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DR. STILL'S ADDRESS.

[Extracts from an anniversary address delivered by Dr. Andrew T. Still, in Memorial Hall Jan. 10, 1895.]

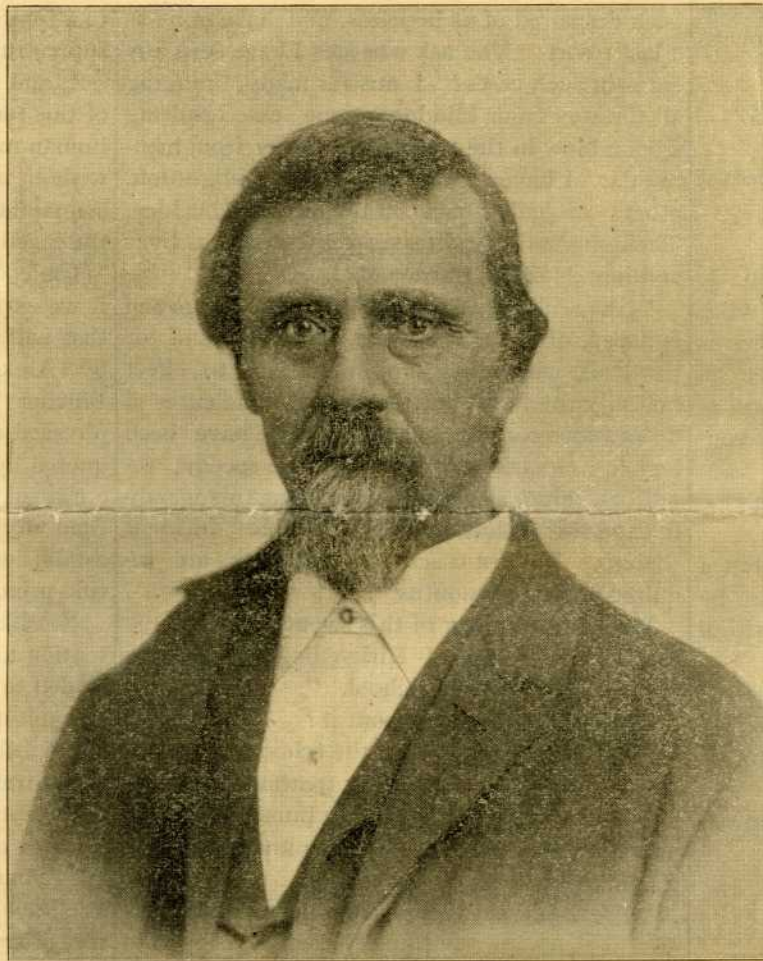
OSTEOPATHY today in a greater or less degree is the subject for discussion in all North America, in all English speaking nations, and all nations that speak their own tongue as intelligent people. When Europe thinks she has discovered a new remedy for disease—say of the lungs, brain, or any other part of the human body—all North America knows it just as quick as scientific electricity can bring the news to us. When North America has made a discovery the European nations know all about its merits because we are of their blood. And to be an Englishman, a German, Scotchman, Frenchman, or of any other educated nation, means intellectual progress is looked for. It may be that the whole masses are not Galileos, Washingtons nor Lincolns, but now and then a Fulton, a Clay, a Grant, an Edison arises, or some unchained mind moves against tradition with unerring philosophy.

It is our fortune at this time to raise our heads above the muddy water far enough to have a glimpse of a law that we choose to call the Divine Law. That law we use in healing. We have traced it by reason, by philosophy, under the microscope, in the light and in the dark; and we hear a response. That response is so intelligent, its answer is so correct that a man is forced to believe there is knowledge behind it. We have houses much larger than this all over the civilized world. People congregate there every seventh day in the week for some purpose. Ask them what they are collecting there every Sabbath for. Their answer is, "To speak of or give a token of respect to the Creator of all things, that Intelligence commonly known as God."

Now since I have given you the size of Osteopathy at the present day on the globe, I will give you a contrast. If I am a speaker at all I want to prove it by comparison. I want to show you just how large Osteopathy was in the world twenty-two years ago. One man who has the reputation of being the finest mechanic, possibly in the whole State of Missouri, said to me then, "I wish you would go and see my wife." I went with the gentleman. I felt very timid, because I didn't know how little sense he had, nor how much. I had seen a glimpse of what I considered the very candle of God himself, lighted and sustained by the oil of reason.

The speaker said: "Now, Mr. Harris if you will arise I will show this people just the size of Osteopathy then." (Mr. Harris appeared on the

platform.) If you examine this man, and are any philosopher at all, you will see in him a mechanic. And if you are a doubting Thomas, just take your old shot gun to him, and he will put it in order and prove his skill. This is the gentleman who first said, "Plant that truth right here." He was Osteopathy's advocate in Kirksville. I said, after a long conversation with him, "Mr. Harris, let me ask you a question: Why is it, in your judgment that people are so loathe to believe a truth?" He said, "Dr. Still, in my



DR. A. T. STILL, FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY.

opinion a man dreads that which he doesn't understand." That was the answer twenty-two years ago, and that is the reason why Osteopathy is not accepted by the masses and is not adopted by every man and woman of intelligence today. A man dreads to give up his old boots for fear the new ones will pinch his feet. We have gone on from generation to generation imitating the habits of our ancestors.

I am as independent as a wolf when he knows the dog got the strychnine. The reason why I am independent is that when I see the deltoid muscle that God himself has placed on your shoulder formed and attached as it is and working as it does with his intelligence, I feel able through Osteopathy to look at Saturn as a small corpuscle of blood in the body of the great universe. When I look at the earth, and the moon, and take the solar system, I find that the Directing mind has numbered every corpuscle in the solar system, and each one of them comes on time—no mistakes.

Whenever you see a man who is afraid of a comet, you find a man who is ignorant on that very point. Do you suppose God himself is going to allow one of his planets to get drunk and butt its brains out against this earth? Hasn't he counted the space for every planet to sail in? Are we following the old Grecian ideas of five thousand years ago—that the sun is making noodle soup out of comets for its supper? I want to tell you that I worship a respectable, intelligent and mathematical God. He knows whether the earth is going too fast or not. He didn't ask your papers to publish that he had better push the earth a little faster to let that comet go by. None of his children disobey, get drunk or lose their minds. I make this assertion from the confidence I have in the absolute mathematical power of the Universal Architect. I have the same confidence in His exactness and ability to make, arm and equip the human machine so that it will run from the cradle to the grave. He armed and equipped it with every thing necessary for the whole journey of life—to man three score and ten years.

The minister said, "And it pleased God to take the dear little child—." It didn't do any such thing. It pleases God when he makes the child that it dies in the service he made him for. When he creates a man he doesn't create him to fertilize the ground when he is a babe. He made him to live on and on, and gave him sense enough to take care of himself if he will use it well.

We take up Osteopathy. How old is it? Give me the age of God and I will give you the age of Osteopathy. It is the law of mind, matter and motion.

When four of my family were attacked with that dreaded disease, cerebro spinal meningitis, I called in four of the most learned M. D.'s of the land, gave them full power to fight the enemy as they chose; to use any and every means to capture the enemy's flag and put him to open shame. When the M. D.'s gave the command to "charge," I looked to see the white flag run up, but the smoke was dense, and the cannons ceased to fire on both sides. When the smoke cleared away the enemy had all our flags and all the children captives; and the doctors joined the procession of mourners, and said: "Death is the rule and recovery the exception."

