

# Journal of Osteopathy

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

VOL. III.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, JUNE, 1896.

NO. 1.

## DR. STILL'S TALK.

THE following address was delivered by Dr. A. T. Still, in Memorial hall, Thursday evening, June 4th. The hall was well filled with patients from a distance, nearly every state in the union being represented. Dr. Still said:

Osteopathy is twenty-two years old. I have examined encyclopedias and histories, but have never found anything in them about Osteopathy. Twenty-two years ago this month I realized for the first time in my life that the word "God" meant perfection in every particular. Previous to that time I thought He was perfection all but a little, and that the imperfection could be filled out by a little or a great deal of drugs. I saw that the ignorance of drugs was absolute and contradictory to every principle of philosophy as a healing principle, and the so-called science of medicine being a principle with no foundation, I began then and there, on the 22nd day of June, 1874, to place the mind of God as debtor and creditor. When I find any flaw I put it on the debtor side. I charge it up to God as failure. I go to work and look it over to see if I cannot place that, then, on the credit side. I commence then to see how I will go about it. What is your subject? What are you talking and thinking about? I am thinking about that intelligently constructed, self-adjusting, self-firing and self-propelling machine called the human engine. That is what I am talking about, what I am trying with my ability to reason about. I commence and say on the debtor side, "You are a failure so far as fever is concerned, because a majority vote has said, 'You are a failure, O, Lord.'" Don't get excited any of you people because I say this; I will

call in a witness which is a very strong one to prove it. When a man is burning up with fever the acts of a majority of the people on the face of the earth say of God, "You are a failure, and we must give him quinine, lobelia, hypodermic syringe, and all such." The "cuts and the trys" and the drugs of all Africa are brought there to put that fire out. Now, Lord, if You can't sustain yourself and put that fire out, we have one against you. "Here is a burning process going on; this man has been out in the rain, re-action is set up, his temperature rises, it continues, and you call it fever. It stops awhile, and then comes on again. What do you call that? Intermittent fever. After awhile it continues without intermission; we have then fixed and established fever. "Now, Lord, there is your machine, get him out if you can. If you do not, down goes an epicac, and there is a failure put against you. Your character as an inventor is at stake before the intellectual and

thinking world." And God says to the philosopher, "Examine and see if you don't find a button there that can govern cold and heat?" We will all agree at once that heat is electricity in motion, the greater the velocity the higher the temperature. When we examine, if we find in the makeup of this machine, which is offered to you as a machine of perfection, that it has the power within itself to create heat and not the power to destroy it or suspend it, you have found an imperfection in the machine, which proves an imperfection in the maker. The man who uses drugs and the hypodermic syringe says that You do not know Your business. Take some of these things home with you. This is the first school

foolish things that are called remedies, are fast driving from the face of the earth the human family. 280,000 morphine sots in the city of New York by the census of ten years ago. Chloral hydrates world without end. Nearly 70,000 have had their arms punched by Keeley to knock out, what? The whiskey habit.

Dr. Smith, I wish you would come up here. This is Dr. Smith, our professor of Physiology. I want to know if you do not believe, from your own observation, that the so-called science of medicine, with its stimulents and its other poisons, is doing more harm than good? "Undoubtedly."

She is filling the insane asylums, loading the gallows, and supplying the Keeley Institutes with their thousands annually. That is what your school is doing.

Dr. Smith: "I am not of that school now, doctor; I am of your school."

Where does this thing start?

A man goes down to the creek after some fish, and somebody tells him to take a jug of whiskey along for fear he might get wet. He fishes and catches a few cat fish and other kinds of fish; he hasn't many fish, but he is going to make it up out of that whiskey. After a while he has what we call fever. The doctor says, "You need a dose of calomel; however, I would suggest that you follow it up with a few sharp doses of quinine, and it would not be amiss to take a little whiskey." That is our medical science. The result is drunkenness, insanity, death, and showers of tears from families that should have had that man's intelligent services.

Seeing the condition that we were in, I set about to find out whether the God of the whole

universe had been foolish enough to construct a machine and throw it into space without any rudders on it or brakes to stop it when it goes down hill; without any claws to hold it when it goes up; or without any remedy placed in that machine called "perfection." The book says, "And the Lord said, let us make man." I suppose there must have been a council, and it must have been a mighty poor council which made a man that wouldn't work.

Let us examine man, and the Maker of man, and see if we can find where He made a failure, and until that is done keep your epicac, with its music, in your pocket.

Some people think Osteopathy is a system of massage, others that it is a "faith" cure. I have no "faith" myself, I only want the truth to stand on. Another class think it is a kind of magnetic pow wow. It is none of these, but is based upon a scientific principle. If these electric lights are based upon a scientific prin-



DR. ANDREW T. STILL, FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY.

which ever raised the flag on the globe, as far as history says, that God is truth, and this can be proven. I can take His works and prove His perfection, and he who takes his good old whiskey and drugs and says He is perfection is a liar. He who has lung fever, pneumonia, flux or any fever, and drinks his whiskey denies the whole idea of the perfection of God. He slaps it in the face, and not only that, but does what in my mind says that God is a failure.

I have been called a fanatic. Why? Because I have asserted that the divine mind had plenty of intelligence and a great deal to spare; and you better be taking some of it in and make a practical and sensible use of it for yourself and your families. Without that confidence in the powers found in that machine what will your old earth be doing? She will be sparking the moon that revolves around it, without a living human soul on it in a few thousand years. Our digitalis, our whiskey, our opium, and other

ciple, it must be borrowed capital. From what was it borrowed? What machine was it borrowed from? I think that we can find that the first thought in regard to that machine came from looking over the human brain, finding there two lobes containing sensation and motion. That when those two lobes were brought together we found the positive and negative parts of electricity. On that principle Dr. Morse began his researches and gave us the first principles of telegraphy. Other eminent electricians have followed up the same thought. They also have discovered that the batteries supplying the electricity must be of opposite elements. They must be brought together, the parts contained in the opposing poles. Where do they get these principles? They are suggested by the human brain, the two lobes. That is where they find their point. He finds the electricity conducted throughout the whole system. If the spinal cord is destroyed motion comes to a stand still. Now, suppose we would call these lights in the center of this room the spinal cord. Here, by turning off the lights, we represent a stroke of paralysis, and that stroke of paralysis to a reasoning man, an Osteopath who is not too anxious to go out before he knows anything, suggests a principle, a reason, a foundation on which to build. I will demonstrate to you that the spinal cord supplies all other parts. It is that which supplies life to the whole machine.

