Osteopathy.

To the founder of this great science these lines are dedicated with the love and respect of the writer:

The builder of the universe
Came like as blessing: not as curse.
And man, his effort, last, supreme,
Contains within His spirit's gleam
His vital energy and force.
To spend life's engine of life's course.
Within the body, safe and sure,
Forever lies the body's cure.
So said the man of iron
And steadfast faith, brave A. T. Still.
All honor to the earnest heart
That all alone through hit's smart
Of sorrowful lip, and cruel seaer
And poverty most dark and drear,
Held firmly to the purpose grand
He left was given to his hand:
The purpose to unfold the plan,
How "In His image made he man;"
How creators of creation's love
Could his own confines rise above
It was a daring creed to fling
Into Conservative's old ring.
But the deep eyes of the strong man
Read nature's book the weak ne'er scan,
Of flesh and blood, but that still throng
Which dwellsthe soul's deep haunts among
And they to his heart imparted:
The body's cure is in it sealed.
Now he who dared this truth proclaim
At risk of home and friends and name
Stands crowned today on honor's throne
His fervent laurels all his own.
In modest thankfulness he stands
What looks and blood from many lands
Around his feet-steps daily lurk
And waken to his every word.
May heaven's light o'er his path lead
For many years its blessing shiel
And while he lives, let none withhold
The thought of the progressive mind of the age.
That fairest gift to a true mind
The reverent honor of his kind.

HELEN E. LENDRECKE.

AN EMINENT DIVINE'S OPINION.

Rev. Mason W. Pressly Says Osteopathy Sounds the Death Knell of Medicine.

The Chicago Times-Herald of the 29th contained the following interview with Rev. Mason W. Pressly, of Hamilton, Ohio. Dr. Herrman Still is located in Hamilton, and Rev. Pressly became interested in the results of work done there. The Reverend gentleman's wife, given up as hopeless by other schools, was so greatly benefited that he determined to give the science a thorough investigation. For that purpose he visited Kirksville early this month.

The reception of his investigation is best told by the Times-Herald interview, which is as follows:

It is asserted that the sick can now be cured without the aid of medicine or surgery. No longer will suffering humanity be compelled to quaff nauseous draughts in efforts to seek relief from disease.

These are claims of the new healing science called Osteopathy, which may revolutionize the medical world. It is little known as yet, but it numbers among its followers people prominent in the social and business world. These people have witnessed some of the marvelous cures brought about by this science, and although skeptical at first, as all invalids are when a new cure-all is recommended, are now numbered among its staunchest supporters. If, it has 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.

This new curative agency is a drugless one, and claims to do all that medicine can, and more. It even invades the realms of surgery and obstdnities, and, proposes to attack with the fingers results that have hitherto 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 that by removing it, he can recover the patient to full strength.

He further claims that the phenomena of the times.

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 that by removing it, he can recover the patient to full strength.

He has gathered about him
His deep experience and his
dedication to the field.

Iteven invades the realms of surgery and ob-
aversions, and proposes to attain with the fing-
eries work a revolution.

Rev. Mason W. Pressly, a brilliant young clergyman of Hamilton, Ohio, and pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of that city, claims that the greater number of the organs of this human machine are made to work without friction. It is destined to work a revolution. It is one of the phenomena of the times.

The originator of the science is Dr. A. T. Still. I consider him one of the greatest men in the age. He is a powerful thinker, original in his methods and independent of the conventional ideas of professionalism. He is like Christ than any man I ever met. Mrs. Foraker said to me: "He is the purest and most spiritual man I ever saw. He wholeheartedly and body seem consecrated to the relief of suf-
fing humanity." He has gathered about him

So said the man of iron frame to play upon to produce health.

And the sighs,
And their joy can be
And the anxiety and despondency.

And the sighs,
And their joy can be
The Journal of Osteopathy.

A Life's Story.

Listen to a life story told in five minutes or more. I was born on this globe sixty-eight years ago. I had the luck, good or bad, to be born in a house of drugs. Father was an M. D., also a D. D. And at the end of thirty-five years I began to reason how a doctor of divinity could blend with the foolish teaching of medicine. Questions arose with me, how can man harmonize the idea that all God's work is perfect, and never in running order? His finest machine, man, never in running condition. Has the God of all wisdom failed in this one superstructure, man, and why did he say it was good if he knew it would not work as he thought it would when he made it, and why should a D. D. who with uplifted hands say, "his works prove his perfection," and take a dose of quinine and whiskey to assist nature's machine to run the race and do the duties of life? If so, where is the proof of his faith in God's perfection, and why should he eat and drink of all that is deadly in God's perfection, and why should "The credential of Christ's ministry, as expressed by himself, were: 'The sick are healed, the lame walk, the dumb speak, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. And the new healing science of Osteopathy makes all this possible.'

A FEw WORDS FROM DR. STILL.

Gems.

If God knew a man would not use his mind, why did he not put horns on him and call him a mutton-head?

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A MIND WHEN PLACED ON THE BACK OF A COWARD? IF MIND IS A GIFT OF GOD TO MAN FOR HIS USE WHY LET HIM USE IT? A MIND IS NOT IN USE WHEN DOING NO GOOD.

Joy is the reward which all beings strive to obtain. Joy is that feeling that comes to a contented mind. Its effect is rest to soul and body. When a person is in possession of that precious gem, all is peace and love to man and beast, friend and foe. Joy comes often in a small way; it lasts but a short time, then gives way to cares.

