It's knowledge soon the earth shall fill,
Of thousands they had failed to save.
While tolling bellswith solemn sound,
Long had their victims filled the ground,
Of persecution'sawful power,
"Dark lowers the tempest overhead,
Try notthe pass," the doctors said,
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Of thousands they had failed to save.
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the human machine will do its work perfectly in most cases. Hence his cures have been effected for the most part, through some change, it may be but slight, in these organs. To illustrate, Mrs. Little herself, in the care of her child, had been suffering from neuralgia in her left arm, and was unable to lift her child. She underwent an examination and by a slight movement of the vertebrae was entirely restored. An Ottumwa lady too, who had a sprain of her ankle of sixteen years standing, went to him and did for her what she thought was done for a man of sixty—yet that was enough to make her as well as she ever was. Mr. S. M. Osgood of this city returned this week from Kirksville, whither he had gone to look into this matter, with a view to taking Mrs. Osgood there.

He firmly believes that she will be helped and is making arrangements to take her there at once. The doctor there lays no claim to being able to cure everything. There is nothing of the quack in his methods, I am told. He is skillful because he is learned.

A Student's Opinion.

The following letter recently appeared in the Hancock, (N. Y.) Herald. It was written by Dr. H. F. Underwood, a member of the senior class:

FRIEND WAGNER,—It is nearly a year since I left Hancock, and inasmuch as I am at a very interesting place of which people know little, I thought perhaps my friends would like to hear of my whereabouts. I was also impelled to write you because the general world seems to think that there is nothing of the interesting place of which people know little, I thought perhaps my friends would like to hear of my whereabouts. I was also impelled to write you because the general world seems to think that was enough to make her as well as she ever was. Mr. S. M. Osgood of this city returned this week from Kirksville, whither he had gone to look into this matter, with a view to taking Mrs. Osgood there.

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He firmly believes that she will be helped and is making arrangements to take her there at once. The doctor there lays no claim to being able to cure everything. There is nothing of the quack in his methods, I am told. He is skillful because he is learned.
We fail to see why there ought to be any objection in any quarter to any method of treatment which can relieve suffering, remove disease or promote health. Quackery there certainly is, and will be, so long as disease and suffering on the one hand, and unprincipled ignoramuses on the other hand, exist. But, judged by its fruits in our very midst, as Osteopathy has been, there is no gainsaying the fact that it is a wonderful science, and, when intelligently applied, capable of producing wonderful curative results.

"HOPE WRITTEN ON EVERY FACE."

The Des Moines Daily News man visits Kirksville and tells his readers about osteopathy.

If western towns that stand out so conspicuously at present as does Kirksville, Missouri, the name is one every lip, there, and these must be properly adjusted in order; there is a clog here, a stoppage in the case of other machines, the work sometimes get still reached the conclusion that the human patient trial of his theories by Dr. Andrew T. answer is simple enough. Do you ask why all this added stir about a town?

But, why multiply cases? Those who visit Dr. Still's institution seldom fail to be convinced that it is doing a noble work. It is not claimed that every disease yields to Osteopathy, but there is a large percentage of cures. As Dr. H. R. Patterson, the genial secretary of the college, puts it, "Osteopathy is applicable to the treatment of all forms of disease, but circumstances seem to have directed its development with special reference to those diseases which are pronounced incurable."

Dr. Patterson is always pleased to answer all inquiries regarding the school, and from the fact that the number of patients this year will reach 15,000 it may be inferred that his labors in that direction are in no wise small. It is evident that the science of Osteopathy is destined to live, and already there are many rising up to bless its founders.

JAY, STRANGER! WHEN YOU COME TO KIRKSVILLE, BE SURE TO CALL AT THE PALACE CLOTHING HOUSE. THEY HAVE THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING STOCK IN THE CITY. We can fit you out in clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, at prices that cannot be duplicated in this city. H. MARKS, MANAGER.
Both souvenirs are models of art and completeness, printed on the finest of paper, and contain a number of whole page half-tone engravings.

Harry M. McMein, editor of the Quincy Whig and author of the Q. O. & K. C. Railway's pretty souvenir, just issued, says of Osteopathy: "Quackery is everywhere. There are faith cures, current scientists, magnetic healers, nostrums and cure-alls of all kinds, but Osteopathy is none of these. Regular physicians scoff at it and have bitterly antagonized its progress at every step, but results speak for themselves, and all the scarers and assertions of all the doctors in Christendom cannot gainsay the cures it has made. Osteopathy is a science, founded upon substantial scientific principles, with definite means to an end and utterly discards the precepts of medical practice which have prevailed for nummerolent centuries."