At the close of that memorable combat between sickness and health, life and death, I gave to the generals of drugs a belt of my purest love. If ever men fought honestly and earnestly 'till all fell into the ditches, I believe they did. They wept not as Alexander did, that he had conquered all and had no more to

do; but they had met an enemy whose steel was far superior to any they had ever met before. With me they wept, and said, "We have no steel worthy of this or any great or small engagements."

From that hour until the present time, I have seen the ability of Nature to do her work, if we do our part in conformity with the laws of life.

Since we stacked arms to the relentless weapons of disease, a new thought has been my companion for years, by day and by night, and has been after this manner: That disease is the culmination of effect, and its cause lies in the choice of birth. If to be a child of misery, it sought conception from the womb of the sensory nerves; if to be of great stupidity, its conception and birth must be of the motor nerves. The first child is Neuralgia of all forms, and cries with pain. The second child is Paralysis of all forms; it is stupidity and death. To produce the death of either child, you must disgorge the womb before motion develops the child to maturity; if not it may be a deadly enemy to life and motion. All of which you diplomats of Osteopathy know full well how to do, and give Nature the ascendancy.

"TROW PHYSIGS TO THE DOGS."

The Shakesperian Injunction Literally Practiced at Kirksville, Missouri.

From the Franklin (Ky.) Favorite, Jan. 2, '96.

About the fifteenth of last October Hon. I. H. Goodnight went to Kirksville, Mo., to take a course of treatment in an institution known as the "School of Osteopathy." He had been an intense sufferer for three years, the nature of his malady being somewhat of a question of controversy by the physicians whom he had consulted, and at several times during that period his life was almost despaired of.

He returned home a short time since, after a two months' treatment, apparently, and as he believes a well man, though he was in a critical condition when he left here.

The story of his cure is regarded as possessing the elements of the miraculous, and he is besieged by callers and overwhelmed with inquiries regarding the "new science."

To a Favorite representative's interrogations he said substantially:

You ask what I think of Osteopathy?

"Much, every way."

What does it claim?

"It claims to be purely scientific. It uses no medicine but requires no faith. It is based upon a perfect knowledge of anatomy and physiology. It considers disease as the result of disarranged, or unorganized parts, and rearranges or organizes them, thus removing both cause and disease.

"It is not true with all, but many of our regular doctors esteem disease as an entity, a thing within itself, and seek to remove, or drive it out with medicine, and often as in olden times, when one devil is driven out, the house is thereby swept and garnished for seven others.

"Now do not understand that I berate physic, or physicians. They are my friends, and have served me too long and too well for me to upbraid either medicine or those who administer it. But all conservative doctors say that, where one can get on as well without medicine, it is better to leave it alone. This is the theory of Osteopathy. However, it pushes this doctrine further than ever before, and claims that most ailments are curable without medicine.

"Osteopathy views man as an 'animated machine,' and claims that all that is necessary to its perfect work is for a master mechanic to keep the machinery properly adjusted. Hence the entire treatment is mechanical. Osteopathy is an effort to understand perfectly our entire organism, so that when disease is manifest or injuries occur it is known at once just what parts are implicated in the trouble. Thus understanding the science of the human body, and the functions of its parts, the treatment, simply by manipulation of bones, muscles, blood vessels, etc., replaces them in their natural and healthy condition, thereby restoring proper action and vitality, and effecting the cure, without knife or drug.

"Dislocations of bones, partial or complete, obstructed muscles, tendons or blood vessels, sciatica, neuralgia, gout, asthma, croup, diphtheria, catarrh, epilepsy, goiter, blindness, diseases of stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys seem to yield readily to this treatment in a large per cent of cases—even of those that go to Kirksville, and they are nearly all cases that have been despaired of as hopeless, and have gone as a last resort. You ask whether I have seen any cures in such cases? I answer many, ranging all the way from blindness; one case resulting from a blow in the temple, the other from meningitis. I have seen many cured of indigestion, others of gall-stones in the urinal bladder. Their success with diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels seems phenomenal.

"I have also seen persons cured of vertigo and epilepsy, of catarrh, asthma, neuralgia and of paralysis, which was so pronounced as to effect not only the limbs but the brain. The cures of dislocations coming under my notice have been legion. Occasionally the cures are speedy, requiring only a single treatment; but this is only in cases of dislocation and troubles incident thereto. In most cases days and weeks are required and often months."

Who is the author of this science?

"Dr. A. T. Still, of Kirksville, Mo., a regular doctor of the 'Old School.'"

Is there any secrecy about it?

"Not so much as with the schools of medicine, since these base their treatment upon a knowledge of drugs and of the human machine, while Osteopathy rests upon the knowledge of the machine and how to work it.

"The Infirmary, where from three to six hundred patients are continually treated, is open to everybody. They have a regular college where the science is taught. There are now something over fifty pupils, and anyone may attend the lectures. Thus it is an open book to those wishing to learn it. In my opinion when the science of medicine has added Osteopathy it will have made a long stride toward the success it should achieve."

THE FIGHT FOR TRUTH.

Osteopathy's Battle Against Legalized Ignorance and Stupidity.

Written by "Pap."

The JOURNAL is not enrolled under the banner of a theologian. It is now traveling over the plains and mountains as an explorer, and will report only the truth, and never that until it finds the fact standing right behind the truth, as its endorser.

As an explorer the JOURNAL is now ready to report that much of the richest bottom land which is capable of the highest cultivation, now stands open, while vast extended plains lie

spread out before us without even the tent of the squatter sovereign to be seen. This vast country has not yet been surveyed, no corner stones are set, the range lines have not been run, and there is no land office opened; but upon this boundless plain we raise and throw to the breezes the banner of Osteopathy. In close range, and directly in view of the most ordinary field glass, stands the Mountain of Reason, rolling down in our presence the greatest nuggets of gold that the human mind ever saw, rolling down from the very bosom of God himself. All this fertility we believe is intended for the human race and the benefit of man. With the power of production found in this soil, with the beautiful scenery and the mountain heights, and in every stone, you will find the exactness with which the Divine Mind constructs.

I see nations climbing up and falling, and rising up and climbing again, to attain that height which would enable them to have a glimpse and an intimate acquaintance with that superstructure that stands upon the highest pinnacle, which superstructure has been explored to a limited extent by only a very few. That superstructure is the master-work of God himself, and its name is man. Ten thousand rooms of this temple have never been explored by any human intelligence; neither can it be explored without a perfect knowledge of anatomy—an acquaintance with all the parts and principles of the machinery of life.

Under this banner we have enlisted. Under it we expect to march, and to go into a fight that will cover more territory than was covered by Alexander, Napoleon, Grant, Lee and Blucher; and to conquer by facts a greater physical enemy than has been heretofore conquered by the world's greatest generals; waging a contest of greater moment to the human race than any human effort ever put forth for the establishment of a political, religious, or scientific principle.