Osteopathy is meaning is equal to a well known mechanical science called plumbing. The plumber adjusts his pipes so all parts of the house are supplied with just enough pure water for all demands for health and cleanliness. An Osteopath goes farther and adjusts the battery and all nerves thereunto belonging. An Osteopath is a plumber and an electrician combined.

We all have visions occasionally, even though it should take a yellow jacket's nest to bring them out of the brain. The more stupid seldom and all have visions occasionally, even though it should take a yellow jacket's nest to bring them out of the brain. The more stupid seldom

Questions arose with me, how can man harmonize the idea that all God's work is perfect, and never in running order? His finest machine, man, never in running condition. Has the God of all wisdom failed in this one superstructure, man, and why did he say it was good if he knew it would not work as he thought it would when he made it, and why should a D. D. who with uplifted hands say, "his works prove his perfection," and take a dose of quinine and whiskey to assist nature's machine to run the race and do the duties of life? If so, where is the proof of his faith in God's perfection, and why should he eat and drink of all that is deadly in God's perfection, and why should "The credential of Christ's ministry, as expressed by himself, were: 'The sick are healed, the lame walk, the dumb speak, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. And the new healing science of Osteopathy makes all this possible.'

A FEw WORDS FROM DR. STILL.

Gems.

If God knew a man would not use his mind, why did he not put horns on him and call him a mutton-head?

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A MIND WHEN PLACED ON THE BACK OF A COWARD? IF MIND IS A GIFT OF GOD TO MAN FOR HIS USE WHY LET HIM USE IT? A MIND IS NOT IN USE WHEN DOING NO GOOD.

Joy is the reward which all beings strive to obtain. Joy is that feeling that comes to a contented mind. Its effect is rest to soul and body. When a person is in possession of that precious gem, all is peace and love to man and beast, friend and foe. Joy comes often in a small way; it lasts but a short time, then gives way to cares.

Osteopathy is meaning is equal to a well known mechanical science called plumbing. The plumber adjusts his pipes so all parts of the house are supplied with just enough pure water for all demands for health and cleanliness. An Osteopath goes farther and adjusts the battery and all nerves thereunto belonging. An Osteopath is a plumber and an electrician combined.

We all have visions occasionally, even though it should take a yellow jacket's nest to bring them out of the brain. The more stupid seldom

Questions arose with me, how can man harmonize the idea that all God's work is perfect, and never in running order? His finest machine, man, never in running condition. Has the God of all wisdom failed in this one superstructure, man, and why did he say it was good if he knew it would not work as he thought it would when he made it, and why should a D. D. who with uplifted hands say, "his works prove his perfection," and take a dose of quinine and whiskey to assist nature's machine to run the race and do the duties of life? If so, where is the proof of his faith in God's perfection, and why should he eat and drink of all that is deadly in God's perfection, and why should "The credential of Christ's ministry, as expressed by himself, were: 'The sick are healed, the lame walk, the dumb speak, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. And the new healing science of Osteopathy makes all this possible.'

A FEw WORDS FROM DR. STILL.

Gems.

If God knew a man would not use his mind, why did he not put horns on him and call him a mutton-head?

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A MIND WHEN PLACED ON THE BACK OF A COWARD? IF MIND IS A GIFT OF GOD TO MAN FOR HIS USE WHY LET HIM USE IT? A MIND IS NOT IN USE WHEN DOING NO GOOD.

Joy is the reward which all beings strive to obtain. Joy is that feeling that comes to a contented mind. Its effect is rest to soul and body. When a person is in possession of that precious gem, all is peace and love to man and beast, friend and foe. Joy comes often in a small way; it lasts but a short time, then gives way to cares.

Osteopathy is meaning is equal to a well known mechanical science called plumbing. The plumber adjusts his pipes so all parts of the house are supplied with just enough pure water for all demands for health and cleanliness. An Osteopath goes farther and adjusts the battery and all nerves thereunto belonging. An Osteopath is a plumber and an electrician combined.

We all have visions occasionally, even though it should take a yellow jacket's nest to bring them out of the brain. The more stupid seldom
The Journal of Osteopathy.

The Great Surgeon Visits Kirksville and Expresses His Opinion of Osteopathy.

From the Kirksville Journal, Nov. 5th.

The American School of Osteopathy has entertained many distinguished visitors during the past year—scholars and scientists from home and abroad. Since the founding of this school, there has been no event of greater import to the followers of Dr. Still than the visit last Friday of Dr. E. H. Pratt, M. D., L. L. D., of Chicago. Dr. Pratt is recognized as one of the world's greatest surgeons, and holds the chair of Osteopathic Surgery in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, with which institution he has been prominently connected for years. Dr. Pratt is the founder of Osteopathic Surgery and the originator of the famous "American operation." He is also consulting surgeon of the Cook County Hospital and one of the authors of the Homeopathic text books of surgery.

Dr. Pratt has a withered leg which has been practically useless for many years. His own skill and anaesthetic and surgical skill can cure the world failed to benefit him. In September he placed himself under treatment of Dr. Harry Still, who practices Osteopathy in Evanston, a suburb of Chicago. The benefit was so great and so remarkable to Dr. Pratt that he at once became interested in Osteopathy. Dr. Harry Still invited him to Kirksville to investigate the fountain head of the new science.