It is hoped that the Journal will fall into the hands of those broad-minded seekers after truth who feel that the world is ready to welcome a more rational and scientific method of treating physical infirmities than that to which a majority of the public are wedded. The present system of medicine is a failure, and many intelligent people, who have always been, and always will be, a great many people of apparent intelligence who are wedded to custom and refuse to be divorced from it. The Journal is not printed for this class. It is for a broader and wiser humanity whose heads are unfettersd and who are willing to reason, even though some pet theory or custom might suffer thereby.

Address THE JOURNAL'S SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE, Kirkville, Mo.

INIRMARY AND SCHOOL NOTES.

Miss Bertha West is at her home in Illinois.

Mr. T. B. Smith goes to his home in Columbus, Mo.

Several of our Senior class will be away during holidays.

Mr. Arthur Craig has gone to his home in Maryville, Mo.

Dr. J. G. Helmer left on the 21st to visit friends in St. Paul.

Miss Nunn, of Pilot Grove, Mo., left on the 24th for a month's visit.

Mr. Shackleford goes to his home in LaBelle, Mo., for a few days.

Miss Rosa Harris has gone to spend Christmas with her parents at Belch on.

Dr. Harry Nelson left Dec. 19 for Clarinda, Iowa, his parents' residence.

Mr. W. J. Conner, who has been home for a few days, will return to Bolckow, Mo.

Miss Blanche Still expects to go to Evanston, Dec. 26th to remain with Dr. Harry Still for a time.

Dr. J. M. Still and Dr. Arthur Craig will be in Clinton, Henry County, Mo., after January 16, 1896.

Miss Mary G. Ferrill, of Oberlin, Ohio, instead of going home will go to Quincy for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Strong and her two sons of Evanston, Ill., have gone to St. Louis to visit Mrs. Strong's brother.

Mr. Class and Miss Agnes Darling will enjoy the gayeties of the season at their home in Evanston, Ill.

Miss Amelia J. Illinicki of E. St. Louis, Ill., has gone to Blackburn, Mo., to visit her friend Miss Mary Still.

County clerk and Mrs. Howman of Trenton have gone home for Christmas, as has also Mrs. Vayck of the same place.

Miss Mary Ash, who has been with her parents at Oscola Ill., for a few weeks will not return until school reopens in January.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Flemming, of Bolckow, Mo., old patients of the Infirmary are visiting Dr. Still. They expect to remain several days.

Miss Samie Pitts of Carrollton, Mo., who has been acting as stenographer for the Infirmary for some time has resigned her position and returned home.

Dr. Herman Still was at home for a couple of days recently, but has returned to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he has a fine practice.

Of the class of '95, a large number are to remain in the city. Several, however, are going or have gone to spend the vacation of two weeks as happily as they can.

Mr. Sippy and son of St. Louis were here for a couple of days about the 20th. Mr. Sippy took treatment here in September and his son is now contemplating entering the January class.

Hon. H. L. Goodnight, of Franklin, Ky., a member of the last Congress, who has been taking treatment...
here for some time has returned to his bottle, for the hospital. Mr. Clapp is an enthusiastic friend of Osteopathy.

Dr. F. D. Parker has opened an office in Council Bluffs, Iowa, formerly the home of Charles E. Still, and is doing good work, and is meeting with the splendid business success that awaits every competent Osteopath.

Mrs. W. G Underwood of Hancock, N. Y., has returned home after a stay of three months. Her health has been greatly improved since her treatments here. She was a patient of the Infirmary two years ago, and has been greatly improved since being treated here.

Dr. Arthur Hildreth is expected to return about the 5th of January from Sioux City where Dr. Hildreth has been practicing with great success for the past four months. The School will be very glad to welcome him back, as he has been greatly missed.

Osteopathy in Chicago.

Harry M. Still, who has conducted an Osteopathic Infirmary in Chicago for the past year, is meeting with great success both financially and in the quality of work done. He continues to be very successful and his business is rapidly increasing. The doctor is one of the earliest pupils in whom his father discerned the real ability of his student, and he was a science enthusiast being imparted to others. He is a close student, and one of the best ope-ormers ever graduated from the American School of Osteopathy. His Chicago office is room 75, 5th floor, 70 Dearborn St., his Evanston office is at 1453 Benson Avenue.

