The course of study in The American School of Osteopathy is a carefully graded one, and is divided into four terms, of five months each. The terms begin in September and February of each year. The course thus requires two years for completion.

The studies are as follows:

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**Second Term.**
General Descriptive Anatomy of the Viscera and organs of special sense; Practical Anatomy, with demonstrations on the cadaver; Analytical and Physiological Chemistry; Physiology; Symptomatology and Physical diagnosis; Hygiene and Dietetics; Principles of Osteopathy.

**Third Term.**
Practical and Regional Anatomy, with demonstrations on the cadaver; Physiology; Pathology and Pathological Anatomy; Urinalysis and Toxicology; Clinical demonstrations in Osteopathy.

**Fourth Term.**
Topographical Anatomy; Minor Surgery; Gynécology and Obstetrics; Medical Jurisprudence; Clinical Practice in Osteopathy.

The school is open to students of both sexes without distinction, and all have equal opportunities and privileges, and are held to the same requirements. The methods of instruction are such as obtain in the best academic and collegiate institutions, and include recitations from standard textbooks, lectures, quizzes, practical laboratory work, and practical clinic work.

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DEFINITION.

Os-te-o-p-a-thy, s. [Gr. (osteon)-abone, and (pathos)-suffering.]

Legal: “A system, method, or science of healing.” (See statutes of the State of Missouri.)

Historical: Osteopathy was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kan., 1874, Dr. Still reasoned that “a natural flow of blood is health; and disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of blood—that to excite the nerves causes muscles to contract and compress venous flow of blood to the heart; and the bones could be used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins and arteries.” (A. T. Still)

Technical: Osteopathy is that science which consists of such exact, exhaustive, and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, anatomical, physiological and psychological, including the chemistry and physics of its known elements, as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources, within the body itself, by which nature under the scientific treatment peculiar to osteopathic practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial, or medicinal stimulation, and in harmonic accord with its own mechanical principles, molecular activities, and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements, and consequent disease, and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength.

Os-te-o-pà-thist, z. The same as Osteopathist (q. v.).

Os-te-o-pà-thic, a. Or belonging to osteopathy; as, osteopathic treatment.

Os-te-o-pà-thic-ly, adv. In an osteopathic manner; according to the rules and principles of osteopathy.

Os-te-o-path, s. One who believes or practices in osteopathy; an osteopath.

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THE GREAT MEDICAL TRUST.

BY A. L. CONGER.

There occurred in the United States Senate on the 28th day of June last, one of the most remarkable debates that has taken place in that body for many years. The question under discussion at that time was one which is foremost in the mind of the American people to-day, that of the trusts. Senators Hoar, Vest, Allen, Caffery and Lindsay took part in the debate. The sugar trust was in evidence. Much reliable and valuable information was placed before the people. To add to the interest of the debate, the New York World, in its issue of the same date, gave a carefully prepared interview by the venerable and distinguished Secretary of State, John Sherman, on the same subject. The information conveyed in this interview and debate comes from the highest law making powers in the nation, and when such men as John Sherman and Senator Hoar and the other Senators whose names are mentioned, speak out upon any question, their words mean something to the law making powers of this land, and to the judiciary which interprets these laws. Senator Sherman said:

"The present National trust law (The Sherman law) is not strong enough. I framed it myself and the senate committee on judiciary made changes in it which materially weakened its effect. I favor making unlawful in the most direct manner, all combinations in restraint of trade. They put all industries in the control of a few men. The people have their right to open competition in all industries and trade. Restraint of trusts can be made effectual when we get the proper kind of laws. The Supreme Court has upheld the present law, but has pointed out its defects. I think these defects can and will be remedied."

In the course of the debate Senator Hoar said in speaking of the trusts and their effects upon the business of the country:

"I should be glad to find a constitutional method to uproot these great evils. I think they are a menace to the republic itself."

Again Senator Hoar, answering the question as to what was the technical definition of a monopoly, said:

"A monopoly, strictly, in the English law, is a grant by the government of exclusive powers."

In speaking of the trouble and embarrassments surrounding the passage of the law by congress, to get rid of or regulate the trusts, the Senator continued:

"If the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen, will help us out by finding a mode which will accomplish this end, and which will stand the test of scrutiny of any judicial tribunal, and which will stand his own scrutiny—if, instead of being a Senator he was a judge I should be glad to go with him to accomplish these results."

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If Senator Hoar meant anything by this language, he meant that the present judiciary was clothed with sufficient power to go for and crush the trusts of the country, and that if Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was a judge instead of a Senator, he might be appealed to with better and more satisfactory results. Senator Hoar further said:

"The evil of monopoly is an evil created by the SOVEREIGN POWER OF THE STATE ITSELF."

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, said:

"I quite agree with Senator Hoar that the question of monopoly is one for state jurisdiction, and I hardly think an attack on monopoly can come through the instrumentality of the federal statute. ** I quite concur with Senator Allen from Nebraska, that the present law is perfectly adapted to reach unlawful combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade."

In speaking of the special privileges granted to monopolies in several states and by the government, he said:

"It seems to contemplate protection as a reward for great benefaction to the human race. Whenever congress imposes a duty they can take it off, and they ought to do so whenever that duty upholds trusts, local or otherwise."

The above extracts are taken from the Congressional Record of June 28th last, giving an account of this remarkable debate. In this article, the JOURNAL has to deal with the great medical trust of this country, formed by legislation and given absolute protection, and a complete monopoly in the art of healing in the several states of the union. If the medical instead of the sugar trust had been on trial in the United States Senate on that day the information given out and the language of our Senators could hardly have been better framed to more fittingly express the danger to the people from the operation of medical laws.

