A babe lay swaddling clothes of it you will hear.
Way out in wind-swept Kansas in eighteen seventy-four.
No cradle song of love was crooned above its tiny bed.
It was a tiny youngster, not great in breadth or length.
It wore the sandals white of Truth, was crowned with roam.
Thence from the shelter of their love it never sought to roam.
The small young thing they did adopt and took it to the kindly care of Genus and Inspiration true.
They chose a fitting cognomen, I sure you will agree.
And grew as swiftly passed the years, a youth most fair.
This human engine soon he learned so skillfully to roam.
An ulna, radius, femur or spinal vertebrae,
A ghastly skull with grinning teeth—a gruesome sight.
But all their troubles fled away beneath his healing hand.
Passed boldly on to lungs and heart, to diaphragm and liver.
Brains, tissues, nerves and arteries and then without a crutch.
Electropath and apath and other paths galore.
Bare Allopath, and Homeopath and young Electric too.
A horde of strong unruly boys, they very quickly bred.
Who sought, as Herod did of old, to take a young child.
Yet there were scores on crutches and in invalid chairs; there were others who were compelled to depend on strong arms and tender hands. One thing they possessed in common, and that was a beaming countenance that indicated confidence, an expectancy, if not already a realization, of a bettered condition. Just one theme was being discussed, and that was the marvelous cures that had come within their observation, the fact that they themselves were better, and expected to either be permanently helped or cured.

HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS


A REPRESENTATIVE of "The Loyal Workman" was privileged last Saturday to visit the great American School of Osteopathy and the A. T. Still Infirmary, at Kirksville, Missouri, and found that the favorable reputation of these two institutions abroad was more than warranted by the excellent character of work accomplished.

It was 9:30 A.M. when the representative went to visit the main office, the bookkeeper was all sorts of ailments and in almost all stages of invalid chairs ; there were others who were coming greater another building was taken; treatments were given out of doors and from home.

August 6, 1894, ground was broken for the present Infirmary, a substantial brick structure, 42 x 60, and three stories high. Here was provided large reception rooms, a business office, ten operating rooms, a memorial hall, class rooms, museum, etc. Scarcely had the building been completed ere it was discovered that the accommodations, ample though they had seemed, were not adequate to the wants of the enormous crowds of patients already coming. Early this year an addition, 44 x 64, three stories was built on the north side, and before its completion plans were drawn and contract awarded for a further extension.

When this treatment is finished the bell again rings, and the work goes oil rapidly. The science of Osteopathy, on which the phenomenal success of the A. T. Still Infirmary has been based, is 22 years old. Discovered by Dr. A. T. Still in 1874, the science made steady progress during the ensuing years, and the practice of the doctor grew steadily larger and larger. At first the doctor's residence was used for an infirmary, and as the requirements became greater another building was taken; treatments were given out of doors and from home.

While some 600 patients are under regular treatment and each one must wait his turn, the excellent office system is such that all confusion is avoided and the treatments facilitated by every possible means. As before mentioned, each patient upon entering is registered by number and name together with the number of the operator at whose hands he receives treatment. Each operating room is connected by electric bells with the hall, and the operator, when ready for a patient, pushes a button, and the office manager at once notices the one whose turn it is. When this treatment is finished the bell again rings, and the work goes on rapidly without confusion or tiresome waiting, even
though at times there are 200 or 300 waiting their turn.

OVERTH FIFTY THOUSAND.

Beginning with February, 1886, the treat-ment cards issued patients calling at the Infrin-ary for treatment, have been numbered consec-utively. The last card issued in the presence of the Loyal Workman representative, Saturday forenoon, August 28th, was 40,516. As from 10 to 15 treatments are given outside the Infrin-ary each day that are not shown on these cards, it will be seen that during the past eighteen months more than 50,000 treatments have been given.

While Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of Osteopo-thy, is at the institution much of the time and is always consulted in difficult or complicated cases, he personally conducts very few opera-tions. The real head of the Infirmary is Dr. Charles E. Still, a son of the eminent founder. He is surrounded by an able corps of assistants, which is being increased from time to time. The policy is to retain as operators some of the most proficient graduates of the American School of Osteopathy. This gives the Infirmary the high-est skill the country affords and insures capable, skillful, and successful treatments. Patients who are paying for their treatment are never operated upon by under graduates, or any other than the most skillful of operators and trained students of the science.

