TO OSTEOPATHY.

BY TEDDE.

Dear Sir:

Fair science! praise glad we bring on this eventful day.
For thy success in coming years with steadfast heart we pray.
The truth not teach is for the good of all the suffering earth;
This born of God and will be fed by Him who gave it birth.
For many long and weary years ye battled for your life;
And when ye stand triumphant now with strength and beauty rife.
Our hearts are full of gladness now, our lips exultant cry.
"Long life to Osteopathy! Oh! Gloria tibi Domini!"

We know in this time will have the sanction of the law;
So let, Oh! honored Osteopath, your lives be free from flaw!
Go, bravely battle for the good of all humanity.
Break error's forced galling chain and set the whole world free.
Show you are worthy of the faith your friends have placed in you;
To all the prospects you have learned, stand firm and staunch and true.
Your names in honor of your work shall echo through the land.
And thankful hearts shall praise your deeds, Oh brave courageous band!
And minister school, the mother school of all the schools to be,
Her diplomas and students, too, we cheer with three time three!
And unto him who sees at last his toil some life-work crowning,
Whose closing year with love and praise and honor shall abound,
Who fought for truth and principle milk's softest frowns and frowns and jeers,
Who sowed the seed for this great work in sorrow and in tears,
To him we say "Thy name in love shall ever grin
He in all true hearts till time shall merge into eternity."
And so we fill our cups of praise, an offering to his name.
Three cheers for Dr. Andrew T. Still and all who bear his name.

OSTEOPATHY REVIEWED.

Teachings of the New Philosophy—Its Early Exponents and their Work.

BY HELEN STEADLEY.

If, as it has been stated, the age of miracles in religion is past, it is equally certain that the age of marvels in the evolution of science is just beginning.

Kirkville, a little town in North Missouri, is the home of a man who if he had lived in the days of Cotton Mather would have been burned at the stake for witchcraft.

This man, Dr. Andrew T. Still, is the discoverer of Osteopathy, a science of healing yet in its infancy.

This new curative agency is a drugless one, and claims to do all that medicine can and more.

It even invades the realm of surgery and obstetrics, and proposes to attain with the fingers results that have heretofore been considered impossible save by the use of the knife.

The Osteopath, as an exponent of this science is called, claims that the greater number of human diseases are occasioned by the displacement of some muscle or bone or other structure, or some unnatural pressure upon a nerve or blood vessel.

He further claims that by a perfect knowledge of anatomy he can locate the exact point of displacement or pressure causing disease, and this cause he removes by certain processes of manipulation.

He led upon man as a living engine, and adjusts every part of his mechanism, nerves, muscles, bones, ligaments, arteries, etc., with the same care that is bestowed by an engineer upon his engine before taking it out on a long run.

When all obstructions are removed and all the organs of this human machine are made to work without friction, nature is ready to step in and bring health and strength.

As a violinist knows what notes to touch in order to produce harmony, so an Osteopath understands what part of the human frame to play upon that health may result.

The discoverer of this science, Dr. Andrew T. Still, was born in Virginia in 1828. At an early age he removed with his family to Tennessee, where he attended the Holstein Academy.

He is the owner of a family of physicians, his father and three of his brothers being disciples of Aesculapius, and in the course of time he chose to follow their footsteps. In later years, with his wife and little ones, he settled in Kansas where his career was rather checkered.

At one time we find him in the Legislative halls of his adopted state; at another acting as surgeon under Fremont, and yet again fearlessly following John Brown in his famous raids.

In 1863 that dread scourge cerebro-spinal meningitis entered the family of Dr. Still. Not willing under such circumstances to trust alone to his own skill, he called to his aid four of the best medical celebrities the state could furnish. All resources of materia medica were exhausted.

The battle between love and death was a bitter one, but at its close four lifeless little bodies lay in the desolate home.

As he looked on the waxen, white-clad forms, so soon to find a resting place in the bosom of mother earth, the thought came to Dr. Still that surely God did not give life for the purpose of so soon destroying it. He felt that the world must hold something better as a remedial agency than medicine, and vowed to search until he had found it.

With an ardent born of desperation he entered upon new fields of research—his first efforts being directed towards a perfect mastery of the framework of man.