It should be borne in mind by the public that the facts and information above given, come from the ablest senators and lawyers of the United States, who stand next to the Supreme Court itself, hence what is said by them is entitled to great weight by the judiciary of our land. It is the purpose of this article to show that the laws passed in the several states, which taken as a whole form the medical trust, are monopolistic in character, are against public policy and a restraint of trade. The constitution of the United States says that no such laws shall be passed, therefore these laws are unconstitutional, and upon examination of the facts, the JOURNAL believes the judiciary of the land will so hold.

Ever since our government was organized, and for more than a century past, the Allopathic doctors of this country, under the plea of alleviating human suffering and regulating their own quacks, have dominated all of the state and national legislatures and monopolized the passage of laws touching the science of medicine. During all this time they have bitterly fought the enactment of any law that would interfere with the monopoly of the Allopathic school. Growing bolder with each victory, privilege after privilege has been wrung from the people, until the whole has at last culminated in the formation of the greatest trust that now exists in the nation—the medical trust. So stealthily have the coils of this drug monopoly been wound about our institutions that the people of this country scarcely realize the import of the great power which they have unwittingly delegated to the combine, or what a gigantic fraud has been perpetrated upon them in the name of science and humanity. When at last the voters of this country realize the true inwardness of this outrage, there will be such a rattling of the dry bones of "medical modesty" and "professional etiquette" as will relegate pill-peddling to its proper level and force the whole practice to stand upon its merits.

The American Medical Association, or Trust, is the name of the national organization. It has sub-organizations in every state. They meet precisely as any other business organization would meet, and devise ways and means of securing themselves against honest competition. Under the plea that they are the only genuine alleviators of human suffering, they have secured the passage of laws in each state giving to themselves a monopoly in the art of healing, and when this is effectually accomplished they fix the prices that the public must pay. In many States they have been so bold as to have the prices which the people shall pay fixed by law, as, for instance, in North Dakota, a physician is allowed one dollar per mile for every mile traveled; and the law allows absolutely no exemption when it comes to the collection of these exorbitant fees. The doctor has the power to take the bed from under the invalid. Then to make this protection doubly sure, the trust has secured the passage of laws by which any citizen who fails or refuses to employ a physician in case of sickness may be criminally prosecuted if death occurs in the family. The employment of an "irregular" physician will not extenuate the supposed offense; unless a member of the trust be employed at his own exorbitant price, a crime has been committed against the state! And yet all these privileges have been granted for the alleged protection of humanity! The farmer, the business man, the laborer, and the lawyer are all compelled to compete the market of the world, but the so-called regular physicians are not only given the exclusive right to practice healing, but in many states citizens are compelled to patronize them or suffer severe penalties, and the bills of the drug doctors are practically guaranteed by statutory enactment. And all this in free America! For there is no other country on the face of the earth where similar laws exist. In England, the practice of the healing art is regulated as it should be, upon a broad and liberal basis. There is a "Register," whose duty it is to record all physicians who hold diplomas from reputable colleges. This record is published for the information of the public. All the legal standing conferred by registration is a right to sue for fees. As between the physician and the public, this matter of registration is merely to let the people know the standing of physicians, in order that they may judge for themselves whom to employ; but there is no law prohibiting anyone from practicing the healing arts. The English law creates no monopoly in medical practice. This is largely true of other civilized countries excepting the United States; yet, if there is a country upon
the face of the earth the fundamental principles of whose government is decidedly opposed to all such tyrannical privileges it is our own.

Aside from the fact that this monopoly stands squarely in front of and blocks the way to real scientific progress, and apart from the fact that it is morally unjust and legally wrong, the financial injustice to the American people is sufficient cause for its removal. By these special privileges this trust annually extorts from the people enormous sums of money for which no adequate return is made.

A careful statistician, one with much and wide experience in such matters, from estimates carefully made up, says this medical trust, by reason of the monopoly and protection given to it by law in the several states, extracts from the American people in illegal and exorbitant charges, over twenty millions of dollars per annum.

The question naturally arises in the mind of the public, "How could this enormous evil find existence and live among our people?" This question is easily answered when the methods of the trust are understood. Its principal weapon has always been its numerical strength rather than its scientific achievements, and it has always used its numbers, in a manner well known to the politician, to browbeat and intimidate the lawmakers of the land, to overawe the public press, and to gain its ends in every way except by proof of merit.

A recent incident of this fact is furnished by the attack of the Missouri and Illinois Medical Association upon Governor Stephens, of Missouri, for signing the bill legalizing the practice of Osteopathy in this state. At their meeting in St. Louis, the president, Dr. Duncan, said:

"Recent insults offered to the people and the medical association by the chief executive of Missouri should prompt the doctors of the state to exert their influence to elect a man who would be broad enough to listen to his fellow citizens. The act of Governor Stephens (referring to the Osteopathy bill) was the greatest insult ever received by 6,000 professional men. It was unwarranted, inexplicable, and showed his inability to fill the position to which we have helped elect him. It gives me pleasure to speak of his predecessor in this connection, who listened to the people in this matter."

This is a sample of the methods of the trust. They attack everything that does not bow to their will.

