LINES ON A SKELETON.
The following is a poem read near a human skeleton and was received by fifty gentlemen to-day
in honor of its author.
Behold this ruin—'Twas a skull
Once of a terrestrial spirit fall;
This narrow cell was life's retreat:
That space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot?
What dreams of pleasure long forgot?
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear
Has left one trace of record here.
Beneath this woe-bearing urn
Once shone the bright and busy eye:
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed.
If with no laws on fire it glowed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and night

Eternity!

THOMAS FULLERTON.

THE HOUSE IN WHICH WE LIVE.

W. NETTIE H. B. HOLLIDAY.

No intelligent person of to-day questions the sanctity of the human skeleton, or any acquaintance with the structure and functions of the human body, the principal organs it contains, and a general knowledge of the laws governing their well-being.

We of the nineteenth century— with all our boasted civilization—with the many improvements for the health and comfort of our bodies, have yet much to learn. Our cities have their inspectors of the different branches of sanitation, inspectors to test the quality of food we buy and the purity of the water we drink.
The proper ventilation and sanitation of our dwellings are constantly under the consideration of our dwellers, and the purity of the water we drink.

For convenience, the bones of the body are classed according to their location, also according to their form: namely, the long, the short, the flat, and the irregular bones. The long bones of the arms and legs are designed to act as levers to move and propel the body.

The two last divisions become solidified in the adult, and are considered as forming two bones, the saecrum and coccyx, sometimes called false vertebrae, to distinguish them from those above which remain movable.

This construction of the spine has been the wonder of anatomists of all ages. It might have been made a single straight bone, but for some reason it was not. Instead, it permits bending and straightening the trunk, lateral motion of the body, and a rotary movement enabling us to twist the trunk nearly one-fourth of the way around. It will support a heavy load, and yet will bend like rubber, combining flexibility and firmness, two qualities difficult to unite.

These five divisions of the spinal column— the upper seven bones are called the cervical, the twelve dorsal, five lumbar, five sacral, and four coccygeal. The two last divisions become solidified in the adult, and are considered as forming two bones, the sacrum and coccyx, sometimes called false vertebrae, to distinguish them from those above which remain movable.

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The Journal of Osteopathy

Volume Two

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In vain shalt thou use many medicines. - [Lec. xlix., ii.]

Trust not the physician; his antidotes are poison, and he slays more. - Shakespeare-Timon of Athens

Worry, fret and debt do more to age men than intellectual work. More men fret out or rust out than wear out, and the surest way to reach ninety years is to find engrossing work which keeps at least every faculty of mind and body.

Our new building has made good progress in the last month. The walls are laid up to the second story.

The diseases treated successfully by Osteopathy are those resulting from an abnormal condition of the nerves, blood vessels, or other fluids of the body caused by partial or complete dislocation of the bones, muscles or tissues. The following list of diseases, with many others, have succumbed to Osteopathic treatment, often when all else has failed: Brain Fever, Cerebro Spinal Menigitis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia of all parts, Atrophy of Limbs, Paralysis, Varicose Veins, Milk leg, Measles, Mumps, Chicken pox, Eczema, Fever or Coldness of any part of the system and Nervous Prostration. Osteopathy knows no compromise with disease, because it depends upon the laws of nature.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Fleming, of Nodaway county, Mo., are visiting in Kirksville. Mrs. Fleming has continued to improve in health since her return home, and now has the pleasure of coming to Kirksville as a visitor instead of a patient.

The L. T. Still Infirmary and School Building in Course of Erection.

From The Kirksville Democrat. Dr. Still's new building, which is to be used as an Infirmary and school of osteopathy, will be a more roomier and more costly structure than the one, perhaps, most people imagine. It is located just north of the present offices, on the ridge of ground where stood his first operating rooms. These grounds have been beautifully trenched and when sodded and paved will be a most picturesque place indeed.

The building, now well under way, is 88x116 feet and three stories high. The foundation of stone and brick and the walls of pressed brick laid in red mortar.

The first floor will be divided into boiler and coal rooms, seven operating rooms, gentlemen's toilet and bath rooms, large store room and hall.

The second floor will be divided into office room and hall way, ladies' waiting room and ladies' toilet room, stair way and ten operating rooms.

The third floor will be divided into halls, private office rooms, class room and main lecture hall or auditorium, with a seating capacity of about 300 opera chairs. A large portico will adorn the building across the front and east side.

The entire building is to be heated by steam and fitted in first-class style with plumbing and baths with hot and cold water throughout; and supplied with the most modern, a complete system of electric call bells.

The inside of the entire building is to be finished in natural oak and eycrus wood. The lecture hall is to have paneled ceiling and the building throughout to be frescoed in oil.

