THE NEW BUILDING.

THE accompanying engraving is a south and east view of the new home of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. The building is now completed and occupied wholly by the American School of Osteopathy and A. T. Still Infirmary.

As it now stands it is one of the largest and most complete school buildings in the state. Erected and fitted throughout for the special needs of Osteopathic work it is the only building of its kind in the world.

The outside dimensions are 64 by 176 feet. The building is four stories high, with a commodious attic which might be called a fifth story.

The long verandas on the sides give the whole structure a rather colonial appearance and the outside effect is on the whole very suggestive of comfort and substantial beauty.

The building contains 68 rooms, making altogether 30,000 square feet of floor space. Its size can be appreciated by imagining 300 rooms each 10 feet square.

The completed structure as it now stands cost in round numbers eighty thousand dollars, and was built by Dr. A. T. Still without a dollar of donation or outside help whatever.

The walls are of pressed brick, with mansard roofs of slate and iron. The highest point of the building is the top of the observatory on the roof, which rises 100 feet above the ground.

The wood work inside is of oak, cypress and yellow pine, all beautifully finished in the natural wood. From basement to dome there is a complete system of sanitary plumbing, with hot and cold water and steam heat in every room.

The plumbing and hardware furnishings cost nearly $15,000. Electric lights are everywhere from the top of the flag pole on the observatory to the boiler room in the basement, over 600 incandescent lamps being used.

FIRST FLOOR.

The first floor contains a mailing room for the journal, printing office, three operating rooms, toilet room, bath room, boiler room, two storage rooms, and in the north wing two class rooms, each 31x40, with two toilet rooms and two cloak rooms. These class rooms which are peted throughout with brussels, and seated with easy arm chairs.

In the hallways is a fifty room enunciator which communicates with electric call bells in every operating, class and waiting room.

SECOND FLOOR.

The second floor, which is on a level with the street at the south entrance contains 36 rooms. The main hall runs north and south, is 150 feet long, and connects with another hall 62 feet long which runs east and west through the north wing. On this floor are four large waiting rooms, two for ladies and two for gentlemen, two offices, a private consultation room, three toilet rooms, two bath rooms, a linen room and seventeen operating rooms, a clinic room, with other closets and hallways.

The ladies' waiting rooms and offices are carpeted throughout with brussels, and seated with easy arm chairs.

The entire building was designed by Dr. A. T. Still, and constructed under his personal direction, for the purpose of teaching and practicing Osteopathy.

No detail has been overlooked. The structure is complete. It was designed and constructed for Osteopathy, by the first Osteopath, and paid for by money earned in the practice and teaching of Osteopathy.

A SOUTHERN MINISTER INVESTIGATES.

Rev. Edward James Young Visits Kirksville and Gives His Opinion of Osteopathy.

The following article recently appeared in the Magnolia, (Miss.) Gazette. The writer, Rev. Edward James Young, is a minister well known throughout the South. After a thorough investigation, he wrote to his home paper as follows:

This attractive little town of 5,000 inhabitants, situated 205 miles north of St. Louis, is a delightful place in which to spend the summer, and offers a field for scientific investigation such as is not found in any other part of the world. Here is located the A. T. Still Infirmary, where the principles of the new method of healing, known as Osteopathy, are successfully practiced in the treatment of thousands of patients yearly. Nearly every state in the Union, with several foreign countries is represented at this institution where there are from
The Journal of Osteopathy.

five to six hundred patients all the year around. As this system of healing is but slightly known in the South, I wish to give your readers some account of it, gathered from close observation during the past three months.

The Infirmary, with its hundreds of patients, and "The American School of Osteopathy," where the theory and practice of the new science are taught to a large body of students, are the outgrowth of years of patient study and experience on the part of the founder, Andrew T. Still, M. D., a Virginian by birth, formerly a surgeon in the Federal army, and for many years a practicing physician of the allopathic school of medicine, Dr. Still long ago realized the insufficiency of the standard remedies for the cure of disease. As he expressed it in an interview, "In all fevers of all seasons of the year—typhus, typhoid, bilious, congestive, flux, pneumonia, dysentery, mumps, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough—through the whole of these diseases, I was unable or unsuccessfully for twenty-five years, with or without counsel, I found nothing that I could say was a cure for any case or cases I had been sworn. My family, friends and patients died just as quick, if not quicker, with all the skill and care that we could apply. They died and we couldn't help it, which proved to my mind then that medicine was not a science.