(Demonstrations with electric lights. Lights in the center turned off.)

While these lights are off suppose you try to make them burn by digging around the corners of the building, pouring things into the chimneys or any other available place. Would that help matters? Would an intelligent electrician that knew the A. B. C's of his business expect to renew the lights by any such process? If I had a son and he was thirty-five years old and didn't know more than that in adjusting the human engine, I would have a guardian appointed for him and tell him to use the hypodermic syringe on both sides of his head. There is only one principle by which that paralysis can be cured, and that is to open up from the battery the electric wires on which it will travel, which are now obstructed. An Osteopath says he can do that, and there it is. (Lights turned on.)

Where is the philosopher who will stand up and show so little sense at this age of electricity, as to come in here and say that this is the most stupendous humbug now on the face of the earth? The right hand of the God of the universe is with us, and we are sending the light more and more over the world. I expect when I am gone that I will come back every week or so to see what Osteopathy is doing; I want to see if it is run off of the face of the earth. In the earlier ages the people didn't know anything of medicine, and they lived a long time. The less they knew about it the more good food they ate and the longer they lived.

Our work here is to overcome the effects of medicine. Nine-tenths of the cases that come here, while they are wrenched and strained in many places in the body, we have to treat them first by turning on the nerves of the excretory organs of the system, for the purpose of cleaning up the dirty house in which the human soul dwells. What do we find? We find the liver not acting right, we find some lungs affected; we find stones in the gall bladder. We go a little farther down to the renal nerves, veins,

arteries, those of the kidneys; they are out of order. We go down to the water bladder, and there find some more specimens. Specimens of what? Of the thoughtless stupidity of man, who, by taking medicine, has converted the liver into a bank of cinnabar. A few doses of calomel and out goes your teeth. Any person in the audience has the privilege of raising his hand and saying I am wrong, if I state anything that is not correct. I am fighting for God, and am going to hit them square in the face. While I am here I expect to tell the straight, unvarnished truth. In order that a man shall be able to comprehend he has to do something. The patient can comprehend enough to know whether he has the back ache or not. He can comprehend enough to know that he has the back ache one hour and the next he does not have it, and that will make him happy. An Osteopath has to know the shape and position of every bone in the body, that part to which every ligament and muscle is attached. He has to know the blood and the nerve supply. He has to comprehend the human system as an anatomist, and also from a physiological standpoint. He must understand the form of that body and the workings of it. That is the short way to tell what an Osteopath must know. Of course you can have a little knowledge of Osteopathy and do some things, but not know how it is done. Before you can walk upon the stage and fight the fight you must master human anatomy and physical laws. Dr. Smith has been practicing Osteopathy for four years, and if he were out half a mile from here I would say that his qualifications are surpassed by nothing I have met with in my travels over America. He can tell you anything you want to know about anatomy or physiology, and give you the authority for it. He has stuck to it; that is the reason he knows it; it is not because he is smarter than any other man, but he has stuck to it until he knows the construction of the human machine and its workings. I do not believe any man knows all about it; there is plenty for any one to learn. If a man comes here to take a course in this science it is a serious matter, unless he is a trickster, and comes here with the intention of getting a little knowledge and then skipping out to fool a lot of suffering people. But if he means to stand by it and get all there is in it, it is a serious matter, and should be considered as seriously as the subject of picking out a girl for a wife; or as seriously as he would say his prayers if he were going to be hung. If he goes into it in this way he will not go far until he finds that there are ten thousand chambers in the human body that have never been explored intelligently. He can jump over a great deal if he wants to. A man can learn his A. B. C's in the morning and he can finish with Greek Lexicon at night, but he has jumped what lies between his A. B. C's and the winding up of the Greek verb. He has jumped. Just so in studying anatomy a man can jump, and when he comes out here and tells you that he thoroughly understands all of the science of Osteopathy, even a respectable quantity, in less than two years, he jumps a little.

We have been placed in a peculiar position—so many people are suffering, and there is nothing at home but drugs and blisters, and they are begging for our juveniles; they will make them great offers, and want us to let them go. Previous to the commencement of this class we tried to accommodate the people the best we

could. But I tell you the philosopher is born after twelve months—no nine months' gestation will give you an Osteopath. It must be after a gestation of two years, and then they are only beginners. Even here, where, as Prof. Blitz says, we have the greatest clinical advantages on the face of the earth, the greatest facilities for comprehending anatomy, even though that is the case, at the end of two years our best and most competent operators would like for me to carry the load, like the young man who gives Dad the heaviest end of the log because the skin on his shoulder is a little bit the toughest.

We control all of the fevers of this or any other climate, all of the contagious diseases, such as mumps, chicken pox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria or whooping cough; also flux, constipation, diseases of the kidneys and of the spine, etc. We deal with the brain, the liver, lungs and the heart. In short, every division of the whole human body, with all its parts.

I can take a young man in here for a little while and make an imitator of him, and send him out so he can handle diphtheria, croup, in seven cases out of ten; and he can handle some headache. What is he in that condition? He is like my Polly. "Polly wants a cracker," and he don't know what he is saying or doing. You ask him where the glosso-pharyngeal nerve is, and he will say he don't remember; he will look in his book for it, that he did know it but had forgotten. We want you to thoroughly understand anatomy so that it will come to you as quick as "ouches" to a Dutchman's mouth when he gets his finger hurt. It ought to be second nature. It should be as indelibly fixed as passing the hat is on the minister's mind and as a duty that must not be omitted before he closes.

Since the school was incorporated we have established such rules as we think necessary to the attainment of a thorough knowledge of anatomy. First you have anatomy, and that is a great book; after you have mastered that you take physiology, and that is just twice as big as anatomy. Then we have what we call symptomatology. We take up the different symptoms or a combination of symptoms. One symptom indicated tooth ache, another one something else. Suppose there has been a stoppage of the blood supply of the stomach, what is the result? What we call cancer. Another symptom would indicate pneumonia. What is pneumonia? You take an Osteopath that knows his business thoroughly and he can give you the diagnosis and never use a single term of the old schools. Take scrofula, consumption, flux, eczema, every one of them. There is a broken current, an unfriendly relation existing between the capillaries of the veins and arteries.