PROMINENT FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

The Still Infirmary has some very prominent friends and patrons. First among whom might be mentioned Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, that charming type of American womanhood, the wife of Ohio's illustrious senator-elect. Mrs. Foraker accompanied her invalid son to Kirks-ville some six weeks ago and placed him under the care of the Still Infirmary in the hope that their methods might restore to health and the vigor of youth him whose misfortunes had baffled the skill of the best physicians in the greatest cities. To the Loyal Workman representative to whom she granted a most delightful interview, Mrs. Foraker said: "We have been here so short a time that we could not expect great results, but my son has improved, and I have hope that he will entirely recover. I tell you that means everything to me. I am an enthusiast on Osteopathy and know that it is accomplishing a great deal for the afflicted. Some of the cures that have come under my notice are remarkable indeed, and serve to convince me all the more of the great value of this science. I really dislike to return to my own city with no Osteopath there." Mrs. Foraker, like her husband, the senator, is a shrewd politician, and spoke with much interest of some of the striking features of the campaign. She has promised the Kirks-ville people to intercede in their behalf and get the senator to make Kirksville one of his cam-paign appointments.

Col. A. L. Conger, of Akron, O., one of the leading manufacturers of the United States, has just been over, having come direct from San Francisco to catch his steamer on the Honolulu, Hawaii, schools, with his wife and invalid sister, Miss Atherton, and nurse, arrived in Kirksville July 20th, making the trip in thirteen days, and coming direct to Kirks-ville for the purpose of placing Miss Atherton under the care of Dr. Still at the Infirmary. Mr. Richards remained until Thursday, when he left for San Francisco to catch his steamer on his return voyage. Thus the reputation of Dr. Still is extending beyond the waters.

Mr. Foraker accompanied his invalid son for treatment at the Infirmary, having been there six weeks. Mr. Warden was one of Ottumwa's most prominent and prosperous citizens. His case was pronounced incurable by many of the ablest physicians in the city, but healing phenomena were observed after treatment for six weeks, he is decidedly improved, and, with his friends, is in high hope of certain recovery. The management declare that if they have sufficient time and opportuni-ty there is a reasonable hope for Mr. Warden's restoration and improvement, and if the treat-ment be continued the increase of his strength will be remarkable.

Inquiries at banking houses and business-concerns elicits the information that the A. T. Still Infirmary is financially very strong and invari-ably gives its customers and patrons the fairest service and considers the interests of each.

There seems to be a fixed idea in the minds of the majority of people, both laymen and physcicians, that the human body is constantly in requirements for something. As soon as the organ ceases for a time to perform its work it must be stimulated, as soon as a man feels tired he must take a stimulant, and the na-ture of the stimulant taken varies with the intellect of the administrator. Nature when she constructed the human body made a machine and in it put complete mechanism for its correct working. The taking of a stimulant is the owning that the body is structurally imperfect.

The feeling that a stimulant is required is nothing more than the craving for rest. While the body is a machine it is a sentient machine; it is a mechanism endowed with the power of reasoning and thought. The process of nourish-ment is a complex one. In the ordinary steam en-gine the material supplied for the conversion is coal; in the digestive process that is performed by the body, the material is food. The food is converted into heat by combustion without ef-fort on the part of the machine, but in man the actual process of the destruction of heat-produc-ing agents, the tissue-building agents, the secretions, the operations performed by the efforts of the ma-chine itself, and the very mechanism which di-gests the food has to be nourished from that same food. Doing such a vast amount of work, working twenty-four hours every day as the respiritory, circulatory, excretory, and other parts of the body do, all being controlled directly or indirectly by the nervous system, it stands to reason that the controlling force re-quires some part at least of rest. Is it any won-der that the much worked nervous system at times feels tired and fails for a time in some part of its duties? Who has a horse and claims he to be the least degree human, would not let it rest? For the matter of that the humanity can be left out of the question. The basic condition be retained. The tired horse shows a flag-ging gait; there are two options before the driver, let it rest or flog it on. It is just so in the body. Can we be ever so weary, the stimulant of sitting on a tack will urge or stimulate him to fresh exertion; but does that stimulus remove his weariness, is he not more tired after the exer-cise of changing his position and making re-takes? The asylum of this country are full of men who stimulated weary brains, is very Diane. The system gets used to stimuli. The intestine which was at first stirred to indignantly expel the medicine sooner or later learns to tolerate its presence, may, demands that as it has been taught to re-ly upon its stimulus that stimulus be increased and increased until the disease thereof increases. The man who can drink a dozen whiskies remembers the day when a glass of lager made his head swim; the hardened smoker thinks with a smile of the results of his first attempt to learn the habit. There is no need for abnormal stimulii in the body; the centers for their function exist, the body is perfect, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the necessity (imagined) for their employment is caused from one of the two things: the administrative force in all the with that all was needed was rest to the part, or inter-ference with the function of the center or its communication with the part. Stimulants are of many kinds, but there is not one in the entire pharmacopeia which does not produce as the aftermath of its stimulation, depression. Stimulants vary as to their action, their nature and in many other ways, but they have the one great feature in common with one another; then center of union or control of the body is sub-ject to depression. Read the following from the New York Journal:

A druggist in this city who was seen stated this fact; the demand for strychnine is steadily increasing. Usually, he said, the first dose was obtained upon a physician's prescrip-tion. Having been once secured the dose of strychnine might be repeated indefinitely. "The sales of strychnine," he said, "are great. I buy it in pellets, and the dose is to be reg-ulated by themselves. The seasoned hands are able to take an enormous quantity without doing more than quickening the beating of their dying hearts and stimulating their nerves. Those to whom the drug is a new thing are likely to kill themselves with a comparatively small quantity. Women prominent in society have sent for strychnine to 'killa cat,' but I have seen them sell strychnine fiends. "Then I have men as regular customers who take strychnine to counteract the effects of to-bacco. In the end it is bound to kill these peo-ple, who must keep constantly increasing the dose in order to get the effect.