Being located at this time near Shawnee Mission, he dug from its burial place the skeleton of many a poor Indian, whose spirit had long since passed to the happy hunting ground, that by patient study he might obtain a thorough knowledge of the structure, usages, and various relationships of all the bones of the body.

In 1875 he removed with his family to Kirksville, Missouri, and there set himself with dogged earnestness to the task of becoming familiar with all the attributes of living man, whom he looked upon as a machine, capable in each case of long years of usefulness if only the laws governing it were once discovered.

After many years of mental work he evolved the theory of Osteopathy, a science which proposes to lead mankind from sickness to health by a more direct route and one attended by fewer dangers than any that has hitherto connected these two conditions.

On first beginning his quest, Dr. Still deliberately abandoned a lucrative practice and devoted every hour to thought and study. After a time his store of ready money was consumed and the wife's heart grew anxious for the five little mouths in the home nest.

His friends wrote long letters expressing fears that he was engaged in the work of the devil and beseeching him to tread once again the paths of righteousness. The elders, deacons and devout sisters of the church that he belonged held a special series of meetings to unite in praying the Father to snatch Brother Still as a brand from the burning, and so save him from the clutches of Satan.

But unimpeachability of all entreaties, regardless of the gnawing face of poverty which stared in at his door, he bent with renewed energy to his work. Through the long days he toiled and into the still hours of the night, upborne by the consciousness that to his keeping had been entrusted a great truth which would bless all succeeding generations, when once its principles were formulated.

One by one friends and neighbors forsook him, and if they spoke of him at all, spoke only as of one demented. Even the children on the streets fled from him as from a madman. Yet Christ himself scoured the little ones better than he.

Of a sensitive, loving nature, craving the warmth of human sympathy, he was forced to pass through a very Gethsemane of bitterness and humiliation. Yet he would not bitter his birthright for a mess of pottage nor cast his pearl of great price back into obscurity that he might thereby obtain the friendship of man.

When fully convinced that he had reached the basic principles of his beloved science, and was able to apply them successfully in the treatment of every form of disease, he heralded to the world his discovery. But it was regarded as a fraud and he was looked upon as a confirmed lunatic.

Not lacking the means to furnish an office, he practiced his great art in rather a peripatetic manner visiting different points in Missouri and Kansas. The patients who came to him were not very desirable in one sense, being principally people who had tried every known method for relief without receiving it, and, as a last resort, were willing even to be twisted about in an old fashion by a harmless crank.

The first operation by Osteopathic methods was performed upon a Mexican whose neck had
been dislocated by a bucking pony upon the lawn, or wherever a convenient place could be found. One woman who came with a dislocated hip had it set in the wagon which brought her to relief at home, where she was soon able to express her thanks and ride away."

Dr. Still has never amassed a great fortune; for he possesses a rare charm of manner, a true philanthropic mind, and the bell of ease."
The Journal of Osteopathy.

Dr. Still's Address.

Following is a verbatim report of the address delivered in Memorial Hall by Dr. A. T. Still, on the evening of Aug. 6th, the occasion of his 68th birthday:

Ladies and gentlemen: Those of you who have received the light, and those who are in partial darkness:

I am glad to meet you here tonight, this being the second anniversary of the opening of this unfinished house. We began to build it two years ago, and it has done great good; but without the completion of the whole body it is very difficult for us to execute in order the quantity of business that is now on hand, which seems to double itself every few months. This is also the anniversary of my birth. Sixty-eight times the earth has made her circuit around the sun, and every time she gets around she says: "One circle more is made and added to the number," or "My tongue and throat sometimes do ache;" but my tongue and throat sometimes do ache.

I try to answer all inquiries. People seem to be surprised, as much so as if they should see two suns rise in the morning horizon; they seem to be as much surprised to see a science and truth of God developed that applies to all men and that is without either taste or odor—a science grafted into man's make-up and his very life. They are surprised to find that the Great Architect has put in their places within man all the processes of life. He has placed all the engines of life, and all the electricity for the duties of life. Nature's God has been thoughtful enough to place in man all the word "remedy" means. It is a difficult matter for a man raised to believe in the use of drugs to realize that our diseases and our death, to death, they seem to have been satisfied with the results of drugs when given wisely or given by our wisest men, our fathers, mothers, or whoever may have administered them. Man is sure to find God to be God. He is surprised to find that man is made by the eternal, unerring Architect. He is surprised from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same to find the eternal truths of Deity permeating his soul. When the elder prays he finds the eternal truths of Deity permeating his soul.

