NORTH DAKOTA GRIT.

ONE DETERMINED WOMAN WITH "ALMIGHTY TRUTH" ON HER SIDE WINS LEGAL RECOGNITION FOR OSTEOPATHY.

On the 16th inst. the legislature of North Dakota passed a bill legalizing the practice of Osteopathy. The bill was signed by the governor the same day.

The entire credit for this work belongs to one woman, Mrs. O. J. de Lendrecie, of Fargo. Mrs. de Lendrecie was in Kirksville for two weeks personal attendance as student in a regularly chartered school, registration with the county clerk, and an affidavit from the Osteopathy declaring that all the requirements of the act have been complied with in obtaining the diploma.

Mrs. de Lendrecie's fight for this bill scores one of the most signal victories ever won by a woman before a legislative body. She fought for the measure unmercifully from door to door, at each assembly with telling effect. When she addressed the house just before the final passage of the bill, the senate adjourned and came into the house to hear her. The galleries were crowded, and it is said by the Dakota dailies to have been "the most persuasive and effective address ever heard in the state."

Here is an extract from her address upon the introduction of the bill in the senate. She said:

Gentlemen: I should be insensible to kindness, however great, if it were not for the courtesy that permits me to explain the object of my bill.

At the commencement I desire to state emphatically that I make no fight against the practice of medicine. I know there are noble men among physicians who are working for the welfare of humanity. I number among my dearest, closest friends physicians of this class. I make no fight against surgery. The Osteopathy fully recognizes the invaluable benefit that surgery has been and must be to the world but there are cases in which medicine, will not reach, cases which surgery will not reach, and of such cases Osteopathy has cured many. It is not a faith cure—it is not mesmerism—it is not charlatanism. I do not fight against medicine, but against those who do.

When in its treatment of disease has cleverly demonstrated that its theory is correct. The Osteopath is the mechanic who carefully adjusts any misguided part. It is hard to explain to the unintelli- gent the method of treatment. When disease is in the case of disease the bones are carefully restored to place. When, as is often the case, muscles have been contracted, they are relieved of their pressure on nerves or arteries, impairing respiration and circulation, the arms and limbs are used as levers, so to speak, to open up the chest and give the lungs that perfect circulation is established the disease is healed.

I am talking about Osteopathy. I read, "an obstructed blood vessel was the cause of my patient's cause. Only a few weeks previously to that time I had undergone a surgical operation, because symptoms of the disease I had, this disease had appeared on one side of my body. It is probably true that all my ailments were caused by a mechanical defect, a defect of that theory which means of healing the Osteopath recognizes, and the mode of treatment, is often successful a few months before the same disease symptoms that had led to a surgical operation appeared on the other side of my body. I am not well determined to treat Osteopathically."

On Nov. 2, past, I was examined at the Infirmary at Kirksville and on Dec. 12, I left for home absolutely restored to perfect health.

While in Kirksville I saw and knew of some who knew, cases of asthma, heart disease, quick consumption, brain disease, spinal curvature, scrofula, kidney and ileum troubles, whether limbs, paralysis, insanity and madness, all such ailments are cured. Gentlemen, I am not the paid agent of Osteopathy, nor could I possibly have me to lobby a bill.

But I stand before you to earnestly plead the cause of Osteopathy, out in other states it has done for me, and because I am sure it is an active agent in the relief of the many ills that affect suffering humanity.

The reason for the advisability of the passage of this bill in North Dakota is that it is doing its work in Kirksville, Mo., for many years the School of Osteopathy at that place has only been about four years. Its outgrowth, the school of Minnesota and the Pacific Sanitarium at Anaheim, Cal., less than two years.

Now the combined output of graduates of all the schools this spring will not exceed fifty and if 1,000 more ready they could place them right in the vicinity of the schools.

States which can furnish protection for the Osteopaths will be the first to receive our doctors. I do not mean prior to those in the monopoly of the healing business, but protection against possible fraud. Monday past a bill was introduced today and driven out of the state. He was comparatively healthy, but a small army of gey patients 200 strong said: "We will not allow it." They gathered at the house of Dr. Still in Kirksville and made such a show that the legislature then in session, that instead of passing a bill prohibiting Osteopathy, they immediately passed one legalizing it.