"Among other pains for which there is a steady demand at all the large drug stores in this city, are arsenic, morphine, atropine and cocaine. Each poison has its own particular form of victim. These imbeciles, who are usually of superior intelligence, well knowing that they are steadily ruining their constitutions by in-dulging their passion for poison, have usually acquired the habit in the required doses through the administration of the drug by a regular physician, but have lacked the strength of will to stop. Will any one put the system of way to lunatic asylum or institutions for inebri-ates."

To those who rely upon stimulants of every kind and degree, whether intended for the nerv-ous, digestive, the circulatory, the excretory, or the other system in the body, there is only one word which I desire to say: the more you take the more you will want; you are burning the candle at both ends, you are flog-ging the weary horse over another mile, but the faster you make the candle burn the more rapid the gait to...
Mrs. W. L. Shelton, of Hot Springs, Ark., who came here two weeks ago for treatment for a chronic trouble, met with rather a pleasant surprise regarding the ability of Osteopaths to handle acute diseases. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton started from North Adams, Mass., the day after they reached Kirksville, their little thirteen year old daughter was taken quite ill. The little girl had a very high fever and was so ill she had to be carried aboard the train and put to bed in a Pullman. The fever grew rapidly worse and by the time they reached Kirksville a bad case of malarial fever had developed. At the suggestion of Mrs. Furrow, with whom they were stopping, an Osteopathic operator was called in. "We were badly frightened," said Mrs. Shelton to a reporter yesterday, "but when we had to send for a medical doctor at once. The little girl was so bad and had such a burning fever we feared she would die. The Osteopathic trouble and treated her, and they gave no medicine and the whole thing was new to us. But our doubts of their ability to handle such things were soon dispelled, for in three days the fever was entirely broken up. That is wonderful." Mrs. Shelton says if the Osteopaths only get along as nicely with her case as with that of her daughter's fever she will be perfectly happy.

Little Louise Johnson, aged two and a half years, was brought to Kirksville about seven weeks ago, encased in a plaster cast that extended from her waist to her ankle. The little one was suffering the most excruciating torture and furnished a painful example of modern surgeons ignoring the last word of Osteopathy and a dislocation of the hip discovered at once. Dr. Charlie Still set the limb during the first treatment, and now the child can run and play like other children, a slight lameness being the only remaining trace of the trouble. The mother, Mrs. Robert S. Johnson, of Kirksville, Ky., was seen by a reporter yesterday.

"Little Louise was always a strong, healthy child," said Mrs. Johnson, "but the morning we awoke complaining of a terrible pain in the right knee. We took her to a surgeon who has the reputation of being one of the best in the United States. He and two other physicians made a careful examination and pronounced it a hip joint disease. I suggested that perhaps the hip was out of place, but the surgeon said such a thing was impossible. He showed me the one symptom which he said was an infallible indication of hip joint disease. That alone, he said, ought to convince me of the correctness of his diagnosis. Then the little girl was encased in a big plaster cast, with great steel braces that weighed almost as much as did the little body itself. The learned surgeon promised Mrs. Johnson that when baby Louise was just six months old or a year they would be able to say whether there was any hope of benefit. But the child grew worse from day to day until it seemed the awful torture would kill her. From a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked little tot she became an emaciated, almost lifeless cripple. The mother heard of Osteopathy, and disregarding the protests of Lonnieville medical men, brought her child to the Infirmary.

"It is needless to say Mrs. Johnson is very happy and enthusiastic over her experience with the Osteopaths. "If I had not heard of Osteopathy my baby would have been a cripple for life," said Mrs. Johnson, and every mother knows what volumes are contained in the sentence.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY
Subscription, one year, 500.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Address JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, Kirkville, Mo.
ENTERED AT THE KIRKSVILLE POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

In another column will be found an interesting article from Dr. Arthur A. Bird, entitled "The Bigotry of Medicine." The article has been widely published in England and America. The Journal, copies it from "Natural Food," a London magazine.

