HEALING WITHOUT MEDICINE.

AN ABLE ARTICLE FROM A RENOWNED WESTERN AUTHOR.

GODEY'S Magazine for October contained the following from the pen of John R. Musick, author of the celebrated Columbian Historical Novels:

"The search for panaceas, or at least specifics, is such a keen one that quacks and charlatans have every where sprung up to throw bait before the eager suffering, extort money from them, and, perhaps, incidentally render their cure impossible.

In order to remedy this abuse many of our State legislatures have enacted laws regulating the practice of medicine, so that no one who is not a graduate from some reputable medical college is permitted to practice the healing art. But the most rigid laws have been insufficient to prevent quackery entirely.

The best physicians, so some declare, give the least medicine, and for the last twenty years there has been slowly growing a class of doctors in the West who dispense with medicine altogether.

The founder of this new school is Dr. A. T. Still, a Virginian by birth, who during the Civil War served as surgeon in the United States Army.

He is sixty-seven years of age, tall, slightly stoop-shouldered, with blue eyes and dark hair in which there is a touch of grey. He is unassuming in manner, even radical, in other matters, but as to the art of healing, he is firm in his established ideas than is done in college. From the closest study of the human body in every form he reached the conclusion that lack of blood-supply was the cause of a large percentage of diseases. By experimenting with living and dead subjects he discovered that this wonderful piece of mechanism called the body could be manipulated at will by a skillful operator; that the organs could be regulated much better than by drugs. He asserts, for instance, that nature has implanted in the human body castor oil in the form of gall, and in cases where a physical is usually given, he claims that it is only necessary to open the gall-duct by manipulation, and better results are obtained than with medicine.

The history of Dr. Still's discovery of Osteopathy, as he tells it, is full of interest. Like the founder of homeopathy, 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. Doctors had surely been all these years pursuing the wrong theory.

He began to study anatomy anew; not from textbooks, but from nature. He was then living on the frontier of Kansas, and robbed Indian graves for subjects. Indian after Indian was disinterred and dissected, and the organism studied more minutely than is done in college. From the closest study of the human body in every form he reached the conclusion that lack of blood-supply was the cause of a large percentage of diseases. By experimenting with living and dead subjects he discovered that this wonderful piece of mechanism called the body could be manipulated at will by a skillful operator; that the organs could be regulated much better than by drugs. He asserts, for instance, that nature has implanted in the human body castor oil in the form of gall, and in cases where a physical is usually given, he claims that it is only necessary to open the gall-duct by manipulation, and better results are obtained than with medicine.

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He learned that a dislocated rib might produce heart disease, and that a dislocation in the shoulder might produce rheumatism in the hand or wrist, or that an obstructed vein might produce cancer.

About twenty years ago, when his science was in its infancy, he removed to Missouri and settled at his present home, Kirksville, where he continued his studies and experi...
ments. He was supposed to be a magnetizer, a faith doctor, and was made the butt of ridicule. In a quiet, unassuming manner he pursued his investigations, and about ten years ago announced his new science.

He was regarded as a crank, and for years his theories did not even receive local attention. His location in a quiet little Missouri town was a wise selection for his purpose. He was, to some extent, retired from medical critics, who might have antagonized his plans before they were perfected. But patients to practice upon were scarce. Life is too sacred to be risked in an experiment. Among some of the poorer and more ignorant, however, he found a few willing to subject themselves to his method of treatment.

Reports were soon circulated that Dr. Still had performed miraculous cures, but the incredulity, even of his own town, scouted the idea. He was very poor, and at one time, according to his statement, could not have got credit for five dollars in Kirksville, where his check to-day would be honored for half a million. His family was large, his expenses great; yet amid every adversity he steadily pursued his investigation. He took frequent tours through the country, occasionally lecturing on the new art of healing, and practicing where he could. His hearers and patients were usually poor and ignorant, and their reports of his success attached to him a supernatural power, which went further to convince the intelligent that he was a humbug.