Dr. Pratt arrived here last Thursday in company with Dr. Harry Still. He made a short talk Thursday afternoon to the senior class, and Friday afternoon delivered an address to the entire school. His lecture was largely technical—upon the sympathetic nervous system—and would be as Greek to the general public. The parts of his talk in which he referred to Osteopathy in a general way, are here given.

Friday afternoon Memorial hall was filled with students, teachers, and operators. Dr. Pratt, Professor of Anatomy, introduced Dr. Pratt, who said:

"There is only one safe ground for anyone to occupy, and it is the only true ground—that man never originates truth; truth is God's and not man's. And only in so far as we get our individuality and our personality out of the way and there are the absolute principles of truth, get in touch with it—God's own truth—do we advance. The reason that Dr. Still is the man he is and because he has not been conceited, is because he has not been selfish, he has not been hunting after money; that man has not sought reputation as an object of life; he has simply had his eyes fixed upon the star of truth, and he has pursued a uniform course in that direction. So his face, being toward the light, has always shone, not by his own light, but by the reflection of the light he was looking at—God's light. You could not make Dr. Still conceited. You might bow down to him and tell him he was a God, but he would say, 'You are mistaken.' He will not take it to himself, he will take it back to the God who gave it to him. He will say, 'You can't call me, God; don't look at me, look at the truth.' And I take exactly the same attitude. And when he says I am an original thinker, I have only got myself out of the way so that I could see the same truth; and every man who gets at the truth. All you have to do is to lay down your life to find it—the simple, common Bible axiom. That is one of the laws of physical physiology. I feel that I am

in a congenial atmosphere, because I am in an atmosphere of truth-seekers. I am simply a fellow-student with you. I am not here to give a regular address, but if you want me here for business, you want me here to tell you something of anatomy.'

Here followed the technical portion of the lecture, which was a great treat for the students of anatomy. In closing his address, Dr. Pratt continued:

"And whenever we get mankind relieved from the use of the knife, I shall be glad, for I am wedded to nothing except the health and happiness of mankind. I would save them from every ache and pain. I have no love for scalped, no love for pain, and I will only be too glad to lay down my scalpel at every instance where I can learn lessons from that man. But neither of us are very far along, we are only on the body side. There is another and higher work for both to do. The body of any man is just this crystallized life. When the body is mad it is mad clear through, and when it is glad it is glad all over; when the eyes cry so does the unliquid liver, searching and watching and when it is full of the fear the whole body is scared. When you want to cure humanity you have got to go away back and teach the people to seek good in everything; in night as well as day, in storm as well as sunshine; to hope, to trust, to seek what they want instead of keeping on their minds personally what they do not want. I am so delighted to think that that great philosopher, Dr. Still, is equally with myself following up farther yet after that great realm of force. We have no sympathy, you and I, with that class of people who deny the existence of matter. They say there is no such thing as sin or sickness or death. I do not believe that, and so I have no sympathy with those who ignore those things."

** ** ** "The teaching in this work. I am glad to say, is largely clinical, and in that you are getting your education. You have to exercise your sense of touch and judgment. You have to bear very hard on some people, on others the slightest touch is enough. I can see at once, as little as I know of it, the extreme art that is required, and I will tell you that if I were loose and could sit under the inspiration of the originating brain of this thought, I would catch the drippings from those ears just as long as I could stand it possibly."

A NOBLE LIFE-WORK.

The Editor of a ladies' Magazine Says Osteopathy is Woman's Opportunity.

The Editor of "Club Life," a Woman's Magazine published at Quincy, Ill., visited the School of Osteopathy this month. As a result of her investigation November Club Life contained the following editorial opinion of the new science:

"We spent a very pleasant hour with Mr. Patterson, of the A. T. Still Infirmary, at Kirksville, a few days ago. Like others, we had heard much of this institution, but confess much surprise at the magnitude of the enterprise. Workmen were busy with brick and mortar, hammer and nails, adding to the already colossal building. Indeed it would seem that Kirksville itself is one vast Infirmary—everywhere on the streets are met cripples and invalids whom, it would seem, were 'doomed without a possibility of hope for relief, yet we were allowed by persons themselves that they were being benefitted and had gone at the instance of personal friends or more afflicted, who have been cured sound and well.

On the train leaving Kirksville was a mother, returning to her home in Chicago, who had left her twelve-year old daughter with every confidence in Dr. Still's care. This child has been a cripple for five years, the result of a fall at school. During all that time she has never been able to sit down, being compelled to stand or lie; the mother has every hope in her ultimate recovery under Dr. Still. Like all new discoveries, Osteopathy is received with suspicion by those who have not come in contact with its wonderful work; a few years ago, the new inventions and discoveries we enjoy today, were considered impossible, yet now they awaken no surprise and the developments resulting from further investigations are hailed as perfectly natural sequences. So with this new science—each day new possibilities are developed, showing that the field is yet almost untried—as new workers take the science up, bringing their thoughts and ideas into practice, new discoveries and possibilities of the powers of the science will be unfolded. This is a comprehensive and this is especially true of the comparatively new system of healing the sick, called Osteopathy; in reality it is very simple and rational as explained by Dr. Patterson.

Dr. Patterson is a conscientious, courageous, and rational man, and is, I think, either of us, with that comprehensive and this is especially true of the comparatively new system of healing the sick, called Osteopathy; in reality it is very simple and rational as explained by Dr. Patterson. He does not disqualify the use of germicides, antiseptics, inoculations, etc., yet, like the careful housekeeper, believes that everything should be kept in its place.