All the stone trimmings are of Calloway county sand stone. The large corner stone, on the west corner of the corner is of the same quality of stone. On the east facing of this stone is inscribed, "Erected Aug. 10, A. D. 1884. T. A. Still, Arch." And on the south facing is inscribed, "Osteopathy discovered by A. T. Still, A. D. 1874." The walls are now well up and the second story and the work moving rapidly along.

The architect, T. A. Still, hopes to have the building completed by November first.

The building will cost Dr. Still at least calculation, $120000 and not a cent of the cost will he get. Those coming to Kirksville for treatment will be happy, and wish to tell the good people of Kirksville and their friends what Dr. Still and Osteopathy are doing in this part of the world.

A Letter from the North. DIAMOND BURF, Win., Sept. 8, 1884.-DEAR EDITOR-I wish to tell the good people of Kirksville of the great work that Dr. C. E. Still is doing in this part of the North-west. I will say north-west for he has patients coming to him from all directions, and in most cases they go away with happy hearts, either cured or helped in a great measure.

When we take into consideration the fact that most of these cases are the M.D.'s have failed to cure is it wiser they are happy, and wish to tell the public and their friends what Dr. Still and Osteopathy has done for them.

Tell the good people of Kirksville and all the readers of the "Journal" that it was through my influence that Dr. Still came North. I am the man who went to Galena and landed from the Wabash depot. He prefers to locate at Galena instead of his home city and not a cent of the cost will he get. After the cause of the trouble has been removed the patient should remain under treatment for a time in order to more surely receive lasting benefit. Of course some cases are cured in a few treatments, some in a single treatment, but they are comparatively few. All should make up their minds to take just the course of treatment that may be prescribed for them.

To Prospective Patients. Those coming to see us for treatment will have themselves no inconvenience, by preparing for a somewhat longer course of treatment, than is usually done by the average patient. Very few cases can be safely discharged on less than one month's treatment, and longer time should be given in most cases. After the cause of the trouble has been removed the patient should remain under treatment for a time in order to more surely receive lasting benefit. Of course some cases are cured in a few treatments, some in a single treatment, but they are comparatively few. All should make up their minds to take just the course of treatment that may be prescribed for them.

Dr. Rickart and Boggs remains at Centerville during the month of September.

Dr. James Still and Dr. E. Palmateer are practicing at Maryville, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Barber will locate at Linn, Kansas, during the next month.

Dr. Herman T. Still is practicing in Kirksville a year ago. He reports a good business there.
The Tongue of a Bizzare

[In all my reading and inquiry, I have yet failed to find any description of a bizzare’s tongue similar to the one given. I wish to take no credit from any one, but so far claim this as my own discovery—A.T. Still.]

I found the skeleton of a bizzare fast in the crotch of tree in which it had had its nest. I think from the appearance of the form, it had been there at least for a year, for they had been well cleansed by the rains and winds.

When I opened the mouth I found the tongue to be a bone as large as a lead pencil—with three leaves or arrow points that could move and cut like a pair of scissors. Upon pressing the three blades together it became a dart from one half to three quarters of an inch long. Thus while in the form of a dart it could pierce the tough hide of any animal it wished to eat, then rip it open with the scissor blades.

These lances are very hard and slender and are wisely constructed by nature, who never fails to do all her work well.

Timidity

A.T. Still.

Timidity takes possession of us only when we are at a loss to judge of the end from the beginning. For instance, we are timid about going under the influence of chloroform because we do not know whether we will perish or survive its use.

The same timidity comes over us in the use of drugs.

In osteopathic treatment we have no timidity as Osteopathy strengthens us in all cases. In no instance has death ever occurred as the result of the treatment given thousands have received benefit at the hands of the skilled graduates of our school.

I have been engaged in the study and discussion of the Science of Osteopathy for over twenty years, and I have never found a fair minded man, I mean one who could and would reason, who did not say “Yes, Sir” to my reasons why Osteopathy could cure diseases. Osteopathy is the only science of healing that asks no other system to help it. All truth is self-existing and knows no surrender.

From (Alexandria Minn.) Evening Post.

Mr. S. N. Miller and Mr. Tolleson returned on Monday from Red Wing where both had been under the care of Dr. Still. Mr. Miller is very enthusiastic concerning his long time treatment. Dr. Still uses no medicines but works directly on the muscles and nerves and seems to be working almost marvelous results. Few hands could render almost useless by paralysis, can do many things that a month ago were impossible to him and he will return for at least another month’s treatment.

The object of the American School of Osteopathy is to improve upon the present systems of Surgery, Midwifery and treatment of General Diseases in which the adjustment of bones is the leading feature.

Requirements.

The course can be completed in two years—two terms of five months each, to be spent upon Anatomy. The remainder of the time to be devoted to practical work under the direction of an experienced operator.

