A LECTURE BY DR. A. T. STILL.

Delivered before an Audience of Students and Patients

in Memorial Hall, March 12.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am here to-night by your request. I am here to answer before the court that tries a man and gives a just decision; where each man is a juror and decide for himself; where each lady sits as a jurist, and conclusions are filed away for herself, family, and all her friends. A woman can live an active life until she is forty-five or fifty years old. Then she is looked upon now as a mature woman, and her worth is measured by her children, her grand-children, their husbands, her husband, and all her friends.

A woman can live an active life until she is forty-five or fifty years old. Then she is looked upon now as a mature woman, and her worth is measured by her children, her grand-children, their husbands, her husband, and all her friends. She is a finer principle than man. Over twenty years I have stood in the courts of God as an attorney. I have questioned and cross-questioned, and directed my questions positively on any and all parts of this subject that I desired to investigate. The question I asked myself was the following: if I have any mind at all capable of comprehending or solving by my force of philosophy, the great question “What is man?” You remember that I spoke then, as a man whose mouth begins in front and surrounds the whole head and connects upon the other side. That question “What is man?” covers all the questions embraced in the universe—all questions, none left, none excepted.

The question itself says, “Who is God?” “What is life?” “What is death?” “What is sound?” “What is hatred?” “What is wise?” “What is love?” “What is hatred?” What is any individual one of these wonders found in that great combination, Man? Anything left? Nothing at all. Do you find in man’s make-up any principle in heaven, on earth, in mind, in matter or in motion, that is not represented by kind and quality in his make-up? You find them all there. You find the representation of the planets of heaven in man. You find the action of those heavenly bodies represented in yours. You find in miniature there the mind that controls this power in motion. You find in reason that it is the result of a conclusion backed by the ability to reason, the ability known as the power of knowledge. And when the machine was constructed it was given the power of locomotion, self-preservation, all the passions of all the beasts of the field, and all the aspirations of God himself. These qualities you find in man. These qualities you find in a more refined condition in woman, she being the sensitive part of the whole make-up of the human family. She is a finer principle than man. Let me suggest to you, in the human make-up, we find the motor nerves driving the blood from the heart. In association with that the sensory nerves, or a set of nerves peculiar to the veins, carrying the blood back that is carried out by the heart and by the arteries throughout the body to all its extremities, and is returned through what? Through the veins. Therefore, when you find in the make-up of man the motor, or the father principle, you will also find the other or mother part, in the return of the blood to the heart, where it is sent out again for the battle of life.

I am talking to you as though you were in your natural condition and experience, many days of experimenting, and have placed your hand on the side of Christ and found the scar, and have no further doubts. I am placed in a little embarrassed condition, whether to throw a bomb-shell at you, or to simply fire a small-shot, I found the reverse of that. I did not want to be one of the Knowables. You see in there the mother standing. You see the philosophy of the father and mother principles of the veins and arteries. When we take up principles—we get down to nature. It is ever willing, and self-caring, self-feeding and self-protecting.

What does she do? We will destroy that the position of the three persons that are necessary to life. We will destroy that—the position of diphtheria when it commenced within a few hours of its beginning. It has never lost a single case of whooping cough. It has proven itself good to stop cough. Put that on your thumb. In fevers, in measles, never loses a case of flux. When a patient is dead we don’t treat him. Take it in any reasonable time, in any case of flux, and it has proven itself absolutely effective; it has not lost a case of diphtheria when it commenced within a few hours of its beginning. It has never lost a single case of whooping cough. Neithers has it wrestled with it over three days. It is not of any account to you people who sit up

DEVO TED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

VOL. II. KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, APRIL, 1896. NO. 11.
eight or ten weeks watching your children whoop and cough! I believe it has absolute control over the nervous system, and if there is no pocket hole made in them, I believe the law is absolute, because it opens the veins carrying the refuse away, and the arteries build it up again, and your cough stops. Headache—that is very little bother to you people that have it four days or three days a time, and throw up everything you see or hear of.