The first case which brought him into prominence and favorable notice in his own town was the daughter of a prominent minister in the city. The little lady was suffering from a peculiar pain-ful lameness in her limbs. Skilled physicians and surgeons from her own town, Kansas City, and St. Louis, were baffled. Some declared it was a case of rheumatism, others hip disease, yet none were able to afford any relief. It is said she was utterly unable to bear her weight on her feet or move her injured leg, which was greatly swollen and painful. From some of her colored help the mother had heard many wonderful stories of Dr. Still, and when every-thing had failed, resolved to bring him to the house without the knowledge of anyone, and have him treat her daughter.

The prophet of Osteopathy gave the young lady a treatment, and in ten minutes she was able to walk, run and leap as well as ever.

"Don't call this a miracle," said he. "I exercise no supernatural power, for I have none. This is simply a scientific method of healing which anyone can practice who thoroughly understands the process."

The first time patients of a better class came to him, and in a few months he had established a local reputation. His plan was not so much to build up a practice as to establish his theory. According to his own words he had sworn eternal enmity to "drugs and alcohol," and started a never-ending crusade against them. Two of his sons, who were officers in the United States Army resigned and came home to enter their father's first class in the study of Osteopathy. In 1890 he duly incorporated the American School of Osteopathy under the laws of Missouri. A class of twelve or fifteen students of both sexes, who had been working for some years in his school, was graduated in 1891 and most of them were retained as teachers in the college or as operators in the infirmary.

The first school-building used for instruction was a small, single story, three-room frame house. A magnificent college building of brick and stone was erected last year. It is two and a half stories high, with a dissecting-room in the attic, a large lecture-hall, recreation-rooms, study-rooms, operating-rooms, and offices, all brilliantly lighted by electricity and supplied with all modern conveniences. Forty or fifty disciples to the new faith graduated from the institution this year, and have gone forth into the world to make war on drugs; and over one hundred are preparing to graduate in the next class.

The chief study in the curriculum is anatomy, and the time and attention given to this is four or five times what it is in the best medical colleges. Each student must be able to name every bone, muscle, nerve, artery, vein, and organ of the body before he can pass. After the student is perfect in anatomy he then takes up Osteopathy. There are no text-books on the subject yet, and he must get the information from the teacher and by practice.

Graduates from the school have scattered over Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, and other western states and territories. From the first they encountered the bitterest opposition from the medical profession, and in many of the states there were laws prohibiting any person not a graduate of some medical college from practicing. As the Osteopaths are hostile to drugs, they neither study nor practice medicine. In nearly all cases where they have been arrested they secured acquittals.

A visit to the college and infirmary will convince one that they are conducted on business and scientific principles. The Infirmary is situated in the western part of the town, with a broad-avenue leading up to it. There is a large, open court in front, with trees in the rear. A great porch runs almost entirely around the building, and on every day in the week, except Thursday and Sunday, one may see in the forenoon or in the waiting-rooms a great crowd of people of all ages, from the baby in its mother's arms to white-haired grandfathers. Life is too sacred to ask him to take any single case and treat it wholly himself; he will not do it.

"My operators are all graduates under my training, and know their business," he says. "If I could not trust them they would not hold their positions. Bring your best professor of anatomy and let him examine them as thoroughly as he wishes, and they'll make a grade of ninety-five every time."

During my visit to the institution I managed to have a few moments' conversation with the Secretary, Dr. Patterson, who is not only a doctor, but a thorough business man, and a reputable citizen of Kirksville since boyhood. From him I gained many facts concerning Osteopathy.

"We give no medicine under any circumstances," he declared.

"What do you do in cases of acute pain?"

WALTER J. HICKS, M.D.
"Desensitize the nerves by manipulation, find the cause of the pain and remove it."

I was informed that the number of patients treated annually at this Infirmary had been about ten thousand but during the present year they would reach fifteen thousand. From my own observation I think a majority of the patients were afflicted with nervous troubles and paralysis, but successful treatment is by no means confined to the two diseases mentioned. Asthma, consumption, bronchitis, cancer, female diseases, gout, hip and spinal diseases, discæsæ of the eye, epilepsy, heart disease, and in fact all the complaints I had ever heard of, are treated.