In this same address, Dr. Duncan took occasion to say that those present were from the membership of two of the forty-five states composing the trust. Its whole membership throughout the forty-five states mentioned by Dr. Duncan is variously estimated at from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand. Its membership in the different states is estimated as follows: Missouri, 6,000; Illinois, 7,000; Indiana, 6,000; Ohio, 7,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000; New York, 12,000; etc. Thus it will be seen that it permeates every school district in the land. It is constantly flaunting its strength and power before the people and darting its fiery tongue in the face of legislators and public press. It seeks to get both under subjection, as extracts from its official records will show. It is seldom that you see anything in the public press about this enormous medical trust, and yet these trust laws cost the people of the country over twenty millions per annum. The people of Missouri, having had this case twice submitted to them, have voted to throw off the yoke of the trust, and their legislature passed laws giving the newly discovered science of Osteopathy the right to practice in the state. This law was approved by Governor Stephens. Its veto would have cost the people of Missouri three quarters of a million of dollars per annum, and the signing of this bill saved them that much money, which would otherwise have gone to the medical trust. That was the cause of Dr. Duncan's attack upon Governor Stephens and the Missouri legislature.

In the last issue of the Medical Fortnightly, published at St. Louis, this attack upon Governor Stephens and the Missouri legislature is continued. Comparing him with Governor Tanner, of Illinois, the editor of the Fortnightly says:

"Take the governor of Illinois, who lately has shown the medical profession what a blessing it is to have an executive who is intelligent and broad-minded. Contrast Tanner, of Illinois, with Stephens, of Missouri, and you see at a glance, as we say in medicine, the differential signs of progress and poverty. Tanner, alive to the needs and good of his state, Stephens, a selfish, unstable, ambitious, inane man, alive to what may accrue to Stephens, but caring little for the state he represents. In the train of such a man's acts comes poverty to the state."

The Fortnightly commends Governor Tanner as an "intelligent, broad-minded man," and this is right. At the time Governor Tanner vetoed the Osteopathy bill he said in an interview in the Chicago Tribune: "I am not unfriendly to this science of Osteopathy; on the contrary, I see much merit in it, but I object to the form of the bill."

These are Governor Tanner's own words and clearly prove that Illinois' able executive is a much broader man than the Fortnightly realized at the time its editorial was written. Governor Tanner made careful investigation of Osteopathy and virtually came to the same conclusion regarding its merits as reached by Governor Stephens, of Missouri. But, technically, the situation in Illinois was different from that in Missouri. While in Missouri the new measure leaves Osteopaths subject to all laws upon the statute books regulating the practice of healing, excepting the law requiring registration with the state medical board, matters would have been different had the bill become a law in Illinois. Governor Tanner's investigation of the legal points in the case revealed, as much to the surprise of the friends of Osteopathy as to the Governor himself, that if the bill became a law, it would leave the State of Illinois without any power to regulate this new practice, or to subject Osteopaths to the various quarantine regulations, disinfecting laws, etc. This imperfection was purely an oversight on the part of the framers of the bill, and left the responsibility for the veto upon the authors and not upon Governor Tanner. Throughout the entire fight the "intelligent and broad-minded" Governor of Illinois showed himself to be the friend of the new practice. When these facts are understood, the deep seated bigotry and prejudice of the Fortnightly is very plain. Had the editor of the Fortnightly known the facts, he would doubtless have referred to Governor Tanner in a less complimentary way.

In Illinois, the legislature passed the Osteopathic bill, admitting the
Osteopaths to practice in that state. This action on the part of the legislative body, coming direct from the people, would have broken the trust laws in that state and resulted in a saving to its people of one and a half million dollars per annum. As soon as the Osteopathic bill had passed one branch of the Illinois legislature, and it was felt that the people intended the bill should become a law, a Dr. Petit, of that state, without knowing whether or not this bill did injustice to the medical profession, sent out a circular letter to all members of the trust in that state, requesting them to bring their trust gun to bear upon the governor at once and demand a veto of the measure, though then unpassed. Of course these letters came pouring in to the governor by the bushel, and the pleadings of seven thousand trust doctors were powerful, but even this great pressure did not prevent Governor Tanner from declaring that he saw much pleading of seven thousand trust doctors were powerful, but even this great pressure did not prevent Governor Tanner from declaring that he saw much merit in Osteopathy, and that, were the bill in proper form, he would sign it.

It has been said, and upon good authority, that the doctors of Illinois raised a fund with which to defeat the Osteopathic bill, by assessing the practitioners and even the medical students of that state. It may be difficult for the ordinary citizen to understand just why men who pretend to be interested in the advancement of science could take this method of squelching a new idea of which they knew nothing, but this is only one of the many mysteries of medical methods, which "laymen" are not supposed to comprehend. But with all this effort and underhanded work, the Osteopathic bill passed both house and senate overwhelmingly, and had it been in proper form, would have become a law. This certainly argues that the sentiment of the people of Illinois is not with the trust, and while the combine will continue to extract from them its million and a half dollars per year, it is not their fault nor the fault of Governor Tanner, whom the Medical Fortnightly justly compliments.

Governor Tanner accorded to the friends of Osteopathy a hearing after he had already made up his mind to veto this bill. Although he had received bushels of letters from the medical profession in Illinois asking for the veto of the bill, he listened to Dr. A. G. Hildreth, who explained to him and some members of his board of health who were present, the science of Osteopathy and the grand results it had produced in the art of healing.

After Dr. Hildreth's remarks, Governor Tanner called upon a member of his state board to speak on the subject, and the greatest "give-away" of this century, so far as drugs are concerned, came with his first remark. Rising to his feet, he said: "If you wish to legislate medicine out of existence, sign this bill admitting Osteopathy into this state."

This member of the Illinois state board made this remark as the prelude to his speech, (the writer took notes at the time, so he cannot be mistaken.) The remark was made in the presence of the Osteopathic delegation, and a greater truth he never uttered. But, alas! poor medicine! you have been in existence six thousand years and millions of mankind have gone under the sod through your experiments and in your name, and all without advancement in your science, yet you cannot stand up for one moment and compete with the newly discov-
We do not believe, in such cases as this, the power to regulate the professions should be arbitrarily forbid and stamp out.