What is flux? An abortive effort of the artery to feed the vein. The vein contracts and the artery spills the blood at the nearest place, passes through the bowels, and death results. The doctor gives his quinine, kino, his gourd-seed tea, and other poisons; he gives his mustard plasters. The child dies. It is a Baptist child, and they bring it to Brother Morgan, and he says, "Whereas, it pleased God to take that child—" I don't believe Brother Morgan would say that. He would say "I believe this death is through the ignorance of the doctor; that child should have lived and worked, as THAT was the will of God."

I came here tonight to tell you that the science of Osteopathy, as little as is known, bids fair in a very few years to penetrate the minds

of the philosophers of the whole earth, whether they speak English or not. Today it is known not only by the English speaking nations of the world, but it is known in Germany, it is known in France. Possibly not so well known as the cyclone in St. Louis. But like that cyclone, commencing there and working all over the country, this cyclone will show itself in the legislatures inside of a very few years. Intelligent men that are competent to investigate a science, and honest enough to tell the truth when they have investigated it, cannot fail to see the results of Osteopathy. They see Osteopathy coming home with the scalps of measles under its arm,—and plenty of them—mumps, flux, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping-cough and croup. The Osteopath does this. The philosopher has found out that nature had the ability to construct a machine that is trustworthy under all climates. Here is a man living at New Orleans. It does not take much for him to breathe down there; he breathes once in a while and gets along alright. He goes further north and finds himself at 72 or 73 degrees N. latitude. What does he find? He breathes faster, his lungs are stronger. The heart dispenses a larger quantity of electricity, so the lungs breathe faster. That throws the electric current much faster, and it keeps him warmer in the colder weather. Pick the man up and drop him in New Orleans and you would have to put him in water to keep him cool. He would be warmer because the lungs are increasing the action of the electricity, and he would burn up. How does a snow bird live in cold weather? I picked up a chicken to-day that had not a feather on its back. It was just ready for a preacher to eat. Not a feather on that chicken's back. What was the motion of that chicken's heart? It must have been 180, maybe 280. Why was that heart running at such a velocity as that? To keep that chicken warm until the feathers come out. At every stroke of the Master Architect of the universe you will see the proof of intelligence, and his work is absolute.

I wish to speak to you of the ability of our operators to judge as to your case. They have studied anatomy and physiology to completion; then they were placed in the operating rooms, after having passed through training in the clinics. They are skilled operators and know by experience when they are turning a button on or off, and have handled their thousands and tens of thousands of cases, for 15,000 to 20,000 is about the number of patients that visit here annually. If there is anything one of them does not comprehend, it goes right to the next one above, and if they all get puzzled they come and ask me, and I go to guessing. When you come here go in there and call out an investigation before the operators and talk to them as though you considered they had some intelligence and some sense, and don't stand there and complain and say you want to see the "old doctor." The old doctor is not going to do this work if you pick up and go home. When a man has worked and built up a science like this and has spent twenty years in doing it, if he has failed to impart that knowledge, he should quit. I have men to examine here who know their business, and I simply ask you to treat them with respect until they shall have examined your case. Once in a while there is a very dangerous case, where a person is between life and death, and they come to me about it, and I look at it. I can't set ev-

ery toe, elbow, etc., of the thousands who come here. When you are talking to a graduate of this school, you are talking to a man who knows a great deal about the body, and his conclusions are correct. There are some who think they know more about our business after they have been in the house five minutes than those who have been here five years. I am within a few days of sixty-eight, and I am going to put in the rest of my days preaching here. I am glad to meet you on the street and have a friendly chat, but when you want to talk about your case go in and see the Secretary. I believe that I can teach this science to others, or I should quit it. I dragged ten years' miserable existence working too hard, when there was no use of it. I have put in tens of thousands of dollars here to demonstrate to you that I can teach it and that men do know it. I do not go over town at the birth of every child, or any thing of that kind. The people send for one of the operators, expect results, and they get it. I don't want people tapping on every window for me to stop and examine them, after such men as Dr. Hildreth or Dr. Patterson and others have passed on their cases. I am willing to stop on the porches and talk with you and have a good time, but I don't want to examine you. I know you can have it done better here. You come here with an old skeleton with a little bit of meat on it, and you sneak in here because you are ashamed to come. You are ashamed to come, and you don't let your husband know you have come here, lots of you. That is your side of it. What have you had? You have had the surgeons knife lacerate your body; some of the leading nerves of the body cut out. You come here and you expect of us, what? To make a man or woman out of you after you have been slashed up as if you had had a fight in Russia with three wild boars. The ham strings are cut; can you make a leg of it? Can you make an arm when the sub-clavian artery is cut? Nine out of ten of the cases that come here have tried everything else. They say they are hopeless; but I don't believe a word of that or they would not come here. Many times they have been operated upon, they say. They have goitre and have been treated by the knife, the thyroid artery cut, the hypodermic syringe, acids, poisons, etc. We don't want that kind of a case here because the arteries that supply the parts have been destroyed; we have less material to work with than we want. You come here loaded with digitalis. What for? Why, on account of heart trouble. What do we find? We find a heart probably longer than it ought to be, or too wide. I caution my operators in such a case not to deal with that set of nerves so as to throw too great a force on the heart, but to let it on easy. I say to them, "Boys don't flatter any man, woman or child who comes here; you tell them there is some hope. Two to four weeks will show what chance there is for you." I don't want the patients to say, "Dr. Landes would not give me any flattery, any hope about it." He is not going to do it and stay with me. Dr. Patterson, or Dr. Charley, my son, will not give you any flattery. If they can give you a ray of hope they will say so. You come here with what you call aneurism of any great vessel leading from the heart. Suppose Dr. Charley examines that heart, he hears a rasping sound. He asks you who said it was aneurism. You answer, Dr. Neeley, or else say Dr. Mudge or Fudge, of St. Louis, or some other place. There is the rasping, roaring sound. You can easily hear it. Aneurism—what is

that? Dr. Charley Still, what do you find there? He says, Mister, when did you first notice that? "A horse, scared by a pig, threw me off, and then my heart made that noise." "How long afterwards?" "Two minutes." Dr. Smith, how long does it take to make an aneurism on an artery? Ans. "Weeks or months." And his heart made that noise in two minutes afterward. "I myself was thrown from a horse and got a little jolt, and that set my heart tooting, and they told me it was a valvular disturbance. That noise indicates that the phrenic nerve and some muscles are not acting right, and every time the bow or artery is drawn across it makes that noise. They go back to Kentucky cured of SO-CALLED aneurism.

I think it is useless to talk any further, as the night is hot, and it takes a great deal of patience to be patient such an evening as this, so I will bid you good night.