Dr. Patterson said: "We don't cure every case nor every person. Dr. Still asserts that Osteopathy cures nothing, but merely sets the machine right and nature does the rest."

Dr. Patterson, who keeps a careful record of the diseases treated, gave me some statistics of the result. Of asthma cases eighty per cent. have been cured; fifteen per cent. benefited, five per cent. gave no perceptible results. In nervous diseases, spasms, and epilepsy the cures are eighty per cent., perhaps the greatest record known. In paralysis and consumption the average is between seventy-five and seventy-six per cent. of cures.

He explained that most of the cases of paralysis were of long standing. In many instances the muscles were lifeless, or so nearly so that it was impossible to restore the blood-supply and feed the starved nerves and muscles. If there was enough life to get up a healthy blood current, they never failed to make an absolute cure.

"You must not forget," added the doctor, "that all cases brought here are hopeless. They are people who have tried every other remedy and failed, and as the last resort try Osteopathy."

The doctor told me a pretty little story of one anxious father who brought his daughter, a beautiful girl of seventeen, on the early morning train to the Infirmary. For four years she had walked on crutches, and every known method had failed to cure.

The physician pronounced it a case of hip-disease, but it proved to be only one of those dislocations which had baffled the skill of the surgeons.

They went away on the ten o'clock train that same morning, the father leading, a beautiful girl in a carriage down the street, holding aloft his daughter's crutches and crying, "Crutches for sale," while the restored daughter walked at his side as well as ever.

"That is only one case among many," said the doctor. "Declarations ever so complex are easily managed, and if there has been a lack of blood-supply and paralysis has set in, then it takes time. It may require a mouth, it may take a year or longer."

Dr. Still, in enumerating the cures of Osteopathy, declares that the science is absolute conqueror over spinal meningitis, muscles, flux, diphtheria, or fevers, if the patient can be reached in time.

Whether Osteopathy will accomplish all its discoveries claims for it or not, it has already done enough to demand recognition and scientific investigation. It is not all a humming, as thousands upon thousands of cures testify. It is natural that Dr. Still should be an enthusiast on the subject, and he may overestimate the capabilities of Osteopathy; nevertheless, the proof of the pudding is the eating. The great test is results, and enough results have been obtained to make Osteopathy worthy of consideration.

I will conclude with a single case that came under my own observation. A girl of sixteen was afflicted with a severe attack of tonsilitis and sore throat almost amounting to diphtheria. She had a high fever, her temperature was considerably above normal, while her tonsils were so swollen as to interfere with her breathing and speech. Mrs. Patterson, one of the doctors of the Infirmary, came to treat the patient. She began to manipulate the throat and jugular veins with her fingers—very gently at first, for the throat was swollen and exceedingly painful. After desensitizing the nerves, she went at the work like a mechanic, opening the arteries so as to obtain blood-supply. Then she manipulated the arms and shoulders for a few moments.

The operation lasted, perhaps, five minutes. When it was over I laid my hand on the patient's cheek, and the fever was gone, and a healthy perspiration had set in. When the patient spoke, the voice was clear and firm without the least sign of obstruction. It was but a few minutes before the swelling had gone from the tonsils, and that afternoon I saw the patient on a bicycle with a party of young people taking a pleasure ride and apparently as healthy as any in the merry crowd. This may be called an exceptionally fortunate case.

Operators say they have found others much more stubborn, yet insist that if they can reach the patient in time, the most violent attacks must yield to their treatment.

There can be no doubt that the founder of Osteopathy honestly believes all he claims. He has amassed a snug little fortune from his discovery, and now declares that his only aim in life is to supplant nostrums and drugs with a more successful and agreeable method of healing. His theory has certainly achieved much success in the past, and is worthy of a careful investigation before it is condemned.

THE CALF-PATH.