The science appeals particularly to women who desire a noble, uplifting life-work. A woman whose natural inclination is toward the kind of an auxiliary assistance to the fortunate of human kind and who desires to ally herself with some work that, while acting constantly as a moral lift, will yet in an agreeable and rapid way place her pecuniarily above all concern for her future, has the basis furnished her in Osteopathy. The cost of learning, counted in dollars and cents, is not cheap, yet a woman, intelligent and ambitious, with a heart of sympathetic love for her fellow-beings, can, by investing a few hundred dollars and spending a certain time at the Infirmary, lay the foundation for a generous and constantly increasing income and feed that every dollar added to her bank account is deposited a blessing from some grateful soul.

There is no avocation in life which places within the reach of the industrious young women of today as great opportunities as are offered in the science of Osteopathy. Other trades and professions are full to overflowing; many are so badly overdone as to be unremunerative to even their most experienced and competent followers. Osteopathy is new. Its absolute success in dealing with disease is a guarantee to young men and women who equip themselves with a knowledge of this new philosophy will reap a rich reward in worldly goods, and, what is greater and more lasting, will gain the love and respect of mankind.

Young women who are about to choose a life work should investigate Osteopathy by all means before casting their lot. There is no profession in which youth and brains will find a more pleasant or profitable employment.
**THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.**

"Many a physician can only pour drugs of which he knows little into bodies of which he knows less," remarks Dr. Still.

"The world is a solemn fact; we are in it, passing through it. Let us try to understand its mysteries; let us think much of its responsibilities; let us ponder the thoughts of the inquiring minds of all ages; let us prize all the light we have from man, from God, so that we may be guided aright amid its perils and changing experiences."

—Alexander Reed.

The Journal is a week late this month owing to the fact that it was held for engravings which would be found responsible for the indigestion of thousands of our subscribers. It is hoped that this delay will not affect the public interest, and that all will keep in mind the motto of our paper—Look to RESULTS.

**TRUTH.**

Nature ever yields reward to him who seeks and loves her best."

—Cornwell.

He who studies nature's laws from certain truth his maxims draws.

—Gay.

There are 170 students now enrolled in the school. One year ago there were 51.

"Medicine is a collection of uncertain prescriptions, the results of which, taken collectively, are more fatal than useful to mankind."

—Napoleon.

"There is no greater foe to progress than the supposed consistency which keeps some men from accepting the truth because they are on record against it."

While medicine continues to point with pride to the ingenuity and bewildering complexity of its theories, Osteopathy asks the public to look at results.

"Get but the truth once uttered, and 'tis like a star new born, that drops into its place, and the tumult of the earth can shake it."

"It is better to have recourse to a quack if he can cure our disorder, although he cannot explain it, than to a physician, if he can explain our disease, but cannot cure it."

—Colton.

If it were possible to compile truthful statistics of human mortality for the past thousand years, which would be found responsible for the greatest number of premature deaths, medicine or disease?

The Journal is a week late this month owing to the fact that it was held for engravings of the new building. Unexpected delay in putting the new building into shape from whose crannies and caverns the mouldy winds of error howled their mournful chant. The waters of superstition lashed the rocks beneath him while above him towered the surmountable cliffs of ignorance and bigotry from whose crannies and caverns the mouldy winds of error howled their mournful chant. One faltering step and the little flame that was to bring the light of life and joy to many hearts in gloom and illuminate the nineteenth century might have been lost to the present generation.

History's homage to this valiant bearer of nature's light will be of the kind that is paid to but few men in a century; and the story of his gallant struggle to bring to the door of humanity a great truth will live while gratitude moves the hearts of men.

NATURE THE BEST PHYSICIAN.

The dissatisfaction with the indiscriminate use of poisons in combating disease is becoming more apparent every day. Thinking men and leading physicians are seeking other methods and abandoning the well beaten path that has been blindly followed for years. They are beginning to look toward the light and study man. Among noted scientists who have advocated radical changes, Dr. Schwendinger appears prominent. Dr. Schwendinger is a German doctor of Berlin, and has for years been Prince Bismarck's physician. His lectures on the field of practical experience?

The Journal of Osteopathy is the organ of the American School of Osteopathy, located in Kirksville, Missouri. It is issued monthly and contains articles on the latest developments in osteopathic medicine. The journal is designed to provide a platform for osteopathic practitioners to share their knowledge and experiences with the broader osteopathic community.

**Advertisements**

- Subscription, one year: $5.00
- Address: Journal of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.
- Entered at the Kirksville post-office as second-class matter.
not go far enough. Hygienic treatment is excellent; nature's power in taking care of the minor ailments is perfect. When the system is deranged so that the functions of the body are interfered with, some force, must be brought to bear to overcome that derangement. In this Osteopathy has solved the problem. By so adjusting the system that all functions set normally nature can carry out her curative process.

OSTEOPATHY, SURGERY AND DRUGS.

Outside of surgery Osteopathy is the only system of treatment ever devised that is founded upon a practical application of the laws of human anatomy and physiology to the cure of disease. Since the time of Hippocrates countless methods of dealing with man's infirmities have arisen only to live a short time, and be abandoned as useless. These systems have had for their foundation everything under the sun except a practical knowledge of the animal machinery. They have used as basic principles the signs of the pulse, the charms of mythology, witchcraft, astrology, animal magnetism, prayer, hypnotism, poisonous drugs, minerals, vegetables, electricity, and in fact everything but an understanding of the machinery which they sought to control. Is it any wonder that failure has marked the pathway of all these systems?