Mr. Dunglison, will you please explain to the people what head ache is? "Headache is a peculiar condition, either with cold or hot temperature of the head, with an increased or diminished flow of blood. I would suggest a copious vomit." Here is your definition of headache by Dunglison. How much wiser are you now? Go to an Osteopath, "What makes that brain hurt?" He will answer you, "What makes a pig squeal at a call bow, or wheel when it is hungry?" You have a cold condition of the head. The cerebral arteries are not supplying the brain with nutrition. Therefore, it gets very hungry, and miserably hungry too. When the veins, backed by the motor nerves, or their areolar circulation around, circulation of the blood, then they are obstructed; pain follows. There is your stagnation—your headache.

"Dr. Sullivan, you have been a plumber for many years, you would find at some point the water was not conducted on to the next wash bowl. You would say there was a break or dent in the pipe; wouldn't you? How would you like it if I were to call you up and say, Sullivan, what is the matter with the pipe, it won't let the water go; I can't get any water out of it?" If you would say, and stand back with the dignity of a man, "There is something peculiarly wrong. It is probably organic disease of the valves of the heart." However, I would think that an injection of morphia now would find at some point the water was not conducted on to the next wash bowl. You would call your plumber for advice. The finer the plumber the better he is prepared to judge of the business. So it is with the Osteopath that is called upon. Dr. Sullivan, "Isn't Osteopathy, after years acquaintance with both, is it not a system of stupendous, unpardonable ignorance, criminal ignorance, called Allopathy, Homeopathy, and eclecticism, etc., any and all of them that use drugs, without exception. Why are they criminals? When I was absent from home one of my children was attacked with fever. An Allopath came in with medicine. He gave him a dose, and that dose proved him to be the finest plumber known to man's mouth, and I think I have something of an average eye of observation.

"There is your stagnation—your headache. Therefore, let me work with you, from the brain to the foot, it is all finite work, and is trustworthy in all its parts.

OSTEOPATHIC NOTES.

By Dr. A. T. Still.

Each student, before entering our school, must show that he is duly sober. We will not countenance alcoholic drinks in any form. Each has entered our school on these conditions. The school will do all it can to advance sober discreet men who stand on Osteopathy alone. They must not be tied to any M. D.'s dog collar. Remember that this school was chartered October 30, 1854, under the laws and seal of the State of Missouri. The grade you have earned by hard study is on the face of your diploma. You know your business. What use have you for a drug doctor with you, when he knows nothing of Osteopathy at all? He is hungry and tired and wants to ride a mule a few miles till he gets out of the mud. Then he kicks the good old donkey and goes along. Keep sober and your names will not appear in the whiskey columns of the Journal; disgrace the science and it will get there. The people must have sober Osteopaths. You have promised and we expect you to fulfil it. * * *

With the new year we have introduced into all departments the inductive system of teaching the principles and philosophy of Osteopathy, instead of telling you what our older operators know that induction is the gum of our school, and are with the class every morning. They all agree that clinics as taught now enforces anatomy on the mind beyond forgetfulness, and out of the books into their heads; which is the foundation on which one can learn Osteopathy, which means all that is meant by the word remedy.

* * *

Our school will ever fight on the line of qualification, not quantity of books or time, but with an eye to make qualified engineers of the engine equalled by none. Nature has given us the problem of life to solve, and a lifetime in which to solve it, which is the truth of life in all its parts and essence. The anatomy of man, with its life, laws and action, is not the anatomy of quinine, or any drug, whose anatomy has no muscle, nerve or vessel, or principle that would fill the place, or be able to perform as one of its parts. Civilized man, on the least atom or place found in all the make-up of man. When I look upon the work of nature it doesn't work for a dollar and a half a day; I see only for the truth of God, and it doesn't know of the time, time and truth only. If it takes him a million years to make a stone as large as a bean, the time and labor are freely given and the work honestly done. No persuasion whatever can cause that mechanic to swerve from the line of exactness in any case. Therefore, I can trust the principles that I believe are found in the human body, all inside of the skin. I find what is necessary for the health, comfort and happiness of man, the passions, and all else. Nothing is needed but plain ordinary nourishment. We do find all the machinery, qualities and principles that the divine mind intended should be in man for life and all his comforts. Therefore, let me work with that body, from the brain to the foot, it is all finite work, and is trustworthy in all its parts.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

Qualifications and Restraints

Required by law to Govern the Dangerous Use of Drugs and Poisons.