There is no 특정 문제에 대해 설명합니다.
ing, and then he said: "But I have been very much impressed with what Mrs. de Lencoces has said, and I believe we ought to have Osteopathy in North Dakota," and then his words fell like a bolt from the blue, and he got up and entered North Dakota, and he amended the bill so as to place Osteopathy under the control of the medical board—"No, till the bill now you can, but if it lives on his name, it's no use getting up and having the committee all about the colleges and the protection, but thinks it's absurd. He sees with much feeling, "If we should let them in, and a man came at night from the country for a leg, and he should make a mistake and get an Osteopath and take him out to his sick wife or child, and he should kill them, what would you do with him?" I say, "Why, hang him over the edge of the table and see exactly what should be done with M. D.'s when they kill their patients." Then Dr. Smythe gets up and he tells the committee, after watching a skilled telegraph operator working the simple little key, thinks he 'can do that just as well,' is no more safely fooled than the man who thinks he can learn Osteopathy by mere imitation. The country boy might work the telegraph key even harder and more rapidly than the operator had worked it, but the messages he desired to communicate would not be recognized by any receiving operator, and there would be no perfection. It is the same with the Osteopathic initiative that Osteopathy. He can place his patient on the table and do just as he thinks the Osteopath did. But he may push and pull and haul around until he has nearly dismembered his patient and there will be no medicine, no cure. If the boy, after watching the skilled telegraph operator, the telegraph table, there is no intelligence behind his work, and nature makes no response to unintelligible messages. The apparently simple twist of the Osteopath involves the highest degree of intelligence and skill. Known is no part of the operator. The operation which secures the most wonderful results, would appear to be a "mere touch" to the unexperienced onlooker. The successful Osteopathic operation must be directed by a mind thoroughly acquainted with every part and process of the animal economy. In addition to this knowledge, the Osteopathic fingers must be trained to instantly detect the slightest abnormality. The sense of touch must be developed to its highest perfection. As the operator's fingers, the soft fingers of the blind pupil are trained to readily distinguish the different letters of the alphabet through many thicknesses of heavy cloth, so the Osteopath, by running his skillful fingers over the surface of the body, discovers the slightest misplacement of any muscle, tendon, bone, artery or vein. An absolute, unerring knowledge of normal anatomy, not merely the name of each part and how it looks, but how it feels as well—this high development of the sense of touch—is the great foundation of Osteopathic diagnosis. And it is rare, indeed, that any morbid condition of the body escapes the Osteopathic fingers. But the end is not yet. All this knowledge of anatomy and physiology, with the almost unapprehended power of the sense of touch, by which the diagnosis has been made and the cause of the trouble located, would amount to very little if the defect could not be corrected. The obstruction to the natural processes of the body must be relieved. And here the Osteopath must possess skill of another variety. After reasoning out just what ought to be done, he must KNOW how to do it. Perhaps the whole trouble is caused by the malposition of some 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 principles of mechanics 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. This 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. An explanation that would explain cannot be written. The student must be directed in a manner similar to that employed by a machinist or carpenter to teach an apprentice the trade. A man might read a thousand volumes on "how to become a carpenter," or "how to become a machinist," and then not be able to build a house, nor to make a locomotive. An explanation of the principles of anatomical engineering which must be learned precisely as the machinist would learn his trade—by serving an actual apprenticeship under those who are masters of the system. It is impossible to get an intelligent idea of the science in any other way. 

Osteopathy is not Massage. The rubbing and patting of the massuer has no place in Osteopathic practice—in fact many of the principal rules of massage are positively prohibited in the Osteopathic operating room. Osteopathy does not employ massage, though it employs the principles of Osteopathy. Osteopaths and massuers both use the hands, but outside of this fact there is not the slightest similarity. The rubbing and patting of the massuer is applied to all cases alike, without any knowledge of the direction of the disease, but the Osteopathic fingers are trained to go directly to the mechanical abnormality, excluding some mechanical disorder that is hindering the natural processes of the animal mechanism. He can tell you just what he hopes to accomplish by every move; the particular artery, nerve or vein he is endeavoring to free, or the bone, muscle or ligament he would restore to its normal position. There is none of this in massage; the massuer hopes to benefit by vigorously rubbing and stirring up the surface of the body. The Osteopath uses his hands for a vastly different purpose. As a skilled machinist would go to work restoring harmony to a disordered engine, so the Osteopathic fingers are taught to line up the human mechanism. It is a mistake to class Osteopathy with massage.