The regular fall term of the American School of Osteopathy began Monday, Oct. 4th, with fifty-five students. Others are straggling in to enter the class, and it is expected the number will be increased during the month. There are now 157 students in the school. The new classes of fifty-five represents eighteen different states and one Canadian province—New York to California and from Quebec to Texas. The 157 students now attending the school come from nineteen states and Canada. When it is remembered that five years ago Osteopathy had scarcely been heard of outside of Kirksville, this is indeed a remarkable showing. Another remarkable fact about the school is that with a very few exceptions the students were influenced to study Osteopathy either by being cured or having friends or relatives cured by the new method. The different states are represented in the school as follows:


| Missouri         | 87 |
| Illinois         | 72 |
| Kansas           | 9  |
| Iowa             | 8  |
| Minnesota        | 3  |
| Indiana          | 3  |
| Kentucky         | 3  |
| Wisconsin        | 2  |
| Colorado         | 2  |
| New York         | 2  |
| Ohio             | 1  |
| Idaho            | 1  |
| Vermont          | 1  |
| Oregon           | 1  |
| Nebraska         | 1  |
| Wisconsin        | 1  |
| Total            | 157 |

Osteopathy is not a system of rubbing, palping and hauling in a promiscuous manner. Every movement made by the Osteopath is made with a distinct purpose in view. He knows when an abnormality exists, and he knows by exacting how to overcome the abnormality. A few persons without principle, or good judgment, who have had the privilege of witnessing a number of Osteopathic operations, have gone away claiming that they have learned the secret of Osteopathy, and forthwith taking out their sign as diplomates in Osteopathy. They select a location where Osteopathy has a reputation, and for a time dupe the people, until an enraged public drives them out. An Osteopath must know his business. He must be perfectly familiar with the human machine, and he must have experience in putting that machine in order. This point is well illustrated in a letter recently received from a friend of the writer. In part this friend says of a patient who had gone from here and was taking treatment of one of these frauds above referred to:

"He is taking treatment of Dr. B., but has not improved any since coming home. He says that while Dr. B. gives him a longer treatment and apparently a more thorough one, it is not the same treatment as they give it at Kirksville, and doesn't seem to do the good.

The point illustrated in the above extract is made strong by the fact that the writer did not know that the so-called treatment Dr. B. was giving was not a graduate of Osteopathy. Neither does he know much of the success or failure of Osteopathy. But the thought expressed was based upon a common sense judgment as he saw the two courses of treatment compared.

We must give Dr. Still the credit that Osteopathy is a "secret," or that it can be learned in a short time. The oldest diplomate knows that it is a science which will take him a lifetime to develop, and yet will he leave to his followers vast areas of unexplored territory.

A PHYSICIAN'S success is largely due to his ability to properly diagnose. If he fails in his diagnosis, the injudiciously selected treatment will often do more harm than good. The greatest trouble with the supporters of the "cure-alls" is that they have been so greedy for the plunder that they have failed to see the necessity to such a degree that the patient will be cured, but still the cause remains, and the system is given such a shock that it may take weeks, or even years to eradicate. Osteopathy goes at once to the cause, removes it, and nature, in its good time will re-annul its effect.

The much talked revolution which the germ theory was destined to cause does not seem to revolve. The supporters of the theory have almost ceased trying to prove that it has lessened mortality and are now busy defending against the charge that the new methods kill with greater despatch than did the old. The St. Louis Medical Bulletin," one of the few medical publications that has given the subject the attention it merits, has occasioned to occasionally tell the truth, devotes a large amount of space to showing up the falsity of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria. It shows that mortality under the toxin treatment has been increased, and this issue raises serious questions regarding bacteriology in general.

The present status of bacteriology may be compared to the early days of the French revolution. Bacteriology is a most beautiful and ingenious theory of the cause of disease. There is only one objection to it and that is its falsity. It is a cloud behind which we shield our ignorance, and for a time dupe the people, until an enraged public drives them out. An Osteopath must know his business. He must be perfectly familiar with the human machine, and he must have experience in putting that machine in order. This point is well illustrated in a letter recently received from a friend of the writer. In part this friend says of a patient who had gone from here and was taking treatment of one of these frauds above referred to:

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That medicine is a science only in the methods of its gnostics work is being realized by the best thinkers of the profession. This is acknowledged repeatedly by medical writers and reiterated by the every day failures of the "small fry" of the profession clinging to its wrecking hull with a childlike faith, there are many bright thinkers ready to acknowledge, one by one, the failure of the pet theories of this so-called science. The following extract was taken from the New York Medical Record is a graceful acknowledgement of a well demonstrated truth. In writing of "Erysipelas Toxins," a recent medical hobby, the editor of the Record says:

One by one our fondest therapeutic hopes seem doomed to the crushing process, and still that hope which springs eternal in the physician's bosom rises above the disappointments of the past, which do not deter the scientific investigator from another attempt. The time seems to have arrived for the final verdict in the case of the curative effects of the toxins of erysipelas in the cure of malignant growths. Dr. Coley's experiments and cases treated have been watched with an interest which could be called forth only by the desire to find in the toxin a cure for otherwise incurable conditions. Many times the results seemed so favorable that such enthusiasm was elicited. Surprisingly good results were shown, but a closer examination of the cases resulted again and again in disappointment. Patients looked upon as cured would soon return in the practice of other physicians, or return to report themselves only temporarily improved.