The loss of four children in succession from spinal meningitis, after representatives of all schools of medicine had labored in vain to save them, further disgusted Dr. Still with the drug theory in the treatment of disease. He thereupon resolved to search nature anew for the secret of health, casting aside all preconceived theories advanced by the recognized schools. Starting out with the idea that the human body is a machine, constructed by a Divine Builder, with the necessary force to run its course to old age, he began investigating and experimenting along that line. Living at that time in Kansas and near an Indian agency, he robbed Indian graves for subjects and began again the study of anatomy. "A man," he says, "is a machine with over two hundred bones. You may call them braces, supports, or small ligament an inch or more from the surface, where it is impossible to get the fingers directly upon it. Then the operator must be acquainted with all the details of mechanism as applied to the machinery of the human body. He must understand how to use the various bones, muscles and ligaments as levers, pulleys, etc., and be able to calculate to a mathematical certainty just what movement is required and what the result will be. The operator involves not only a thorough knowledge of the laws of mechanics, but a knowledge of the mechanical relation of every part of the body to every other part. This knowledge is not found in any printed work on earth, nor can it be written in a manner to be understood. In fact, Osteopathy as a whole involves a practical application of principles that cannot be imparted by books.

The chief cause of disease, lie holds, is due to some mechanical obstruction to natural functions. There is some displacement, enlargement, obstruction or abnormality, of a bone, muscle or ligament, or some unnatural pressure upon a nerve or blood vessel. For example, a dislocation at the shoulder may cause rheumatism in the hand or wrist, a dislocated rib may produce heart disease, an obstructed vein may cause cancer, a diseased nerve in the stomach may effect the eyesight, and so on.

By experimenting with living and dead subjects he found that this wonderful machine, the human body, could be manipulated at will by a skilful operator who has a perfect knowledge of anatomy, and that the organs could all be regulated much better by manipulation than by drugs. For instance, when a physician is needed, instead of administering a purgative, the Osteopath should remove the block in the machinery with much more satisfactory results. Dr. Still says, "The results that I have obtained over disease I have secured when I have handled the engine of life as an engineer handles his engine. So long as I conform to the laws governing the human machinery, locomotive obays, just as well as any locomotive will obey its engineer when he treats it as the machinist has inflicted by the form of any and all parts of the engine. If some substance should get into the wheels of a watch or the cog wheels should become locked or bent, would a workman pour arsenic, nux vomica, or some chemical calculated to destroy the works into it? No. First, he would ascertain where the obstruction was, would remove it, straighten the bent wheels, and set its mechanism in proper working order. Similarly, the Osteopath by scientific manipulation alone, without the use of drugs, the knife, or surgical appliances of any kind.

The Osteopath, as I have said, must have a perfect knowledge of anatomy. This branch, with physiology, is the foundation of all Osteopathic treatment. The successful operator must know every bone, muscle, nerve, vein and artery in the body, with its use and relation to every other part, and the results that will follow from any abnormality of any one of them. The diagnosis is largely through the sense of touch which is developed to its highest perfection. As the fingers of the blind are trained to read the letters of the alphabet through several thicknesses of cloth, so the fingers of the Osteopath pass over the surface of the body can detect the slightest displacement of any muscle, tendon, bone, artery or vein. He knows not only how the body looks when the anatomy is normal, but also how it feels. The feature of diagnosis was exemplified in treating a member of our party. The location and nature of the trouble having been ascertained, the next thing is to know how to remove it, and this requires skill of another kind. "Perhaps the whole system of healing deals only with bone dislocations, but there is nothing in common except that the hands are used in both systems. Beyond this fact they are totally different. In massage the operator rubs and pats the body at random, without any knowledge of anatomy, and exactly as though his fingers were the objects of vigorous stirring up of the surface of the body, but the Osteopath benefits in some other case. The Osteopath, however, can give a reason for every move he makes because his manipulation is directed with regard to the requirements of that particular case, and from a thorough knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the human machinery with which he is dealing. He knows exactly what particular nerve, vein or artery he is endeavoring to reach, or what bone, muscle or ligament he desires to adjust. Again, it is ignorantly supposed by some that this system of healing deals only with bone dislocations, because of the name "Osteopathy." This name, however, is not sufficiently comprehensive. It was coined by Dr. Still as the best that could be devised because the bones of the human body are constructed. The human skeleton being that part of the animal system upon which order most depends, it serves as the basis of Osteopathy. A number of the diseases successfully treated by Osteopathy include nearly all that come within the range of the medical profession—both acute and chronic—and especially those which have been pronounced incurable, or have been imperfectly handled by all other schools. Asthma, consumption, bronchitis, cancer, female diseases, gout, hip and spinal disease, nervous troubles, paralysis, diseases of the eyes, epilepsy, heart disease and the like are successfully treated at the Infirmary. Dr. Still, eldest son of the founder now in charge of the Infirmary, treated many cases in St. Paul and Red Wing, losing but one patient. His success was so remarkable that the governor of the state made a personal investigation, and as a consequence the Osteopathic movement has obtained the highest endorsement of the doctor and his methods.