The principles of the science can be comprehended only by those who are thoroughly familiar with anatomy and physiology; and open to those competent to grasp its principles. Osteopathic practice cannot be explained in print or by word of mouth. A clear, practical knowledge of the system can only be gained while working on the animal machinery under the direction of a competent operator.
A FEW CASES.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

Kirkville Graphic, No. 89.

The new year’s work at the Osteopathic Infirmary is now well under way, and promises great success for ’97. Patients are coming in from far and near, and every day finds the lobbies and operating rooms crowded with invalids of every description.

The Graphic reporter talked to a few patients his week, and found many voluntary expressions of praise for Osteopathy.

Among those who are about to go home cured, the reporter found several very interesting cases, which are here given for the benefit of our readers who do not find time to visit the Infirmary and keep posted on the character of work be accomplished.

Mrs. J. B. Johnston, of Helena Mont., accompanied by her sister Miss M. C. Wilson, is at Mrs. Purrow’s. Mrs. Johnston came here four months ago. She had a severe case of bronchial trouble and was given up as hopeless by all the best physicians in Montana. They said she might possibly live three months, but no longer. She had complete loss of voice, and could not whisper loud enough to be heard across an ordinary dining table.

When she came here she was too weak to walk across the room. When they left Montana, she never expected to see home again. But Osteopathy was her last hope and she determined to come.

Mrs. Johnston’s voice has now returned under Osteopathic treatment, her “bronchial trouble” is gone, and she has gained over ten pounds. She walks anywhere, looks hale and hearty and is altogether very happy. Her sister, Miss Wilson, had “heart trouble.” Here it was found to be a rib that caused aching in her chest, and now Mr. McClain is on the mechanical eye.

Mrs. Johnston’s husband and father are engaged in the mining business in Helena.

“We want to take an Osteopath home with us,” said Mrs. Johnston to the reporter. “And he wouldn’t need any other advertisement than my case.”

WATER ON THE JOINT.

C. W. McClain, cashier of the Huron State Bank, of Huron, Kansas, came in on crutches last week. He now walks everywhere with the aid of his crutches—a result of the Osteopathic treatment. About a year ago Mr. McClain was thrown from a horse. Soon after the accident he began to suffer severely with a pain in his foot. Big medicine doctors gave him various liniments for rheumatism, and surgeons proposed plaster casts. At the Missouri Pacific hospital they said he had “water on the knee joint.” The treatment there did him no good. Here the trouble was at once located in the hip, corrected, and now Mr. McClain is on the rapid road to recovery, having discarded his crutches.

BLIND, NOW SEES.

Mr. E. G. Bullard, of Bailey, I. T., who came here two weeks ago nearly blind, can now see as well as anybody. Mr. Bullard had eye trouble for sixteen years. The M. D.’s first said his eyeballs had grown together and proceeded to cut them apart with no beneficial result. Then the sufferer went from one oculist to another. Some said it was near sightedness, others said it was far sightedness. Some said one thing and some another. Finally Dr. Frye, of Kansas City, after a careful examination, gave the opinion that Mr. Bullard would never be totally well. Mr. Bullard then began to run cattle up and down Kansas City, Mr. Bullard heard of Osteopathy, and came over to investigate. The Osteopathic operators at once located the trouble in the neck, corrected it, and now, after a little over two weeks, Mr. Bullard can read for hours without the slightest inconvenience. Before taking Osteopathic treatment, he had not been able to read longer than a very few minutes at a time for many years. Mr. Bullard is greatly surprised at the result.

Three kinds of Dosage.

There is no school of medicine or surgery in the United States where the student is required to possess a more thorough practical knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and all that pertains to the human body, than the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. The science of Osteopathic treatment being founded solely upon the natural laws operating through and governing the anatomy and physiology of man, no superficial knowledge of these subjects will suffice. The student’s acquaintance with anatomy and physiology must be thorough and from three standpoints. One entire term of six months is spent in “book anatomy,” by which the pupil gains a knowledge of the bones, muscles, joints, arteries, veins, and nerves, as illustrated and explained by the standard authorities, and practically with the text book by heart, the pupil finds himself “an unmanned carpenter” when he enters the dissecting room.

The student’s experience in going from the anatomy of the dissecting room to the clinical anatomy of the living subject is similar to his experience in going from book anatomy to the dissecting room. Although he may be thoroughly conversant with every detail of anatomy as illustrated and explained by the standard authorities, and practically with the text book by heart, the pupil finds himself “an unmanned carpenter” when he enters the dissecting room.

