which a copious amount was used, had not the slightest effect. The trouble first appeared last October, and in spite of everything his family could do, he was growing worse. In the winter he had an attack of pneumonia, and complications from that made matters even more alarming. He was brought to Kirksville in this condition, by his brother Frank, a few weeks ago. After the first Osteopathic treatment there was no more trouble from constipation, the bowels acting in a perfectly natural manner. Now the patient weighs 120 lbs., and is gaining every day. The trouble with his speech has disappeared and he can swallow as well as anybody. "We feel that Osteopathy has done what nothing else could do," said the patient's brother Frank to a reporter one day this week. "It has certainly saved Izen's life, for he could not have lived long in the condition in which he was in when we brought him here. Dr. Landes, the operator who treated him, says the whole trouble was from a disordered condition of the spine." The Funks are prosperous farmers who live near Hurdland.

OSTEOPATHY VS "ARTHRITIS."

The reporter who called upon Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Allen, of Jackson, Minn., Thursday, found two very enthusiastic friends of Osteopathy.

"No indeed," said Mr. Allen, "We have no objection to having our experience published. But really I do not know how to tell you about my wife's case. If you could only have seen her when she came here; why, she looks like another woman now. The terrible deathly pallor and emaciated look has entirely disappeared from her face, and she doesn't even appear like an invalid any more, does she?"

The reporter was compelled to reply in the negative, for indeed, Mrs. Allen, who was sitting by the table working at something, would never have been taken for an invalid. Her complexion was healthy, and there was none of those expressions of suffering common to people who are afflicted with rheumatism. "Mrs. Allen was in the hospital under treatment of the hospital doctors at Portland, Oregon, for three months," continued Mr. Allen. "At the end of this time the hospital physicians told me, as many other physicians had told me before, the case was utterly hopeless. They all said it was a case of Arthritis, for which there was no help.

"When we came here Mrs. Allen could barely get about on two crutches. It was impossible for her to go up stairs, and she could not dress herself or comb her hair. We had to carry her up and down stairs. Of course she is not well yet, and we do not want you to put it that way; but she is so greatly improved that both Mrs. Dr. Patterson, her operator, and ourselves feel sure she will be cured. She can now go about

[Continued on page 8.]

SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

The Theory, Diseases Treated, and Other Facts Regarding the New Science.

Osteopathy is a new method of treating human diseases, without the use of drugs, knives, saws, or appliances whatever other than the skilled hands of an operator schooled in the practice of the new healing art. As a remedial science it is a rational departure from all other systems and theories of healing known to the civilized world.

The new philosophy is based upon the most perfect attainable knowledge of anatomy, with an advanced understanding of the relations existing between the different parts of the human body, and the fact that the all wise Master Mechanic failed not to place within the machinery of man every force essential to physical health, save that which the natural appetites and sensations will demand.

Upon this line, with an accurate knowledge of minute anatomy, Osteopathy deals with the human body as an intricate though perfectly constructed machine, which, if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe and useful old age. The plans of the Divine Architect are unerring; his work most complete.

As long as the human machine is in order, like the locomotive or any other mechanical contrivance, it will perform the functions for which it was intended. When every part of the machine is adjusted and in harmony, health will hold dominion over the human organism by laws as natural and immutable as the law of gravitation.

Every living organism has within it, as its special gift from God, the power to manufacture and prepare all the chemicals, materials and forces needed to build and rebuild itself; together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do this work in the most perfect manner, producing the only substances that can be utilized in the economy of that individual. No material, other than food and water taken in satisfaction of the demands of appetite (not perverted taste), can be introduced from the outside without detriment.

There is no chemist equal to nature. The combined wisdom of the scientific world could not make blood out of a turnip, yet in the economy of the human body are forces that accomplish this and even more wonderful things hourly. Thus it is with the selection, assimilation and absorption of all the elements necessary to bodily welfare. There is no laboratory where this work can be done as well as inside the human body. When the machine fails to properly perform its work, the Osteopath seeks a remedy as would the

engineer if his engine was out of order. He must know the anatomy and the physiological use of every part just as the engineer or machinist understands an engine; and he "treats" the diseased human body as the engineer treats his engine when it fails to perform the functions for which it was constructed.

When each organ and part of the human system, is provided with an unobstructed nerve and blood-supply, it will do its full share of the work, and the normal condition of health, toward which all vitality is constantly striving, will be restored and maintained.

H. E. Patterson, is secretary and business manager. The work at the Infirmary is under the personal supervision of Dr. Chas. Still, eldest son of Dr. A. T. Still, who is assisted by a large corps of operators and assistants.

THE DISEASES TREATED.

The diseases successfully treated by Osteopathy include almost every ailment in the category of human ills—acute and chronic—but circumstances have seemed to force its development with special reference to ailments pronounced incurable or imperfectly handled by all other forms of practice. In fact a great majority are cases which stubbornly

founded by Dr. Andrew T. Still, a Virginian by birth. He was an allopathic physician of the old school and served as surgeon in a Kansas regiment during the civil war.