While quick results are not the rule, yet many cures are effected with a few treatments, or even a single one. Gout has been removed in a few hours; diphteria, cramps and amie toxaemia in a few treatments, and to my personal knowledge diarrhoea and constipation at a single treatment. Some of the cures seem almost miraculous and would not be believed if they were not recorded for by unimpeachable testimony. I could give many such cases, but will mention only one, as related to me by an eye-witness.

My informant is Mr. Charles W. Little, of Des Moines, la., formerly editor of the Lake Charles' La., American, and now a student at the School of Osteopathy in this town. A gentleman living in Iowa had been under the best medical treatment of Chicago and Boston for nearly a year, having a knee trouble and being obliged to use crutches. Instead of improving, his case was rapidly growing worse, and in Boston he was told that it was an incurable. He made a vow, just as the natives of synovitis, and that the leg must be amputated above the knee. He was advised to return home, settle his business, submit to the operation and then await results. He was advised to return home and announced the doctor's
decision to his wife she was naturally dis-
garding the treatment .

In less than five minutes he said to the patient:

"You have demonstrated to me the great sur-
prise that he could bear his whole weight on
the injured limb, and was still more
alike to me ."

In conclusion I would express my profound
gratitude and appreciation for this token of
pressing appreciation and gratitude for the trib-
utes which you have paid me . Its
symbol of the phonograph, I must say that, while your words
had in it a purpose and meaning, while
my mind was the guiding star from base to
great height, I would have been glad to
have had many business transactions with him .

"To Dr . Patterson and Dr. Summerfield Still I wish to
express my gratitude for the tributes they have paid me .
I have known Dr. Patterson many years-
and practice of Osteopathy, and I must say the closer
time I spend in this profession, the more
I am convinced that Osteopathy is one of the most
great truths of our beloved science . May I
say that I am life and joy; it makes a man glad he is a man .
I accept your gift; I hold it in my hands . Its
value cannot be measured, but its
meant to do so for the purpose of telling the world
how to wield this shining weapon, and while
I have read the bible, been to Sunday School, visit-
ted the sick, fed the hungry, clothed the naked,
since the completion of all that would be required in a
class college of learning . First a good
of mach experience to plan and construct a
building to suit the work . That work would require
much thought and originality to harmonize the
needs of such a house .

And, oh, my fellow students, I beseech you
to do a world of good for mankind .

To Dr. Still and all who have
in Osteopathy .

To my brother and sister students, into whose hands
will be filled by persons who
must have the necessary attainments to do
any office .

To TRADE—20 acres of clear land in Nebraska,

The Journal of Osteopathy.

The following address was delivered by Dr. Arthur
Hildreth, on the occasion of the surprise party given in
his honor, Nov. 20th. A report of the affair was printed
in the November Journal, but the manuscript of the
address had been misplaced and could not be found in
time for this issue . It is printed at the request of a
large number of students and other friends of the
school.