#### A Hutchinson Minister Made Happy.

Rev. James Hall, pastor of the First Methodist church of Hutchinson, Kansas, arrived in Kirksville last Friday evening. He is an old acquaintance of Dr. Still, having known the doctor in Baldwin, Kansas, in early days. The reverend gentleman came mainly to visit his old friend and to see if Osteopathy could do anything for his "knee trouble." He was kicked by a horse about thirteen years ago, and has hobbled about on crutches ever since. The injury resulted in a very aggravated knee trouble, which baffled the skill of physicians and surgeons everywhere.

In addition to crutches, the injured limb had to be kept in a heavy brace made of steel and leather. Mr. Hall found Dr. A. T. Still at home. Dr. Thomas Still, who is here from California for a short visit with his brother, was also there, and as it was after working hours at the Infirmary, the three walked over and went into one of the operating rooms.

"Now," said the old doctor, "I am going to show you how little the medical profession know about some things. You've been a cripple for thirteen years; they have said nothing could be done for you."

Dr. Still took hold of the injured limb and in less time than it takes to tell it, the operation was over, and Rev. Mr. Hall was able to walk without cane, crutches or braces.

Next morning the Hutchinson divine sent his braces home by express. He left Kirksville Monday morning a pretty happy man and a firm convert to the new healing science.—Kirksville, (Mo.) Journal, May 28.

"If all drugs were cast into the sea it would be so much the better for man and so much worse for the fishes."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

#### "Out West."

Osteopathy has been well represented in Denver and Fort Collins, Colo., by Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles of 1278 Downing Ave., Denver. She is an Osteopathic graduate who deserves honorable mention for her good work, both as a former teacher in the American School of Osteopathy, and as a practical operator in her chosen location. She has been three years in the actual work and counts among her happy patrons many of the best people in the communities where she has practiced. We are glad to commend her to the good people in her vicinity.

# The Journal of Osteopathy.

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Subscription, one year, - - - - - 50c  
 All subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
 Address JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY,  
 Kirksville, Mo.

ENTERED AT THE KIRKSVILLE POST-OFFICE AS SECOND  
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## VOLUME THREE.

With this number the JOURNAL begins its third volume. Two years ago it was a poorly printed, four page sheet, with a local circulation of a few hundred copies. From an uncertain local venture, the paper has grown to a firmly established, well printed, eight page publication, with a monthly circulation of from fifteen to eighteen thousand copies. It has readers in every state and territory in the union besides a few in England, Canada, Nova Scotia, Bermuda Islands and Hawaii. This growth of the JOURNAL is due to no particular effort to increase the paper's circulation, but rather to the rapid advancement of the school which it represents. At the beginning of volume three, the prospects for both the JOURNAL and the science of Osteopathy are indeed brighter than ever before. Where two years ago the light of Osteopathy illumined a little circle of a few hundred miles surrounding Kirksville, its rays are now lighting a hundred thousand homes, scattered throughout every state.

## CHANGES IN THE COURSE.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL several important changes have been made in the curriculum of the school. The course has been lengthened from eighteen months to two years, and greatly improved. A more complete course in physiology has been added, together with a class in urine testing, use of the microscope, surgery in the treatment of accidents and injuries, an advanced course in obstetrics and diseases of women, symptomatology, and treatment of poisons. The general anatomical class has also been made more thorough. A new dissecting room with a commodious amphitheatre and every provision for the best practical demonstrations on the cadaver, was finished in May.

The future graduates of the American School of Osteopathy will have the most complete knowledge of the human body that scientific research and up-to-date methods of teaching can impart. This knowledge will embrace all that is known of the human organism in health and in disease; not according to Osteopathic principles alone, but also in accordance with the recognized authorities of the medical and surgical world, so that a student who goes out with a diploma from the American School of Osteopathy will be able to pass a rigid examination before any State Medical board upon all branches taught in medical colleges, except those branches in which TREATMENT is concerned.

Osteopathy is based upon absolute knowledge of every detail of anatomy and physiology, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to give the student the best the world affords in this

line. In matter of treatment, of course, the entire materia medica is discarded, and Osteopathic principles and practice substituted.

## VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE SCHOOL.

Dr. William Smith, who was teacher of anatomy when the American School of Osteopathy first opened its doors, is once more back in Kirksville. After four years' experience with Osteopathy he still sticks to it, and is, if anything, more enthusiastic than ever as to its probable future. Dr. Smith is a licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, both in Scotland. He is also a licentiate in Midwifery. He is at present teaching physiology and symptomatology, but when the new anatomical theatre is in full swing, will have control of the department of Practical Anatomy and Anatomical Demonstrations.

## OSTEOPATHY IS NOT A SECRET.

A great many people regard Osteopathy as a secret which Dr. Still and his co-workers are guarding from publicity. Greater error was never made. Those who are acquainted with Dr. Still know full well that, were he possessed of a secret, which, if generally known, would benefit humanity, that secret would be made public without delay. But Osteopathy is not a secret that can be easily disclosed. Any attempt to give to the general public or place before the scientific world a written explanation of Osteopathic practice, would work greater harm than good, for it could only result in turning loose a lot of quacks to prey upon the people. It is utterly impossible to impart a useful knowledge of Osteopathy through the press the printed text-book, or from the lecture platform.

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

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The Osteopathic "shop," where is done the work of overhauling and lining up broken down and badly used "human machines," is not a star chamber filled with mysterious paraphernalia. It is a neat little work room. The only apparatus, except ordinary articles of furniture, is a plain operating table, about six feet long, upholstered in leather. This serves as the work bench.

The curious visitor may step inside this room and witness an operation. The patient is placed on the table, and the operator goes to work. The curious visitor now thinks he is going to learn the secret of Osteopathy, and he wonders that the Osteopaths were such fools as to allow him to see the operation. The whole procedure looks simple, and it actually seems to the onlooker that he could take hold and do the same thing. But the fresh country boy who, after watching a skilled telegraph operator working the simple little key, thinks he "can do that just as well," is no more sadly fooled than the man who thinks he can learn Osteopathy by mere imitation. The country boy might work the telegraph key even harder and more rapidly than the operator had worked it, but the messages he desired to communicate would

not be recognized by any receiving operator, and there would be no response. It is precisely the same with the Osteopathic imitator. He can place his patient on the table and do just as he thinks the Osteopath did. But he may push and pull and twist and haul around until he has nearly dismembered his patient and there will be no beneficial result. Like the boy at the telegraph table, there is no intelligence behind his work, and nature makes no response to unintelligible messages. The apparently simple twist of the Osteopath involves the very highest degree of intelligence and skill. Brawn is no part of the art. Frequently the operations which secure the most wonderful results, would appear to be a "mere touch" to the unexperienced onlooker.