Not like children do we expect to pay attention to the Howitsers of vulgarity that are loaded to the very muzzle with the nightmare of habit and legalized ignorance and stupidity. We will heed not the belching forth of the many guns trained on our flag unless they are the very best of steel rifles, Gatlins, mortars, iron-clads or torpedoes, all loaded or charged with the dynamite of uncompromising TRUTH itself. We have no eternity to spend in the useless effort of trying to bring men to the fountain of reason and force them to drink that which is absolutely unpalatable to them. While a man is bound with his habits and is satisfied with fishing forever without getting a nibble of truth, he can, like Bunyon, bring the four corners of his old sheet together, take up his load and toddle along. We will not debate with him; if he is satisfied, he is not the man we are looking for.

A word to the soldiers: This war has been raging hot and heavy for 22 years, and not a single soldier, from privates to generals, has received a wound from the enemy that has drawn one drop of blood, or sent a rigor of fear up or down the back or legs. Their best ammunition and greatest guns when fired in our midst has never moved a muscle nor made a widow. We laugh by note, which is our music, and we desire congress to give us the full benefits of free trade, as we have more scalps for sale now than any one market is able to purchase.

Our secretary of war has reported to us that every soldier's wife and the soldier himself has more to eat and more to drink than ever before,

even in the physical world, saying nothing of the fountain of love and intelligence that keeps his canteen forever running full.

In our great army of recruits we want no man or woman whose mind is so small and mental vision so dim that it cannot see victory perched upon our banner. Peace and good will to all mankind now and forever more. "PAP."

TALKS WITH PATIENTS.

A Kirksville Newspaper Reporter Spends a Day at the A. T. Still Infirmary.

From the Kirksville (Mo.) Journal, Jan. 30.

The A. T. Still Infirmary, Kirksville's great healing institution, starts into the new year with very flattering prospects. Since the holidays, new patients are coming in at a lively rate; and from the tone of the letters received from invalids in every quarter of the Union, it would not be an extravagant prediction to say that the number of patients who will be in Kirksville (at one time) for treatment will reach one thousand this year. During the busiest months of '95 the number enrolled at one time reached the 500 mark, and everything indicates that the business will be doubled this year.

The following are fair samples of the many interesting cases now being treated:

HAD PREPARED FOR DEATH.

Mr. R. W. Neeley, of Franklin, Ky., has reason to feel grateful to Osteopathy, and he does not hesitate to express his sentiments regarding the new pathy. He came to Kirksville under protest, as he says, "just to please his family," who had heard of the A. T. Still Infirmary through Congressman Goodnight, of Kentucky. Mr. Neeley's trouble was a very serious case of heart disease with general nervous prostration.

"I arrived in Kirksville just four weeks ago today," he said to the reporter yesterday. "I had been treated a little over five years by physicians of the old school, and grew worse all the time. I had not been able to attend to any kind of business for six months, and had made all arrangements to die. I had burned all bridges behind me and was standing on the last one, anxiously awaiting the end. Life was a terror to me.

"When I landed in Kirksville I could not walk across the room without holding to chairs; I felt like toppling over at every step. From the very first treatment I began improving, and can't express it better than to say I feel like a young colt in a clover field on a bright spring morning."

"Do you walk to the Infirmary?" the reporter asked.

"Walk! well I should say so," said Mr. Neeley enthusiastically. "Why when I first registered for treatment I bought a lot of cab tickets and haven't used but two of them. I not only walk to the Infirmary, but I often get out and walk all over town, from one end to the other, just to see if I can get tired; but come back just as fresh as I started out. I believe I could get out and play foot-ball if I had the opportunity."

"What do you think of Osteopathy?" ventured the scribe.

"Well, of course I think it is truly wonderful," said Mr. Neeley; "but it was hard for me to be convinced. I had been educated in a different line. My father was a regular physician; two of my brothers are physicians, and my son-in-law is a surgeon in the regular army. When Dr. Charley Still examined me and told me

what he could do for me I said to him: 'Doctor, I will be as frank with you as you are with me, and tell you plainly I have no faith whatever.' Dr. Still only laughed and informed me that the lack of faith could make no difference. I have been here only a short time, yet the new treatment has done so much for me, and I see so much of what it has done and is doing for others, that I am compelled to acknowledge its superiority over the old systems."

THE BLIND SEE.

Rev. F. M. Barker, a Methodist minister who came here from Kansas last September, totally blind, can now see as well as anybody. To prove to the reporter's satisfaction the genuineness of the cure Rev. Mr. Barker sat down and wrote the following story of his case. The writing is clear and legible and was penned by Mr. Barker without assistance of glasses. He says:

"I never tire of talking and writing of the benefits I received from Osteopathy. But for it I would be permanently and hopelessly blind I am sure. My case is rather a peculiar one. About three years ago I fell from a railway train and severely wrenched my neck. Within a week I took a very bad case of sore eyes, which gave me great pain and soon developed into total blindness. I remained in this helpless condition until about two months ago. I consulted and was treated by the best oculists in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, but received no help from them. About the first of September last I came to the A. T. Still Infirmary here. I was then totally blind and had to be led about for five weeks after my arrival. The change in my condition since then is wonderful. The pain is gone, the inflammation has disappeared and my eyes are almost as clear as they ever were. I have been going about attending to business now for two months or more without even having to use glasses. I can see to write and read. True, I am not perfectly well; but I expect to be in a few weeks. I say long may Osteopathy live to bless the millions of suffering humanity."

PUZLED THE LOUISVILLE DOCTORS.

Mrs. J. T. Christian, whose husband is pastor of the East Baptist church of Louisville, Ky., is here with her little son, Langdon. In the ladies' waiting room at the Infirmary yesterday she talked very enthusiastically. Her little son, who is now seven years old, has been a sufferer from what the doctors called hip disease for the past three years. The disease developed as the result of a fall, and a troublesome abscess appeared. The boy was treated for two years by two eminent physicians, but received no benefit. Then Mr. and Mrs. Christian, acting upon the advice of their physicians, took the little fellow to a well known specialist on hip diseases, who is one of the most celebrated surgeons in Louisville. He said the boy had one of the worst cases of hip disease he had ever examined, and that it would be necessary to put him in the hospital. This was done; and the specialist took charge of the case. His treatment was a heavy weight hung to the boy's leg, "to relax the muscles," etc. The weight was kept on the leg so long that whenever it was removed the boy would go into spasms, so intense was the pain. About the 4th of July the surgeon succeeded in getting the hip and leg incased in a plaster of Paris cast, and in this condition the little fellow was taken home. The cast was kept in place until about the middle of August, when it was removed and the limb found to be

much worse than ever before. The little fellow was then placed in bed at home, and the weight again hung to his leg. Another abscess appeared, and the parents were thoroughly disheartened. The surgeon also became less hopeful, as it seemed that nothing short of amputation would save the child's life. Repeated efforts were made to get a brace fitted so as to dispense with the weight, and about the first of January this was accomplished. With a brace that could be adjusted to the required tension, the weight was taken off, and Mrs. Christian brought her son to Kirksville. As soon as he was placed on the operating table here a partial dislocation of the hip and spine was discovered. These were at once reduced without weights, braces, plaster of Paris, or any other paraphernalia; and now the boy is able to go anywhere on crutches, without his brace, feels no pain, the abscesses having disappeared, and will soon be well again.

LAID ASIDE THEIR CRUTCHES.