[This little poem may not be new, but it surely contains a good deal of honest work, which the medical profession and its friends might apply with profit to their own experience. The medical calf was perhaps a little more ancient than the allegorical beast here mentioned, but none perhaps a little more ancient than the alllegorical beast here mentioned, but none, perhaps a little more ancient than the allegorical beast here mentioned, but none, but perhaps a little more ancient than the allegorical beast here mentioned, but none, but perhaps a little more ancient than the allegorical beast here mentioned, but none, but perhaps a little more ancient than the allegorical beast here mentioned, but none.

And so the central street was this of a renowned metropolis. And men two centuries and a half coupled to the footsteps of that calf.

And this, before men were aware, a city's crowded thoroughfare. And this, before men were aware, a city's crowded thoroughfare. And this, before men were aware, a city's crowded thoroughfare. And this, before men were aware, a city's crowded thoroughfare. And this, before men were aware, a city's crowded thoroughfare.

The traffic of a continent. The traffic of a continent. The traffic of a continent. The traffic of a continent. The traffic of a continent.

"And thereby hangs my moral tale."
**Journal of Osteopathy.**

**ISSUED MONTHLY.**

**BY THE**

American School of Osteopathy,

Entered at the Kirksville Post Office as Second Class Matter.

**DRUGS ARE INJURIOUS.**

The University Medical Magazine thus quotes from the "Chicago Medical Record" of April 1894. "Lee thus formulates his treatment of typhoid fever: 'Without waiting for the development of the disease, the very first proceeding is to make the patient surgically clean. The bowels are drenched with a copious douche of water, either plain or soapy. The water remains in the bowels. Bathing is performed at regular intervals. The patient is put in a cold pack to reduce the temperature. The internal treatment is uncomplicated, safe, and useful. Its basis is cold water. Large amounts of cold water are given at regular intervals. The food is milk and eggs. Stimulants and drugs are injuries without exception.'"

The above article is clipped from the New York Medical Abstract of September 1894.

The medical profession has been forced to realize not only that something else besides medicine must be depended upon in the treatment of typhoid fever, but that "stimulants and drugs are injurious without exception." And the advanced thinkers of the profession are learning not to depend too much upon "stimulants and drugs" in the treatment of any disease.

**A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.**

Prof. R. Blitz, who is at the head of the largest Biological and Physiological laboratory in London, came to Kirksville the first part of the month to investigate Osteopathy. He is an analyst and biologist of international reputation, being perpetual secretary of the National Society of Agriculture in London, and assayer expert for the English government. He was also official reporter for the Industrial and Technological Arts in the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889.

He spent several days at the Osteopathic Infirmary and was very profuse in his praises of the new healing science. "If you could get the doctors to see what you have demonstrated to me," he said to Dr. Still, "the medical world would be at your feet. Osteopathy is upon a truly scientific basis."

Professor Blitz agrees with the Osteopath that drugs have no business inside a human being and that there is probably no man in the scientific world better qualified to speak of the effects of drugs upon the human organism than this eminent London chemist. The professor delivered a lecture to a select crowd at the A. T. Still Memorial hall while here, and returned to London to make a detailed report of his discoveries in Kirksville.

For many years there has been growing in the public mind a suspicion that medicine is not a science. For a life occasionally saved or a patient temporarily benefited this ancient system of guess work claims the right to fill the jails, asylum and homes institutions with the victims of its poisons. The poor, unfortunate, half-living witnesses of its incompetency can be seen everywhere. Wasting disease and premature death grow more frequent and unprecedent'g usage of medicine's best of arts. Even the simplest forms of fever and "Mother Goose" maladies invade the family circle and leave death and desolation in their track, as they did two thousand years ago when the sciences of Medicine was in its infancy. That the civilized world is ready to welcome a more rational method of treating disease, no unprejudiced thinker will gainsay.

The JOURNAL desires to keep its readers posted on the world's saying about Osteopathy, and will be very thankful if friends will clip out and send in all notices appearing in print upon the subject.