The Osteopathic school has no right to make upon surgery, and let it be here understood that when the term "medicine" is used in this column, surgery is not included. Surgery is a science; Osteopathy recognizes this fact, but does not believe that medicine—that is, drug medication as a method of treating diseases—has earned a right to be classified with surgery. Surgery has advanced with the onward march of civilization while medicine, but for the few instances in which it has reduced the amount of its deadly doses, has made no progress in many centuries. Had medicine come anywhere near keeping pace with surgery, the longevity of the human race would have been greatly enhanced. But while medicine has managed to hang onto the tail of surgery's kite, it is only by surgery's reflected light that the drug therapy has been able to maintain any degree of capability. If you ask a physician to name instances of the "advancement" of medicine, about which he loves to prate, he will invariably point to some recent achievement in surgical science—never to drugs. If you don't believe this ask your family physician for his proofs of medical progress.

And why has medicine not kept abreast of surgery? Simply because surgeons have studied the mechanism, mechanics of all systems while medical physicians have studied everything else but man. Surgery has advanced in proportion to the thoroughness with which its thinkers and experimenters have become acquainted with the structure of the animal mechanism and made practical, common sense application of their knowledge. Physicians, on the other hand, have failed to profit by this experience. They have taken the wrong road. In their unerring search for "scientific poisons" they have wholly ignored the practical truths which the Infinite has plainly written in every part of his handiwork, the human body. Medical researches have resulted in a vast scrap pile of "knowledge," which is about as useful as would be a library of statistics regarding the number, shape and peculiarities of the hinges on the roofs of New York City. As presently admitted by an eminent doctor in the New York Medical Record, "physicians know everything that can be known except how to cure disease."

Surgeons utilize their knowledge of the human mechanism that they may know where to cut, but their work comes after the efforts of the physicians have failed. The frequent failures of physicians to handle cases that ought not to be surgical, force many unfortunate people to resort to surgical relief, and thus surgery is compelled to invade the field of physicians, through no fault of the surgeon, but because of the failure of drugs. While of course every physician goes through the form of studying anatomy and physiology at medical college, unless he practices surgery, he is taught no practical application of his anatomical knowledge. He has no use for it in the drug practice. In Osteopathy everything depends upon a knowledge of the machinery through which human life manifests itself.

In the treatment of non-surgical diseases, Osteopathy is the first system which has taken for its foundation a simple, accurate, common-sense knowledge of human body physiology. Its seemingly wonderful successes have been achieved, exactly as have those of surgery, in proportion to the degree in which its operators have mastered an understanding of the animal structure. The Osteopath takes the disordered machine and by properly readjusting its mechanism, makes it run as nature intended it should run, instead of clogging its wheels with mysterious mixtures, and turning it over to the surgeon when no surgical work ought to be done.

OSTEOPATHY AND LEGAL RECOGNITION.

It is to the credit of Missouri intelligence that Osteopathy had to go to the wise men of the east for its first legal recognition? The American School of Osteopathy during the last three years has attracted the attention of the thinking people of every state in the union and has awakened the careful attention and praise of many thinkers across the water. As an institution of learning and a new departure in the advancement of the healing art it has during the last few years attracted to Missouri more people than any other one institution in the state. From England, Germany, Canada, Hawaii, as well as from every part of the United States, scientific men have come to Kirksville to investigate the principles and results of the new school; and every investigation thus made has resulted in a favorable and highly complimentary report made by the distinguished visitors in Osteopathy's behalf. Wide awake to justice and progress, the last legislature of Missouri most unanimously passed a bill recognizing the Osteopathic school, but at the last moment, when too late to secure a passage over an execrable veto, Governor Stone returned the bill with his official disapproval. This action on the part of the governor, the Journal is happy to say, did not represent the feeling of the state as shown by the overwhelming approval voted by the representatives and senators.

While it is rather humiliating to the home friends of Osteopathy that Missouri was not first to officially recognize this school, the legal approval of the great state of Vermont, representing as it does the best intelligence of the nation, is a compliment for which Osteopathy's friends feel very grateful.

"Well," said Guss, "I've taken a powder for my headache, a pellet for my liver, and a capsule for my gouty foot. Now, what puzzles me is how do I know the right place to put after they get inside?"—Tit-Bits.

When this issue of the JOURNAL went to press there were 165 students enrolled in the school. When the edition of 16,000 copies was half printed the press was stopped to insert the names of five arrivals, making the list now stand at 170, with several others who have not quite completed their arrangements, and whose names do not yet appear. This passing of a law placing Osteopathy on an equal footing with other methods of treating disease in Vermont was the result of peculiar circumstances. The popularity of this newly discovered science was brought to the notice of the medical profession in such a forcible manner that they determined to prevent its operation in that state. With that idea in view they framed a bill to exclude the practice of Osteopathy and presented it to the senate. As a "counter irritant" the friends of Osteopathy drew up a bill, concise and to the point, with the result as intimated above. Every effort of the opposition proves a boomerang, and gives to Osteopathy an impetus to move on in the fight not against any class of individuals, but against disease. Osteopathy has not time to turn aside from its truth seeking at the bark of every opponent, conscious that it is directed to the jealous ravings of a few doctors of the old school who are opposed to any advance in the medical science unless it be brought about through the channels of their particular school; and it knowsthat the people at large will fight its battles, while the Osteopath devotes his best energies to the advancement of the science of Osteopathy.