ENGLAND IS INTERESTED.

The reputation of Osteopathy is fast gaining a foothold in every country of the civilized world. This reputation comes not merely because of a radical change from old methods, but by justified merit. The people of today care little for the advancement of new theories unless they are supported by results which warrant them, and thinking men are recognizing Osteopathy as worthy of this confidence. In the October issue of "Natural Food," a magazine devoted to relative values of food elements and reforms in medical science, published in London, England, devotes considerable space to Osteopathy. We reproduce one of the articles in part:

"The people of today are far more comforted in bringing to the notice of our readers still another new method of treating disease, and one which is at present causing widespread interest on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The most recent and most hopeful of the many bright thinkers ready to acknowledge, one by one, the failure of the pet theories of this so-called science. The following extract was taken from the New York Medical Record is a graceful acknowledgement of a well demonstrated truth. In writing of "Erysipelas Toxins," a recent medical hobby, the editor of the Record says:

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DR. STILL WAS A KANSAS MAN.

From the Kansas City Journal.

The position of the Kansas man is to become prominent wherever he may wander. As early as 1854 Jim Lane sounded his attribute by declaring in a speech at Junction City that he had no doubt in the world that when old Gabriel blew his trumpet the first man out of the ground would be a Kansas. The Kansas man is cosmopolitan not only in the position of his residence, but also in the area of his achievements. It makes precious little difference to him whether he progresses along the beaten paths of human accomplishment or heakes the wilderness paths that lead to fads and crankisms—his main mission is to get there. The characteristic of the Kansas man is suggested by the career of Dr. Andrew T. Still, who is at the head of Osteopathy sanitarium at Kirksville, Missouri. Dr. Still came to Kansas in the early go's, with his father, who was a missionary among the Shawnee Indians. It is said by John Speer, that faithful chronicler of the territorial days, that he secured his first knowledge of human anatomy by digging up the bones of Indians who had been buried in prehistoric days about the present site of Lawrence. He was the friend and associate of Jim Lane. In 1857 he represented Douglas county in the territorial legislature, and in divers other ways was prominent in the struggle to make Kansas a state. Twenty and more years ago Dr. Still removed to Missouri, where, after years of comparative obscurity, he emerges as the high priest of the doctrine that if a man is sick it is because of some machinery is out of place. It is not the mission of the uninformed to pass judgment upon Dr. Still and his school, so suffice it to say that he at least has found many men and women who believe in him, and who flock to his sanitarium by hundreds. Among his patients this week is the little son of Governor Foraker, of Ohio, whose mother declared to John Speer on Monday that her boy has learned medicine by digging up the bones of Indians who had been buried in prehistoric days about the present site of Lawrence.

MRS. FORAKER'S OPINION.

The Ohio Senator's Wife Tells a Cincinnati Reporter About Osteopathy.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune of Sept. 29.

Mrs. J. B. Foraker has just had a rather remarkable experience with osteopathy and unknown science—"Osteopathy." Who ever heard even the name before? Not many, one may venture.

But everybody, hereabout, at least, knows that Governor and Mrs. Foraker possess a little boy—"their latest and greatest treasure" to the agile of their eyes. He is a jolly little chap, as quick as a kitten and as lovable as an angel; but last June they, or rather the specialists, discovered him to be the victim of valuer disease of the heart.

The anxiety of the father and mother and brother and sisters can be imagined, perhaps, but not described, and it was no wonder, then, that they grasped at any straw that came floating their way. Their particular straw turned out to be a pamphlet of the school of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.

There was something about it that appealed to the mother's heart, and the father investigated and decided that it at least could do no harm, and so the little boy was sent to Kirksville. In the meantime he went over to Kirksville almost immediately.

There they remained two months, and have just returned, the child so much improved that everybody who knows them is delighted, but no one so much as Mrs. Foraker herself, who is enthusiastic about the cure they have seen and moreover she has Dr. Still's promise that he will eventually cure her boy. She will return with him to Kirksville for further treatment when she has seen her distinguished husband safely on his campaign tour. The best wishes of a host of friends will go with her.

Osteopathy is not easily explained, but Mrs. Foraker made many things clear.

The science of Osteopathy.

No very new thing, any more, is this healing art. For twenty years its founder has been stunting and enlarging his art, till today the name of Dr. A. T. Still and of Kirksville and of Osteopathy are known almost the country over and honored wherever known.