Trusts and monopolies may cruelly and selfishly increase the price of necessary medicines and prevent nature from producing new cereals or products with which to bless mankind. The statutes may foster the present medical combine, but no despotism can deny the people the right to choose their own road to health, and no trust or monopoly can successfully crush a new science whose healing power the afflicted desire to test, for such power is better tested by the sick than measured by the law.

The Medical Trust is the great American devil-fish. Its trunk is lodged with the army and navy, where it has been granted a national monopoly and its poisonous heads are in the various state institutions. The science of Osteopathy, with Truth and Justice as its standard must and will be the great science in the art of healing which will lead the people on to victory, and will grapple with this great hydra-headed monster of a trust, and one by one, cut off its poisonous heads and hurl back its lifeless trunk into the arms of the medical profession of America, the marsh of superstition, monopoly and ignorance whence it grew. The people of Missouri, Michigan, North Dakota and Vermont have already commenced the good work through their legislatures. Let the reform so successfully inaugurated, go on, and not stop until the doors to every state in the Union are legally opened to the newly discovered science of Osteopathy.

The Journal does not wish to be understood as classing all physicians with the political doctors referred to in this article, for many medical men are making arrangements to learn the new science, while yet others are sending patients to Osteopathy as a last resort. The other exceptions are well illustrated by the Dubuque (Ia.) Herald in a recent editorial upon the same subject, which we have quoted in a former issue, but which is so applicable to this case that we reproduce it here. The Herald editor said:

"It is gratifying to know that while the cry for this restrictive legislation is alone demanded by physicians, yet it is only by a portion of them, and not the best portion either. As a rule the loudest calls for shutting out the irregulars come from that portion of the profession that has not been able to work up much practice for themselves, and so seek to call in the aid of the legislature to shut out a portion of their competitors.

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The Journal's criticism of the higher class of physicians is that they lend their influence to this restriction, and often unwittingly put themselves under the leadership of such men as Dr. Crummer, of Omaha, thus placing themselves in the position of endorsing the sentiments of men who favor "stoning all opposition to death." Instead of investigating discoveries to see if they have merit, as an able physician should do, Dr. Crummer and his coteries speak of them as "vile" competitors that should be stoned to death.

The following from the Journal of the American Medical Association speaks for itself and gives a most excellent idea of the kind of scientific progress favored by the doctors who run these associations. The letter is from a well known Omaha physician who tenders his advice to his brothers of the drug trust in Illinois. Here it is:

THE VILE OSTEOPATHY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR: I am glad to see you publish the names of the Senators who supported the vile Osteopathy bill in your Legislature. Now, if every doctor in Illinois had native state, will cut the list out and paste it in his hat and then fill his political pocket full of stones for the benefit of these creatures when they raise their heads above the grass, something practical will be accomplished. This form of "argument" is the only one that really reaches the vitals of the average politician. In the Nebraska Legislature last winter our bill for an examining board was defeated largely owing to the opposition of an Omaha senator who was immediately after the honoree of his party for Mayor of this city. At least fifty physicians are organizes in opposition to the gentlemen, and in a close election we had the satisfaction of hearing the gentlemen say that the people we are working for are more numerous than the gentlemen. The people who are willing to favor them if they will simply get out and ask for what they want just as other fellows do. The trouble in the past has been too much modesty and too little uniformity of action. The fight for an improvement in our medical law is all that kept Osteopathy in the background in Nebraska. A bill was prepared and ready to introduce, but there were too many doctors on deck, all winter to allow any crooked work. All honor to your Governor and to those of South Dakota and Colorado for their sensible stand on this vicious bill. It seems to me that the doctors in those states should remember them most kindly for all time to come. Respectfully yours, B. G. CRUMMER, M. D. OMAHA, Neb., June 28, 1897.

"Our fight for improvement in the medical law is all that kept Osteopathy in the background in Nebraska." Such words as these, coming with the endorsement of the American Medical Association, a trust to which a monopoly has been granted in the "interest of scientific advancement," ought to open the eyes of the people.
THOMAS F. CARROLL.

THOMAS F. CARROLL, the popular postmaster of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is a distinguished friend of Osteopathy and has rendered invaluable service to the cause in his state. To him more than any other one man Osteopaths are indebted for the passage of the Osteopathy bill in Michigan, as the account of that fight, elsewhere in this issue, will show.

Thomas F. Carroll was born in Monroe County, N. Y., November 24th, 1844.

He became a citizen of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1877, was admitted to the bar in 1879 and is now one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

In 1880 he entered into a law partnership with Hon. I. M. Turner, and the firm of Turner & Carroll, which has existed without change, is today one of the strongest in Michigan.

Mr. Carroll enjoys a large and lucrative practice and is an extensive real estate owner. His domestic life is especially happy, his wife being the only daughter of the late Major A. B. Watson, who was a brave officer in the war of the rebellion and one of the most distinguished citizens of Grand Rapids.

Mr. Carroll is a self-made man and a typical American in the full sense of the term.

Seldom, if ever, has a more thoroughly popular appointment been made for an important office in the state than that of Thomas F. Carroll for postmaster of Grand Rapids. Although Mr. Carroll has been an efficient worker for the principles of his party to which his long and valued services on the City, County, Congressional and State committees will amply testify, he has never sought an office, although frequently mentioned and urged to accept the nominations for Mayor and also for Congress.

OSTEOPATHY IN MICHIGAN.