The student’s experience in going from the anatomy of the dissecting room to the clinical anatomy of the living subject is similar to his experience in going from book anatomy to the dissecting room. Although he may be thoroughly conversant with every detail of anatomy as illustrated and explained by the standard authorities, and practically with the text book by heart, the pupil finds himself “an unmanned carpenter” when he enters the dissecting room.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

Subscriptions, one year, 50c.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Address all communications to:
JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY
Kirksville, Mo.

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

LEGISLATIVE.

The legalizing of the practice of Osteopathy in Missouri was passed by the House February 25 by a vote of 101 to 16. March 3 the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 3. On March 4 Governor Stephens signed the bill, and it is now a law.

The law requires a personal attendance of four full terms of five months each in a regularly chartered school of Osteopathy, and provides penalties for its violation.

Ratification at the Infirmuary Saturday, March 6 at 2 p.m. All are invited.

The practice of Osteopathy is now legalized by special act of legislature in Missouri, Vermont and North Dakota.

In North Carolina the bill has passed the senate, and has pretty good prospects of becoming a law.

The body's cure is in it sealed.
Which dwells the soul's deep haunts among,
Read Nature's book the weak ne'er can,
Into Conservative's old ring,
Could his own confines rise above.

The builder of the universe
Gave life as blessing, not as curse,
And man, His effort, last, supreme,
Contains within His spirit's gleam,
For comrades real are not the ones
His lectures on medical re-
And steadfast faith, brave A.T. Still.
Within the body, safe and sure,
For many years its blessings shed,
Who look with eyes and speak with tongues
The builder of the universe
Who look with eyes and speak with tongues
The fairest gift to a true mind
The royal gift of purest gold,
To speed life's engine o'er life's course.

The fairest gift to a true mind
The fairest gift to a true mind
Nature the best physician.
For many years its blessings shed,
Now he who dared this truth proclaim,
In case of an at-
For comrades real are not the ones
He believes with Hippocrates, in the
While lame and blind from many lands
The fairest gift to a true mind
The fairest gift to a true mind
For many years its blessings shed,
The body's cure is in it sealed.
Which dwells the soul's deep haunts among,
Read Nature's book the weak ne'er can,
Into Conservative's old ring,
Could his own confines rise above.

The builder of the universe
Gave life as blessing, not as curse,
And man, His effort, last, supreme,
Contains within His spirit's gleam,
For comrades real are not the ones
His lectures on medical re-
And steadfast faith, brave A.T. Still.
Within the body, safe and sure,
For many years its blessings shed,
Who look with eyes and speak with tongues
The builder of the universe
Who look with eyes and speak with tongues
The fairest gift to a true mind
The royal gift of purest gold,
To speed life's engine o'er life's course.
As "Home Folks" See It.

Kirkville Journal, Jan. 21st.

Now that the new building of the American School of Osteopathy is completed, it is a good time for Kirkville people to congratulate both Dr. Still and themselves upon the gigantic proportions to which this institution has grown. Dr. Still is no doubt, proud of this magnificent structure and the wonderful success that has already crowned his life work as the pioneer of a new thought, but he cannot feel a deeper interest in the triumph of Osteopathy than is felt by the people of this city. They have watched the little bud of truth in its various processes of unfolding. They well remember the proverbial ignorance which at first surrounded the "man with a new idea." Dr. Still's many years of unswerving, almost dogged fight to preserve and demonstrate the truth of his new system, with the various stages of doubt, investigation, final conviction and enthusiasm which his efforts brought forth, are familiar to every inhabitant. They have watched the little school with its half dozen students taught in a little three room wooden building, grow from a very insignificant local affair to a mammoth college, occupying an eighty thousand dollar five story structure, with students from twenty different states.

While the institution has entirely outgrown its local stages and has assumed national, even international proportions, Kirkville people will always feel a personal interest in Osteopathy's triumphs, wherever attained. Nor is the interest based alone upon financial advantages secured to the town by the institution. The work done, the cures performed and suffering relieved by the new method of treatment, to which Kirkville people have been the eye witnesses, is the real cause of their great friendship for Osteopathy. They have met and talked with many thousands—people from every part of the Union and from foreign countries—who came to Kirkville after having been pronounced helpless invalids cured by Osteopathic treatment. Our people can look at this magnificent new building and fully realize that every brick, every piece of timber and, in fact, every part entering into its construction, is the real cause of their great friendship for Osteopathy.