Mr. J. W. Blocker, of Dark county, Ohio, came to Kirksville several weeks ago with but very little faith in the new "pathy," but will go home one of the most enthusiastic advocates of "healing without medicine." His trouble was sciatic rheumatism, with which he had been afflicted for years. About two years ago he had one bad spell which confined him to his bed for four months. He grew alternately better and worse. Last fall another severe attack came upon him; and he was again unable to be out of bed. When he came to Kirksville he hobbled painfully around on crutches and suffered all the excruciating tortures peculiar to sciatic rheumatism. When buttonholed by the Journal reporter yesterday he was enjoying a promenade around the Infirmary grounds without even a cane in sight. His crutches were discarded several weeks ago; and he says he will soon be able to return home cured. His rheumatics have disappeared except an occasional slight pain in the ankle; and that is growing less every day.

MORE CRUTCHES FOR SALE.

Mr. E. B. English, of Quincy, came over for treatment the latter part of December. He had been a sufferer for some time from a spinal affection which deprived him of the use of the right leg, and also effected his right arm and other parts of his body. Owing to the peculiar nature of the case it was an impossibility to begin a vigorous treatment at first. However it was not long until Osteopathy began to take hold of the case, and during the past week Mr. English is to be seen on the streets without crutch or cane. Asked if he believed in miracles Mr. English replied: "Not often, but I am a firm believer in Osteopathy."

NO MORE MEDICINE FOR HIM.

J. E. White, of Marshall, Mo., a former traveling man, is taking treatment. He was severely injured by falling from a bicycle. His home physicians could do nothing for him, and advised him to consult a specialist. He accordingly went to Kansas City and placed himself in charge of the "World's Medical Institute" at that place. After taking their medicines three months, he was much worse. "I got more relief here in four treatments," said Mr. White, "than I received from all the medicine I ever swallowed, and you bet no man will ever get any more poison down my throat. This institution and its treatment is simply wonderful—I can't express it any other way. I don't see how they get such results."

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ENTERED AT THE KIRKSVILLE POST-OFFICE AS SECOND
 CLASS MATTER.

OSTEOPATHY came into the world to fight methods, not men. Its war is not upon doctors, but upon their systems of error and tradition.

JUST before going to press word was received at this office that the bishop of the Mormon church recently made favorable mention of Osteopathy to an audience of ten thousand people in the great Mormon temple at Salt Lake City, Utah. Particulars will probably be given in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

WHEN Osteopathy knocked at the door of public opinion it brought practical results as its only credentials. It had no pedigree of antiquity, nor record of microscopic inquest held by wise men upon its theories; for it dealt with living facts, new to the word, yet older than civilization. It courted no applause which it could not keep. By its fruits the people must pronounce the tree good.

OSTEOPATHY is proud of its friends. They are not among the ignorant and superstitious, but in the circles of the broad minded, highly intellectual men and women—there you will find the advocates of Osteopathy. Their testimony is competent before any court of reason, for they are generally people who had tried all other methods before placing themselves in the hands of the Osteopath.

APPLICATIONS to enter the American School of Osteopathy are coming in pretty lively. The regular class opened Oct. 2, but it was found necessary to start a special class to accommodate about a dozen who could not enter the October class. When the special class was opened in January, there were twenty-four instead of a dozen pupils; and now it is necessary to begin a new class about May 1st.

THE Des Moines Daily News of the 4th inst. said editorially: There is published elsewhere an article on the successful practice of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. It is understood that if the medical laws of this state should be made less rigid Dr. Still would establish in Des Moines a school of Osteopathy which would surpass in importance anything that he has yet done. At present thousands of dollars are spent by Iowa people at Kirksville which might better be spent at home. From Des Moines alone there are at least twenty-five people taking treatment at Kirksville at present. This state excludes from practice men who are achieving world-wide celebrity, and by means that can injure no one.

MANY people watch the workings of Osteopathy upon disease and are inclined to class it with the miraculous. The apparent ease and rapidity with which an Osteopathic operator obtains results that the medical and surgical world has so long labored in vain to reach, seems to the untutored modern savage a demonstration of mys-

terious force. Greater mistake was never made. Mystery is the favorite retreat of ignorance. Osteopathy is a law of nature; and nature's laws are the acme of simplicity and practicability when the human mind has been unfolded to comprehend them. The law of health is the natural law of human life. It is as demonstrable as the law of gravitation, and can be seen in every phenomena of God's universe.

THE Osteopathic is probably the only school that issues no "clinic reports" or other records of the methods of treatment applied to certain cases. The details of developments in any individual case are of very little importance to the Osteopath. After he has studied anatomy until he has in his mind's eye a perfect picture of the great machinery through which human life manifests itself, then he is taught—not how some other operator treated a certain disease—but the philosophy and governing principles of Nature's own laws for running the human machine. If he is not master of this philosophy a whole library of clinic reports will not help him. He might watch other operators at work and, perhaps, learn to imitate, but his treatment of disease by this method would not excel other forms of guess work. The locomotive engineer who, when his engine becomes disabled on a run, would have to stop and read up a similar trouble and the remedy used by some other engineer before he knew what to do, would not hold his job very long; but his skill as an engineer would equal the skill of any operator whose knowledge of running the human machinery had been gained by imitation. "Don't be an imitator," is Dr. Still's solemn injunction to every student of Osteopathy. "To do a thing merely because others have done it, is to belong to the worst class of ignoramus, for whom there is no room in our school. Before you make a move in the treatment of disease, know the law which requires it to be done." The student who is satisfied to stop short of a complete understanding of the natural laws upon which the new philosophy is based, must be told how to make every move, and will never be a successful Osteopath. Incompleteness, native inability to understand, or lack of energy to master details, are the avenues through which quacks may creep into Osteopathy.

"CAN I STAND THE TREATMENT?"

"Am I not too weak or frail to bear Osteopathic treatment?" These questions are often asked and no doubt arise in the minds of those who contemplate taking this method of treatment. This is by no means an unnatural question for the reason that all are familiar with the methods employed by the average surgeon in reducing dislocations, in which strong ropes, block and tackle, and the strength often of many burly laborers, play an important part, creating an absolute necessity for chloroform or some substitute therefor. No wonder that these questions arise in the mind of the invalid who contemplates a treatment that has become known popularly as "Bone-setting." It may be stated at the outset that all such appliances and forces are unnecessary even in setting the most difficult dislocations, and serve only to supply a deficiency in the knowledge and skill of the operator.

Treatment and method of handling that would be suited to one case would be too vigorous in another. There is the same difference among patients as there is among machines going into the repair shops. The watch-maker is called

upon to repair the large clock in the tower of the city hall, as well as the smallest and most delicate watch. The force and methods employed in handling the clock would demolish the watch, while the frail implements and delicate touch required in repairing the watch would be of no avail in handling the clock. The same principle must govern in the "treatment" of all machinery that is out of repair, and is certainly to be recognized in handling that finest and most perfect of all machines, the human system. For it is but a machine, and in disease it is simply "out of order," and needs repairing of the same kind as that required by any other machine.

Very little pain is given in administering this treatment. The most delicate individual need have no fears of not being able to bear it. The universal verdict among the patients is that it is easier to take than strong medicines.

MEDICAL MONOPOLIES AND LEGISLATION.