When a man begins to see motion and mind, he can conceive of nothing by answering that which he thinks is being propelled? When a man begins to see motion and mind, he can conceive of nothing by answering that which he thinks is being propelled?

The new year of the American School of Osteopathy will begin the first Monday in October, the 9th. No new members will be admitted before that time.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

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ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

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CLASS MATTER.

PRESENT medical monopoly laws are a stumbling block in the way of progress, and should be repealed.

The Journal's circulation this month is, in round numbers, fifteen thousand copies. The papers now go to friends of Osteopathy in every state in the Union, and to Canada, Bermuda Islands, Jamaica, Japan and Hawaii.

The man who is sick is the one who should decide what doctor shall attend him; his interests are certainly greater than the state's concern. To deny him the right to choose his physician is to question his sanity.

Though prepared to pass their examinations and meet them on their own grounds, the Osteopath must not depend upon receiving any favors from state medical boards. Were these boards always composed of truth-loving, scientific men, it might be different. But state medical boards are strictly political creations, composed of "political doctors," and as a rule the doctors who cajole in politics are not the scientific men of the profession. Usually men who have neglected their profession to court political preferment, are bigoted, narrow, and totally incompetent to sit in judgment upon the merits of a new scientific discovery. Osteopathy will look elsewhere for fair treatment. The people to whom health and happiness is secured by the new system will become its sponsors, and through them will come legal recognition. In the meantime the Osteopath will keep still, saw wood and continue to get the "results" where all other schools have failed. The people can be trusted to do the rest.

Osteopathy is not Massage. The rubbing and patting of the massuer have no place in Osteopathic practice—in fact many of the principle rules of massage are positively prohibited in the Osteopathic operating room. Osteopathy does not embrace massage, and massuers do not employ a single principle of Osteopathy. Osteopaths and massuers both use the hands, but outside of this fact there is not the slightest similarity. The rubbing and patting of the massuer are applied to all cases alike, without any knowledge of the human machinery, and with no hope of benefit save that the same process seemed to have benefitted a similar case. Every movement made by the Osteopath is directed by his knowledge of anatomy and physiology. When he places his trained fingers upon the body it is to correct directly or assist nature in correcting some mechanical disorder that is hindering the natural processes of the animal mechanism. He can tell you just what he hopes to accomplish by every move, the particular artery, nerve or vein he is endeavoring to free, or the bone, muscle or ligament he would restore to its normal position. There is none of this in Massage; the massuer hopes to benefit by vigorously rubbing and stirring up the surface of the body. The Osteopath uses his hand for a vastly different purpose. As a skilled mechanic he works restoring harmony to a disordered engine, so the Osteopathic fingers are taught to line up the human mechanism. It is a mistake to class Osteopathy with Massage.

Perhaps no greater fallacy exists in regard to Osteopathy than the impression which certain enemies of the science have circulated to the effect that this new remedial agency deals only with bone disorders. Osteopathy does recognize the importance of a proper skeletal adjustment. But as the larger per cent of pathological conditions thrive upon the softer tissues, the science would be far from complete were it only concerned in irregularities in the framework. Osteopathy finds nerve force and blood supply, and many other conditions, of great importance, and the interference of a natural action of these may as likely be due to other causes. It is not necessary to enumerate the cases of disordered function in Osteopathic treatment, as disease is only a condition, the result of inharmony. The Osteopath simply deals with the human machine: when he finds it out of order, he adjusts it so that nature may act normally. If nature is interfered with, he relieves the interference by processes peculiar to Osteopathy, just as a mechanic would adjust the machine upon which he would work, in accordance with the conditions and needs of the case.