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

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But the end is not yet. All this knowledge of anatomy and physiology, with the almost marvelous development of the sense of touch by which the diagnosis has been made and the cause of the trouble located, would amount to very little if the defect could not be corrected. The obstruction to the natural processes of the body must be relieved. And here the Osteopath must possess skill of still another variety. After reasoning out just what ought to be done, he must KNOW HOW to do it. Perhaps the whole trouble is caused by the malposition of some small ligament an inch or more from the surface, where it is impossible to get the fingers directly upon it. Then the operator must be acquainted with all the principles of mechanics as applied to the machinery of the human body. He must understand how to use the various bones, muscles and ligaments as levers, pulleys, etc., and be able to calculate to a mathematical certainty just what movement is required and what the result will be. This involves not only a thorough knowledge of the laws of mechanics, but a knowledge of the MECHANICAL RELATION of every part of the body to every other part. This knowledge is not found in any printed work on earth, nor can it be written in a manner to be understood. In fact Osteopathy as a whole involves a practical application of principles that cannot be imparted by books. An explanation that would explain cannot be written.

The student must be directed in a manner similar to that employed by the machinist or carpenter to teach an apprentice the trade. A man might read a thousand volumes on "how to become a carpenter," or "how to become a machinist," and then not be able to build a house or repair a locomotive. Osteopathy is a system of anatomical engineering which must

be learned precisely as the machinist would learn his trade—by serving an actual apprenticeship under those who are masters of the system. It is impossible to get an intelligent idea of the science in any other way.

#### THE NAME "OSTEOPATHY."

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

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

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

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

#### OSTEOPATHY GETS RESULTS.

"Nothing succeeds like success." A finely spun theory is sometimes very interesting and appears the acme of wisdom, until some hard, cold fact or indisputable result comes along and knocks the theory into a cocked hat. Several years ago, expert mining engineers figured it out according to accepted theories that there was no gold in Cripple Creek district. They made all sorts of fun of "an old fool" who kept on digging. But RESULTS have proven the old miner was right and the engineering theories wrong. Prejudiced old school physicians who never witnessed an Osteopathic operation, never visited the school, and know nothing of the results, have sat in their own offices and figured it out according to their finely spun theories that there is nothing in Osteopathy. Yet people by

hundreds and thousands, given up as incurable by these same old school physicians, come to Osteopathy and go away cured. The general public has had enough of theories; results are what they want. People have been poisoned and maimed and robbed and consigned to premature graves to prove the incorrectness of so-and-so's ingeniously concocted theory so long that the public is ripe for a change. Osteopaths ask to be judged according to their work. In every contest between Osteopathy and medicine it is results against theories. The public is the moderator, and Osteopathy is ready for the fray at any time and any place.

#### TO DR. STILL.

Little words in kindness spoken,  
A motive or a tear,  
Oftimes heals a heart that's broken  
And makes a friend sincere.  
A little touch of the healer's art  
Gives joy where pain was known,  
Osteopathy plays a part  
With muscle, nerve and bone.  
Sympathy silent and grand  
Goes out to rich and poor  
Charity lies in open hand,  
When poverty knocks at the door.

#### PATIENT.

OSTEOPATHY is bound to win its fight for recognition in the different states. It is now only a question of the people becoming acquainted with the new healing method. Once they see what Osteopathy is doing, the protected pill peddlers can no longer prevent legislative recognition. But Osteopaths will not have to wait the unwinding of legislative red tape. There is one way in which they can all practice and practice legally in every state. That is to take the regular examination required by the medical boards, and every student who leaves the American School of Osteopathy in the future will be prepared to do this.

THE small-bore country pill doctor turns up his nose and will not come near enough to investigate Osteopathy. He knows (?) there is nothing in it. The mediocre doctor wonders if there is anything in it, but says very little. If he comes near it is usually to try and fake a few points. But with the really learned anatomist and physiologist it is different. Men of this calibre are interested. They visit the institution, express great surprise at the results and want to know something about the science. To honest and intelligent investigators, who love the truth for truth's sake, the Osteopathic latch-string always hangs upon the outside. Osteopaths have no time to fool with the first two classes mentioned.

The roster of students published in this issue shows the names and address of 94 students now in the American School of Osteopathy. Every one of these students was influenced to enter the school by his or her PERSONAL knowledge of the results obtained by Osteopathy in the treatment of disease. Any man who could visit this school and after looking into the intelligent faces of these men and women, go away and declare there was "nothing in Osteopathy" must certainly be a bigot of the narrowest type. If an investigator did not talk with even one of the many thousands of people who have been cured of disease, here, or if he failed to make a single inquiry into the principles, a visit to the class rooms and clinics of the school, ought to show him that Osteopathy is a demonstrable scientific principle.

Four full terms of six months each is the time required to graduate from the American School of Osteopathy. There are no vacations, except a brief holiday intermission at Christmas time. The time put in at actual class work is equal to a four years' course in any medical college, where they have only six months school in a year

#### "THE FLAG OF TRUCE."

BY A. T. S.

For twenty-five years that sacred emblem of peace has been withheld from view. Our flag for truth has ever given music to the breezes. Strong mortars have thrown shells of great size, loaded with that which had done deadly execution and taken down the flags of all opposition, until 1874, when little Osteopathy planted a single gun in open field in the powerful state of Missouri. Shells have fallen all around our flag for twenty-two years, and on review at roll call not a thread is found to be torn or missing. Each thread is stronger, and calls legions to its defense. Anthems are sung to its praise. Its victories multiply—come in quick succession. The brainy are among its captives. It never records a victors if it has not conquered a general of renown. The scalps of fools and children are never counted, as we do not wish to be tried for infanticide. It must not be the scalp of a bald headed general. We want no toy ladies' man's scalp. It must be a rooster with full comb and spur, or we will never exhibit him as a trophy. This is a war not for conquest, popularity, or power. It is an aggressive campaign for love, truth, and humanity. We love every man, woman and child of our race; so much so that we enlisted and placed our lives in front of the enemy for their good and the good of all coming generations, and asked the Lord who stayed the knife that was in the hands of Abraham of old for the destruction of his own son, to please aid and assist by all honorable means to stop the useless butchery of our mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters; to teach our people better sense than to use any drugs which would cause gall stones, bladder stones, diseased livers, heart and lungs, fibroid tumors, piles, appendicitis, or any other disease or habit which may be traced directly to the unphilosophical use of drugs, which is given by one and produces tumifaction of any or all parts of the body, leaving the subject in such a condition that there is no relief short of the deadly knife of the next experimenter. This war has raged hot and heavy for nearly a quarter of a century. Its position as a witness has been before the judge of love, truth, justice and humanity.