ON THE assembling of the Legislature, January 6th, 1897, Postmaster Thomas F. Carroll, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, one of the leading lawyers of the state, prepared the Osteopathy bill, which is now a law in that state, and had the same introduced in both House and Senate. So little was known of the science that when the bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Barnum, and he was asked to explain the measure, he was unable to do so, and it was laid on the table.

In the House, the bill was introduced by Representative McGill and referred to the Committee on Health. The chairman of this committee was a doctor, and none of the members save Mr. McGill, who had been previously posted on the subject by Mr. Carroll, was able to give the House any light upon the subject.

Previous to this time there had been pending before the Senate and House a bill regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the state. This bill, had it become a law, would have prevented the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Michigan. On the 16th day of March the medical bill was taken up in the Senate and passed, and from there sent to the House. There was more or less opposition in the Senate, but sufficient votes were received to pass the measure.

On the following day Mr. Carroll appeared at Lansing accompanied by Dr. A. G. Hildreth, then of Chicago. These gentlemen succeeded in having a short hearing before a meeting of the joint Health Committees of the House and Senate on that day, but only a portion of the members of the Committees were present, and while most of the members of the House Committee were favorably impressed with the arguments made by Mr. Carroll and Dr. Hildreth, the Senate Committee was practically against the measure, and it was seen that they took very little stock in the theory of the Osteopathy advocates. It was not until the evening of the same day, when these gentlemen succeeded in having a special hearing before the Senate Committee on Health, that they were able to convince the entire committee that their bill was meritorious, and was entitled to be reported out favorably. This the committee agreed to do and did the following day.

It was now thought there would be very little difficulty in regard to the measure, and that the same would go through, but it was soon discovered that what had already been done was merely a skirmish, and that the measure could only pass by the most careful attention and the strongest kind of presentation of the subject matter to both Senate and House. Mr. Carroll, who had first become interested in the matter on behalf of friends and residents of the state who had received treatment at Kirksville, now found it necessary to give a
considerable portion of his valuable time from his personal and official business, and insisted that Michigan should recognize Osteopathy by law. He gave freely of his time to that end, obtaining strong letters on the subject from distinguished citizens throughout the nation for use before the Legislature; among whom were such men as Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Judge Gage and Frank Hagerman, leading attorneys, of Kansas City, Mrs. Helen de Landreie, of Fargo, North Dakota, Mr. H. M. Porter, of Denver, Colorado, President Beardshear, of Iowa State College, Dr. E. H. Pratt and ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, and many others; and visiting Lansing on various occasions, presented the matter before the Committee and members of the Senate and House.

The Senate Committee reported out the bill favorably and Mr. Corroll and Dr. Hildreth made strong arguments before the body and members individually, with the result that the bill passed the senate 24 to 1, and the one man voting against the measure was so ashamed of his act that he had to explain on the floor of the Senate, that he did so at the request of an Iowa Doctor, whom he had consulted by letter on the subject, and who was a friend of his. The doctor admitted that he knew nothing of Osteopathy but advised his friend to vote against it on general principles. He was freely forgiven by both Mr. Corroll and Dr. Hildreth and was made to feel that his act in no way prejudiced them against him.

The measure then went to the House and was referred to the Committee on Health, before whom was now pending the bill regulating the practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Edgar, the chairman of this committee, was at first reluctant to allow the Osteopathy bill to be reported out, but the other members of the Committee, all of whom were now convinced that the Osteopathic measure should become a law, insisted vigorously and with so much force that the Osteopathy bill should be reported out to the House for action, that Dr. Edgar very graciously gave way and allowed the bill to be reported out with the recommendation that it pass. This report was made while the medical bill was still pending before the House Committee. Soon after this a final hearing was had before the House Committee and all of the members of the House upon the medical bill, and a few misguided doctors in the state took occasion to criticise the Osteopathic measure, but it had very little, if any, effect, as the final result of the bill shows. Many of the leading doctors of the state, among whom are Drs. Long and Dr. Bell, openly stated that they thought the Osteopathy bill meritorious and that it should pass, thus showing the liberality and broad-mindedness of many of the eminent physicians of the state. The medical bill was killed in the House.

After many sessions had by Mr. Corroll with the Representatives, and long and strong arguments made by him, it was finally deemed safe to put the measure to a final test vote in the house. However, before this was done, it was thought advisable to again have Dr. Hildreth on the ground with Mr. Corroll. These two gentlemen made a final effort in the House and brought the measure to an issue, with the result that the bill passed the House unanimously (there being 70 votes for it and none against it) and was given immediate effect. As some minor amendments were made, the bill had to go back to the Senate, and as it was deemed advisable to fight the battle boldly and push it all along the line to an immediate termination. At the request of Mr. Corroll, the bill was immediately sent to the Senate, and after some preliminary sparring, was concurred in and given immediate effect. Then at the request of Mr. Corroll, the bill was presented to Governor Pingree, who had had the matter previously explained to him at length and upon the request of Senators Barnum and Moore, who had been strong advocates of the measure, Governor Pingree signed the bill and it became a law in Michigan on that day, April 19th, 1897. The pen that the Governor used on this memorable occasion was, at the request of Mr. Corroll, presented to Dr. A. T. Still through the courtesy of Major Bush, Governor Pingree’s private secretary.