STATE medical laws throughout the United States ought to be revised, and the revision should be conducted by people not directly interested in the financial success of any medical school or its graduates. Almost without exception these laws are unjust and operate to retard rather than advance the healing art. They have been legislated through state legislatures by the cohorts of the medical monopoly in whose financial interest they were framed. People have been led to believe all medical legislation is the "protection of the public against quacks," but the laws, usually framed by quacks only serve to "protect the quacks, against the public." These laws provide that no other doctors except graduates from certain favored schools shall be employed in treating the sick. These schools will protect any opium or whiskey-soaked quack; and upheld by the strong arm of the law he can go about his poisoning and butchering unmolested. If he kills or maims his patient there is no redress for the victim or relatives. The so-called medical practice acts upon the statute books of the several states are pernicious, unjust class privileges obtained from the people under false pretenses. Framed ostensibly to protect the public, they operate only to protect the financial welfare of one class of doctors to the exclusion of all others. Such laws are a disgrace to any state and an insult upon the intelligence of its people.

Ten years of Osteopathy has taught the world to bear in mind that his success will depend upon his ability to fight disease and not upon his skill in fighting doctors of other schools. The public is very weary of doctors quarreling. The Osteopathic system is a system of controlling and directing the forces of the body in such a manner as to restore and maintain the normal and render the presence of diseased conditions impossible. The student must know the system thoroughly, and when he does know it, the people will protect him, for any intelligent community will soon discover the value of his services. The doctor who can stop the ravages of the diseases and clear the tempest from the path of his patient, to whom the people are going to stick closer than a brother. Let the young Osteopath ever remember that a thorough knowledge of the science will enable him to secure results in the treatment of disease which others are unable to secure; and that such results will guarantee him the protection of all intelligent people, against the prejudice of jealous opposition.

A FUTURE FIELD FOR OSTEOPATHY.

When Osteopathy is universally recognized by the people and when there shall be a competent operator in every community, at least one half of the physical miseries of the human family can be prevented. Those who are acquainted with the new method will agree that this prediction is by no means an extravagant one. Up to the present time the work of the Osteopath has been confined almost entirely to the several states where allother schools have failed. A large per cent of which were said by others to be past all hope. Cures wrought where all other systems had said cure was impossible have earned for Osteopathy the gratitude of many sufferers. As a result, the science is beginning to run the gauntlet of ignorant and prejudiced opposition and come out unscathed. But there is another field, broader and grander than the one upon which present victory was achieved. This new field which Osteopathy is destined to occupy is one of PREVENTION—where the causes of disease will be discovered and removed before the development of the first symptoms.

It has been the experience in Osteopathic practice that the cause of disease often antedates the disease and its symptoms many months—sometimes many years. This first cause was as easily discovered the first day of its existence as after it has lingered years. Many cases might be mentioned, but one is sufficient. A young lady was brought to the A. T. Still Infirmary a few months ago to be treated for insanity. She was raving crazy and had been so several years. A few treatments restored her reason. The first cause of her insanity was found to be a mechanical disorder that had resulted from a severe fall which she had received at least ten years before the appearance of the first symptoms of insanity. A skillful Osteopathic operator could have discovered and corrected the disorder the day the accident occurred as well as he did after ten years. Years of suffering could have been saved both the young lady and her relatives, had Osteopathy been known and she been examined by an Osteopath many years earlier. This is by no means an unusual circumstance. In fact a very large number of ailments can be accounted for in just such a manner.

Osteopathy is the only system of treatment in which real prevention is possible. All other systems must wait until disease and disease symptoms are apparent. An ulcer in the nose may be the cause of several years of the Osteopathic "first cause" is a very different affair from the "first causes" recognized by other systems. Instead of attacking an imag-
inary entity with experimental specifics, the Osteopath finds the cause of disease in mechanical obstruction to natural function. This obstruction is discovered by the Osteopath through his knowledge of anatomy and a highly developed sense of touch. If the obstruction is due to a mechanical disorder, which always precedes the first symptoms, is corrected promptly there can be no appearance of disease. Symptoms, which are plainly evident, and as every physician knows are confusing and wholly unreliable, are in no way associated with a mechanical diagnosis. The patient waits for the development of symptoms is merely to allow disease to gain a dangerous hold upon the system. Thousands of premature deaths and lives of suffering which are now permitted; plainly effects, and as every physician knows disease. Symptoms, which are through ignorance must be thoroughly mastered.

THREE KINDS OF ANATOMY.