Statutes are made for the purpose of restraining men and women from speculating on people's ignorance in times of need by unqualified persons. Laws are enacted to regulate the practice of medicine, midwifery and surgery, which require seven year's schooling previous to being allowed to go forth to administer poisons remedies to the afflicted.

Such laws are good and very necessary. I think seven years would be too short a time to turn any student of medicine loose to experiment on the afflicted with poisons of which his school does not know anything, and have said so from Simes down to this date.

The school wants to be recorded as positively opposed to the use of drugs in the treatment of all diseases of all seasons of the year, on every foot of soil of America, such as fevers of brain, fevers of the lungs, bowels, or any or all parts of the body, from any and all causes, or diseases of the eyes, ears, nose or any of the artificial parts of the human body, such as cramps, measles, numps, whooping cough, typhus, typhoid, bilious fever, or any kind of disease common to this country. I want to say to the people once for all, I am not advertising for your patronage.

Osteopathy is based upon the highest known laws of man, and stands ready to prove its assertions to be true by its work. Osteopathy has made its standing and character partly, if it has any, by taking the hopeless leaving of the surgeon's knife and others of his art, and giving people back their joy and life to their homes and families. Many come here from pure fear of the doctor's knife being used the second, third, or fourth time; cut and slashed like pitiable brutes they come, and thousands of them annually; and I am glad to say, ninety per cent, go away and thank God for the birth of Osteopathy, to save the woman's abdomen from the cuts and useless butchery of seventy-five times in each one hundred cases that would be butchered in the future as in the past, had not Osteopathy come and proved its ability to save life and ward off the knife, and chloriform, both of which have slain their many thousands. What lady wants to think of her mother who died on the surgeon's table—who has been told that she was in the same condition that her mother was before she went to sleep to wake no more forever? She dreams and tells of her deed of knife and death, till she hears Osteopathy, packs up and comes, and looks more like a ghostly criminal than the sweet and hopeful mother and woman from speculative, who adds her voice to the story of la, ma, sisters, and all her many anxious friends all over the world, hangs her hair, and is happy, and wants the old doctor's photo, and you must pardon me if I tell you I have none in you, and just came to please my friends, who persuaded me to come. "So goes the story of lamentation till she is on an Osteopathic treatment table and gets up minus a few pains; then she begins to shout the praises of the high and cries for joy, and kisses all the operators, and goes to her hotel and writes one hundred letters to pa, ma, sisters, and all her many anxious friends all over the world, hangs her hair, and is happy, and wants the old doctor's photo, with many others.

A gang of workmen are now busy preparing the ground for a large addition to the A.T Still Infirmary, Architects are all at work, printers, painters, painters, and laborers are all busy. The business of the Infirmary has outgrown the present quarters, and is increasing every day.

Monday, March 30, was the "banner day" at the A.T Still Infirmary. A grand meeting of the greatest ever treated in one day. The preceding Monday was the largest to that date—March 23.
There are patients and patients—half a thousand and more, from nearly as many different localities. There are men, women and children “from everywhere,” it seems—afflicted with everything on the list of ailments. But while these sufferers seek relief from a great variety of troubles, there is part of their experience in the story of one is the story of all. Almost without exception they have run the gauntlet of medicine, quackery, “specialists,” “healing waters,” and the many alluring smokes that beset the invalid at every turn, only to come to Osteopathy after all else had failed.

Mr. C. L. Nelson, of Albion, Ia., came down about three weeks ago, and registered at the A. T. Still Infirmary for treatment. His trouble was sciatic rheumatism, with which he had suffered nearly a year. When asked for his opinion of Osteopathy, Mr. Nelson handed the reporter the following copy of a petition which he had just mailed to the representative from his county.