The address was wholly impromptu, as the affair was a complete surprise to Dr. Hildreth . He said:

"Mr. Chairman, brother and sister students— I have not
the language nor ability to express to you my
feeling . I have the confidence of the
plotters and traitors, I could not do just to this occasion, or
express my appreciation and gratitude for this token of
confidence and recognition of my
feet to do my duty while associated with you
for the great work of Osteopathy .

I have been a student and
unknown friend who has spoken so freely by the aid
of the philosophy of Osteopathy, and while your words
are decided by my departure, and while you may pay
me your respects, there is no
unboundedness.

I have expressed my grateful appreciation of the
accomplishment of this school in harmony with the
strength of the school, you may be assured I will be
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ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF Osteopathy

Subscription, one year, $5.00
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Address
Journal of Osteopathy,
Kirksville, Mo.

ENTERED AT THE KIRKSVILLE POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

This issue of the Journal is the work of Dr. A. T. Still. It was written by the old doctor at the request of many friends, who wanted to preserve such an issue as a souvenir. Those who enjoy a personal acquaintance with the doctor will no doubt find these pages a rare treat, for they will be able to read not only what he has written, but volumes "between the lines." Dr. Still was ably assisted in the preparation of his copy by Mrs. Sol Morris, of Millard, Mo. Mrs. Morris is an old friend of the doctor and was one of the first to recognize the truth of Osteopathy.

—[Editor]

The year 1896 is about to come to a close forever and with it many usages we have had to get along with for the want of room will all be laid aside, everyone of them. We will open the new year with a system of rules well digested and suited to the business of the college of Osteopathy, in teaching all of the branches which necessity for the want of room will all be done, and with it many usages we have had to get along with for the want of room will all be done.

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The Journal of Osteopathy

The curse of drunkenness continues for a period of five hundred years. God will have to send people in a balloon to repopulate the earth which was degenerated under the influence of whiskey from a world of beauty to a bald knob.

What is the champion of success, and fame, in a world of beauty? It is reason untildedriven there by the pangs of want.

Reason, is not a fully grown gift, but a gift of the greatest truths belonging to man's needs, which we were born, the belief that God was a big drunk of ignorance and superstition into our attention.

Study well his manifestations. His mind had been a blank for eighty years, and was told that this man was a cinnamon bark. He left the human machine from a normal to an abnormal condition and expect normal results in its execution of the laws of harmony and life.

The champion of success, and fame, in a world of beauty to a bald knob.

He could do anything with his cinnamon bark. He said he had learned that the goat skins he carried his grandfather Sampson, who with a jaw bone unjointed three thousand necks and left all his patients dead.

The whistles to tell the laborers of earth that the dews of heaven to water the thirsty millions of vegetables, flowers, trees and produce, all that forest or garden and go to work making grain, dews of heaven to water the thirsty millions of vegetables, flowers, trees and produce, all that forest and garden and go to work making grain.

If not intoxicated and he was duly sober during this important period when he was formulating the superstructure of Man, which is material, mental and motor in its one-ness. If it was really necessary that this grand mind of the universe should be duly sober and in full exercise to mind or thought, is it not just as necessary to keep this grand superstructure not only sober, but under sober influences that it may be able to operate all the parts, principles and qualities of the divine laws pertaining to the human life? If I must carry you further then allow me to say that he is fully devoid of reason who would throw away the human machine from a normal to an abnormal condition and expect normal results in its execution of the laws of harmony and life.

We might have been vain and idiotic enough to want to display a gold headed cane and plug hat to make people think, "big injin, me." I have given some of the reasons why it might be best to live out the remnants of this life as we are. I am willing to go on and do business as was grandfather Sampson, who had a law bone unjointed three thousand necks and left all his patients dead. I think that by handling more bones than he did, I can make my patients well.

I am willing to let well enough alone.

"HOPELESSLY INSANE."

Insanity so called is a very serious question. It is old as time, and with the advent of the philosophy held out by Osteopathy ages have passed and no changes have been made in the methods of trying to restore reason to the af-flicted. All hope has left and we content to listen to and live under the deci-sion of the board of doctors who pronounced the sentence "hopelessly insane."

We might have talked for hours just as wisely as any man or spectable fools.

We might have been fool enough to run for president and get scooped, or been an ass on the money question, we might have been vain and idiotic enough to want to display a gold headed cane and plug hat to make people think, "big injin, me."