#### WHAT IS LEFT?

A. T. S.

Go into the A. T. Still Infirmary, stay a few weeks, and you will know something of the meaning of the above heading. From morning until night human forms move in quick succession, some on rolling chairs, crutches and in the arms of their friends, faces pale and puffed with arsenic, eyes bulged out with bellidonna, hips set and stiff with mercury, heel and ham strings cut off, jaws set by calomel, half their teeth hammered out to get the bread of life, others with abdomen ripped open and nothing but the skin united with a gallon of the bowels in a pitable protrusion sticking out front as large as a man's head to help drag out life. Others have an inch or more of the lower bowels cut off, ripped out to one side, destroying all control of the bowels. Right here I will stop, as I see when I shake my memory, the book would not end until you grow old in reading the story of "what is left." Legions come and go all the time; they are living monuments of the malpractice of the M. D.'s who are graduates of legally chartered schools of medicine, and they are the men who say Osteopathy shall not go to Kentucky, Nebraska and other states, and these are what is left of the human forms. They have been haggled and kicked out with empty purses to die.

**INVALIDS FROM 21 STATES.**

**A Patient Tells What He Saw at the Still Infirmary in Kirksville.**

I arrived at the Infirmary at eight o'clock a. m., and at this early hour found the spacious waiting rooms, hall and verandas all crowded to their utmost capacity with anxious patients waiting as patiently as possible their turn for treatment. Among them I saw the aged, those in middle life, the youth, and those of tender years. In each and every face I saw that expression which nothing but hope can stamp, as the mind fondly clings to the desire to be relieved from that fearful suffering they have endured for days, months, and even years.

\*\*\*

I interrogated one hundred and nine patients upon the following points; Name, residence, ailment, length of treatment, and result of same. I found that this number of patients represented twenty-one states, from Maine to Montana, and from Minnesota to Florida. Sixty-one per cent are afflicted with some kind of spinal complaint. I found, also, many other diseases, such as dislocated hips, knees and arms; bowel complaint in its varied forms, heart disease, blindness, deafness, indigestion, constipation, and insanity; all of which are successfully treated without the aid of knife or drugs. Out of this number I found ten per cent who called themselves cured and were just ready to start for home. Ninety-five per cent readily admitted they had been materially benefitted under the care of Dr. Still and his corps of able assistants, while eighty-two per cent could not sing their praise of Osteopathy loud enough. The average length of treatment was found to be a fraction less than five weeks.

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This has been the busiest day ever experienced at the Infirmary, the number of patients treated reaching two hundred and twenty-seven. The management has a large force of men and teams at work preparatory to erecting new buildings, it being the intention to more than double the capacity of the Infirmary during the early summer.

\*\*\*

I came to Kirksville with spinal trouble of five years' duration, retarded circulation and severe trouble with my head which at that time made me nearly wild. I had been examined by the best physicians in St. Joe, Kansas City, Chicago and other places. Nearly all agreed with what ailed me and none of them gave me any encouragement. I came to Dr. Still through the solicitation of friends. Having no faith in him nor his method of treatment myself, but thinking it looked so simple would give it a trial. I do not think that I am entirely cured. I still have some pain and soreness in my back and at times quite a severe pain in my head. Yet I go to my home feeling that I have been "born again" physically and am in hopes that by being careful I can again take up the duties of life comparatively free from pain; and no longer be a burden or an object of care to my children and friends. To Dr. Still I owe an apology. I came here believing him to be a quack and his science of Osteopathy a humbug. I believe now that Dr. Still has discovered the grandest method of treating all kinds of diseases of any man of this or any other century, and that Osteopathy is all it is recommended to be and more too. I have been under the immediate care of Dr. Landes and to his careful and considerate attention

I owe my rapid recovery. To him and his assistant, Dr. Morris, I am particularly grateful and shall carry with me only the most kindly feelings towards each and every person connected with this Institution. Wishing for each one that degree of success in their profession, possible by honest, persistent, faithful effort; hoping that each and every one of the vast number now being treated may receive as much or more benefit than I have, I am

Very Truly Yours,

TARKIO, MO. GEO. F. HARWOOD

**AS KIRKSVILLE PEOPLE SEE IT.**

**The Business of the Infirmary Double that of Last Year ---Two Samples of Osteopathic Work.**

From a special edition of the Kirksville (Mo.) Graphic, April 3rd, 1896.

Among their magnificent institutions there is none to which the people of Kirksville point with more pride than the American School of Osteopathy. The successful establishment of this new healing science and its remarkable success in treating disease has no doubt contributed largely to Kirksville's present prosperity. Even the casual visitor does not need to be told this; he can see it on every hand, whether he remains a day or months. The business of the Osteopathic Infirmary and the number of patients residing temporarily in the city for treatment have steadily increased for several years. The number of patients here each month this year were just about double the number for the corresponding month last year, and the ratio of increase continues to be the same. The number here is now a little more than double the number for the same month last year. On this basis the Infirmary people say, the busiest months, which are in the late spring and early summer, will find fully one thousand patients on the rolls for treatment.

In the western part of the city is a handsome \$30,000 Infirmary building that would be a credit to any city. Property values in that vicinity have increased from fifty to one hundred per cent in the last year and a half, but the Kirksville man, will pass lightly over these points to tell the visitor of the many wonderful cures effected by the new method. And really, to talk with not only citizens of Kirksville, but with the patients themselves, it seems there is no end to indisputable proof of the good works of Osteopathy.

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The writer had the good fortune to meet a great many of the patients; and found them all chock full of good words for the new science. Two instances of cures that were especially impressive will serve to illustrate the character of work.

In the ladies waiting room at the Infirmary Wednesday morning the writer was introduced to Mrs. J. W. Hoover, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Hoover came here last Thursday with her daughter, Carrie, a bright little girl of eleven years. The little girl was injured by a fall last summer, and developed a case of what the local doctor called "hip disease." The girl grew unable to walk, and suffered severely. Three prominent Louisville physicians were summoned, and pronounced it a bad case of "synovitis." They said treatment must be commenced at once, and proposed to put the girl in bed and hang a heavy weight to her limb. It would take six months in bed with a weight to her leg, they said, and at the end of that time, they could put her hip in a plaster cast. The cast

would have to remain about nine months. Thus fifteen months' torture was prescribed for the little girl by the learned Louisville doctors. The mother did not see it that way. She had heard of Osteopathy.