To visit the Still Infirmary and see the wonderful working of Osteopathy is to be interested. No matter when or in what capacity one spends an hour or two at Kirksville’s great healing institution, there is something new to be seen or heard. To go there as a newspaper reporter is to feel a keen desire to acquaint the science with as many people as possible, though the fertile Faber be in its most extravagant mood.

“I was so greatly benefited by the first treatment, and was so impressed by the grand work which the new science is doing that I immediately prepared this petition to legalize Osteopathy in Iowa. I found forty patients here from Iowa. Every one was anxious to sign the petition. There are other Iowa patients here whom I did not see. I think it is an outrage to persecute men who are curing people every day and injuring no one. I want Osteopathy recognized by our legislature, and am going to stand in my power to have it legalized. The language of the petition will probably tell you what I think of Osteopathy better than I can give it just now.”

The petition which was voluntarily gotten up by Mr. Nelson and signed by the Iowa patients now in the city, without the knowledge or request of the Infirmary patients is a greatly appreciated compliment to Osteopathy. Following is a copy of the petition:

**KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Mar. 9, 96.**

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

We, your petitioners, would respectfully represent:

1st.—That the rights which we have are as enshrined by law as are the rights of the patient rights are as enshrined by provision in the laws of Iowa, which designate we are to be considered.

2nd.—That the law we refer to is a monopoly, which is contrary to the general spirit of the statutes of our state, and therefore was undoubtedly inadvertently passed by the legislature.

3rd.—That the law of which we complain is the same law which prohibits all regular physicians from practicing the healing art in our state.

4th.—That the legislature of physicians have failed after repeated trials to give us permanent relief from our infirmities.

5th.—That we desired to avail ourselves of the newly discovered science and system of Osteopathy.

6th.—That in order to do we were compelled to leave our homes and the great and intelligent state of Iowa and come into the neighboring state, Missouri, where a more liberal law prevails in that so-called “blue” laws and the monopoly of the right to do good in healing the sick and afflicted.

7th.—That we are patients in the greatest infirmity con-
swollen to several times their normal size. For three years he had been unable to lie upon a bed. When not standing upon his crutches, he was compelled to kneel before a chair, with his head resting upon a pillow and his elbows resting upon the chair. Awake or sleeping he spent most of his time in this position. At intervals of from fifteen minutes to half an hour spells of the most excruciating torture would come upon him; and sometimes such convulsions as an attendant would give would vent his misery in screams that could be heard all over the neighborhood. No artist of pen or brush could describe the poor fellow's suffering. One of these attacks would last half an hour, or until he would faint from exhaustion.

His physicians had given him up, but when he determined to come to Kirkville they used every argument to keep him at home. They told him he could only live a few days—perhaps only a few hours—and that it would be foolishness to leave home only to die among strangers. But he came, and is still alive. The reporter called at the boarding house again this week and found the sufferer remarkably changed. The limbs were recovered to their normal size, the hips straightened up, and the death-like pallor had entirely disappeared from the face.

"I am going up hill fast," he said cheerily. "I can almost feel myself getting well. The fever that was burning me up is all gone and I have had but one of those 'spells' in two weeks. When I came I had them every half hour. A healthy circulation has been established in my limbs, and nature is at work in earnest."

"It is scarcely necessary to ask your opinion of Osteopathy," ventured the reporter.

"Well, hardly," replied Mr. Henderson with a smile. "If I hadn't come here I would have been dead several weeks ago. I couldn't have stood it much longer. Why, I hadn't slept in a bed for several years. After Dr. Patterson gave me the first treatment here I went to bed and slept. I'll be able to get around all right now soon. I am not going to die—Osteopathy has settled that for me."

Mrs. S. W. Adams, of Centralia, whose husband is a well-known traveling salesman for Leavenworth Wholesale Co., of Los Angeles, is here with her six-year-old daughter. The little girl is being treated at the Infirmary for severe nervous disorders. The trouble was caused by a fright. For nearly two months last summer she was so prostrated that she could not talk, walk, or even feed herself, having lost all muscular control.