Kirksville, Mo.

S. F. R. MANES.

114 S. Fremont St., Denver, Colo.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

Dr. Still.

Revolution after revolution have originated in America—political, religious and scientific. Governments have changed with the velocity of demand. These revolutions run from the congregated assemblies of our law makers, military, religious and scientific professions, and the navigation of the seas down to each individual why has granted to him the right to secede or differ from any of the above named systems. He or she has the right to ask and obtain a divorce from someone stupid, or when proof in sufficient quantity is produced; and letters to that effect are granted by our highest courts by common consent of the people. As I was wedded to Al- opathy early in my life, I lived with it, put up with it, suffered under it, until it made my life miserable by continuing the association, and I asked a divorce. I asked, and put in my petition on June 22, 1874, for a divorce. I based my charges upon the foundation of murder, ignorance, bigotry and intolerance. The fight in the court through which I had applied for a divorce was very hot and determined. A decision was refused from 1874 until October 30, 1894, previous to which time the judge of the circuit court carefully examined my claims and referred my case to the secretary of state, who after causing a careful examination, granted me letters patent from the state of Missouri, with her great seal, and said, "You are hereby set free from further obligations to Mrs. Al- opathy."

"Casting out Devils."

In Bible times disease was looked upon as a special visitation of providence, or the forcible possession of the body by evil spirits. If of the latter classification, many were the ingenious methods employed to drive these devils out of the unfortunate victim. As insane pa- tient, for instance, was thought to be possessed of a peculiar kind of devil that could be set free by a certain "hokus pokus" be driven from the victim’s body and made to take up its abode in the lower animals. There are no well-authenticated clinical records observed upon this subject, but there are several interesting cases told in both sacred and profane history.

The pervading idea among these superstitions ancients was that disease was an entity to be attacked by driving it from the body. And, in- credible though it may seem, this idea has been the guiding star of all healing methods from time immemorial to the founding of Osteopathy. True, a few of the advanced thinkers of the medical profession have been able to prove that disease is a condition, and schools have gone through the form of accepting theories of this character; but despite their declarations they continue to treat disease as entity. The great mass of the pro- fession have been totally unable to get out of the entity racket, and medicine with its boasted record of more than two thousand years, still clinging to the old superstition that disease is a mysterious, tangible something, which gets inside the human organism and must be chased out by another something which has a natural anti- pathy for the supposed cause of the disease, and which, when introduced into the body of the patient, will seek out and exterminate the troublesome little gnomes of health. Wedded to this superstition, our medical friends have searched every nook and corner of the earth for specific that, liberated in the human body, would destroy the cause of certain diseases.

Nowhere do we find this old superstition more thoroughly at the helm of medical research than in the present day gerrn theory of disease. The "devil" to be cast out is no longer a plain devil, but a scientific "Microbe," which goes about in search of fashionable victims, and which would probably scorn the idea of taking up its abode with a herd of swine. Its name and occupation are made known by the number and shape of its horns. These little devils differ from the devils of the ancients only in size, and had the poor ancient had the advantage of a microscope with which to tune down his imagi- nation the difference between old devils and those of the microbe persuasion would probably be but slight.

In their desperation to prove the supposed correctness of this old superstition, modern medical writers have piled up volumes on the chem- istry of disease and its specifics, and experiment- ers have analyzed almost every atom of the known universe, and studied the minutia of the effects of bodily disorder, to the total neglect of the broader and more important phenomena of animal life. In their long and fruitless search of the outside world for specific poisons that would drive their 'devils of disease' from the human body they have totally ignored that the Creator placed within the mechanism for its own government.

Here is where Osteopathy took up the fight and where it won its victory. The founder of Osteopathy looked upon disease as an abnormal condition, and not the means of gitting, and by restoring the normal should be in the human engine—not in some remote corner of the universe or hidden miles under the sea. While the medical profession has searched all the world outside for the means of controlling disease, and he has been rewarded for his trouble by discovering that the great Machine placed within the human body every- thing necessary to run it smoothly without drugs.

Dr. Still to Students.

Some advise us to teach our classes in Osteop- athy as to gain the approval of the legions of quacks, and thereby gain recognition. I care nothing for pleasing legislatures by taking to them large bundles of useless, blind rubbish. I want the students and diplomas of Osteopathy to go from this school with a better knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and the laws of nature and their ability to ward off disease than is taught by any other system of curing on earth. Let them do the work, meet sickness and come off, for his trouble by discovering that the great Machine placed within the few will do your legal fighting. We want you to know anatomy and physiology by books and dissection, and Osteopathy from the roots of the trees and when you do you must go, for the world wants you and needs you badly. There is but one way for an Osteopath to show his competence, and that is by results.