"I was only waiting for them to say "hip-disease," said Mrs. Hoover, and then I intended to bring her right here. "We arrived last Thursday. I carried her into the operating room, and in a few minutes she walked out. Dr. Charles Still found the hip out of place. He set it in one treatment, and now she is able to walk as well as anybody. I can hardly wait to get back home; I want to show those doctors their "hip disease."

\*\*\*

The case of Mr. T. A. Bailey, Springfield, Ill., is an interesting one. For twelve years he had suffered severely from what the doctors said was knee trouble. He could get around on crutches during the intervals when his leg was not in an extension brace or plaster cast. During his many years of suffering, he endured all the tortures usually administered by the medical profession in such cases. His last course of torture was at St. John's hospital in Springfield, where the president of the State Medical board, who has charge of the hospital, diagnosed the case as a broken cartilage in the knee joint.

Mr. Bailey refused to consent to a surgical operation, and came to Kirksville. At the first Osteopathic treatment Dr. Charles Still set a dislocated hip and the patient was enabled to walk without his crutches at once. The afflicted limb, which for 12 years had been several inches shorter than the other, was restored to its natural length, and the swelling has all disappeared from the knee. The real trouble, which was in the hip, had been overlooked for twelve years by the best M. D's in the country. "I think the extension brace is the most excruciating and ingenious torture the medical profession has yet invented," said he to the writer. "And I think the world needs only to see Osteopathy and its work to be convinced that the new treatment is all right. It can't be explained in print."

**DR. Harry M. Still, D. O.,**

CHICAGO AND EVANSTON, ILL.

Chicago office,  
70 Dearborn Street.

Evanston Office,  
1405 Benson Avenue.

**HERMAN T. STILL, D. O.,**

CRAWFORDVILLE, IND.

Office in Y M C A building

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

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

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

**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.

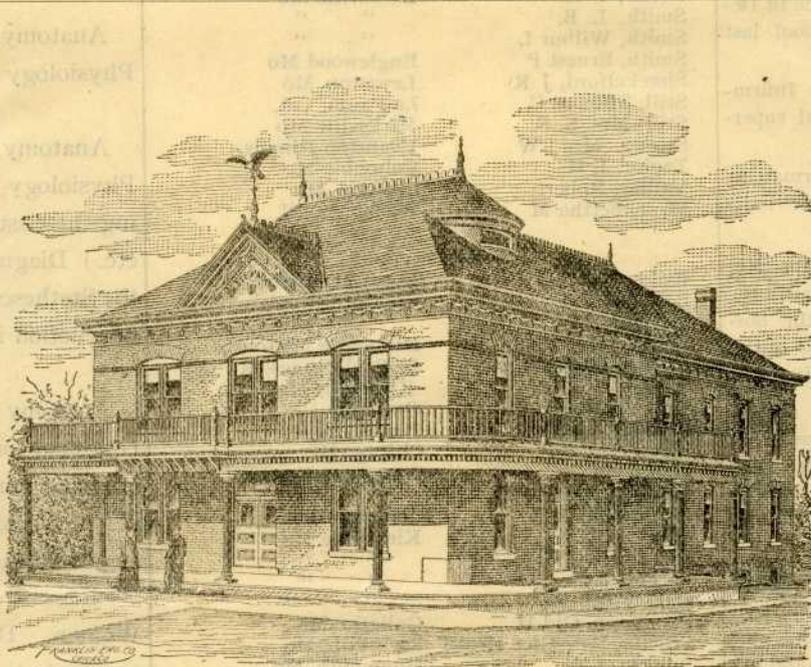
H. E. Patterson, is secretary and business manager. The work at the Infirmary is under the personal supervision of Dr. Chas. Still, eldest son of Dr. A. T. Still, who is assisted by a large corps of operators and assistants.

**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

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Office upstairs opposite P O.

**KIRKSVILLE RAILROADS.**



|                                                                                                                      |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>GOING SOUTH.</b>                                                                                                  |             |
| No 2 St L. & K C Mail                                                                                                | 10:00 a. m. |
| No 8 St L & K C Express                                                                                              | 12:04 a. m. |
| <b>GOING NORTH.</b>                                                                                                  |             |
| 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.**

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

INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL NOTES.

Dr. J. H. Gaylord is in Canton, Ill.  
 Dr. J. W. Henderson is in Carthage.  
 Drs. Hibbs and Corbin are in Alton Ill.  
 Dr. W. W. Steele is practicing in Carmi, Ill.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ammerman are in Franklin Ky.  
 Mrs. Dr. Hunt has rooms in the Equitable building, St. Louis.  
 Drs. James Still and Arthur Craig have an office in Clinton, Mo.  
 Dr. G. W. Summer is assisting Dr. Herman Still in Crawfordsville, Ind.  
 Mrs. Nettie Bolles is meeting with nice results and a lucrative practice in Denver.  
 Dr. Thomas Still, of San Louis Obispo county, Cal., brother of Dr. A. T. Still, is a member of the Senior class.  
 A new prospectus of the school, announcing many important changes in the course, appears on the last page.  
 Geo. W. Tull, who has built up a nice practice in Decatur, Ill., spent several days visiting the school last month.  
 Work on a 50x80 three story addition to the Infirmary is progressing rapidly, under the personal supervision of Dr. A. T. Still.  
 Dr. Albert Fisher, who assisted Dr. Ammerman at Franklin, Ky., several weeks, has gone to Little Falls N. Y., at which place he will probably locate.

The first District State Normal School, of this city, closed one of its most successful years on the 11th inst. The fame of this institution has spread beyond the borders of the state, and it is now recognized as one of the leading educational institutions in the United States.

G. J. Helmer, who has been practicing several months in Florence, Colo., will spend the summer at Chelsea, Vt. Dr. C. P. McConnell, who has been with Dr. Harry Still in Chicago, will go to Florence to take charge of Dr. Helmer's practice. Mr. Frank Hannah and wife are assisting Dr. Harry Still.