As a rule this paper has no space to devote to noticing the abuse heaped upon Osteopathy by doctor in fact these unjust criticisms from jealous doctors have proven an excellent advertising medium. Many people have been directed to investigate the science by reading some venomous attack upon the new school. Another interesting fact is that the "big medicine men" who have written and talked most against Osteopathy have, by their own bickering in treating disease, sent the Osteopathic infirmary as many patients as they have sent by their published criticisms. This is particularly true of Dr. Steele, the St. Louis doctor who delivered the "Osteopathic Pad" address at Hannibal in April, 95. Dr. Steele is a "specialist" on hip joint diseases. He had one case at that time which he was treating, and which, according to his best diagnostic skill, was a typical case of hip joint disease. The boy's name is Lewis Gardner, of New London, Mo., Dr. Steele had braces and plastered and tortured the boy after the approved medical style. He grew no better, but the doctor said a year or more might be required to effect a cure. As a rule this boy had one, Dr. Steele would tell the patient or his friends that he would esteem it a great favor if the boy could be taken to Hannibal and used to illustrate a clinical lecture before the medical association. The father consented and took the boy from New London to Hannibal in a buggy. There Dr. Steele used the boy as a clinic, and
A Sane Man Imprisoned in an Asylum to Keep Him Away from Osteopathy.

From the Kirksville Advocate.

The story of a man so crazy that he had to be kept in an insane asylum is had enough, but for a perfectly sane man to be incarcerated in one of those hellish institutions is quite a crime for which some body ought to suffer. See people with sound minds are most daily made the victims of this form of medical ignorance and official bigotry. In fact a favorite pastime of country doctors is to "judge" somebody insane and hustle their victims away from family and friends to one of these worse than prisons, there to suffer, die, or perhaps actually become insane.

There is a case of this kind now at the A. T. Still Infirmary for treatment.

This is the case of Mr. D. L. Clark, of Promise City, Iowa. Mr. Clark is a young man, of good physique, apparently healthy in every way. In May, 1894, he fell 25 feet from a tree, striking the ground with his shoulder. In about a year after the accident his health began to fail. General debility came on rapidly. He could do no work. His family and friends were alarmed. The leading physicians of Wayne county, Iowa, examined him and said he had enlargement of the heart. After a consultation they advised him to fix up his business affairs and arrange to take things easy as his days were numbered. No one could benefit him, they all agreed. Acting upon their advice, Mr. Clark sold off part of his property and made preparation to die.

"I suffered terribly," said Mr. Clark to the writer who talked with him at the Infirmary the other day. "The pains in my back and stomach were awful. My heart's action was alarmed. It seemed unnaturally weak, and I guess I would not have lasted long enough if a neighbor hadn't persuaded me to come here and try Osteopathy."

I came to Kirkville last fall—that was a year ago. Only my wife and pail hadn't eaten a square meal for over two months. After the first treatment here I had a good appetite, ate heartily from that time on, and in the three weeks I was here I gained 17 lbs. In the next two weeks after I went home I gained eight lbs. more, making 25 lbs. in five weeks. I continued to improve; went right to work and shocked a big crop of corn. The sufferer who took right along and had no return of the trouble.

"In February of this year I got hurt again. This time it affected my head, and I suffered a constant pain that was almost unbearable. The doctors told me it seemed to be at the base of the brain."

Mr. Clark then began making preparations to come to Kirkville, and here is where the local M. D.'s—those self-constituted guardians of the public health—displayed the true aninus of their pretended philanthropy. Five of them took a hand in the game. When Mr. Clark had his first trouble, they had pronounced his case hopeless, and advised him to die. But he disobeyed their injunction, came to Osteopathy and was cured. For this offense the rebellious patient must be taught a lesson. So five self-representatives of this noble profession put their heads together and determined to try a little game of strategy. They first considered his case and concluded there was only one chance in a hundred for his recovery, under medical treatment. But the sufferer should not be allowed to again fall into the hands of those awfully "irregular" Osteopaths at Kirkville, who were so unprofessional as to cure a man when a consultation of regular M. D.'s had said he must die. Such a procedure was a breach of professional etiquette against which the public must be "protected" at all hazards. There was only one way by which Mr. Clark could be kept away from Kirkville and that was to deprive him of the right to act for himself—to pronounce him insane! This is what's called upon the sufferer's relatives and try their persuasive powers. But the relatives, remembering Mr. Clark's recent rescue from death by Osteopathy, refused to consent to his incarceration in an asylum. Then the doctors played their last great card. Persuasion wouldn't work, so they threatened. Wrapped in an extra halo of professional dignity, they called again. Mr. Clark, they declared, had "symptoms" of insanity and was liable to violently insane at any moment. If the relatives did not consent to having him sent to the asylum, they would file a complaint, prove him insane by their own "expert testimony," and have him forcibly put away.

Thus the relatives, and even Mr. Clark himself, were 'persuaded' to consent, and the unfortunate man was sent to the State Asylum at Clarinda, where he was imprisoned five months without the slightest benefit.

The story of his treatment there with the accompanying tortures would raise the hair on the head of Dante's ghost. One little incident will serve to illustrate the "cut and try" guess work system of experimenting that goes on behind the bars in these great institutions.