Kirksville, Missouri, is the place where Dr. Still's institution is situated. It is a picturesque little town, very Southern in its inhabitants. The science which has made the little town famous heals the human ills without the aid of drugs.

The American school of Osteopathy, the only institution of its kind in the world, was regularly founded just two years ago, though its originator had been at work for long years preparing for the work which he knew was to come in the future. News of the results of Dr. Still's science has just begun to reach the outside world, and the theory of the system is immense. Kirksville is a delightful little place in which to spend one's invalidism. It is easy to get to, and after you get to it it affords all the delights of a quaint old southern town. The people of the town feel a kind of proprietorship in the hospital, and those who come to it in search of health, and do everything they can to strengthen the influence. Dr. Still has already exerted by means of his wonderful cures.

**HEALING WITHOUT MEDICINE.**

Osteopathy is healing without medicine. It is a drugless science. It has nothing to do all and more than medicine can. It claims to do with the fingers what has been done with the knife. The Osteopathy claims that the greater number of diseases are occasioned by displacement of muscle or bone or some unnatural pressure upon a nerve or blood vessel. He claims that in a perfect knowledge of anatomy and physiology the chance of healing for humans. When all organs are removed and all the organs of the human machine are made to work without friction, nature is ready to step in and bring strength and health. Osteopathy claims that its methods help to liberate the body from large and dangerous contagious of diseases. By experimenting with living and dead subjects, Dr. Still discovered that manipulation sometimes worked better than drugs. He discovered that a dislocated rib sometimes produced heart disease, that a dislocated shoulder might produce rheumatism, or that an obstructed vein might produce cancer.

Dr. Still was at first regarded as a crank, and every other sort of a fool, but gradually opinion changed, so that about ten years ago it was discovered that a new science had been born.

The system as put down in a few words is practically this: No medicine is given under any circumstances. Nerves are desensitized by manipulation, and the pain removed by the same method. The story of cures is remarkable. Whenever, it is said, a man is suggested by the career of Dr. Still it is coming out early in the spring to "expose and show up" the belated, the false, the unmechanical. The result is that the profession of healing is coming out and announcing its intention to govern the sick and suffering.

**THE BIGOTRY OF MEDICINE.**

BY ARTHUR A. BIRD

(Diplomate in osteopathy.)

Of all professions that should be broad, liberal and free from the last vestiges of human nature, it should be the one in which men undertake the grand work of relieving the sick and suffering.

It should be composed only of such men as are, by nature, gifted with sufficient breadth of intellect and scope of comprehension to readily perceive and accept a truth from any source, no matter whence it comes: yet strange to say we find members of the medical fraternity, as a class, more often actuated by motives that are narrow and base than by those that are noble.

The colleges of each school teach that their own particular theory is the only correct one; that there can be but one true method of curing disease, and that is their own.

A circumstance illustrative of the case in point happened to a friend of the writer while he was attending medical college. This gentleman was already a graduate of one school of practice and was taking up a special course of study in another college. One day in class the professor asked him what medicine he would prescribe for a certain disease. He replied that experience had taught him such-and-such named remedy was most beneficial and successful. The disease mentioned was that of a near friend, and the professor, with some show of anger, briskly retorted that it made no difference what his experience was or anything else taught him, he must return an answer in accordance with the theory which the college had formed for its students and which he (the professor) was before them to expound.

This was experience, which was truth to his friend, set at naught and discredited because it was not in accordance with an ancient, and probably, ambiguous theory. New conditions and disambiguous theory.
cases are continually being presented, and attempt to reconcile it with its statutes, and which can have no power for good except to the
fraternity in general and their pocket-books in particular.

Their plea is that laws must be enacted and enforced in order to protect the public from insidious quacks, and charlatans. It is true that many "fakir" endeavor to palm themselves off as physicians; and hordes of physicians are the proud possessors of elaborate diplomas which they flaunt before the public as a guarantee of their ability. The suffering public, under the protection (?) of these laws, are required to risk their lives in the hands of these men, trusting to their ability to cure. Probably, after months of suffering, the protected (?) in valid finds himself no better than when treatment began, yet he is expected to pay the bill just the same as if he had been cured.

The old school physicians, as a class (not all for there are some great men among them), are as completely "creed bound" and narrow in their opinions as it is possible to find among any class or profession. All laws prohibiting the free exercise and practice of all legitimate methods of alleviating pain are absurd and devoid of good. A patient and suffering public would be benefited by the enactment of some laws that would protect them against the quackery practiced by the "regular" profession, rather than the prevention of the application of new, and oftimes, more effective methods.

When a patient dies under the care of a healer, magnetic or otherwise, the profession usually have the party arrested for malpractice. If the same rule applied to "regular" would any of them be out of jail?

When men attempt to force their opinions by law, it is conclusive that their position is not maintained by evidence. "The world do move," but the "regulars" do not recognize it unless their school has moved it.