During the last stages of the proceedings, Mr. Corroll was ably assisted by Dr. Samuel R. Landes, one of the most distinguished Osteopaths in the country, and for a number of years on the personal staff of Dr. A. T. Still. Dr. Landes is now pleasantly located in the Kendall Block at 147 Monroe Street, one of the large office buildings of the city. He counts among his patients the very foremost people of Grand Rapids, as well as representative citizens from nearly every city in the state, and has already performed many cures, which to the uninitiated seem marvelous. Among his patients are Judges, Lawyers, Bankers and manufacturers, all of whom come to Dr. Landes as a last resort, and in nearly every instance have these patients received substantial and lasting benefit. He has now under treatment patients for nearly every known disease, who have been given up by other doctors, and by the results obtained he has placed Osteopathy on a high plane in Michigan and forced its recognition as one of the great sciences of this age.

In none of the states where the Osteopathy bill was passed was it given immediate effect as in Michigan. In none of the states was so little known of the science as in Michigan when the bill was first introduced. In none of the states was more astuteness, boldness and firmness needed to pass the bill, and too much praise and commendation cannot be given to Postmaster Corroll for the able, strong and thorough manner in which he handled this measure; nor to Dr. Hildreth and Dr. Landes for the convincing and learned way in which they presented the technical side to the Legislature and to the Governor; nor to such strong friends of the measure who championed it at all times and under all circumstances, as the entire Grand Rapids delegation, who stood as a man by Mr. Corroll and loyally supported the bill; nor to all the members of the House and Senate, who after a full and fair hearing, by their voice and vote aided in legalizing Osteopathy in Michigan; nor to the Governor, who unlike governors of some of his sister states, had the courage and conviction to sign this bill and give it immediate effect regardless of the influence of the trust.
Immediately upon the signing of the bill by Governor Pingree, Postmaster Carroll sent the following characteristic dispatch:

Lansing, Michigan, April 19th, 1897

"To Dr. H. M. Still, 1000 Benson Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Please convey to your distinguished father the compliments of the people of the State of Michigan. They have recognized Osteopathy by law. Thomas P. Carroll"

Representative McGill, who had charge of the measure in the House, and Senator Barnum, who had charge of it in the Senate, did their work nobly and well, and never once faltered, after they had been convinced that Osteopathy was entitled to legal recognition.

PREPARATORY STUDIES ESSENTIAL.

By A. T. Still.

What books and studies are necessary to a complete education in the science of Osteopathy? Is a question to which I have given much thought, and after a quarter of a century in this work I have reached the conclusion that every successful operator should fully understand Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry. Your knowledge of these three books and the principles which they teach must be thorough. When I say Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry, I mean if you fully understand these branches you are a star of the greatest magnitude.

I want to ask you if you have ever taken the time since you entered the classes to think of the length, breadth and depth of the meaning of these words? Do they not imply a perfect house, built by a competent builder—a Being who knew what was needed to make a house fully equipped with the machinery for all demands of the spirit that was to dwell therein?

What would you say of a brag architect, who had the name of being a wise and faultless builder, who would say, "Your house is completed," and hand over the keys; but when you tried to fire up the furnace you should find he had left it without a smoke-stack? Would you think he knew anything about excretions? You would not, or you are ignorant of that part of Anatomy that treats of renovations. Did he put in a water-closet, with tubes running to it from all parts of the house? If you do not know, look at your Anatomy; start at the bladder, and follow all openings that run to it, from the brain to the soles of the feet, by that renal law of drainage which you find in the porous system of man and beast.

Before you receive a house you should go into all the rooms, try the doors, windows, closets, lights and ventilations, from foundation to roof. That is your duty before you receive the building.

You must be well versed in Anatomy, or you cannot judge the plumbing. You must understand it, or you cannot truthfully say that the house is well braced. Without it you cannot tell what foundation the house of life is built on. You must know the shape, place and use of every piece that belongs to the whole superstructure.

By the bones you learn the frame-work. By the ligaments you find how carefully and exact the bones are fastened, each to all others. By the study of the blood vessels you learn the channels of supply and renovation. By a knowledge of the origin and insertion of muscles and tendons you understand their uses in manipulations as a machine of motor and locomotive power. By study of the fascia and synovial membranes you see why one muscle can glide over, under or around others and not irritate the harmony by friction. You get to the skin, which is the roof and weather-boarding of the whole house, with millions of pores to ventilate and purify by excreting impurities. Open your book and behold the brain, which runs all the machinery of force, to carry on all the duties required to make and keep the man normal in all parts and principles. The brain is his power of wisdom and strength, which runs analytical chemistry, preparing and blending all kinds of matter to be applied in the building, with the wisdom found in the Biology of the association of the living with the dead matter, which takes on itself life for hours and days, as wisdom commands.

You see, if you can see at all, that life comes to a man as a skilled chemist, fully endowed with force to do, and wisdom to select and shape, aBeing suited to construct nerve and blood channels to supply strength and material to build man or beast—wisdom which is present and in working order at all times in all beings. It plans and forms each part to suit all other parts of the being it constructs. It takes the material of crude nature in its arms, and that is all we know of it until we see bone and muscle, clothed with life and form to suit the place for which it is intended.

This is the chemistry of man, made for him; and all other systems of chemistry have but little claim on him as a market for their products. The Osteopath who goes into the world with the idea of Chemistry attached to him as useful to help the Divine chemist that is in your brain, blood and battery of life, is only a boy who ties rags to rags to make his whip long and does not know it will wind around his little head when he wants to "pop." He needs the rasp of intelligence to rub his scaly eyes until he sees in man a fully equipped being from the mind of God, supplied with chemical, biological and all other machinery that man or beast needs, or all he could ask for if he had the mind and skill of God himself.

Does God know how to make and equip man? If he does, all you are required to know is how to keep the engine lined, fired and oiled; it will run its miles without any of your dopes or suggestions. Study the normal, and keep man in that chair, and you have run the length of your mental rope.