That our medical laws are the culmination of a smooth confidence game worked upon an unsuspecting public by the medical fraternity, is beginning to be realized, and the bigoted devotees of tradition who have grown fat and arrogant by this unmerited, unjust protection, will soon be forced to stand alone upon their merits, or step out of the way of progress. A writer in a recent issue of the Progressive Thinker hits the medical nail square on the head. He says:

"There are many good and intelligent people who are not posted on 'the true inwardness' of these medical monopolies, who suppose the combines of 'regulars' are intended to protect the people from the ignorance and dangerous practice of 'quacks.'

"This is the pretext upon which they go before the people. But every one who has studied their proceedings knows that this is not the real object.

It is to protect the class of regulars against the superior knowledge and skill of the irregulars, with whom they cannot successfully compete in diagnosing and curing the disease.

"This is the gist of the whole matter, and the infamous legislation that has been conjured up and recorded against the life, health and liberty of the people, under the direction of these villainous medical trusts, is a disgrace to human civilization, and a travesty upon the system of republican government. When and where have the people ever asked these medical bigots to protect them against the physicians of their choice?

"All this medical legislation is a violation of the inalienable rights of man, forbidding the sick to choose the doctor in whose hands they will trust their lives, and compelling them to patronize licensed ignorance or die without a physician.

"If I choose to risk my life in the hands of an uneducated woman, or an unlicensed man, whose intuitions I deem more reliable than the intellectual stumblings of a college graduate, it is my right to select, employ, and pay for the services of the doctor in whom I have the most confidence; and all legislation to the contrary is tyranny and infamous assumption of authority, a mad and reckless violation of the inalienable rights of man; and every politician giving his aid and support to such sumptuous legislation should be spotted, his name enrolled on a list of the people's betrayers, and every voter who loves freedom and country should use all honorable means to defeat his election ever after. I would encourage study, thorough scientific education, as far as practical; but all legal enactments to compel the people to patronize any special class—learned or unlearned—is abomination."

OSTEOPATHY DEFINED BY DR. STILL.

An Iowa Newspaper Sends a Reporter to Interview the Founder of the Science.

Des Moines Daily (Ia.) News, Feb 4th.

Some weeks ago the News sent a representative to Kirksville, Mo., to make a report on the workings of Osteopathy, a science developed after long and patient study by Dr. Andrew T. Still. The investigation was eminently satisfactory. Scores were interviewed who had gone thither hopeless invalids and in a short time found themselves either fully restored to health or on the high way to recovery. So speedily were some helped that it would seem almost miraculous, yet in every instance the methods employed were explainable on purely scientific principles.

When the venerable Dr. Still was asked how he explained his science, he answered: The world has asked the question till I am tired. The answer lies in this: "A man is a machine with over 200 bones. You can call them braces, supports, or what you please. Muscles, nerves, blood vessels and tendons are distributed all over and through this frame work. There is an engine, and pipes run from that engine to all parts of the body and from all parts blood is carried back to the place it started from by the veins or blood tubes. The force that I have described is the engine of blood fluids. Now, I will draw attention to the engine of force, the brain, which supplies all the nerves in the body. It has its motor that forces blood from the heart to all parts of the human body. There is another class and principle that conveys the exhausted blood and nutriment to the heart. Health is that condition that we are in when all of the wheels of life are in their center and move without any obstruction, great or small. Disease is the creaking of the eccentricities of any or all parts of the machinery. These facts I have proven for thirty years past."

"In all fevers," the doctor continued, "of all seasons of the year—typhus, typhoid, billious, congestive, pneumonia, flux, dysentery, mumps, measles, diphtheria, whooping-cough, sore breast and tongue of the mother, milk leg—through the whole of diseases thitherto treated by drugs, successfully or unsuccessfully for twenty-five years, with or without council, I found nothing that I could say was a cure of any case or cases, had I been sworn. My family, friends and patients died, just as quick, if not quicker, with all the skill that friendship and money could rally. They died and we couldn't help it, which proved to my mind then that medicine was not a science. Every day since has proven to me that medicine is farther from a science than Uranus has ever traveled from the sun. The results that I have obtained over disease I have secured when I have handled the engine of life as an engineer handles his engine. So long as I conform to the laws governing an engine, the human locomotive obeys, just as well as any locomotive will obey its engineer when he treats it as the machinist has indicated by the form of any and all parts of the engine. If he should ignore and set aside the laws that govern an engine, that engine will stand still, and the engineer will also sit still. With this permit me abruptly to quit."

There is really no end to the testimony of the efficacy of Osteopathy, in cases of stomach, kidney and heart troubles, gall-stones, spinal affections, prostrate nerves, insomnia, rheumatism, etc. The institution is attracting people from all over the country, and many are rising up to call those blessed who administer this new science.

OBSERVATIONS OF A STUDENT.

M. F. H.

Viewing Osteopathy from the standpoint of a student just beginning the study of anatomy may not be the most reliable source of information, but a few facts which have impressed the writer may be of interest to some who have had no opportunity to acquaint themselves with this science and what it is doing.

That the administration of drugs is insufficient to cope with modern diseases becomes more strikingly evident every day. That there is some way to meet this giant enemy of mankind is believed by every one conversant with the economy of nature. And the Osteopath is one of the latest to face this Goliath, by bringing into use only such tools as are given him by nature. Whether or not his effort merits approval must depend entirely upon actual results. His methods, while being new and in many ways contrary to the long established customs in treating disease, readily bring conviction to the reasoning mind.

Osteopathy has been, and is to-day among those ignorant of its principles, associated with "mind cure," "faith cure," "massage," etc. But a short stay at the A. T. Still Infirmary, or a talk with any of its competent operators, will convince the most skeptical of the utter falsity of this position. Its principles are, to the Osteopath, as simple and as easy of demonstration as are those of mathematics to the mathematician.

In the practice of Osteopathy there are many difficult problems with which to contend. It is new. It must show results. And to obtain results there must be subjects upon whom to operate. The invalid is slow to accept a new method of which the world knows little, and he will subject himself to one after another of the old methods until the whole list is exhausted; then, as a last resort, he tries Osteopathy. By that time his old shack of a human fabric has been blistered, mutilated and corroded with poisonous chemicals until there is little vitality left. And if he is cured then it is little wonder that the more or less superstitions places it alongside of the miraculous. But if the patient is not benefited the Osteopath is denounced as a fraud.

If there is one thing more than another which has given the Osteopath a marked degree of success, it is his ability to properly diagnose. One of the facts which he has brought into prominence is that external effects are not necessarily due to local causes. For example, a slight displacement at the hip is often a cause for an effect at the knee or foot. And all the remedies invented applied at that point will be of no permanent benefit.

The Osteopath does not attempt to supplant nature; nor does he render her laws inactive by introducing foreign substances. His success depends upon his knowledge of those laws—his ability to detect and replace dislocated members. The human machine as created is perfect; and no substance other than food is necessary to keep it running the allotted time. But if circulation be imperfect the Osteopath looks for a cause, and, finding one, removes it. If a nerve fails to perform its function he knows at once there is a stricture somewhere—some part out of place; it need not necessarily be a bone; just as likely a muscle, ligament, or other part. He does not hope to remedy the trouble by pouring corrosive chemicals into the system, thereby destroying the tissues with which it comes in contact. But rather he replaces the dislocation, and allows nature to do the work of rebuilding unimpeded.