Professor Still Surprised.

Thursday evening, Dec. 19, was the occasion of a very complete and happy surprise party at the home of Prof. S. C. Carpenter, teacher of anatomy. The surprise was planned by the pupils of the junior class, who began their holiday celebrations by presenting to the professor a handsome study chair and a copy of DeCosta's Diagnosis. The (on the back of the chair was a very tidy, of Royal Purple with the words, “Class of ’97” embroidered in cream, (the class colors.) Assistant Secretary Hulset made a very neat presentation speech, which was feelingly responded to by the professor. Mrs. A. T. and James Still made very interesting little talks after which a tasty lunch was served by the ladies. The whole affair was one to be long and pleasantly remembered. The evening was very interesting and harmonious, the professor having been called to see a “very sick patient” while the guests assembled and made ready for the feast.

Roster of Students in School of Osteopathy.

Senior Class.

ber, Sedalia; W. C. Cook, Flint City, Mo.; Albert Fisher, Englewood, Ill.; J. J. Miller, Sion City, Iowa.

Junior Class.

Mrs. Belle Hannah, Clarinda, Iowa; H. T. Hulset, C. P. Hannah of Kirksville; C. P. McConnell, LaCross, Wis.; Mrs. P. Clarr, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. W. A. Still, H. T. Hulset, C. P. McConnell, LaCross, Wis.; Mrs. P. Clarr, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. W. Ammerman, Labelle, E. H. Beutman, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Henderson, J. H. Heter, St. Paul; J. H. Gaylord, Mecosta, Kans., G. W. Num-
ber, Sedalia; W. C. Cook, Flint City, Mo.; Albert Fisher, Englewood, Ill.; J. J. Miller, Sion City, Iowa.


The Journal of Osteopathy.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Dr. A. T. Still, President and Founder, Talks to the Operators, Students and Patients.

To the Students, Operators and Patients of the American School of Osteopathy:

Our School is now beginning to talk like a grown man, and boarding up the only door that place our science spends its days. Even the crowned heads of Europe have paused to inquire about the "heads that wear crowns greatly rather than their own." From Kansas in 1874, a child entered the field of medicine with a sling, a stick and a bone. It cried aloud; its mouth was wide, its throat was deep and its lungs strong. It loved its mother (nature) and kissed her as only a child that loves its mother can kiss. She said: "My son, go on that boat; it is the Ironclad of Truth; a fight is ahead and you are under marching orders. You will have to pass under the heaviest mounted forts, you will be in seas full of torpedoes, and will have great and small shot fired at you. On land glee will call you, and from their dark roosts, old and musty owls will hoot at you. Even governments will be hired to hag you. The press will look wise for a time and say 'amen, good Lord, good Dewey went ahead, but it had plenty of cash.' You will pass all these things on your journey; but they will only prove to you that your boat is good and strong. On the ocean it will split the surging waves and dispel the water of life to all who may be thirsty—not for money nor vain glory, but for a drop of the yeast and oil of reason that will raise the machinery of mind high enough to see the light house of the city of Philosophy, the green pastures of the Infinite, and confidence in the truth of all truths, which defy and defend one truth by all other truths.

In my report of '94 I gave you some history of the growth of the science during the preceding year; and was pleased to report the progress made by the school, which, although taught in a haggling manner with only a small dwellings for classrooms, made very satisfactory results. So great was the demand for Osteopaths that we were compelled to turn away many great odds. But I am pleased to report the work now up to the very highest standard both in anatomy and clinics. Our house is admirably suited to the work, and equipped with every modern convenience. In place of the old crowded dwelling rooms, we now have a recitation room 50 x 55, with seating capacity of 300, sixteen of the most complete and comfortable rooms for treating the afflicted, large waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. A look through the building will convince anyone that it is a model of comfort from base to dome.

Our graduates of this year are bound to be of very superior qualifications, as they have had all the advantages money and experience can provide.

It has taken very little heat to run our school during the past year. We have had but two or three parochial tongues to cool; and will never have another, as our treatment now is to kick out. A "first drunk" will never be tolerated in our class to disgrace our school and science. If the Lord will forgive me for the "swigs" who are now out claiming to be Osteopaths, I will never allow another whom I even suspicion to go out with my name on his papers.

I am happy to say if there have been any drunkards among students during the past year I have not heard from them.