The history of Dr. Still's discovery of Osteopathy, as he tells it, is full of interest. Like the founder of homœopathy, he became dissatisfied with the ordinary method of healing. Under the old established principles patients were dying mysteriously and unaccountably. The same remedies in like cases had directly opposite effects. If he gave a certain drug, recommended by the best medical authority, it would sometimes have the desired effect and sometimes would not. His own skill and the skill of his best brother-physicians were unable to save his child from spinal meningitis, and when he saw her lying dead before him, he declared medicine a fraud. From that hour he began to study anew the mechanism of man and to search in earnest for the true philosophy of nature's remedies. Digging up Indian bodies and skeletons, he continued his researches, until he reached the conclusion that "man is a machine." It was over twenty-one years ago that he reached this conclusion and established it as a basic principle upon which to build up a better method of handling disease than any in use. He worked and experimented, though it cost him fortune and friends, and gradually added principle to principle, until he developed a science that stands a test of more scientific investigation than the medical profession is prepared to make.



(DEDICATED JAN. 10, 1895.)

—HOME OF—

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

[Chartered under the laws of Missouri.]

—AND—

THE A. T. STILL INFIRMARY,

Kirksville, Missouri.

For any information regarding School or Infirmary, address,

H. E. PATTERSON, Secy.

LOCATED AT KIRKSVILLE, MO.

The A. T. Still Infirmary, where the principles of Osteopathy are applied for the alleviation and cure of human ailments, is located at Kirksville Mo. It a handsome \$20,000 three story structure equipped throughout with modern conveniences, including electric lights, steam heat and sanitary plumbing. In the building are eighteen operating rooms, reception rooms, and offices, besides studying, recitation and dissecting rooms for the school.

The Institution is regularly chartered under the laws of Missouri and is controlled by a board of trustees of which the founder, Dr. A. T. Still is president. The other members of the board of trustees are Dr. Still's sons and daughter, Doctors Charles, Herman and Harry Still, and Miss Blanche Still. Dr.

refused to yield to medicine and which had baffled the skill of the best physicians of the "regular schools."

From four to five hundred patients are receiving treatment all the time; while the number of treatments given during 1895 reached thirty thousand. Of this vast army of cripples, many of whom were so-called incurables, who tried Osteopathy as a last resort, a carefully kept record shows that about 60 per cent were cured outright, 95 per cent were benefitted, while in only five per cent there were no perceptible results, and not a single one was injured. These results were obtained by the new method without a drop of any kind of medicine, mechanical appliance or surgical instruments.

FOUNDED BY DR. A. T. STILL.

The science of Osteopathy was

J C STORM A L EVANS
STORM & EVANS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
KIRKSVILLE, MO.
Office upstairs opposite P. O.

KIRKSVILLE RAILROADS.



GOING SOUTH.	
No 2 St L. & K C Mail	10:00 a. m.
No 8 St L. & K C Express	12:04 a. m.
GOING NORTH.	
No 3 Ottumwa Mail	4:56 p. m.
No 7 Des Moines & St L. Ex.	3:30 a. m.
Through Chair Cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Kirksville and St Louis and Des. Moines. W. E. NOONAN Agent Kirksville Mo.	
C. S. CRANE G. P. & T. A. St. Louis Mo.	

Q. O. & K. C. TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.	
No 1 Mail and Express	11:30 a. m.
No 3 Express—Quincy to Kirksville	7:30 p. m.
GOING EAST.	
No 2 Mail and Express	9:15 p. m.
No 4 Express—Kirksville to Quincy	7:30 a. m.
W. H. PHALEN Agent Kirksville.	

Patients Interviewed.

[Continued from page 6.]

very well on one crutch, can get up and down stairs alone, and can dress herself very well. When she is sitting up she is free from pain, and she goes to bed and sleeps soundly every night, something she has not done for a long time. Before we came here she suffered so terribly at night that neither she nor any one in hearing could sleep. She just suffered everything. We had to rub her in alcohol and work with her a long time before she could sleep at all. Except occasionally when she lies down in certain positions, she suffers no pain now, but the change is greater still in her general health."

"And there are many little things which we notice, and I feel myself," said Mrs. Allen, "which we cannot explain. I feel greatly encouraged, but I would rather you would not say too much about it just now, I would rather wait a few weeks, for I know I can give you a much better one then."

Mr. Allen is editor and proprietor of one of the leading newspapers of Jackson, Minn. "This is a wonderful institution, and I am going to give it the kind of a send off I think it deserves when I get home," said he, as the reporter arose to leave.



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—IN—

The American School of Osteopathy

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

JANUARY (1896) GLASS.

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

MAY (1896) GLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

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

SECOND DIVISION.

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

PROSPECTUS

— OF —

The American School of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MO,

From this date the course of study in the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY will be divided into four terms of six months each. These terms will begin in October and April of each year. At those dates (and at no other time) students will be admitted to the school. The studies will be as follows:

FIRST SIX MONTHS.

Anatomy—in class only.

SECOND SIX MONTHS.

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

THIRD SIX MONTHS.

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

FOURTH SIX MONTHS.

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

CLASS EXAMINATIONS

will be conducted every month on all subjects in the curriculum. Their object is merely to let the student himself see how he is progressing. Professional examinations will be held twice yearly, the first after the completion of 18 months of study (Anatomy, Physiology, Microscopic Work and Urinary Analysis), the other at the close of 24 months of regular attendance. The latter examination will cover all ground not included in the first examination. The "First" must be passed before appearing for the "Final."

The AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY is open to both sexes, with certain restrictions as to character, habits, etc. The special qualifications, which will be rigidly insisted upon in every student, are: Must be over 20 and under 45 years of age, strictly temperate, of good moral character, good native ability, and at least a good common school education.

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

The cost of living in Kirksville is about the average in cities of 5,000. Good board costs from \$3 a week up.

The next term will begin in October, 1896; no students will be admitted to the school until then.

A. T. STILL, Pres't.
H. E. PATTERSON, Sec'y.