"We came here last August and remained ten weeks," said Mrs. Adams to the reporter. "For several weeks I was very much discouraged, for my daughter seemed to be growing worse, but when she commenced to improve her recovery was very rapid. I took her home in October almost well, and we are back here now to complete the treatment. The nervousness has all disappeared but a slight affection of the left hand, and Dr. Charlie Still, who treated her, says we will soon be ready to return home. I shall always feel very grateful to Dr. Still and Osteopathy. Of course the disease might have been benefited by medicine—I can't say as to that—but it is much better. My daughter's recovery was accomplished without medicine, and if there can be no injurious effects from the treatment."

Mr. V. A. Hook, of Pond Creek, O. T., dep-
Osteopathy at Work.

Kirkville (Mo.) Journal, March 12.

The Journal reporter spent another day at the Still Infirmary this week and found the usual crowd of interesting visitors and patients, all anxious to talk about the new science.

The wonderful success which has attended this new healing system in its infancy and the rapidity with which its fame has traveled to the four corners of the union, warrants great expectations for the future—expectations for the science and for the material welfare of the city which is the headquarters of its home.

One of the latest developments of Osteopathy, say the Osteopaths, is in the treatment of a certain class of so-called cases of insanity.

In this one step, we are told, a multitude of popular errors will be corrected, and rays of hope will penetrate the long night of despair that has saddened many homes.

The results recently obtained by the application of Osteopathic treatment to cases of insanity—which all other methods of treatment failed to benefit—would warrant the belief that in its new path is hope for even the hopeless. In the treatment of insanity, the Osteopaths claim to have demonstrated that a large per cent of so-called insanity is not insanity at all, in the common acceptance of the term, but only a temporary mental derangement traceable to mechanical causes that are easily remedied under the light of the new science. This discovery, it is claimed, will prove a two-fold blessing to humanity, in restoring reason to the patient, and in proving that the dreaded malady is often due to accident rather than heredity or mental incapacity.

There are several cases of this character now under treatment, and all doing nicely. One of the most interesting is the case of Miss Susie Johnson, of Springfield Ill., who had suffered a severe mental derangement for two and a half years. During this time her relatives tried every known remedy to no avail. She was treated thirteen months in the Sanitarium at Wauwatosa, Wis. Then a celebrated Ohio Specialist treated her ten weeks, for which he charged the modest sum of five thousand dollars. She was worse after the case treated. Here the great necessity became necessary to take her to the Jaiscivon (Ia.) asylum. She remained in the asylum from July 1895, to January 1896, without benefit. She came to Kirksville January 31st last, and from the first treatment there has been no improvement in the symptoms of insanity. She is apparently cured and has gained 23 pounds under the Osteopathic treatment.

A CASE OF CYLITIS.

Miss Estella Forbes, of Stanberry, Mo., is stopping with Mrs. Tallon, near the Infirmary. "Yes indeed," said Miss Forbes to a Journal reporter yesterday, "I am willing to say anything good for Osteopathy. I came here about two months ago, and am improving very nicely. I have been troubled with my eyes for fifteen years. For the last two years I was under the treatment of an eye specialist in St. Louis. Under his care my eyes grew worse instead of better. He said I had a very bad case of 'cycitis,' and just before I came to Kirksville, he wanted to operate on me; said he would cut into the eyeball and scatter the infection. I made up my mind if he did any cutting it would be in somebody else's eyes, so I came to Kirksville. I had only been here a month when I could see pretty well with the affected eye; and I am confident I will go away completely cured. You can say for me that I believe Osteopathy will help more people than medicine will..."

AN OLD TIME PATIENT.

Mrs. Emma Mahow, of Beyer, is an old time patient of Dr. Still's. "This is not my first investigation of Osteopathy," said Mrs. Mahow in reply to the scribe's query. "Four years ago I came to Dr. Still. I was so weak I could not walk across the room unaided. I had under care of an M.D. for nine months. In addition to female trouble, I had a very bad abscess in my side. The surgeon wanted to perform an operation for the abscess. I came to Kirkville and Dr. Still's first treatment the abscess began to heal. In seven weeks I was able to return home and soon recovered completely. I came back to be treated for kidney trouble, and there has been a great improvement although I have been here only two weeks. I think Osteopathy is the greatest science ever founded—there is nothing like it.,...