The day star of Osteopathy is its confidence in the wisdom and ability of the Divine Architect, who contrived the human machine to discharge the duties of life. The Osteopath knows to a scientific certainty that when the machinery of this great living engine is in proper chemical order, it will run smoothly without any chemical assistance except that which the native forces within the body select from the ordinary foods prescribed by the appetite. There is no guess work about the laws of nature. This system of healing is but a newly awakened understanding of one of nature's simplest laws. The principles of which, applied to intelligence, are as unfalling as Deity.

The article, "Healing Without Medicine," which occupies the first three pages of this paper, is from the pen of Mr. John R. Music, who has written many noted works of fiction and travels. He is now en route to the Hawaiian Islands to write them up for a popular New York publishing house. The article is especially valued by the friends of Osteopathy on account of its having been prepared by a famous authority and published as a scientific article by one of the greatest magazines in the country, without the request or even the knowledge of Dr. Still.

Friends of Osteopathy are invited to send in the names of everybody to whom they would like to have sample copies of the JOURNAL of OSTEOPATHY mailed.

**A REQUEST.**

We are working to obtain as complete a record as may be possible, of the results secured by Osteopathy in combating disease and affliction, and ask all who have been treated in the past to write statements of their cases, giving their condition before treatment, the time treated, and the results. We ask all of our friends to help us to reach many patients of former years of whom we have no record. We will not publish any statement without being requested to do so by the person making it.

A. T. STILL.

**SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.**

The regular term of the American School of Osteopathy began October 2nd, but so many applications are coming in a new class may be started about Jan. 1.

The school 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.

A student 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 61 and 80 a week.

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

After reading the JOURNAL hand it to your best friend.
ANDREW T. STILL.

A Brief Sketch of the Life of the Founder of Osteopathy.

The following biography of Dr. Still is from "Noted Men of North Missouri," a volume now in press:

This prominent physician of Kirksville, Mo., is the originator of a new system of healing without drugs, known as "Osteopathy." He is the founder and president of the "American School of Osteopathy," a regularly incorporated college, in which pupils are received and instructed in the new science.

The first question arising at this point will be, "What is this new Pathy?" Little information can be gained from any other source than the word of mouth of Dr. Still, his pupils and thousands of grateful patients who owe health and life to this wonderful discovery. There is practically nothing in print on the subject as yet. The word Osteopathy was chosen by Dr. Still as a name for his science, because it was more appropriate than any other word, but it is by no means sufficiently comprehensive; its name should mean all that is implied in the word "remedies," and should carry with it the idea that man is a machine—an engine—and the physician an engineer, whose duty it is to adjust every part to its normal relation with every other part. Health will then follow as a result of natural laws implanted in the patient, illustrating the perfection of Deity. The adjustment of the bones of the human body is one of the leading features of the system, and where they are not directly at fault, they are used as levers and bases for the manipulation and adjustment of the soft parts.

You ask how they treat? They answer, just as the engineer "treats" his engine, when it is out of order. They must understand the anatomy and the physiological use of every part, just as the engineer must know his engine. Then they locate the cause of the trouble and remove it.

This is claimed to be a science as true as mathematics, that will revolutionize the whole medical practice and place it upon a more rational basis. It teaches that better results can be secured in combating disease without drugs than with them;

That many of the diseases and ailments of the human family are directly traceable to the use of drugs;

That the use of the knife can be avoided in seventy-five per cent. of the cases where it is now thought necessary;

That many diseases heretofore pronounced incurable can be successfully handled.

And the doctor and his assistants have the results secured in years of practice on tens of thousands of patients, to prove the correctness of his theories.

In developing the science, Dr. Still was aided in his many years of patient labor by circumstances and forces that seemed to have been started centuries ago. His father, Abram Still, was of German and English descent, a physician and minister, and for many years in an early day, missionary to the State of Missouri, from the Tennessee Conference of the M. E. Church. His mother, Martha (Moore) Still, was pure Scotch. Thus he inherited the qualities that were cultivated and developed by pioneer surroundings, preparing him for just the work that became his to do. As a boy and a man, he took nothing for granted; demanded proof for everything; other incident in his life, seemed to be for a purpose, as it was probably influential in causing him to reach the conclusion that "Man is an Engine, and all that is required is an engineer to properly handle the machine and it will run in a perfectly healthy manner." It was over twenty 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 the test of a more scientific investigation than the medical profession is prepared to make.