In concluding, I wish to make personal mention of our efficient corps of assistants, to whom is due not a little of the praise for our success of the past year:

Dr. E. T. Still, our efficient chief and instructor in the Philosophy, stands at the front with high honors and many scales of victory dangling from his belt.

Mrs. H. E. Patterson, chief instructor of Osteopaths in the ladies department, is a smiling success, with a head full of useful knowledge which is all devoted to the cause. She is entitled to the love and esteem of the whole institution—"in boshes—not in mole skins full."

Dr. Sam's Lances, a fully qualified diplomat, based on all he has seen and heard. He does not smile much, but if he enter your room with an acrid or plain, he will make you smile if not shout; for he will wipe your weeping eyes with the handkerchief of ease.

I refrain from mentioning our noble senior class, who will all receive their diplomas in the early months of '96. Male and female, the adjective "good" applies to all of them.

I will also speak of the junior class of thirty six gentlemen and ladies, who took them square in the face; and if you do not see good hard sense predominant everywhere, I will give you two weeks holidays.

Even John Colbert, our faithful junior and his wife, our matron, are the pick of the bunch.

I think by all the rules of prophecy, I am safe in saying that the future of Osteopathy will be all the more sunshiny as can be. It now has a prominent place in the literature of Europe and North America. It has made man study the laws of life as found in the mechanism of his own person. America. It has made man study the laws of reason that will raise the machinery of mind high enough to see the light house of the city of Philosophy, the green pastures of the Infinite, and confidence in the truth of all truths, which defy and defend one truth by all other truths.

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usage and various relationships of all the bones of the body. Not satisfied with this he then familiarized himself with all the attributes of the human form from the infant science of Osteopathy.

When it was first heralded to the world it met the fate that has been accomplished many a truth equally as great.

It was pronounced a fraud and its discoverer regarded as a harmless lunatic.

But with heart unadulterated and brain unimpaired he labored in the face of scorn, ridicule and poverty to bring out the full beauty of the truth which had been entrusted to his keeping.

As time passed remarkable results were obtained from this new method of healing, and its founder began to receive deserved appreciation.

To-day, in the evening of his life, he sees his home in the city of Kirksville, Mo., transformed into a modern Mecca for invalids.

He has established at Kirksville an Infirmary where from four to five hundred people are constantly under treatment. It is modern in every respect and has been fitted up regardless of cost for the comfort of patients, and under its roof are the class rooms and lecture hall of the American School of Osteopathy, the first school of this nature in the world.

Here a goodly number of bright men and women are being fitted to go out in answer to the call that comes from all quarters for intelligent Osteopaths.

These students are required to make a grade of 90 per cent on a scale of 100 on the whole of Anatomy before beginning the study of Osteopathy, which is taught them, not from text-books, but personally by Dr. Still and his most experienced operators.

Dividing the honors with Kirksville is a institution at Evanston, a beautiful suburb of Chicago.

There Dr. Harry M. Still classed among his patients men of national reputation, physicians, whose diplomas from various medical schools both at home and abroad give testimony of the rare intelligence that has been put to use in pursuit of their chosen profession. And these men of keen intellect and established reputation have frankly acknowledged that the teachings of Osteopaths are springing success where the theories of Elocutionists have failed. Furthermore, they have been sufficiently fair minded to drop persecution and begin investigation.

All honors to the brave army of men who are striving under the different systems of Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Hydropathy, etc., to alleviate human suffering. "Their mission is a noble one, and nobly do they battle for its accomplishment. While according all due praise to them, we would not withhold a well-deserved tribute from the infant science of Osteopathy.

Let the young child not be persecuted. If its teachings are erroneous they will die with the passing of the years; if they be of truth they are born of God and are immutable, imperishable and eternal.

MRS. HELEN STANDLEY.

THE DIVINE LAW.

Will It Do To Trust In All Things And Under All Circumstances?

The tattle sheet says no. Look at the world over and you will see men and women of all nations, who, while making great pretentions of belief in the infallibility of the Infinite, do not hesitate to make themselves drunk with whisky and opium, "as a remedy for fever." You will see the doctor who is called to your bedside get drunk both before and after he makes you drunk.