"My opinion of Osteopathy and Osteopaths? Well I reckon it's a good one—it ought to be anywhere, for they saved my life!!" remarked Mr. M. L. Maxwell warmly, when accosted by the Journal reporter yesterday. "I came here last June weighing 107 pounds, and when I had been taken two months to treat me the Still Infirmary I tipped the scales at 156 pounds. If I hadn't come to Kirksville I would not have lived two months. Why when my wife and I came here last June, we had just given up all hope, and expected to have a funeral in the family any day. At the hotel where we stopped they would not leave me alone in the room for a minute at night. People would come in every little while to inquire if I was dead yet.

"For nineteen months I had been treated by the best physicians I could find. I tried specialists in St. Louis, and as far south as Dallas and Greenhawn and Sherman, Texas. I traveled about all over the country, and was treated by every noted physician I could find. With one or two exceptions, they all diagnosed my case as cancer of the stomach. After the Osteopaths moved a few months after we first came to Kirksville, I called on Dr. Still; he told me that the cancer was not the trouble, and I am sure Osteopathy is the greatest science ever founded."

"My crutches are in the hall there if you see anybody hunting crutches," said Mrs. Borneum, whose husband is in the hospital. "And I am going to tell Dr. Still he won't have any patients long if he treats them all as he treated this boy; for the little fellow has been on the go ever since they treated him. I can't keep him at home at all. You wouldn't think now there ever had anything the matter with his legs...."

A Trip to Missouri.

LaRue Co. Herald, Hogenvil, Ky., March 11.

Through the columns of the Herald I wish to give the readers some items of interest that have deeply impressed my mind. I have just returned from a flying trip to Kirkville, Mo., where my daughter is in the Infirmary. The trip was rendered necessary by some connecting with the progress of the Wonderful Work.irkville is at the crossroads of the Des Moines and St. Louis branch of the Wabash, and the Quincy and Trenton branch of the famous Burlington. It is a beautiful little city of 5,000 people, with good, substantial business houses, comfortable hotels, fine law offices, and good houses of worship.

The central feature of interest and attraction in Kirkville is the Infirmary and School of Osteopathy, established and conducted by Dr. A. T. Still. To this gratusitates the great array of invalids all over this country. A visit to the Infirmary fills one with wonder. As around the pool of Bethesda lay a great company of impotent folk waiting for the magic touch of the healing waters, even so here. Men and women and little boys and girls of all ages are here—suffering from every disease and infirmity—all wheeled about in chairs, some moving painfully, and slowly on crutches, some halting and hobbling on canes, some blind, some racked with the tortures of sciatica—all these are here for healing.

The wonderful success which has attended the treatment of a little boy from Ralls county, although he was brought here the first time in August of last year, and has been here ever since. What is the cure? This question I cannot answer from the standpoint of a knowledge of the healing art. This is an intensely-practical age. The question in every department is not what "theory" but "practice"—"where he had been, thoughtful men care more for results than for methods whereby results are attained. When a man is suffering physically, torture he
cases not as to how relief comes, just as it comes—
I was interested, deeply interested. I have a
daughter there. I went to several of the most
prominent and reliable business and Christian
to men in the city and told them that I wanted to
reach a consensus of public opinion, altogether
unbiased by any business considerations or inter-
est, that any adverse opinion they might honest
ly feel bound to express would be held in
confidence. It was business with men and
simply wanted, from the standpoint of self-
interest to know. I conferred with bankers,
with merchants and with others and I received
the same reports from all.