Quick Results are not the Rule.

The common error made by people who apply to an Osteopath for treatment is in believing quick results can be obtained in every case. It is by no means uncommon for a sufferer whose physical mechanism has been creaking and wheezing along badly out of line for a dozen years or more, to come to an Osteopath expect- ing to be cured in a few treatments. Perhaps a score of quack physicians have taken turns at filling the poor-fellow’s system full of poisons which nature will require years to throw off. Yet the patient has heard of people who were cured by a single Osteopathic treatment, and expects a like result in his own case. While cases of many years standing have been cured in a single treatment, and others have been restored to health in so short a time as to seem remark- able, a majority of cases require more time. Many of the most truly wonderful cures have been those in which results came only after a long course of treatment. In some cases the obstruction which is the cause of the trouble, can be removed directly by the Osteopathic op- eration. In others, where the trouble is more complicated or deeply seated, the operator must give such assistance as will enable nature to re- move the obstruction herself, and nature, like the midst of God, grinds slow but exceedingly well. The disclosures, contractions and con- tortions, rendered almost permanent by years of neglect, and aggravated by improper treatment, cannot always be corrected quickly. One case may be cured at a single treatment, while another, the outward appearances of which are the same, may require many weeks, perhaps months.

Patterson & Miller

The Best Cab and Transfer Line

In the city, and give special attention to the accomodation of patients of A. T. Still Infirmary. Ask for Patterson & Miller’s cab when you get off the trains.

S. F. Storm

Attorneys at Law,

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Office upstairs opposite P O .

J. C. Storm

Attorney in Office.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

KNEW DR. STILL YEARS AGO.

An Old Missouri Newspaper Man Talks About Dr. Still and Some Early Cases.

Ivy B. Summers, editor of the Lagrange Herald-Democrat, recently visited Kirksville. In a recent issue of his paper editor Summers published quite an elaborate report of his visit. "Nothing," he concludes, "can better show the value of Osteopathy and Osteopathy will be especially interesting to JOURNAL readers. Speaking of Kirksville's great school of healing, the editor says:

Its founder, Dr. Andrew T. Still, is to Kirksville what Leslie E. Keeley is to Dwight; to suffering humanity in general what the latter is to the sotted, shocking siren of ineptitude. The history of these two men's lives is strikingly similar, in as much as both were country practitioners before they heralded to the world their remarkable discoveries; both endured the hardships and adversities incident to unremunerative practice and suffered every conceivable form of self-sacrifice in order to secure means with which to demonstrate the merits of their discoveries.

For a period of twenty years their lives ran in similar channels, their conditions, character and becomes identical, and the eventual outcome promises to be the same—that is universal recognition of the value of their treatment and international reverence of their memory when they shall have been called to the eternal Alchemist. The curative they have and shall effect before Destiny decrees dissolution of their mortal selves will stand as living monuments to their names; the thread will be taken up by others and carried through the ceaseless ages yet unresolved in the cycle of time and perpetuated, which are years in advance of the period. Acascalus and Hippocrates placed the place for pills and powders that modern disciples in countless array follow ad libitum. Doses of dope and nauseating nostrums are dumped into the human system with out chart or guide to direct to the points of attack and who can vouchsafe their success? Dr. Still, almost a quarter of a century ago, after having beaten the well defined paths of the legitimate practitioner for years, renounced medicine as a science in which there was something that was seemingly deficient—a something that might mean the loss of life at that critical period when a physician knows not to what extreme he should go; a deficiency that was made manifest to him through a sad and painful experience. Medicine it seemed, afforded not even partial immunity from the ravages of disease, and the light dawned upon his giant intellect that there must be something—some power—a something to equip the saviors of life in the battlefield of humanity which are yet to be discovered.