In all time past man has felt and acted as though the Creator had provided all things for him that he could ask or desire but one, and that was what to do or take when sick. We have lived under the tradition that man is made
WHAT CAN OSTEOPATHY GIVE?

BY A. T. STILL.

WHat can Osteopathy give us in place of drugs? is a great question which the doctor of medicine asks in thunder tones. Tell him to be seated and listen to a few truths and questions. "What can you give us in place of drugs?"

We have nothing to give in place of Calomel, because Osteopathy does not ruin the teeth nor destroy the stomach, liver, or any organ or substance in the system. We cannot give you anything in place of the deadly Night-shade, whose poison reaches and ruins the eyes, both in sight and shape, and makes tumors great and small. We have nothing to give in place of Aloes, which purges a few times and leaves you with unbearable piles for life. We have nothing to give in place of Morphine, Chloral, Digitalis, Varatrum, Pulsatilla, and all the deadly sedatives of medical schools. We know they will kill, and that is all we know about them. We do not know that they ever cured a single case of sickness, but we do believe they have slain thousands. We cannot give anything that will take their places. Their place is to ruin for life; and Osteopathy considers life too precious to place its chances in jeopardy by any means or methods.

In answer to the inquiry, "What can you give us in place of drugs?" I will say, we cannot add or give anything from the material world that would be beneficial to the workings of a perfect machine—a machine that was made and put in running order according to God's judgment—perfect in the construction of all its parts, designed to add to its own form and power by day by day, and to carry out all exhausted substances that have been made so by wear and motion.

If this machine is self-propelling, self-sustaining, having all the machinery of strength, all the thrones of reason established, and working to perfection, is it not reasonable to suppose from the amount of wisdom thus far shown in the complete forms and workings of its chemical department, its motor department, the nutritive, the sensory, and the compounding of elements, that the Master Mechanic has provided the avenues and power to deliver these compounds to any part of the body, and to make by the newly compounded fluids any change in the chemical quality that is necessary for renovation and restoration to health?

When we see the readiness of the brain to supply sensation and motion, and are notified of an unnecessary accumulation at any point of the body by sensation or misery, we want removed that over-accumulation which is making in-roads on life through the sensory ganglia, to all its centers. We know when
fully possessed by diseased fluids the fort of life must yield to the mandates of death from climatic or diseases of the seasons as they come and go.

If life yields to the poisonous fluids that are generated during detention and chemical changes, why not conclude at once that the motor power is insufficient to keep in action the machinery of renovation through the excretory system? Reason proceeds at once to reach the oppressed points. Through the vasomotor being irritated the venous circulation becomes so feeble as to allow diseased fluids to accumulate, locally or generally, through the system to such a length of time that they become deadly in their nature from the power of separation being overcome and lost.

Osteopathy reasons that the special or general power of all nerves must be free to travel through all parts of the body without any obstruction which may be caused by a dislocated bone, a contracted, shrunken or enlarged muscle, nerve, vein or artery. When enlarged or diminished they are abnormal in form and action.

If you have a thorough and practical acquaintance through Anatomy and Physiology, with the forms and workings of the machinery of life and health, and treat it as a skilled physiological engineer, then you are prepared to say to the doctors of medicine, "We have found no place in the whole human body where you can substitute anything but death in place of life." Remove all obstructions. All means all, intelligently done to completion, and nature will kindly do the rest.

Let me in conclusion ask the drug doctor if he has been able at any time to compound substances that can be introduced into a vein that leads to the heart, and not produce death? Do you not throw all substances into the stomach with the expectation that the divine chemical laboratory will throw out that which is incompatible to life? Are not all your hopes placed upon this one foundation, that we make the horse of life trot slower for fever, and walk faster in the cold stage? In short, Doctor, is not your whole theory based upon guess-work?

Nature's God has been thoughtful enough to place in man all the elements and principles that the word "Remedy" means.

ARABIAN PROVERB.

"He that knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool. Shun him.

"He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple. Teach him.

"He that knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep. Wake him.

"He that knows, and knows that he knows, is wise. Follow him."

THE CASE OF BEN WHITE.

In the June number of the Journal mention was made of the case of Mr. Ben White, of Macon, Mo., who had been given up by his home physicians to die with "cancer of the stomach." On being brought to Kirksville Mr. White's supposed cancer was found to be only a distended bladder, which was relieved by a catheter. This case was used in an article by Dr. Smith as illustrative of the importance to the student of a thorough knowledge of the human body before attempting to treat disease, and as showing how little the average 'regular' physician really knows about the machine which he pretends to treat. Cases of mistaken diagnosis by drug doctors are by no means unusual, for they come to Kirksville every day in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year, but the case of Mr. Ben White was considered especially valuable as it was so plain that the ordinary reader, with no technical knowledge, could appreciate it. Since the publication of Dr. Smith's article letters have been received from eminent and distinguished physicians in Ohio, Michigan and Connecticut, questioning the truth of the statements. In view of the attention this case has attracted over the country, the Journal addressed a letter to Mr. White, asking him to recite the facts in the case over his signature. Mr. White is an old traveling man, well known in commercial circles all over Missouri and Iowa. The following letter received from him, with the appended statement from his estimable wife, will explain the matter, and the Journal hopes, remove all doubt as to the truthfulness of the report made by Dr. Smith. Mr. White says:

"I am in receipt of your communication, in which you state that Prof. Smith's statement about my case has been called in question by different parties throughout the country. It affords me pleasure to confirm Dr. Smith's statement in every particular, and he could have added more and still told the truth. I owe my life to Dr. Still and his able assistants and I would be an ingrate indeed if I were not willing to show my appreciation of what they have done for me.