The results attained through Dr. Still's meth-
ods are simply wonderful. Some of the cures
won't can't be bowie in mind that all those who go to Kirks-
ville have been treated by others until their
machine . He knows it. As an anatomist-
the basis of the new science. Is it perfect as a
polvere.-is only availing a wider and more per-
fect, then cosmos; confusion and darkness first,
Ages before
years or more he was struggling to solve his new
problem . But who is Dr. Still? He has been in Kirks-
for about twenty years. Originally a
practitioner of the old school, he gradually
became dissatisfied with the old system of oils, of
knife and of drug and he saw that the
him. The body, with him, is simply the human
machine. He knows it. As an anthropologist
those who are qualified and in a position to
know me—he has no superior, if, indeed, an equal.
As a man he has a singular, a striking personal-
ity, all his old acquaintances are agreed. With
ly and mental force is unabated. In conversation
while interesting and instructive—you may
discover that far away expression of face and
eye, which tells you that even then his mind is
in a restless mood. It is a man hard to
hold of because everybody wants to see him.
To open his door to everyone of the hundreds
who would come would be encroachment on
his time that he could not grant. I was favored
with a brief interview. I found him a
child, most child-like, warm-hearted; and as I
looked upon the ample forehead, the well-
shaped and the inquiring gaze I was well prepared
to believe that I was in the presence of no ordi-
nary man. But I must stop right here. So

gentle reader, adieu.

INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL NOTES.

Mrs. Nelson, of Clarinda, Iowa, mother of Dr. Harry
Nelson, spent a few days recently with her son.

Mrs. McClinathan and daughter, Miss Lulu, of Cary
town, arrived March 29th. Mrs. McClinathan was
a patient here last summer.

The Rev. Dr. Green, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, brought his
first case here, a Miss Smith, on March 29th. He re-
turned home March 30th. While here he conducted a
series of services in the Presbyterian church. Dr.
Green became a thorough convert to osteopathy while
here and started back with the intention of interesting
his friends. Since Dr. Green first came here quite
a colony of Ft. Dodge people have come to
the Infirmary.

Thursday evening, March 26th, Hon. John R. Musick,
the well-known author, lectured to a large crowd in
the A. T. Still Memorial Hall. Mr. Musick spent several
months in the Hawaiian islands last winter, collecting
materials for a series of articles issued by the Funk &
Wagnalls Publishing Co., and his talk was upon the
subject of his recent travels. He gave a splendid de-
scription of Hawaii and her people, which was greatly
appreciated by the audience.

At the instance of Hon. John R. Musick's lecture on
the evening of March 25th, Rev. Morgan, of the Bap-

tist church, took charge of the meeting and performed
the first marriage service ever performed in an Osteop-

ismatical church. The ceremony was brief but impres-
sive. The bride wore the characteristic silk trimmed in
Maltese Antoinette lace, and carried a bunch of bride roses tied
with long loops of cream satin ribbon. The happy
couple will reside in Kirksville, the groom being a stu-
dent of Osteopathy.
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 practical appliances, whatever other than the use of drugs, knives, saws, or appliances.

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 to place within the machinery of man every force essential to physical health, save that which the natural appetites and sensations will demand.

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; health, save that which the natural appetites and sensations will demand.

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 substance that can be utilized in the economy of that individual. No material, other than food and water can be taken in satisfaction of the demands of appetite (not perverted taste), can be brought 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 every 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 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 benefited, while in only one 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 founded by Dr. Andrew T. Still, a Virginian by birth. He was an allopatic physician of the old school and served 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 homoeopathy, he became dissatisfied with the ordinary methods 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 brothers 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.

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

KIRKSVILLE RAILWAYS.

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 is a handsome $40,000 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, medication 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 son and daughter, Doctors Charles, Herman and Harry Still, and Miss Blanche Still. Dr. Still refused to yield to medicine and which had baffled the skill of the best physicians of the "regular schools."

DR. HERMAN T. STILL,
Now permanently located in Crawfordville, Ind., is one of the oldest and most skilled diplomas of Osteopathy. He is fully master of this science, born and raised with training for the duties of his profession, has had full schooling in the osteopathic system by dissecting and clinics in a regularly chartered school by the laws of Missouri. We can fully recommend him. He is cautious and at home in the field of battle with disease. His successes follow him wherever he visits the afflicted.

STORM & EVANS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

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

GOING NORTH.
No 2 St. L. & K. C. Express 1000 a.m.
No 8 St. L. & K. C. Express 1200 a.m.

GOING SOUTH.
No 3 Ottawa Mail 4:05 p.m.
No 7 Des Moines & St. L. Ex 3:30 p.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. F. & A. T. A.
St. Louis Mo.