To make a successful Osteopath is not the work of a day. In the first place he must be familiar with anatomy—he must know every detail of the machine with which he works. Not only must he be familiar with what such eminent authorities as Gray, Morris and Potter have discovered in the human mechanism, but he must come in touch with the machine itself. His work in the study rooms, with books and anatomical appliances, while thorough in themselves, constitute a small fraction of the actual work necessary to become an operator. Six months' study ought to acquaint one tolerably thoroughly with a text-book, but the requirement of the American School of Osteopathy in addition to this is eighteen months of actual work under the supervision of skilled operators before a diploma is granted. And yet, after all this, the most successful student tells you he has only begun the study of Osteopathy.

There is indeed a bright future open to Osteopathy. The science is yet only in its infancy, as evidenced by the improvement noted almost continually. It is but a conjecture to say where advancement may cease, but that it has been worthy of merit thus far thousands will stand up to testify.

A PATIENT'S EXPERIENCE WITH OSTEOPATHY.

BY E. BOWMAN ENGLISH.

The world in general is taken up with the oft repeated idea that "We can judge of the future only by the past." This ancient theory, presented in various old sayings, confronts us at every turn. They are the alpha in every argument; the clinching words in every discussion, false and misleading though they oftentimes are.

The ruts are there worn deep and sometimes wide. It is easier driving along them than to pull up to a higher road, and thus we are jostled and jolted along with the old customs and ideas until we are fossilized and skeptical.

In this age of aggressive activity thought is alert, invention pressing its claim, science is entering every realm, old ideas are being exploded or buried out of sight, and many isms are pressing to the front. 'Tis true some are fraudulent, but only those which are reasonable and well tried obtain and hold their place.

Some things are immutable, and to these the above theory may be applied. God's laws and his goodness never change. That which he holds in his hand varies not. But there are things mutable, what of these; men, women, cities, countries change; why not theories?

Suppose Gallileo had applied this test, what would we have known of the world's revolutions! If Dr. Harvey had stayed in the old rut, what progress would the science of medicine made?

How often our ears are greeted with the exclamation: "The old way is good enough for me." We must not forget that many of our most important factors have no past, our wonderful machinery, the great electric power, phonography, and last but not least, our new science of Osteopathy.

This late claimant to intelligent attention has not entered the field without travail. In one mind, that of Dr. A. T. Still, there has been struggle and research, severe application and sacrifice, which has brought to the surface, in opposition, a wriggling, squirming mass of ridicule, vituperation and denunciatory epithet. But patience has brought triumph and victory, although like the sullen muttering of the retreating thunder, the sounds of envy and doubt

are heard. This is largely because of ignorance of the theory and practice of this new young giant. Prejudice and jealousy floundering in the old rut of judging the future by the past, will not let the practical proof of success bring conviction.

But so it has ever been since the world begun. Any new progressive thought which leads to a departure from old foot paths, at once arouses antagonism.

Rumors of this new science reached me in homeopathic doses, and at once I conceived the foolish idea that the theory was impracticable. But more and more I heard of Dr. A. T. Still and his wonderful success, and like the drowning man who catches at a straw—since being so diseased and crippled that physicians gave me no hope—I turned my steps to this new mecca. The wise saying "Seeing is believing" has proven true in my case. Day after day I was wheeled in a chair or driven in a cab, hobbling on crutches, to take my dose of this new Osteopathy. Seven weeks have elapsed since I came, and now crutches are thrown aside and I walk upright and alone. But what of my impressions of, and experience with this much abused treatment?

I know of no better way to present them than by stating my condition on coming. I was unable to walk without crutches; I was incased in a "jacket" made of sole-leather and steel bands, and with this instrument of torture about me I was compelled to exist from day to day. It can easily be imagined that such a life was not "one glorious dream of bliss." Of the right leg I had no use, and but partial use of the right arm. I had had as good medical skill as could be procured, but all to no purpose.

I confess I approached the Infirmary with no small degree of skepticism as to my receiving any beneficial results. As others do, under the same circumstances, I registered for examination. If I had any idea that I would receive immediate attention, this was quickly dissipated, as there were from fifty to seventy-five others in the reception rooms who had registered and were waiting either for an examination or for treatment. I would hardly have believed that there were so many people so badly crippled in the whole state of Missouri. They were there from the babe in mother's arms to the gray and tottering of four score years. It was a sight worth going far to see, and yet bad as was the condition of many, they were there with hope written on every face; and not without reason, as I have since learned. I have in my short stay seen many of these go away cured, with the topmost desire of sending to beloved friends the good news, and placing before them the advantages of this wonderful treatment; wonderful, because of its simplicity and almost miraculous results.

I was finally called for my examination. It was to me a supreme moment. I was to know whether or not I could be helped, and at this examination my first lasting good impression was received. I was placed upon the table. It was not necessary for me to say more than that my trouble was in the spine. With that peculiarly delicate touch, which is found only in Osteopathy, the doctor drew his fingers over the back, pressing on the spots which were tender, with the remark: "There is your trouble, and there, and there," and as I would wince from the pain there could be no doubt but what he had located them correctly. Now then if this science is not a correct one, how could he have found

these tender places without me telling him? Physicians had failed to do so. I was told that my case was a serious one, but that it could be cured. You may be sure I was elated as I enrolled my name as a patient of Osteopathy.

The treatment: how can I describe it. It is not massage, neither is it like any treatment I have ever taken, but after one has had three minutes of it, one can feel the blood coursing through the veins at a rapid rate, the face becomes flushed and a warm healthy feeling takes possession of you. Owing to the sensitive condition I was in, it was impossible to give me a vigorous treatment at first. My first evidence that the treatment, light as it was, was doing me good was the fact that I could enjoy my meals and sleep much better than when I came. I began to gain in flesh, and at the end of the first two weeks I was able to bear my weight on that "lost leg."

The improvement from that time on was rapid. The numbness attendant upon paralysis disappeared entirely, and while I am by no means a cure as yet, I am in such condition that I can go where I please without aid.

"Why could Osteopathy cure me when physicians failed?" you ask me. Simply because Osteopathy treats of anatomy. To become a doctor of this science, one must go through a course in anatomy that covers a period of time from three to five times in length of that required to become a doctor of medicine. An Osteopath knows every bone, muscle, nerve and artery in the human system, and while medicine treats most of these troubles through the stomach with medicine, Osteopathy goes directly to the cause. For instance, I may have excruciating pain in the knee, treats the knee and gives drugs. Osteopathy looks farther. In most cases it finds some trouble in the hip, a dislocation, or some bone pressing against the nerve that supplies the knee; it takes this pressure off by its treatment and the relief is immediate.

The so called science of medicine is founded on the belief that for every ill of the flesh there was secreted somewhere outside of man in nature, an antidote or cure. For thousands of years the medical profession has been searching every nook and corner of the globe until as has been truthfully said, they have invoked the aid of every plant that grows upon the earth, of every mineral and metal within its bowels or upon its surface; have tried the water of every spring that flows and bored down for others that were hidden below; have laid their hand upon old ocean and have caused her to give up her creatures, living and dead, her minerals and her salts; have called for the spirits of the briny deep, in short have invoked the aid of all that is in heaven above, the earth, or in hell below, embracing the material, etherial, electrical and demonical—all to the end that human frailties might be strengthened and life prolonged.