All students must receive a grade of 90 per cent, to pass in Anatomy. No one admitted to the operating rooms until the first term in Anatomy is completed.

Text Books—Gray’s Anatomy, Dunglison’s Dictionary, Yeo’s Physiology, Potter’s Compend of Anatomy.

Tuition: $500.00 for the full course.

The Tongue of a Bizzare

Among the blessing who never grow old,

Among the first to greet you there

Secure within that bright abode

Of the American School of Osteopathy, and the founder of Science which are claiming the attention of thinking people to—

Dr. C. E. Still, of Kirksville, Missouri, formerly of Douglas County, Kansas, is the discoverer of the new science, and the founder of the American School of Osteopathy.

Years of patient study and investigation were devoted to the development of a method of treatment for all diseases without the use of drugs.

This saying has been well attested by the innumerable cures which it had had its nest. I found the tongue to be a bone as large as a lead pencil with three leaves or arrow points that could move and cut like a pair of scissors.

Upon pressing the three blades together it became a dart from one half to three quarters of an inch long. Thus while in the form of a dart it could pierce the tough hide of any animal it wished to eat, then rip it open with the scissor blades.

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The following is a letter received from a little six year old patient of Dr. Charles E. Still’s in Minnesota who wishes the readers of the Journal to know how much Osteopathy has done for her.

Dear Editor,—Two years ago this month I fell out of my tricycle and hurt my leg. My mamma and papa had the doctors for me and they said I had hip joint disease. I have worn a cast and weight and brace and my leg hurt me so much that I would cry all night with it. My mamma and papa took me to Dr. C. E. Still in June and he has helped me so much that I can walk and run around with my sisters and I don’t feel any more at all. Only I am taking treatment still to get the stiffness out of my leg. I love Dr. Still for making me well.

Leila Greaves.

3120 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Osteopathic Souvenir Spoon.

Solid Silver Skeleton Handle with fine Proc. of Dr. Still, Founder of American School of Osteopathy, in the Bowl.

Special Prices on Watches, Jewelry, Etc.

To Osteopathic Patients.

Thomas Jewelry House, Near E. Corner Square.

McKeehan & Reed, Proprietors of The Pansy Drug Store.

LeADING PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Photos of Dr. A. T. Still and of the operators for sale.

Also the Graduating Class in Osteopathy.

Subcribe for the Journal of Osteopathy 50 cents a year.
here give only passing notice to those having most marked characteristics. The first vertebra, upon which the skull rests in the cradle, is firmly attached to the occipital bone of the skull and rotates upon the second vertebra or axis. Its spinal foramen is divided into two parts by the transverse ligament which holds the ends of these minute red specks which are included in this freedom.

In this house of ours we find every way be whether scientific or domestic, its construction and adjustment, that one whole rib and half the second. Then as far as the tenth the vertebrae receive half the articulation of the rib above, and half of the other tenth, eleventh and twelfth each articulate with the corresponding rib. The vertebrae increase in size from above downwards, in proportion to the increase of weight to be supported, and by the power- ful ligaments extending the whole length of the column, and by the interlocking of the articular processes or projections of the vertebrae. Upon the fifth lumbar rests this triumph of mechanism worth the smallest weight of materials. The thickest portion, where the most important part of the brain lies, the projections, depressions, and apertures for the safe passage of the nerves and blood vessels, exhibit a perfection of mechanism worthy of the Divine Architect.

In the arrangement of the skull for the protection of the brain, the form best adapted to resist pressure is found. Architects tell us that the skull is so put together that it will resist the greatest amount of pressure with the smallest weight of material. The thickest portion, where the most important part of the brain lies, the projections, depressions, and apertures for the safe passage of the nerves and blood vessels, exhibit a perfection of mechanism worthy of the Divine Architect.

The bones already mentioned are those principally called into action in the running of the machinery of the body, and others for the attachment of muscles and the preservation of the form. Each bone of the skeleton is securely wrapped in a covering called periosteum (meaning around the bone.) It has the appearance of a dense sheet of bluish white rubber in which are packed the blood-vessels feeding the bone. When separated from the bone its inner surface is seen dotted all over with red specks which are the bleeding ends of these minute vessels. The periosteum not only furnishes the bone with food and clothes, but with glue for repairs. In case of fracture this blue tissue sticks the broken edges so well that the place becomes stronger than before.

In the house of ours we find everything needful just at hand, and the materials are put just where their qualities are most needed. The beauties of color and form of this earthly habitation vie with the workmanship of Homer or Florentine artist. The tissues or tapestries of our home are more wonderful than those of the Golconda fabrics.

No matter what our work in life may be, whether scientific, artistic or what you please, we do not, at the station, have we but the one body to inhabit. It is not well, then, to study its construction and adjustment, that we may be the better prepared to care for and preserve this "House in Which We Live."