There is no school of medicine or surgery in the United States where the student is required to possess a more thorough practical knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and all that pertains to the human body in sickness and in health, than the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. The science of Osteopathic treatment being founded solely upon the natural laws operating through and governing the anatomy and physiology of man, no superficial knowledge of these subjects will suffice. The student's acquaintance with anatomy and physiology must be thorough and from three standpoints. One entire term of six months is spent in a "book anatomy," by which the pupil gains as complete a knowledge as can be gotten from books, charts, etc., becoming perfectly familiar with all the anatomical terms, and general theoretic anatomy. Dissecting is then taken up for twelve months, during which time the student goes over the whole subject again under a competent demonstrator, upon the cadaver. At the end of twelve months he enters the clinics and begins to learn Osteopathy. Here he learns anatomy from another standpoint—upon the living body, and this last method of acquiring anatomical knowledge is by no means the least difficult.

The student's experience in going from the anatomy of the dissecting room to the clinical anatomy of the living subject is similar to his experience in going from book anatomy to the dissecting room. Although he may be thoroughly conversant with every detail of anatomy as illustrated and explained in the standard authorities, and practically have the text-book by heart, the pupil finds himself "an unmannned bark upon an unknown sea" when he enters the dissecting room. Just as reciting book anatomy and locating the parts on the cadaver are different, so a knowledge of anatomy from both cadaver and books also differs from a knowledge of the Osteopathic anatomy of the living body. Just as reciting book anatomy is not the same as a man, an American and a good, honest fellow; we

quick results are not the rule.

A common error made by people who apply to an Osteopath for treatment is in believing that quick results can be obtained in every case. It is by no means uncommon for a sufferer whose physical mechanism has been creaking and wheezing along badly out of line for a dozen years or more, to come at last to an Osteopath who can deliver them from their expectations. The result, perhaps a score of quack physicians have taken turns at filling the poor fellow's system full of poisons which nature will require years to throw off. Yet the patient has heard of people who were cured by a single Osteopathic treatment, and expects a like result in his case. While cases of many years standing have been cured, some cases have been restored to health in so short a time as to seem remarkable, a majority of cases require more time.

Many of the most truly wonderful cures have been those in which results came only after a long course of treatment. In some cases the obstruction which is the cause of the trouble, can be removed directly by the Osteopathic operation. In others, where the trouble is more complicated or deeply seated, the operator must give such assistance as will enable nature to remove the obstruction herself, and nature, like the mulls of the Gods, grinds slow but exceeding well. The disclocations, contractions and contortions, rendered almost permanent by years of neglect, and aggravated by improper treatment, cannot be corrected by a single Osteopathic operation, may be cured at a single treatment, while another, the outward appearances of which are the same, may require many weeks, perhaps months.

DR. STILL'S BIRTHDAY.

On the evening of August 6th the A. T. Still Infirmary was the scene of a very pleasant gathering, composed of the friends of Dr. A. T. Still in particular and the friends of Osteopathy in general. Besides those from Kirksville there were present many of Dr. Still's associates of years ago from other localities. The object of the gathering was to celebrate the Doctor's 68th birthday anniversary. It was also the second anniversary of the ground-breaking for the Infirmary building, and also to dedicate the new addition to the Infirmary now nearly completed. This latter part of the program, however, was postponed as the ad-

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wish you all success in your great work, many years of happiness and content after the toils and labors of the earlier years of your work. May you be spared for many years to rear the fruits of your labors and battle. And your gift have made a reality. Accept this flag as a small token of the good wishes of the donor, an old patient; put it on the topmost point of your building, an American flag where it may be seen by all and where it will inspire in all the American school of learning; and when the breezes have played havoc with it, when it is tattered and torn, put another one there and let it inspire not only men and boys but women free in thought and progress. What I have said could have been better said, but there is no one who could be more correct in this sentiment than I. So rest, gentlemen, and let it ever wave, the emblem of freedom, over men and women free in thought and progress.