The principles of the science apply to the treatment of all forms of disease—acute as well as chronic, but circumstances have seemed to force its development with special reference to those ailments that are pronounced incurable, or are imperfectly handled by the ordinary practice. Ninety-five per cent. of the cases treated come under this head, yet they care about sixty per cent., and it is very seldom one is found that does not receive some benefit. Dr. Still has lived in Kirksville for about nineteen years, but it is only within the last ten years that he has grown famous by reason of the seemingly remarkable cures he has performed. He was first assisted in the work by his four sons, three of whom are yet living and helping him establish his science. Charles E., the eldest, and Herman T., are with him at Kirksville, in the Infirmary and College work. Harry M., is conducting an infirmary at Evanston, near Chicago.

They were the first in whom the doctor demonstrated that he had a science that could be taught to others. Now, at the age of 67, he finds his sons and other assistants can take the burden of labor from his tired shoulders and carry it forward. But they find that the old doctor's counsel is very valuable. A few years ago he was prevailed upon to open a school and teach his science to others. His first results in that line were not very promising, because he did not hold his students with him long enough for them to understand and apply the science. But he is now securing better results, and has about fifty students in his college; and a more intelligent, enthusiastic body of young men and women would be hard to find.

On January 10, 1865, a handsome $20,000 Infirmary and College building was dedicated. It was erected without appropriations or donations. It is a model of beauty and conven-
PATIENTS GIVE TESTIMONY

Kircsville's Big Infirmary Again Visited by a Reporter.

From Kirksville, (Mo.) Graphic Oct. 4, 94

Results convince. What has been accomplished is the best evidence of what may be expected.

None are so competent to testify to results as those who can speak from personal experience.

Desiring to hear from the most reliable source, the story of what Osteopathy is doing for afflicted humanity, a Graphic reporter invaded the lobbies of the Osteopathic Infirmary one day this week, armed with notebook and pencil. It was not his purpose to select only those known to have been remarkably cured or greatly benefited, but to interview the patients just as he happened to meet them, and record their voluntary opinions regarding Osteopathy.

The patients interviewed were not only willing but anxious to have their opinions of the new treatment recorded; and the many accounts of long years of suffering rectified to the reporter would be interesting reading, but entirely too lengthy for these columns. Nearly all those met had "been the rounds" from the high-priced city "specialists" to the humblest "mineral springs," "mineral springs" and other cures—all alike without number, and for the time and money thus lavished, had received no benefit. At Okaville Springs the doctors treated him a long time for bronchial trouble. His nephew, Master Walter Gerding, has been here just one week—scarcely long enough to tell what Osteopathy can do for him—but he says he feels much better already and is greatly encouraged. Before coming here he was compelled to use a great deal of morphine, whisky and other powerful poisons to relieve the terrible pain he suffered, but he is now able to get along very nicely without them. He thinks that is good enough for one week.

Mrs. H. C. White, of Collinsville, Ill., was seen in the ladies reception room Wednesday morning. She is here with her little eight year old nephew, Master Walter Gerding, who is being treated for a partial dislocation of the hip. The little fellow's parents had taken him to eminent specialists in St. Louis and other places without the slightest benefit. At Okaville Springs the doctors treated him a long time for rheumatism without doing him any good. Mrs. White brought the boy to Kirksville just two months ago. He was unable to walk a step without crutches, and could not get around very well with the use of them. He had been treated one month here, he threw away his crutches, and now runs and plays as well as before. He will soon be ready to go home perfectly cured. Mrs. White thinks there is nothing like Osteopathy.