He threw off the fallacy that was substantially backed by a code of ethics; renounced partnership to a phase of practice, to him so manifestly fallible and in a few years presented to the scientific world a system of treatment destitute of drugs and deceptive decoctions. It went abroad with the speed of a spear that Dr. Still was an empiricist—a quack who relied upon the mind of the patient to imagine a cure. He was called a faith curist, a nostrum man, a mountain man and medical vandal in general. He was discussed at the tea table, on the street, in the railway coach, anywhere and everywhere, in terms denunciatory. But he is a conscientious man, and so sapangine was he in the belief that he had discovered a treatment that would not only cure but prevent the various ills to which human flesh is heir, that he plodded along in his characteristically energetic manner, totally oblivious to the tirade of abuse that was daily heaped upon him, and was ever hopeful that the near future would disclose unanimous endorsement of his system. Success came at last to reward his hard work;彰his name and the respect of the people of the town in which he lived. He removed to Kirksville in 1876 and opened an early clinic.

One of his patients was the girl who had been the center of attention when the small-pox epidemic of 1873 swept through the land. The incident became the world's best advertisement for osteopathic practice. This was not the only case where Dr. Still's success was due to his presence of mind and his determination to do the best he could under the circumstances. As an example of his iron will and his ability to keep his mind on the track, we will mention the case of a young man who had been driven insane and she immediately telegraphed the institute officials concerning him. A reply corroborated the first information and an early train brought the patient home.

I knew Dr. Still years ago when I was connected with the Hannibal press. He made occasion for me to write a few paragraphs expressing my appreciation of his character. He surprised me by sending me a little book that I had never heard of, and which was, I afterward learned, a book of daily devotion. It was when Osteopathy was in its infancy, or to use the doctor's characteristic expression, had its toes out. He gradually worked himself into a creditable practice, and to my personal knowledge, effected cures that were the comment of the town and called forth the laudation of the press. One case in particular I remember in the person of a beautiful five year-old girl who, from infancy, had been subject to spells of intense nervousness. So great was her affliction that she would shriek at the top of her voice and all efforts to quiet her were unavailing until her excitement had subsided of itself. Dr. Still was called, examined the patient, located the cause removed it, and the girl is now a handsome, healthy young lady. She has never experienced a recurrence of her old malady. I know a Hannibal business man whose wealth runs up somewhere in the neighborhood of $500,000. He fell and dislocated his patella. The family physician put his limb in a cast and left; the man remained in bed. He did so for weeks and instead of the injured member improving it continued to grow worse. A friend told him to consult Still, and the incredulous sufferer laughed at the idea, as hundreds of others who are not conversant with the treatment have done. Finally, however, he was persuaded to go to the institute, where he secured relief in one hour after his arrival. In a week he was cured and able to walk as well as he ever had without even a trace of pain lingering in the leg. A prominent club man in Chicago who had been a rhenumatic for years was on the eve of going to Carlsbad as the last effort to secure relief. A friend told him that it was unnecessary—that he could be cured in Kirksville. With misgivings as to the result he visited Dr. Still. It was all that he could do to move across the office floor on crutches. The doctor examined his knee, pulled his leg physically, but not figuratively, and rushed madly to the depot, and sent a telegram to his wife, announcing his coming. "Hand me my crutches," said the patient. "You don't need them," observed the Osteo path. "You need not take me for a jay, a reuben, or a sucker," retorted the rheumatic, visibly irritated at what he considered a gaging upon the doctor's part: "You can't expect me to stand that I did so; however unattended by my crutches, a feat that he had not accomplished before for years. He could scarcely believe his own senses, and rushed madly to the depot, and sent a message to his wife, announcing his complete restoration to health. That good woman, upon receipt of the telegram was alarmed. She feared that the intense pain he had endured had driven him insane and she immediately telegraphed the institute officials concerning him. A reply corroborated the first information and a special train was brought the patient home.

H. M. STILL.

Still and Jildrep.

CHICAGO AND EVANSTON, ILL.

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

(Successor to Dr. J. H. CARTER.)

Kirkville, Mo.

Office remains, south side over Kirkville Millinery store.

A. G. HILDERETH.

Office up stairs, south side over Kirksville Millinery store.

Chicago office, Masonic Temple.

Benson Avenue.

Evanston Office, 1405 Benson Avenue.
Reduced Rates to Patients.

The Wabash Railway Co. now has on sale a new "commutation" ticket for patients of the A. T. Still Infirmary at Kirksville. These tickets will be sold on the basis of one fare for the round trip, from Moberly and Ottumwa, and all intermediate points to Kirksville. They are in the form of 10 ride (5 round trip) tickets limited to 10 persons.

These tickets will be a great accommodation to patients on this line who prefer to live at home and come to Kirksville for treatment.