In behalf of the American School of Osteopathy I thank Dr. Sippy, the father of our Dr. Still, and all his friends, for this token of his confidence in Osteopathy. This emblem that you bring will be ever float in the breezes of Osteopathy, and as it floats on the breeze in all directions, so I hope Osteopathy will spread. Osteopathy has had humble beginnings; they were not quartered and so much good in others that my curiosity was aroused and incidentally, mentioned that my right arm was to a slight degree affected; that I had imperfect use of my elbow. Without saying a word he grabbed (that is the only word available) hold of it, gave it a quick turn, and then said, "How is that?" To my intense surprise I found that I had perfect command of what had been impaired in motion for more than two years, not only on this one but on others. Of the many who four years Osteopathy has had bitter persecution. Inquiring of the patients who tell me they are patients of Osteopathy, and arrangements already made, the Osteopathic school will be devoted to school purposes. Ample preparations are being made to accommodate over 2000 students, and a class of about 60 will attend. The Doctor is very grateful for the exposure, but in the face of the storm of persecution, their conduct would have been different. We are waiting calmly for the exposure, but in the face of the storm of persecution, their conduct would have been different. We are waiting calmly for the exposure, but in the face of the storm of persecution, their conduct would have been different. We are waiting calmly for the exposure, but in the face of the storm of persecution, their conduct would have been different.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

New Building Not Finished.

It was announced last month that an engrav ing of the new building would ap- pear in this issue, but owing to the fact that the building is not yet completed, it is impossible to have the engraving made in time for this number. The engrav ing with full description of the home of Osteopathy will appear as soon as the building is completed.

School and InJunior Notes.

August vacation is now on.

E. P. Smith is in Englewood, Mo., and H. H. Shaackleford is in Lewistown.

Dr. Adaline Bell is visiting friends in Ohio.

Harvy Emery is in St. Paul for this vacation.

C. W. Mulhausen, of the October class, is in Quincy.

Miss Mable Baldwin is visiting in Pella, Mo.

M. T. Hayes is in Dalton City, Ill., for a brief visit with relatives.

Miss May West is spending the month at her home in Oneida, Ill.

Miss Illinois is in East St. Louis spending the months with her parents.

Miss Mary Robson and Mrs. Strong are in Evinston, Ill., for the month.

Prof. S. S. Still is spending a few weeks at his old home in Maryville, Mo.

S. L. Hays and wife, of the May class, are in Savannah for their vacation.

Dr. Herman Stjll and wife-attended Dr. Still's birthday anniversary on the 6th.

Miss Evelyn Underwood, of the May class, is visiting friends in Kansas City.

Prof. Wm. Smith and wife are spending their vacation in Kansas City.

Robt. Vallier and wife are spending the month visiting Mr. Vallier's parents near Atlanta.

Miss Nettie Bolles returned to Denver on the 15th, after a few weeks' visit in Kirksville.

Mrs. D. S. Williams, of the January class, is spending the vacation in Omaha and Council Bluffs.

When the new class rooms are finished there will be accommodations for fully five hundred students.

Dr. C. E. Hulett and wife are at home for a short visit. Dr. Hulett has been practicing in Kansas City.

Dr. and Mrs. Thosmah, who recently hung out their sign as Osteopaths at London, Ohio, report that after eight days' work they have twenty-six patients.

Dr. Geo. W. Yull, of Decatur, Ill., is visiting Kirkville friends. He has a fine practice and is doing much good in Decatur and Johannesburg where he has been.

Dr. H. E. Nelson writes from 210 St. Catherine street, Louisville, Kentucky, that he is now comfortably located and ready for work. Mr. Nelson anticipates a good practice.

J. M. Still, M. D., D. O., and A. S. Craig, D. O., graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, Ontario, are still permanently located at Clinton, Mo. Good results follow their work.

Dr. Alvin Sippy and wife are with Col. Emmet L. Pickering in Jacksonville, Florida, that he is now comfortably located and ready for work. Mr. Nelson anticipates a good practice.

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Miss Sallie-Highlight, who has been taking treatment for five months past, is now visiting in Brunswick, Mo., her home. Miss Highlight's case was a peculiar one. For seven years she had suffered a strange wasting away of the tissues—an almost complete paralysis of the nutritive processes—until when she came to Kirkville five months ago she was perfectly helpless. She now walks about and is able to help herself with ease. She has not completed her course of treatment and will return soon.

The Science in Colorado.

Osteopathy is a new method of treating disease without the use of drugs or medi- cines recently discovered and successfully put in practice by Dr. A. T. Still, of Kirkville, Mo. It is in no way related to any of the so-called mental processes of treating diseases such as Christian science, faith cure, magnetic healing, etc. On the contrary it is a science founded upon and wholly governed by the laws of God, our all wise Creator, in whose wis- dom, grace and mercy we have no excuse for sinning. It is in no way related to any 0f the so-called mental processes of treating diseases such as Christian science, faith cure, magnetic healing, etc. On the contrary it is a science founded upon and wholly governed by the laws of God, our all wise Creator, in whose wis- dom, grace and mercy we have no excuse for sinning.