R. L. Turnbull, a loan broker, and a prominent business man, of Nevada, Mo., is here with his wife and son. The three are taking treatment and say they have been benefited. Mr. Turnbull says his wife who came here with but very little faith in Osteopathy, has changed her mind, and is now one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the new science. "I cured people, I don't care what you say," said Mr. Turnbull earnestly, "and I too, have greatly changed my mind concerning it. In our locality and over the state generally, the enemies of this institution have created a prejudice against it by telling that only ignorant people come here. On my arrival I made an inventory of the waiting rooms and was greatly surprised to find that the opposite was true. The highest order of intelligence is present everywhere about the Infirmary, and a large ma..."
Osteopathy is going to straighten him out all right.

B. F. Mason, of Minneapolis, Minn., came to Kirksville and began treatment at the Infirmary, August 1st. His trouble was a severe case of sciotic rheumatism, and like a majority of patients who come here, he came after having gone the round of all other methods of treatment in vain. He had decontrolled with all the eminent specialists whom he could reach, tried numerous springs, etc., but grew worse instead of better. One eminent specialist, after giving his case a thorough examination, informed Mr. Mason that nothing could help him but a surgical operation. The sciotic nerve, said the specialist, would have to be taken out with a knife and stretched. They could not promise the sufferer any permanent relief even from this severe operation. "I told him it would be a long time before he got into me with a knife," said Mr. Mason to the reporter. "I had heard of Osteopathy, but thought it all a fake. As there was nothing else to try, though I came down here, expecting to have an examination and then leave. I had no faith in it whatever, but I want to tell you, when the doctor put me on the operating table and examined me, I soon changed my mind. It did not take me long to see, even through my deep seated prejudice, that he understood his business. In a few minutes he told me just where the trouble was, and that he could cure me. For many months I had suffered with my present ailment over four years and had visited eminent specialists in New York, Chicago, and nearly all of the principal cities with no result except a very noticeable depletion of his extremities. I do not expect to be cured of this trouble in a few weeks," he said to the reporter; "but I can say that I have been greatly benefited. My general health is much better and my limbs are a great deal stronger than when I landed in Kirksville, four weeks ago. My wife is here; we have rooms and are living 'at home' now very pleasantly. I am going to stay and believe I will go away cured. I like Osteopathy and its methods and think it superior to any other system of healing. It is all right and if a man can't get help here he had just as well go home and die."

Frank Rowland, a former Kirksville boy who grew up in Wisconsin, has been in the Infirmary for treatment for sciotic rheumatism. He says he has taken his last medicine. He doctored for rheumatism in Wisconsin until he spent a small fortune and nearly ruined his stomach with poisonous drugs. He has only taken a few treatments here, but feels much better and believes
THE CITY OF KIRKSVILLE.

Osteopathy's Home One of the Prettiest and Busiest Little Cities in North Missouri.

Kirkville, the home of Osteopathy, is one of the prettiest, healthiest and thriftiest little cities in the state of Missouri. It is located on the Wabash railway, 255 miles north of St. Louis, and on the Q. O. & E. C. route, 70 miles west of Quincy. It now has a population of about 5,000 and is growing every day.

The city is clean and healthy. It was originally laid out upon an open plain but its thoroughfares now penetrate a grove of maple, many giant specimens of which bear the rings of half a century. The business portion of the city occupies a square built up solidly of two and three story bricks and extends from one to two blocks in each direction upon the side streets. The residence portion of the city extends in all directions from the square. The principal streets are well macadamized, and the city abounds in beautiful drive ways. West of Kirkville are the Chariton hills, a dense forest through which winds the Chariton river and several smaller streams, affording a most perfect system of drainage for the city. The hills and forest extend many miles from the city limits, and abound in pleasant retreats for those who enjoy an occasional day in the woods.

Kirkville, while an old town, is just now enjoying a very prosperous second growth. Since the announcement by Dr. Still of the discovery of Osteopathy and the founding of his Infirmary, the population of the city has about doubled, and a vacant house would be almost a curiosity. During the last three years, the city has built 41 miles of macadamized streets, 20 miles of granitoid and brick side walks, put in a first class system of water works, a telephone system, and grown from a third class to a second class, international money order postoffice. It has six schools, including the First District State Normal, the Kirkville Mercantile College, and two public school buildings second to none in North Missouri.