These laws are more often the means of keeping a good man from being a benefit to the public than they are to keep a grand nascum from doing greater harm, and so long as they are left on our statute books just long will the prejudiced and bigoted members of the profession take advantage of them for their own pecuniary gain to the detriment of any rapid growth and improvement in the newer and more progressive art of healing—Humanity. (U.S.)

Judge Ben Thompson, of Unionville, Mo., went home last week as happy a man as could be found in the state. About two months ago Judge Thompson was brought to Kirksville upon a stretcher. He had fallen from a cart and injured the back of his neck, and for seventy-three days remained in a semi-conscious, irrational condition. The old school doctors who attended him said there was a clot of blood upon the brain, and gave his case up as hopeless.

After three weeks' Osteopathic treatment he was able to dress himself, get into a buggy and drive all over town. He returned home able to attend to business; his general health also greatly improved. Judge Thompson and his family agree that nothing else could have saved the Judge's life. Dr. Hildreth had charge of the case at the Infirmary. —Kirksville Journal, Sept. 24th.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

From the Kirksville Graphic.

Mrs. Jennie Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., is stopping at the Tabernacle board house in the Infirmary. A Graphic reporter called on her yesterday. 'I am sure the one you are looking for if you want a good word for Osteopathy,' she replied to the reporter's query. I have been an invalid for twenty-five years. Before I came here I had been treated by just forty-five different doctors in almost as many different cities, and never received the least benefit or found anybody who could reach my case until I tried Osteopathy. I have spent the greater part of my life traveling about endeavoring to find relief. I tried the best physicians in all the states from Maine to Florida; then I went to Washington, and over the line into many of the Canadian provinces, with always the same result—no relief, no hope. I have tried alahypia, eclecticism, homeopathy, electricity and massage—in fact everything but Christian science—with no benefit. My affliction was stomach trouble. I cannot tell you what I suffered; nobody could describe that. During the last three years I have grown worse every day. For months at a time I could eat nothing but gruel. Even a bite of cracker and a sop of water would cause a terrible spell of vomiting. I would vomit until I became unconscious. But today I can eat anything I choose, something I have not been able to do for twenty-five years.

The nervous prostration is nearly cured. Why, I was actually so nervous I would cry if anyone spoke to me. I am gaining strength and gaining flesh—in fact, am getting well every way. When I came here my feet hadn't felt warm for many years. Now my circulation is good and I can go to bed and sleep with warm feet.

'I indeed have reason to say a good word for Osteopathy, for it has accomplished for me in four weeks what all other systems of treatment failed to do in twenty-five years. If they ever send an Osteopath into the East I want them to let me know for I have a great many friends I want to send right to him.'

Mrs. Perkins is being treated by Dr. Alice Patterson and Dr. Sullivan.

LETTER FROM A PATIENT.

Miss Addie B. Yarcho, of Pittsburg, Kansas, came to Kirksville about a month ago with a severe case of asthma. She was suffering so terribly that she had to be treated at her boarding house before coming to the Infirmary. The following letter received by Dr. Henderson, the attendant operator, tells what Osteopathic treatment did for her. The letter is dated at Pittsburg, Kansas, and says:

'I have no asthma. Since coming home I took all the cold I possibly could, but have not been able to do it. As well as when I left Kirksville, and everybody here thinks it wonderful. I certainly have to thank Osteopathy and its operators. Hoping this will find you all at work in the relief of some other poor asthmatic sufferer, I am gratefully.

ADDIE B. YARCHO.

W. C. CARTER, D. D. S.

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. J. H. CARTER.)

Kirksville, Mo.

Office upstairs, south side over Kirksville Millinery Store.
**School and Infirmary Notes.**

Dr. Hildreth is building a new house south of his residence.

Dr. Herman T. Still is located at Hamilton, Ohio, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

There has been some talk of organizing a literary society among Infirmary students.

"A gymnastics in connection with the Infirmary is being agitated among the students.

Dr. J. B. Foraker has rented the Herman T. Still residence, just south of the Still hotel, and proposes to remain in it until her son is completely recovered.

Hon. R. E. Lewis, Republican candidate for governor, made an inspection of the Infirmary and School of Osteopathy while in the city in the interest of his campaign.

The Associated News Bureau of New York City, while Dr. Still for portraits and cuts of buildings and historical facts, for dissemination from its bureau, regarding Osteopathy.

Dr. Chas. Still, Thomas C. Still, C. L. Hood, a point of much interest while on a tour of the United States, visited the American School of Osteopathy and Kirksville friends last month.

Mr. B. Bernard, of the senior class in the school of Osteopathy, has, since September 14th, been dividing his attention between the study of Osteopathy and the "coming man." He finds in Osteopathy much of interest among those who believe in keeping up with the times. He finds in Osteopathy much of interest among those who believe in keeping up with the times.