The summer boom which the A. T. Still Infirmary people have been looking for is materializing in even greater proportions than was expected. Every operator is busy—in fact too busy for his own comfort, and every available operating room about the building is pressed into service. The May class is so large that Prof. S. S. Still was compelled to divide it. One division recites at 10 o'clock every morning and the other at 11 o'clock. The January class will soon complete their preparatory course in anatomy and begin physiology and dissecting.

There was a good entertainment for a worthy object in Memorial hall on the evening of May 7. It was an entertainment in which local artists freely gave their services for the benefit of a patient at the Infirmary. Dr. Still opened the hall, and from the \$91 realized from the sale of tickets, no deduction for expenses of any kind had to be made. In his brief talk Dr. Still assured the people that he was always glad to have Memorial hall used for a noble purpose; and that he was always glad to contribute to the happiness of either sick or well. The patient for whom the benefit was given, Mr. N. W. St. John, came to the Infirmary April 14, in the last stages of consumption. He lingered until May 11, when he passed away. The remains were taken to Connecticut for burial.

The first of a series of charity entertainments was given in Memorial hall Monday evening, June 1st. The entertainments are managed by students, under the leadership of Dr. Wm. Smith, with whom the plan originated. It is the intention to give an entertainment in Memorial hall every Monday evening, the proceeds to be used for the relief of patients who need aid. There are from four to six hundred patients in the city all the time, and it would be strange indeed if among this number there were not always some worthy people in distress. It should be borne in mind that no part of the money received from these entertainments will be used in payment for treatment, as all such cases are treated free of charge at the Infirmary. There are no expenses attached to the giving of the entertainments, and every dollar will be used toward defraying the personal expenses of poor patients, who are unable from any cause to provide for their own comforts. The entertainments will, no doubt, be liberally patronized by patients, students and citizens of Kirksville.

ROSTER OF STUDENTS

The American School of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Ash, Mary E       | Oneida Ill          |
| Baldwin, Mollie   | Plevna Mo           |
| Darling, Agnes    | Evanston Ill        |
| Darling, Charles  | " "                 |
| Hannah, Mrs Belle | Kirksville Mo       |
| Hartford, Wm      | " "                 |
| Hartupee, W N     | West Liberty, Iowa. |
| Hulett, C M T     | Edgerton, Kansas    |
| Illinski, Anielka | E St Louis Ill      |
| King, A M         | Hester Mo           |
| Landes, Mrs S R   | Kirksville Mo       |
| Martin, Clara     | Purcell Kansas      |
| McCaw, Cora       | Kirksville Mo       |
| Mahaffy, C W      | Brashear Mo         |
| Mahaffy, A D      | " "                 |
| Mayes, Mr M T     | Dalton City Ill     |
| Mayes, Mrs M T    | " "                 |
| Potter, W 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. S. S. | Kirksville Mo       |
| Strong, Mrs J W   | Evanston Illinois.  |
| Taylor, L H       | Columbia Mo         |
| Vallier, Robert   | Leonard Mo          |
| West, Bertha M    | Washburn Ill        |

SECOND DIVISION.

|                                                     |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Bailey, M W                                         | Brashear Missouri.  |
| Bernard, H E                                        | Chicago Illinois    |
| Bernard, Roy                                        | " "                 |
| Buckmaster, R M                                     | Kirksville Missouri |
| Emeny, Harry Wm                                     | St Paul Minnesota   |
| Furrow, Nettie                                      | Kirksville Mo       |
| © Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO |                     |
| Hazzard, Charles                                    | Peoria Ill          |
| Hobson, Mary                                        | Chicago Ill         |
| Hulett, M F                                         | Lawrence Kansas     |
| Hulett, Adelaide S                                  | " "                 |
| McGavock, R E                                       | Columbia Mo         |
| Owen, J E                                           | Kirksville Mo       |
| Owen, Mrs J E                                       | " "                 |
| Parker, J W                                         | " "                 |
| Gentry Benton                                       | " "                 |
| Pendleton, Gid H                                    | Gallatin Mo         |
| Proctor, Mrs Alice Heath                            | Kirksville Mo       |
| Rankin, J T                                         | Monmouth Mo         |
| Rider, C L                                          | Kirksville Mo       |
| Shackelford, E H                                    | Lewiston Mo         |
| Sippy, A H                                          | St Louis Mo         |
| Warner, John R                                      | Browning Mo         |
| Williams, Mrs D S                                   | Council Bluffs Iowa |

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Bolles, N A            | Denver Col      |
| Burke, Mrs. A A        | Kirksville Mo   |
| Campbell, Mary Nettie  | " "             |
| Campbell, A D          | " "             |
| Ely, W E               | " "             |
| Ely, Mrs Anna L        | " "             |
| Fletcher, W A          | " "             |
| Green, Ginevra I       | " "             |
| Greene, W E            | " "             |
| Hart, Lawrence M       | " "             |
| Hulett, Marcia Ione    | Edgerton Kansas |
| Johnson, Gid E         | Kirksville Mo   |
| Johnson, Mrs Alice     | " "             |
| Johnson, Norman S      | Horton Kansas   |
| Johnston, W H          | Canton Ill      |
| Jones, Hiram R         | Estill Mo       |
| Little, Chas W         | Des Moines, Ia  |
| Miller, Frank C        | Kirksville Mo   |
| Miller, Mrs Sadie Hart | " "             |
| Peterson, C A          | Chesterton Ind  |
| Shaw, Dudley           | Maroa Ill       |
| Willard, Mrs W D       | Kirksville Mo   |

SECOND DIVISION.

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Bailey, H E        | Kirksville Mo       |
| Banning, J W       | " "                 |
| Beeman, E E        | " "                 |
| Cole, M D          | " "                 |
| Hibbets, U M       | " "                 |
| Densmore, O.,      | Mason City, Io.     |
| Holme, T L         | Bolekow Mo          |
| Hook, Otis         | Kirksville Mo       |
| Hook, V A          | Pond Creek Oklahoma |
| Ilgenfritz, Harry  | Kirksville Mo       |
| Kellogg, Howard    | " "                 |
| Landes, Agnes      | " "                 |
| Lesslie, Frances E | New York, N Y       |
| Macauley, D B      | Chicago, Ill        |
| Mathews, S C       | Pattonburg, Mo      |
| McLain, H C        | Wellsville Kas      |
| Prickett, O B      | Kirksville Mo       |
| Smiley, W M        | " "                 |
| Smith, Roy         | " "                 |
| Spangler, H L      | " "                 |
| Underwood, Evelyn  | Kansas City Mo      |

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 November and May 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 November, 1896; no students will be admitted to the school until then.

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