The First District State Normal is known as one of the foremost educational institutions in Missouri. It was established here twenty-five years ago, and has annually from 400 to 700 students. The Normal building is the property of the State, and was erected at a cost of nearly $200,000.

The Mercantile College is open all the year round, and is a credit to the city. The Richard Wagner Conservatory of Music and Languages is a recent addition to Kirkville's educational institutions. There are no saloons in the city. The society and morals are of the highest order.

Kirkville is a city of pretty homes, and a busy, contented people—an admirable and interesting resort for invalids.

In addition to its other attractions, Kirkville has a long list of business advantages, which home seekers and capitalists should investigate. Seven coal mines are operated in the county, and good bituminous coal is delivered to the city at $1.55 a ton. Among other industries, Kirkville has wagon and carriage factory, handle factory, barrell factory, 3 brick factories—dry pressed, paving and building—vignyr and cider factory, fruit evaporator, 2 steam planing mills, 2 steam laundries, 1 candy factory, marble and granite works, soda pop factory, foundry and stone works.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

What Is Osteopathy?

Osteopathy is a new method of healing without medicine. It is based upon the fact that the human body is an animated machine, capable of running smoothly until worn out by age. To facilitate long life and good health, according to Osteopathy, it is only necessary to keep this intricate machine in mechanical repair. The recuperation of naturally expended energies was wisely provided for by the Creator when he placed within every living creature, the power of selecting that which is needed to maintain life and health. 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 anatomy is adjusted in harmony with every other organ, it is capable of choosing and retaining, from the most ordinary foods, all the elements essential to health. There is no chemist equal to Nature. The combined wisdom of the scientific world could not make blood out of a turnip or a potato—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 arms himself—not with pills and pellets—but with an accurate knowledge of human anatomy, and guided by the principles of Osteopathy, he goes to work upon the human machine precisely as the machinist would go about repairing the finest Collins engine, every part of which he knoas to have been faultlessly constructed. The first case of nearly every human ill is mechanical disarrangement of one or more intricate parts of the machinery of life; and these unnatural conditions are removed by the Osteopath without drugs or knife. Harmony being thus restored, health returns as the natural condition.

Where Is It?

In Kirkville, Mo., is the American School of Osteopathy, and the A. T. Still Infirmary—the only institution of its kind in the world. It was founded by Dr. A. T. Still, discoverer of Osteopathy, who has successfully practised the new method for many years. He began teaching it under a legal charter in 1893, and in October, 1894, the College was founded. The Infirmary and School now occupy a handsome three-story building, fitted with steam heat, electric light, and every modern convenience.

What Does it Treat?

At the Osteopathic Infirmary are successfully treated all diseases, chronic and acute. This method of healing has outgrown its experimental stage. From four to five hundred patients are receiving treatment and the number is increasing. Since January 1, 1895, about thirty thousand treatments have been given. The list of diseases cured or relieved includes almost every physical ailment known to the human family. In the many thousands of cases treated by Osteopathy, a careful record shows that about 80 per cent were cured outright, 95 per cent benefited, and none were injured. These results, too, without a drop of any kind of medicine, and where a large majority of the patients had been pronounced helpless by the medical profession.

Any information will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, H. E. Patterson, who should be addressed at Kirkville.

What Does it Cost?

The charges for treatment are very reasonable. No work is done on the "No cure, no pay" plan, but examinations are made free, and every patient is told frankly if there is no hope of benefit. Treatments are given from one to three times a week, according to the requirements of the case. The charges are uniformly $25 per month, or $15 for a half month. Some cases are cured by a single treatment, while others require several months. Boarding accommodations are very reasonable—from $8 a week up.

Notice.

All parties keeping or desiring to keep Infirmary boarders will please hand in their cards for publication in the next JOURNAL which will be issued soon. We want to publicize the fact that all reputable boarding places for the guidance of patients.

A. T. STILL.

The public is warned against all persons pretending to practice Osteopathy without a diploma from the American School of Osteopathy. There is no other such school in the world.