Yet after two thousand years of experimenting there is more human suffering in the world today than ever, and these misguided devotees of an old whim, must stand helplessly by while children, youth and middle age are prematurely consigned to premature graves.

Osteopathy has brought to light the fact that the remedies for which the world has searched so long in vain are not contained in all nature outside of man. The great Creator equipped man with native forces sufficient to run the machinery of human life safely and smoothly to a ripe old age, and wisely placed the means of controlling them within easy reach.

These forces with the means of control and application constitute nature's own and only remedies for disease and can be found nowhere in all creation except within the human body.

Here, then, is the real difference between medicinal and Osteopathic remedies. Medicine has searched all the world outside of man—Osteopathy has searched man himself for the remedial agents essential to perfect health and long life, and has found within him machinery designed by the Great Creator, which supplies all necessary medicine conducive to good health. With this new and more infinitely rational principle, Dr. Still, single handed, has brought to life more truth and really made a greater achievement toward the alleviation of human suffering in the twenty-one years than was accomplished by medicine in twenty centuries. To support the correctness of this position Osteopathy brings the evidence of results which it challenges the world to refute or duplicate.

LETTERS FROM PATIENTS.

Voluntary Opinions of Osteopathy by Those Who Speak from Experience.

Dear friends of Osteopathy:—I give a brief sketch of my long illness for the benefit of other sufferers:

For thirteen years I took drugs from different doctors (all medical) for what they supposed to be dregs of diphtheria, causing nervous prostration, and various other troubles; the last two years of which I was not able to walk, and the greater part of the time could not sit up. I took medicine, then, for kidneys, stomach, liver bowels and womb and also treatment for the latter; but grew worse continually. In October, 1894, I was told there was no help for me as my back was paralyzed, the tissues entirely destroyed, and the cause unknown.

Being too weak to be moved in cold weather, I took drugs for relief until March 25, 1895, when I started for Kirksville, Mo., never expecting to return alive. When examined there, I was told that one of the bones in my back was dislocated which was caused by a fall when very young. (I think that when I was but three years old I fell from a high gate.)

I improved from the first treatment, and could walk a few steps in three weeks. I returned to my home at the close of the third month, being quite strong, able to walk five miles a day and having gained twenty-five pounds in weight. Since I came home have gained seventeen pounds and at the age of twenty years have grown nearly two inches taller.

BERTHA PLUS,
Alexandria, Nebraska, January 11, '96,

DIAMOND BLUFF, WIS. }
Jan. 25th, 1896. }

Editor of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:

Please allow me a small space in your paper to say what the great science of Osteopathy has done for me:

On the 26th of last month I was stricken with paralysis of my entire right side. I was so helpless that my wife had to care for me as she would a little babe. My friends took me to Red Wing, Minn., to be treated by Dr. Chas. Hartupee, an Osteopath located there. I knew if he could not help me that I was destined to be a cripple for the balance of my life.

The doctor told me that my age was against me—as I am in my 71st year—but that he could help me in a short time. After I had taken

four treatments and not realizing that I was being benefitted I gave up the treatments. During this time my mind was so weak that I could not remember anything that had transpired during the preceding day. But thanks to the many friends of Osteopathy in this vicinity for insisting that I should continue the treatments, I went back again determined to give the doctor a fair trial.

After taking one more treatment I began to have some use of my hand and my memory was better, but still had to be lifted in and out of the buggy.

I have taken in all now ten treatments and during the past two days have assisted in making a bob sled.

Next Monday I am going to resume my occupation as bridge builder, but do not expect to be able to do hard work. I do not consider myself fully cured, still am so near it that I cannot help but blow my horn. Hoping that all Osteopaths will meet with as good success as has Dr. Hartupee, I remain Yours truly,

B. D. ENGLEV.

A REAL COWARD.

"You have no enemies" you say!
Alas! my friend, the boast is poor;
He who has mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure
Must have made foes. If you have none
Small is the work you have done;
You've hit no traitor on the hip,
You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,
You've never turned the wrong to right,
You've been a coward in the fight.

Class Organization.

A meeting of the students was held in Memorial Hall on the 6th inst. to adopt a constitution and by-laws and make permanent the class organization begun last October. About fifty students were present, and great interest was manifested in the work. The constitution adopted provides that "the organization shall be known as the 'Class of '97', as its members will graduate in that year. The present membership comprises all students who entered the school between October 2nd, '95, and March 1st, '96. The objects of this organization is stated in the preamble as follows.

"This organization is formed by the students of the American School of Osteopathy for mutual advancement in their chosen profession; * * * and that the students whose names are hereto subscribed may render unto each other all possible aid and protection during their school and professional life."

Dr. Herman Still in Indiana.

The many friends of Dr. Herman Still will be glad to hear that he is enjoying a fine practice in Crawfordsville, Ind. He opened an office there several months ago, and has recently been compelled to move into larger quarters to accommodate his many patients. He now has a suite of elegant rooms in the Y. M. C. A. building. His patients are among the most influential people of Crawfordsville. Dr. Herman is one of the first pupils to whom a knowledge of Osteopathy was imparted by his father, Dr. A. T. Still. He is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, and one of the most skillful operators ever turned out. His present address is No. 119 West Main St., or Y. M. C. A. building, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Ruth not Here.

AN item has been going the rounds of the public press in which it was stated that Ruth Cleveland, was in Kirksville under treatment. The only foundation for the report was the announcement by one of our lady patients that she intended sending Mrs. Cleveland with whom she was personally acquainted, a copy of this paper, and recommend that she bring Ruth here for treatment. This occurrence may have been changed some in being repeated, but its most rapid growth probably took place in passing from ear to pencil of the newspaper reporters. Soon all the details of the trip from Washington in private car, with eight lady attendants, etc., etc., were all graphically described. It became public talk, and everyone was on the watch to

catch a glimpse of the President's daughter. The belief became prevalent here that we had been instructed to register her under another name, and prevent her becoming the object of public curiosity. Even Dr. Still's son, Herman, who is in Crawfordsville, Ind., was misled into believing that she was here. We have on all occasions where opportunity offered denounced the report as false, and take this method of doing so publicly. By order of Dr. A. T. Still. H. E. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL NOTES.

H. L. Albright, of Greenville, Ohio, is here. Dr. Underwood is visiting at his home in Hancock N. Y.

C. C. Pinkney and wife, of Denver, are among the late arrivals at the Infirmary.

Dr. W Ammerman and wife will open an office in Franklin Ky., about March 1st.

Mrs. C. C. Pierce, of Gibson City, Ill., who has been here two months, will return home soon.

Dr. Charles E Hulett and Dr. J. H. Gaylord are in Canton, Ill., where they are enjoying a fine practice.

Dr. Arthur Hildreth and family have returned home from Sioux City. Dr. Hildreth is again at his old post at the A. T. Still Infirmary.

Several beautiful poems contributed by students and patients were crowded out of the JOURNAL this month. They will probably appear in the next number.

Miss Laura Williams and Miss Susie Brackett, who have been taking treatment several months, returned to their home in Carmi, Ill., on the 6th inst. They made many friends while here.