Dr. Emmett Densmore, one of the editors of the Osteopathic Journal, which was recently discovered healing science, is now in the United States as correspondent for the same journal, and has brought with him a number of postcards of recent date, which show that there was anything in this subject to be published in British journals.

Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Still entertained Mr. and Mrs. Foraker, at tea, Tuesday evening, and besides the family, there were present: Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Still, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. H. O. Morris and Mrs. and Miss E. Still.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, found the Infirmary a point of much interest while in Kirksville recently on his political mission. Through the influence of Mrs. Foraker he was prevailed upon to stop here, although this was not one of his regular campaign appointments.

Dr. B. R. Landis, and wife of Kirksville, Missouri, are guests of the doctor's uncle and family, Dr. B. L. Landis. He is a member of the faculty of the famed Osteopathic Institute of Kirksville, and while not practicing here, gave several treatments to persons illustrating his peculiar method, almost startling from the suddenness of the effect, the Osteopathic Doctor.

Dr. Emmett Densmore, one of the editors of Natural Food, of London, England, while on a tour of the United States, made Kirksville the stopping place of his travels. The doctor is one of those progressive men who believe in keeping up with the times, and the Osteopathy movement interest, and is making a close investigation of the science.

Dr. A. M. Hibbs, class of '96 American School of Osteopathy, now located at Monmouth, Ill., was united in marriage Wednesday evening, October 14th, with Miss Mary E. A. Hibbs, of Monmouth.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs left for their home in Monmouth. They are planning to move to their new home, Alby Watson, of 4120 Delmar St., St. Louis, Miss. Watson has moved about with difficulty only by the aid of crutches for the past fifteen months. She has tried almost every treatment known to medical science, and has been under the care of five of the best known St. Louis specialists, under whom she has submitted to plaster casts, leather braces, etc., ever since she became an invalid. With all that medical science could do for her she received no benefit, and was continually growing worse. Hearing of Osteopathy and its wonderful success, she determined to try it. She had been consulting, labored long and earnestly to save Miss Watson. She has been connected with the Infirmary. It is generally understood that the state's attorney, after a day spent in careful investigation, found nothing that was made were not made, and there was no evidence given tending to show that there was anything in this treatment that was contrary to the laws of this state which would call for his interference or official action.

"Sequel to 'The Osteopathic Fad.'" From the Trenton (Mo.) Triune.

A case of special interest that has been successfully treated by Oste- pathy within the past months is that of Alby Watson, of 4120 Delmar St., St. Louis. Miss Watson has moved about with difficulty only by the aid of crutches for the past fifteen months. She has tried almost every treatment known to medical science, and has been under the care of five of the best known St. Louis specialists, under whom she has submitted to plaster casts, leather braces, etc., ever since she became an invalid. With all that medical science could do for her she received no benefit, and was continually growing worse. Hearing of Osteopathy and its wonderful success, she determined to try it.

The following is a letter (St. Louis) paper of recent date which shows that there was anything in this subject to be published in British journals.

"On Saturday afternoon the ladies of Chelsea, taking advantage of a happy opportunity, gave an out-door tea and reception to welcome the students who entered the Infirmary Thursday evening, October 8th, 1915, or more. A fine supper was served, after which speeches were made by Hon. George A. Dickey of Bradford, Curtis S. Crane, of Chelsea, and others, interspersed with music, kindly and voluntarily furnished by the Chelsea Military Band. Among those present were physicians, clergymen, physicians of the old schools (not resident of Chelsea), bank- ers, clergy, etc., who made the occasion a most happy one.

The Journal of Osteopathy.
The course of study in the American School of Osteopathy is divided into four terms of six months each. Those terms 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 are as follows:

**FIRST SIX MONTHS.**

- Anatomy
- Physiology and Principles of Osteopathy

**SECOND SIX MONTHS.**

- Anatomy (demonstrations on the cadaver)
- Physiology, Use of the Microscope (in recognizing the tissues of the body, deposits in urine, etc.)
- Diagnosis and Symptomatology
- Treatment of Poisoning by Noxious Drugs, Midwifery and Diseases of Women

The latter examination will cover attendance. The latter examination will cover the average in cities of 5,000. Good course costs from $3 a week up.

The next term will begin in April, 1897, no students will be admitted to the school until then.

A. T. STILL, Pres't.

H. E. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

**PROSPECTUS**

**The American School of Osteopathy.**

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

The course of study in the American School of Osteopathy is divided into four terms of six months each. Those terms 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 are as follows:

**FIRST SIX MONTHS.**

- Anatomy—in class only.
- Physiology and Principles of Osteopathy

**SECOND SIX MONTHS.**

- Anatomy (demonstrations on the cadaver)
- Physiology, Use of the Microscope (in 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 "Final" must be passed before appearing for the "Final."