You will seldom see a minister who has the courage to rise before his congregation and say, "Our system of healing the sick is worse than all the devils; it teachesthe precept and example that the wisdom of God is a farce, and that His laws will not do to trust in disease. By their acts and advice in sickness many of our ministers day by day set aside the Divine law and bring God to open shame. They say in the best of languages, "all of God's work is perfect, with great emphasis on the word "perfect," and that "his works prove His perfection," yet do they believe what they have said of God and the perfection of His laws? If the minister really believes it, why does he send a man loaded with poison into the sick chamber of his family, and drink the deadly bitters himself? Has he studied God's laws as applied to the anatomy of man that he might know what button to touch to reduce a fever? Or does he think his acts would be an insult to a God of even ordinary laws of life, sickness and death?"

The Infinite knows all things; in justice would mark such divines as either liars and hypocrites or fools of the first water. The God of all truth knows well how many such clerics have been sent to the Keeley cure. Are they not the host that no man can number?

"What do you think of God's laws in sickness?" one patient asked of Rev. E.

"Oh, very little—in fact, nothing at all."

Now where shall we record Bro. E.'s vote on this great question of confidence in Divine law—with God or with the jugs and drugs? We will have to put him with the jugs and tally brigade.

We will not pound the doctor for using drugs and making people occasionally happy, for that is his trade.

As a sworn witness I will tell just as little as possible, for if I should tell half the truth on them, I fear on cross examination I might be asked "what church does a Dr. normally join?" and might have to reply, "the biggest, every pop."

And then I am afraid I might be asked, "why does a doctor get to be deacon so often?" to which I could only say, "because he is a good judge of wine, before and after fermentation."

THE RHyme OF THE BONES.

How many bones in the human face?

Fourteen, when they're all in place.

How many bones in the human head?

Eight, my child, as I've often said.

How many bones in the human ear?

Three in each, and they help to hear.

How many bones in the human spine?

Twenty-six, like a climbing vine.

How many bones in the human chest?

Twenty-four ribs, and two of the rest.

How many bones the shoulders bind?

Two in each; one before, one behind.

How many bones in the human arm?

In each arm one, two in each forearm.

How many bones in the human wrist?

Eight in each, if none are missed.

How many bones in the palm of the hand?

Eight in each, with many a band.

How many bones in the fingers ten?

Twenty-eight, and by joints they bend.

How many bones in the human hip?

One in each; like a dish they dip.

How many bones in the human thigh?

One in each—and deep they lie.

How many bones in the leg from the knee?

One in each—the knee pan, please.

How many bones in the leg from the knee?

Two in each—we can plainly see.

How many bones in the ankle strong?

Seven in each, but none are long.

How many bones in the ball of the foot?

Five in each, with many a taffy.

How many bones in the toes half-a-score?

Twenty-eight, and there are more no.

And now, all together, these many bones fix:

And they count in the body two hundred and six.

And then we have in the human mouth,

Of upper and under, thirty-two teeth.

And we now and then have a bone I should think.

That forms on a joint, or to fill up a cavity.

A Sesamoid bone, or a wormian bone.

And now we may rest, for we've told them all.
THE CITY OF KIRKSVILLE.

One of the Prettiest, Healthiest and Thriftiest Towns in North Missouri.

Kirkville, the home of Osteopathy, is one of the prettiest, healthiest, and thriftiest little cities in Missouri. It is located on the Wabash railway, 205 miles north of St. Louis, and on the Q. O. & R. C. route, 70 miles west of Quincy. It now has a population of about 6,000 and is growing every day.

The city is clean and healthy. It was originally laid out upon an open plain, but its thorough-fares now penetrate a grove of maples, 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 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 4!/2 miles of macadamized streets, 20 miles of granitoid and brick sidewalks, 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 Kirksville 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 600 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 eleven churches and 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 in the city at $1.55 a ton. Among other industries, Kirkville has a wagon and carriage factory, handle factory, barrel factory, 3 brick factories—dry pressed, paving and building—v vinegar and cider factory, fruit evaporator, 2 steam planing mills, 2 steam laundries, 1 candy factory, marble and granite works, soda pop factory, foundry and stove works.

THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHY SCHOOL.  

School of Osteopathy.

SPECIAL TERM.

The regular term of the American School of Osteopathy began October 2d, but so many applications are coming in that a SPECIAL CLASS will be started about Jan. 1, 1896. 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 Kirkville is about the average in cities of 5,000. Good board costs from $3 a week up.

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

OPENED JANUARY 10, 1893.

THE A. T. STILL INFIRMIARY  
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

DR. ANDREW T. STILL, Founder.  DR. H. E. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DR. CHARLES E. STILL, Managing Operator.