After Mr. Clark had taken from eight to fifteen doses of medicine every day for four months, he requested the doctors in charge to let him write his folks to come and see him, and in about ten minutes he was to take him to Kirkville. This aroused the professional indignation of the keepers, and they refused. The medicine had no beneficial effect and the sufferer was nearly wild with pain. Then the doctors informed him they would give him an Osteopathic treatment. They then made the man wash and had him eat a big dinner. He was treated by Dr. Lanphere in Kirkville and he told them as near as he could remember the methods.

The asylum doctors placed the patient in a chair. One big two hundred pound man sat down on him, another held his back while the head doctor got hold of his head and twisted.

"Is that anything like they treat at Kirkville?" asked the big doctor, after they had pulled the poor fellow all over the room for about ten minutes. The patient declared it was not, and received another jerking that almost finished him.

"After that treatment," said Mr. Clark, to the reporter, "I was three days in bed. My neck was so stiff and swellen I could not turn my head. There were weeks that I did not sleep a wink unless filled with opiates. While I was in bed and growing worse every day, they wrote to my folks that I was sleeping and eating and getting along all O. K."

The poor fellow, guarded day and night, at last made up his mind that he would have to get out dead or alive. The suffering was intolerable. He determined to try a little strait egy of his own. So he stiffed back his pain and pretended to be cured. Although undergoing indescribable tortures every moment, he seemed himself to the great effort and consented to his incarceration for four months, during which time they let him out. He had not slept for nearly a week. A relative met him with a buggy, and they went direct to Dr. Landes, an Osteopath who was then at Corydon, Dr. Landes relieved him at once, and the patient slept soundly in the buggy all the way home. After taking a few treatments from Dr. Landes, Mr. Clark was able to come to Kirkville, and is now all right. His trouble was not insanity at all, but an abnormal condition in the neck which resulted from the injuries received last February.

This is a pretty good illustration of the stupid bigotry of the average M. D. They would rather a patient would die than be cured outside the narrow confines of "regularism."
The Journal of Osteopathy.

Osteopathic Bill Passed.
A bill giving Osteopaths the right to practice under the laws of that State's legislature and become a law this month. The bill was introduced in opposition to a medical bill intended to prevent Osteopaths from practicing. The medical bill was killed and the Osteopathic bill passed by a large majority. The law was for the good work is that Dr. Geo. J. Helmer, who is practicing Osteopathy in Montpelier, Dr. Helmer is a graduate of this school and the fact that his work influenced the Vermont people to legally recognize the science, is certainly a great compliment to the Doctor's ability as an Osteopath.

School and Internate Notes.
Dr. Alice Patterson spent Thanksgiving in Vermont.
Miss Ida West, of Canton, Mo., is the guest of Dr. Taylor.
Editor Han of the Dubuque, Ia., Herald, is a patient at the Infirmary.
Mrs. M. Clark, of Centropolis, Kan., spent the Thanksgiving holiday a few weeks in Kirksville during November.
Mrs. Mary Still Craig, of Maryville, Mo., spent several days this month with her brother Dr. S. S. Still and uncle Dr. M. T. Still.
J. M. Chestnord, general manager of the B. & O. S. W. Ry., of Cincinnati, accompanied by his wife, was at the Infirmary this month.

The various classes in the American School of Osteopathy are now taking up the work in urinary analysis under the direction of Dr. Sippy.

Dr. D. A. Still has recently returned from a month's vacation with his folks in Canada. He has resumed his work as regular resident operators in the A. T. Still Infirmary.

The students of the American School of Osteopathy have petitioned Byron Robinson, of Chicago, to put in book form his lectures on the Symphysis Pubis, which he delivered in the Medical Brief. Miss Florence Foraker returned to her home in Cincinnati on the 18th, after having taken a course of treatment at the Infirmary. She was accompanied by her brother, Benson, who went to Washington, D. C., where he will act as private Secretary for his father, Senator Foraker.

Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Still entertained the members of the May division of the American School of Osteopathy at a dinner on Thursday evening Nov. 27th. During the evening the doctor was given a little surprise in the form of a letter from the school's Certification secretary, asking for a book-case as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the class.

The two divisions of the May class were highly interested in the interesting talk from Rev. Presbyer, of Hamilton, Ohio, on the Rhythmology (anatomy) of words. Rev. Pressy, an Irish medical and hospital officer, being a proficient in different languages fluently, and will return to Kirksville to enter the October class.

The various classes in the American School of Osteopathy have themselves into societies, the object of which is to better facilitate their work and to advance the interests of their cause. The division bears the significant name: "The Anatomical Society of the American School of Osteopathy." The following is the line up of officers:

President: E. L. Spangenberg, Vice-president, Miss Evelyn Underwood, Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Harman; Treasurer, F. C. Clutt. The class admitted last month has the following line of officers: Efficiency: F. J. Ancher, Sr.; Vice-President, Miss Mary P. Kelley; Secretary, Miss Marie H. Neeley; Treasurer, T. S. Noy.