We have much to be proud of as to how well we have done under the circumstances. We have done much worse. We might have been foolish enough to run for president and get scooped, or been an ass on the money question, got drunk and bet on the election and lost all that daddy gave us, bought bicycles, gone some pup's security, paid it and been a fool generally.

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As our general said I might be. All was dead. They are the essence of danger.

The rockets are high in the air, which

The following lecture was delivered by Dr. A. T. Still in Memorial hall on the evening of Dec. 71st. The hall was filled with students, patients and visitors. The doctor said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, patients, students, Americans and foreigners:-I am glad to see you here to-night. You have come to hear something of the science of Osteopathy. The word "osteopathy" is the one—pathology is the one—microscope is the one—because it is like the handle of a hoe, it is the principle by which the motion is given to the instrument. We find all the fibers attached to bones, except the nerves. The nerves are somewhat independent of the bones, still, they penetrate all of them, surround them, it is not known to what extent the nerves do penetrate the bones. The bone is supplied with blood, which would indicate that there are nerves of action there and nerves of motion; when you cut into a bone you find nerves of sensation.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago a question came into my mind as to why it was God, not the earth and that in sickness he should be in such a crippled, helpless condition. We called for a surgeon. We resorted to the lawyer and another patient got well. We didn't know whether we had cured one or whether he was so much better that the medicine did him good and got well anyhow. These are facts. I began to think "What is man?" I might have started with the question "Who made man?" but I concluded I would let that job alone. "What is man?" I find one lying on the road and am told he has a broken leg. I look him up, another one erect, in motion, one still, inactive. I began to look at this machine, not as an engineer, because as an engineer I was just as ignorant of the human body as the mule is; I called her Bets, and that is all she knew about it. The engineer of the human system ought to be as able to control the engine of life as the common locomotive engineer is to control a locomotive—run her fast, we expect that—run her slow, we expect that, we expect that. There are the three principles that man has to work on. Then, his basing—his basing may not work at all, but he may work as an engineer of that man. Do you expect him to give a lecture on the financial issue? Do you expect him to give a lecture on the question of that man? Do you expect him to give a lecture on the question of that man? Do you expect him to give a lecture on the question of that man?

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himself how that water is spilled in the eye, when there was no water on it. It is a mystery that we ought to think about. If you get acquainted with the machinists of man, and if you will do nothing else but master that, you will find something always new. One says: I just gave you a chance to move a wheel; and then the wheel starts sticking; and then they do.

Then he would go and tell the people, why just I came down here. I understand Osteopathy, I do not, and I am a fool with a little $3 book says he is an Osteopath.

December 17th. The principle feature was the presentation Osteopath" is as bright as a new dollar.

The physicians in Europe and America, can ask a string of names, and then you want such a man as that for a doctor? They know just as much as the old doctors, but they hitched up their team three times.

One wants to tell you that this science will handle all fevers—typhus, malaria, typhoid, scarlet fever, croup, whooping cough, diphtheria, leprosy, and all sorts of diseases, and make it a success.

A patient that has been to all of the physicians in Europe and America, can ask a string of names, and then you want such a man as that for a doctor? They know just as much as the old doctors, but they hitched up their team three times.

Inhabitants than any thing I ever knew of.

Hobson, Mary

and Dr. Thomas Still. Mrs. Hammer, who is a patient under the Osteopathic auspices of Dr. Alice Patterson

Hulett, Marcia Ione

Hulett, Mrs. Adelaide S.

Hulett, Mrs. Anna M.

Hulett, Mrs. Sarah A.

Hulett, Mrs. Adeline S.

Hulett, Mrs. Sarah A.

Hulett, Mrs. Mary

Hulett, Mrs. Marion

Hulett, Mrs. Martha

Hulett, Mrs. Alice

Hulett, Mac F

Hobson, Mary

Hurlin, J H

Hurst, L J

Hunt, W H

Hurley, H L

Hulett, Mrs. Adelaide S.

Hulett, Marcia Ione

Hulett, Mrs. Sarah A.

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Hulett, Mrs. Sarah A.

Hart, W

Hammes, W

Hammes, W

Hammer, Mrs.

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