IMPORTANT TO PATIENTS.

All patients who come here for treatment must abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors of every kind while under our care. We do not wish to treat habitual whiskey tubs.

This rule must be strictly obeyed by all patients, and those who feel that they cannot conform to it had better stay away.

We have no counselmen on the street. Patients should become acquainted with the regulations through the Secretary, and obey them to the letter for our mutual good.

A. T. STILL.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

The Theory, Diseases Treated, and Other Facts Regarding the New Science.

Osteopathy is a new method of treating human diseases, without the use of drugs, knives, saws, or appliances whatever other than the skilled hands of an operator schooled in the practice of the new healing art. As a remedial science it is a rational departure from all other systems and theories of healing known to the civilized world.

The new philosophy is based upon the most perfect attainable knowledge of anatomy, with an advanced understanding of the relations existing between the different parts of the human body, and the fact that the all wise Master Mechanic failed not to place within the machinery of man every force essential to physical health, save that which the natural appetites and sensations will demand.

Upon this line, with an accurate knowledge of minute anatomy, Osteopathy deals with the human body as an intricate though perfectly constructed machine, which, if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe and useful old age. The plans of the Divine Architect are unerring; his work most complete. As long as the human machine is in order, like the locomotive or any other mechanical contrivance, it will perform the functions for which it was intended. When every part of the machine is adjusted and in harmony, health will hold dominion over the human organism by laws as natural and immutable as the law of gravitation.

Every living organism has within it, as its special gift from God, the power to manufacture and prepare all the chemicals materials and forces needed to build and rebuild itself; together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do this work in the most perfect manner, producing the only substances that can be utilized in the economy of that individual. No material, other than food and water taken in satisfaction of the demands of appetite, can be introduced from the outside without detriment. There is no chemist equal to nature. The combined wisdom of the scientific world could not make blood out of a turnip, yet in the economy of the human body are forces that accomplish this and even more wonderful things hourly. Thus it is with the selection, assimilation and absorption of all the elements necessary to bodily welfare. There is no laboratory where this work can be done as well as inside the human body. When the machine fails to properly perform its work, the Osteopath seeks a remedy as would the engineer if his engine was out of order. He must know the anatomy and the physiological use of every part just as the engineer or machinist understands an engine; and he “treats” the diseased human body as the engineer treats his engine when it fails to perform the functions for which it was constructed.

When each organ and part of the human system, is provided with an unobstructed nerve and blood-supply, it will do its full share of the work, and the normal condition of health, toward which all vitality is constantly striving, will be restored and maintained.

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 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, reception and dissecting rooms for the school.

The Institution is regularly chartered under the laws of Missouri and is conducted by a board of trustees of which the founder, Dr. A. T. Still, is president. The other members of the board of trustees are: Still's son and daughter, Doctors Charles, Herman and Harry Still, and Miss Blanche Still. Dr. H. E. Patterson, is secretary and business manager. The work at the Infirmary is under the personal supervision of Dr. Chas. Still, eldest son of Dr. A. T. Still, who is assisted by a large corps of operators and assistants.

The diseases 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, imperfectly handled by all other forms of practice. In fact a great majority are cases which stubbornly refused to yield to medicine and which had baffled the skill of the best physicians of the “regular schools.”

From four to five hundred patients are receiving treatment all the time; while the number of treatments given during 1895 will reach thirty thousand. Of this vast army of cripples, many of whom were so-called incurables, who tried Osteopathy as a last resort, a carefully kept record shows that about 60 per cent were cured outright, 95 per cent were benefitted, while in only five per cent there were no perceptible results, and not a single one was injured. These results were 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 al-opathic physician of the old school and served as surgeon in a Kansas regiment during the civil war.

The history of Dr. Still's discovery of Osteopathy, as he tells it, is full of interest. Like the founder of 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. 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.

The A. T. Still Infirmary.

Kirksville, MO.

Charges for Treatment.

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. Some cases are cured by a single treatment, while others require several months. Boarding accommodations are very reasonable—from $3 a week up.

Address, H. E. Patterson, Kirksville, Mo.

Osteopathic Obstetrics.

I have now partly written and will soon have completed a full treatise on Obstetrics. It will be ready for the printer early in the spring. It is Osteopathic from start to finish. The book is clearly set forth in its pages the "seasons of torture" will be forced to stand aside. The book will easily go into your vest pocket.

A. T. Still.