Dr. D. A. Still has organized a society which he has named "The Class of '97," and has expressed the facts that its members will soon be considered as "The class of '97"-1897, being the year in which the members will graduate. Dr. Hildreth, in his appropriation speech, which he is held by the class, declared that he had gained many new ideas. After looking over the institution for himself, he decided to return to Kirksville and investigate for himself. Looking over the institution he expressed himself as highly pleased with the school and work accomplished by the students. He insists that students must take every examination as it comes, and be in prompt attendance. Saturday, Nov. 9th, in Kirksville.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Infirmary this month was Arthur Hildreth, M. D., D. F. H. S., Eng. L., A. S. L., of Kington Wood House, Canada. Visiting in this country, he heard of the wonders of Osteopathy, and decided to visit the School. He has resumed his work in Canada. He has resumed his work from a month's vacation with his folks in Canada. He has resumed his work from a month's vacation with his folks in Canada.

Dr. Arthur Hildreth, has caused profound regret in the school and those who are to come after them, have lost a man whose place it is hard for them to fill.

-That in our estimation, the continued high standard of attainment of our students is due to the fact that what we have taught is sound, and in itself of course would have no value, if our students had not by practice, held up before the public, our claims. Our claims are that the principles be spoken for him place him in the school, and those who are to continue of it. We are extraordinarily pleased with the school and those who are to come after us. Dr. Hildreth knows that the principles be spoken for him place him in the school, and those who are to continue of it. We are extraordinarily pleased with the school and those who are to come after us.

-And that in our estimation, the high standard of attainment of our students is due to the fact that what we have taught is sound, and in itself of course would have no value, if our students had not by practice, held up before the public, our claims. Our claims are that the principles be spoken for him place him in the school, and those who are to continue of it. We are extraordinarily pleased with the school and those who are to come after us. Dr. Hildreth knows that the principles be spoken for him place him in the school, and those who are to continue of it. We are extraordinarily pleased with the school and those who are to come after us.

Dr. Hildreth was then called, and made a short talk in which he very respectfully expressed his appreciation of the demonstration of respect which he held by the class. He understood he had completely severed his connection with the school, and that at the new duty called him to in Canada. At any time when he could do more for the advancement of the science of Osteopathy, he would gladly return.

At the close of Dr. Hildreth's talk an informal reception was held.

Send it to Your Friends.
If you would send me a sample of your journal mailed you are invited to send in their names. A large number of extra copies are printed each month for this purpose. In the city, and give special attention to the students, that while our loss may be understood he had completely severed his connection with the school, and that at any time when he could do more for the advancement of the science of Osteopathy, he would gladly return.

The various classes in the American School of Osteopathy have made Dr. Hildreth a formal notice of their appreciation of his services, and that they be printed in the journal of Osteopathy.

From the Pacifie.
The Sun Lois Ostitus Tribune of Nov. 20, made the following editorial mention of Osteopathy.

Some time ago—a year or two ago, we learned that there was a new school of medical practice in existence. It was new to us at first. It had been born in Missouri and that fact and its name and the ridicule which it appeared to excite from the adherents of other schools, rather suggested the idea of a quack for which there may be a larger field with the increasing interest, in which Miss Stafford, Prof. Wm. J. Storm & Evans, AT LAW, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Office upstairs opposite P. O.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

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. These terms begin in October and April of each year. [As applications are coming in from many who did not get ready for the October class, arrangements will be made to accommodate all who wish to enter in January.]

The studies are 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 Stethoscope, Analysis of Urine, etc., Clinical Diagnosis and Symptomatology, Use of the Sphygmograph, etc. Treatment of 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."

The American School of Osteopathy 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: Must be strictly temperate, 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 of tuition or its equivalent must be arranged for in advance.

The cost of living in Kirksville is approximately the average in cities of 7,000. Good board costs from $3 a week up.

October (1895) Glass.

Ash, Mary E	...
Baldwin, Mollie...
Darling, Agnes...
Darling, Charles G...
Hartford, W...
Hartwe, W N...
Hauk, C M Turner...
Hulka, Andrew...
King, A M...
Lamme, Mrs Mac...
Martin, Clara...
McCaw, Cora...
Mahaffy, C W...
Mahaffy, A D...
Mayer, M T...
Mayer, Mrs. John...
Potter, Will A...
Smith, L B...
Smith, William L...
Smith, Ernest F...
Scheelh, J R...
Still, Thomas C...
Still, Mrs. Ellis...
Strong, Mrs. J W...
Taylor, J H...
Valier, Robert...
West, Bertha M...

May (1896) Glass.

Albright, Mrs. Grace...
Boswell, J W...
Braven, F H...
Chandlar, Miss Rita...
Cran, Miss W...
Dresening, C C...
Elliot, W S...
Garie, P S...
Harvey, Mrs. B...
Harwood, Miss Irene...
Hunt, Miss Grace...
Green, Mrs. L E...
Kelley, Mrs. Mary E...
Kellway, W B...
McNicol, Miss D E...
Miller, Miss Elia Ray...
Morris, J T...
Neely, Miss Marie P...
Nelson, Miss Camilla...
Northrop, W N...
Norwood, W J...
Parker, Miss Minnie...
Pellett, H L...
Putnam, Miss F E...
Sloan, W J...
Underwood, E B...
Underwood, H R...
Vance, G P...
Walker, Mrs. Cornelia...
Wert, J D...

The Best Positions Await Those Best Qualified.

Kirksville - MERCANTILE COLLEGE -

has placed hundreds of young men and women in paying positions for the reason that the course of study is practical and complete.


We teach the best system of shorthand and employ the best teachers, hence success almost certain.

Pupils may enter at any time, as the school is open the year around.

For those who are unable to attend school direct we give a special course of instruction by mail.

Send for catalogues.

W. J. Smith, Proprietor,
Kirksville Mo.