Mrs. A. Odell, of Aberdeen, S. D., returned home on the 29th, after having taken a month's treatment. She came to Kirksville an invalid and returned home completely cured, to sing the praises of Osteopathy.

The 10th of January was celebrated in Kirksville as the anniversary of Osteopathy. Memorial hall, in fact the entire upper story of the Infirmary building was packed with students, patients and citizens upon that evening. The exercises were very appropriate and the crowd well entertained.

There is at present quite a Des Moines colony at Kirksville, Mo., attracted thither by Dr. Still and his school of Osteopathy. In fact that little town is becoming the mecca of hundreds from all parts of the country. Among the late arrivals there is a little woman who is a real cosmopolitan, though she hails from New York. After traveling all over the globe for medical help for a "broken neck" she goes to the western town as a last resort. She had gone all the way to Russia to consult the czar's physician, but all to no purpose.—Des Moines Daily News of Feb. 5th.

The American School of Osteopathy.

SPECIAL TERM.

The regular term of the American School of Osteopathy began October 2d, but a special class was started January 1st, 1896.

So many applications have come in that we have decided to start

A New Class May 1st,

1896. No one will be admitted before that time.

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.

Any one desiring further information regarding the school should address the Secretary, H. E. Patterson, Kirksville, Mo.

ROSTER OF STUDENTS

—IN—

The American School of Osteopathy, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

SENIOR CLASS.

W J Conner,	Kirksville, Missouri.
E B Morris,	" "
A P Hibbs,	" "
Chas E. Hulett,	" "
Chas Corbin,	" "
Walter Steele,	" "
F D Parker,	" "
W L Harlan,	" "
F W Hannah,	" "
Mrs F Cluett,	St Louis "
Arthur S Craig,	Maryville "
S S Still,	Maryville, "
Wesley Ammerman,	LaBelle, "
Mrs W Ammerman	" "
G W Summer	Sedalia "
W C Cockrill	Platt City "
J H Sullivan	Sioux City, Iowa.
H E Nelson	Clarinda "
E H Eastman	Minneapolis, Minn.
J W Henderson	St. Paul "
J H Helmer	St Paul "
C P McConnell	Lacrosse, Wisconsin.
H F Underwood	Hancock, New York.
C E Coe	Booneville, "
J H Gaylord	Muscotah, Kansas
Albert Fisher	Englewood, Illinois.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Mrs Belle Hannah,	Kirksville, Missouri.
W N Hartupee	" "
W A Potter	" "
Mrs. S. S. Still	" "
Mrs S R Landes	" "
Wilbur Smith	" "
Cora McCaw	" "
Wm Hartford	" "
L. B. Smith	" "
M W Bailey	Brashear Missouri.
C W Mahaffy	" "
A D Mahaffy	" "
L H Taylor	Columbia "
A M King	Hester "
Ernest P Smith	Englewood "
Anelka, Ilniski	E St Louis "
J R Shackelford	Lewiston "
Robert Vallier	Leonard "
Mollie Baldwin	Plevna "
Mrs J W Strong	Evanston Illinois.
Charles Darling	" "
Agnes Darling	" "
Mary E Ash,	Oneida "
Mr M T Mays	Dalton City "
Mrs M T Mays	" "
Bertha M West	Washburn "
H E Bernard	Chicago "
Roy Bernard	" "
Mary Hobson	" "
H H Gravett	Grayville "
Charles Hazzard	Peoria "
J T Rankin	Monmouth "
M F Hulett	Lawrence Kansas
Adelaide S Hulett	" "
C M T Hulett	Edgerton, "
Clara Martin	Purcell "
G W Burns	Omaha, Nebraska
Harry Wm Emery	St Paul Minnesota
Mrs D S Williams	Council Bluffs Iowa
R M Buckmaster	Kirksville Missouri
Nettie Furrow	" "
J E Owen	" "
Mrs J E Owen	" "
J W Parker	" "
C S Rider	" "
Mrs Alice Heath Proctor	" "
R E McGavock	Columbia "
A H Sippy	St Louis "
Gid H Pendleton	Gallatin "
John R Warner	Browning "

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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.

Dr. Still's sons and daughter, Doctors Charles, Herman and Harry Still, and Miss Blanche Still. Dr. 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.

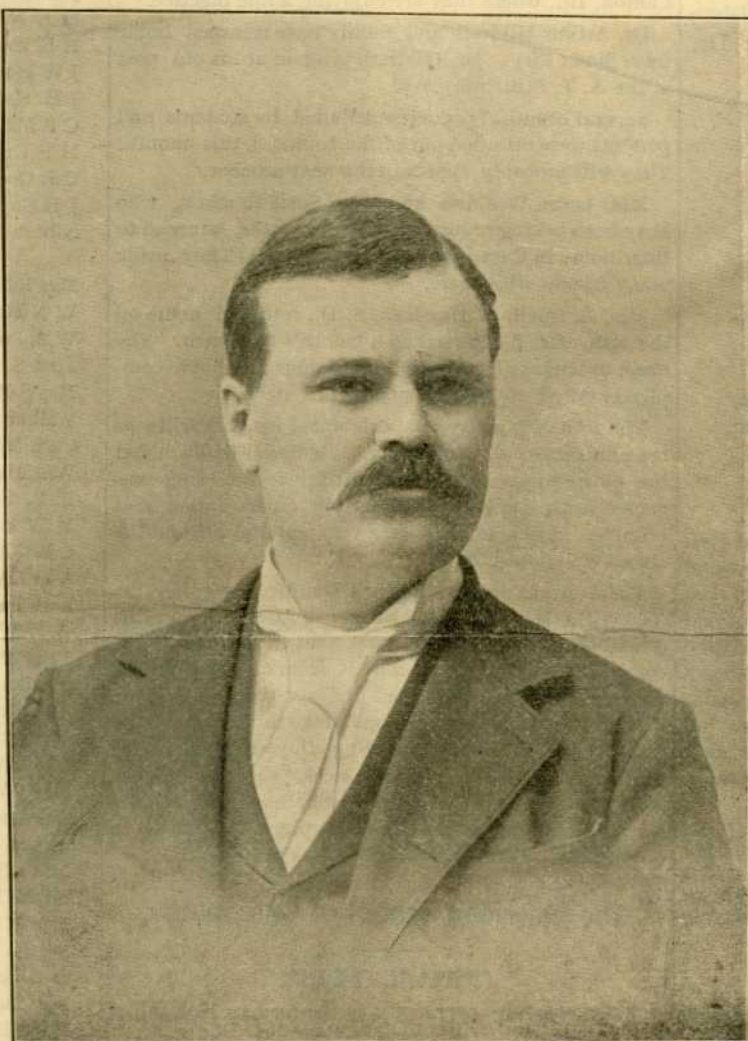
The diseases successfully treated by Osteopathy include almost every ailment in the category of human ills—acute and chronic—but circumstances have seemed to force its development with special reference to ailments pronounced incurable or

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 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.



DR. HARRY M. STILL, D. O.
Who has built up a splendid practice and is doing good work in Chicago and Evanston. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn; Evanston, 1405 Benson Av.

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 throughtout 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

imperfectly handled by all other forms of practice. In fact a great majority are cases which stubbornly 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 will reach 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

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.	