This system of treatment was intro- duced in Fort Collins and vicinity before Miss Hignight's case was presented to the public.

A way of escape to the suffering is provided in Fort Collins and vicinity by Mrs. Hignight, who has been suffering with a disease of the nervous system for seven years. She had come to Kirksville, Mo., to consult Dr. Still and was so much encouraged with the prospects of her son's recovery that she felt she was not only satisfied with the treatment given her, but that she had been made well by it.

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A letter from Mrs. Couger.

The following compliment to Osteopathy appeared in the Akron, Ohio, Beacon and Republican of June 11th. It is from the pen of Mrs. A. L. Couger, wife of the well known manufacturer of that city. The article was written by Mrs. Couger during her recent visit to Kirksville, and while she was a patient at the Osteopathic Infirmary. It is a very special correspondence of the Beacon-Republican as follows:

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., June 11.—Kirksville is a town of 5,000 people and the county seat of Adair county, which is said to be the richest county in the state. The town is the birthplace of Dr. John C. Still, who is one of the most celebrated osteopaths of the world. The town is also the site of the American School of Osteopathy, which was founded by Dr. Still.

Osteopathy is a new science, and I write this article because I have received the wonderful treatment by the operators in the Infirmary and thus acquire full knowledge of the science. It is healing without medicine. After 20 years of hard labor and experience, Dr. Still has established here the Infirmary which bears his name, and today thousands of patients are coming from all parts of the country to Kirksville, some on stretchers, upon canes and otherwise, to receive the wonderful treatment by the operators under the science of Osteopathy.

Osteopathy is especially noted in the future because here results are and enough results have been obtained to make Osteopathy worthy of consideration.

One is not only surprised, but amazed, at the wonderful cures that are being made here every day. Osteopathy is but another step in the advanced and higher civilization which God has given to man, and its success is assured, and many people will receive its benefits in the future. There is no limit to its possibilities except in restored health.

Mr. Frank L. Danforth, of Akron, is here with his sister, Mrs. Richardson, from Grand Rapids, Mich. Both are very enthusiastic about Mrs. R.'s two first treatments, the second having just been given today. Mrs. Richardson has been suffering for four years with a dislocated hip. The first treatment, on Monday, was most encouraging, lengthening her limb an inch and three-quarters and letting her heel touch the floor, which she had not been able to do for years. The second treatment, given just today, Mrs. Richardson's first two treatments, the second had been suffering for four years with a dislocation.

From this date the course of study in the American School of Osteopathy will be divided into four terms of six months each. These terms will begin in October and April of each year. At those dates (and at no other time) students will be admitted to the school.

The studies will be as follows:

**FIRST SIX MONTHS.**

Anatomy—in class only.

**SECOND SIX MONTHS.**

Anatomy (demonstrations on the cadaver), Physiology and Principles of Osteopathy.

**THIRD SIX MONTHS.**

Anatomy (demonstrations on the cadaver), Physiology, Use of the Microscope (recognizing the tissues of the body, deposits in urine, etc.), Diagnosis and Symptomatology, Use of the Stethoscope, Analysis of Urine, etc., Clinical instruction in Osteopathic Practice.

**FOURTH SIX MONTHS.**

Anatomy and Physiology as in third term (optional for those who have passed the first examination), Diagnosis, Symptomatology, Surgery (accidents and injuries: their diagnosis and treatment), Treatment of Poisoning by Noxious Drugs, Midwifery and Diseases of Women. During this term students will act as assistants to the operators in the treating rooms of the Infirmary and thus acquire full knowledge of Osteopathic work.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS will be conducted every month on all subjects in the curriculum. Their object is merely to let the student himself see how he is progressing. Professional examinations will be held twice yearly, the first after the completion of 18 months of study (Anatomy, Physiology, Microscopic Work and Urinary Analysis), the other at the close of 24 months of regular attendance. The latter examination will cover all ground not included in the first examination. The "First" must be passed before appearing for the "Final."