"I will state my case briefly, leaving out all medical technicalities, which I do not understand.

"Last November I returned home from a trip at three o'clock A.M. suffering intensely with constipation and pain in my liver and kidneys. My wife and son insisted on calling a physician, to which I objected. I told them I did not want a doctor. However, they called him in—one of the best in our town. Then began a course of medicine—from eight to ten doses a day for three months. I followed all directions explicitly, being determined to do my part. At the end of three months my physician told me he would prefer to call in another physician; that he did not consider my case serious, but it would perhaps be more
satisfactory to him and myself if he consulted with some other doctor. We agreed and called in another, who stands as high for ability and honor as any physician I know. They came together for nearly a month and gave me encouragement that I was getting along all right. On their last call they went out of my room and after consulting returned to my bedside and said to me: 'Mr. White, we have consulted about your case. We agree exactly and feel it our duty to inform you, however unpleasant it may be, that we have done all it is possible to do for you. Your time is near at hand; a few days more and you must go.'

"No man who has never been so near the brink, upon receiving such a warning from those in whom he has confidence, can realize my feelings. The sun shone so brightly; the air was so pure; my home, my wife, my boys—all came vividly before my mind. Was it possible that I had to leave my little boy? His mother had gone before, and now must his father go, too, and leave him to the charity of the world? Such thoughts forced themselves to my mind with an intensity indescribable.

"After my physicians left and I began to realize my condition I called to my wife and told her I wanted to be taken to Dr. Still, to which she readily agreed. We packed up and, much against the advice of friends and neighbors, who thought it cruel, made the trip to Kirksville successfully.

"I soon got an interview with the ‘Old Doctor.’ How I watched his face for some sign of encouragement, but could detect nothing to give me any hope. In a few moments he called his son Charlie. Then he called Dr. William Smith, who needs no ‘X-rays’ to tell what is inside his patient. They knew exactly what the matter was; there was no experimenting or guess-work. Their intuition is as true as the needle to the pole—all facts and science, as the patient of ordinary intelligence soon realizes.

"Within ten or fifteen minutes after our first interview Dr. Smith had inserted his catheter so gently and quickly that I hardly realized what he was doing. In a short time he had drawn from me a large quantity of putrid urine so foul that I do not know how I lived with it in me. He held it up and said, ‘Here is your cancer.’ I asked what he meant. ‘Why,’ he said, ‘your doctors have been treating you for cancer of the stomach.’ My wife, being present, confirmed the statement. This was the first intimation I had of the cancer. Within twenty-four hours Dr. Smith drew at least two gallons more of that putrid urine from me, and it took about four weeks to draw it all. It seemed incredible that a man should live in that condition, but I am still alive, thanks to Dr. Still and his able associates."

Mrs. White sent to this office the following statement with request that it be published:

"I am the wife of Mr. Benjamin White, of Macon, Mo. I was with him during the whole of his illness in that town. He was attended by Dr. W. E. Web, with Dr. A. B. Miller as consulting physician. Both are resident physicians of Macon, Mo. Both agreed that my husband was suffering from cancer of the stomach and so informed me. Both stated that he had only a few days in which to live. No mention was made by them at any time of an enlargement of the prostate gland and the retention of urine as a result.

"The statements as published in the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY concerning Mr. White’s case are true in every particular.

"MRS. BENJAMIN WHITE."

Dr. William Smith, author of the article in question, makes the following statement regarding the case of Mr. White:

"MRS. BENJAMIN WHITE."

Mr. White was a visitor at the JOURNAL office one day this month and in conversation with the editor related the following account of his first experience with Dr. Still and Osteopathy:

"About twelve years ago I got a fall in climbing a fence, which dislocated my hip and laid me up so that I could not walk. In about a month with crutches I got up town and consulted several physicians about my case. They told me they could do me no good and that I would probably be a cripple all my life. I hobbled around for six months on crutches.

"While stopping one day at the Pool Hotel in Kirksville, Mo., some friends persuaded me to send for Dr. Still. He came, examined me and soon showed me that my hip was out of place. He set me in a chair against the wall and began manipulating my leg. The first thing I knew ‘pop!’ went something like a pistol-shot. My thigh was re-set.

"In a week or ten days I threw away my crutches and have never used them since."

NO BULLETS
The Journal of Osteopathy.

Published monthly under the auspices of the American School of Osteopathy.

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A. L. CONNER, Will A. Potter, D. O., Editors and Managers
MASON W. FRENESLEY, B. A., Ph. D., Associate Editor

Every issue of the Journal of Osteopathy, with all its contents, is fully protected by copyright.

The friends of Osteopathy in Iowa should not forget that the election of members to their Legislature will take place this fall.

The Burlington Hawk-eye, the Dubuque Evening, and several other papers in Iowa are not afraid to speak out against the methods of the drug trust. The press of Nebraska should join these able papers in denouncing the methods of this monopoly, and the people of Iowa should stand by the papers that fight the battles of the people.

Last winter the drug trust succeeded in "railroading" their bill through Iowa giving the people of Iowa one million dollars per annum, and the people of Nebraska are paying nearly a million dollars a year to maintain five thousand drug doctors, many of whom have not the ability to make an honest living if this protection were removed.

Dr. Adeline Bell, who has been practicing Osteopathy in Shelbyville, Ky., for a year and a half, wires this office that the medical board has commenced proceedings against her. Dr. Bell is a brigadier lady and an able Osteopath. She spent fully twenty months in the American School of Osteopathy and was for a long time one of the regular operators in the A. T. Still Infirmary. Her work has earned her the friendship of the best people in the vicinity of Shelbyville and they will no doubt stand by her against this jealous persecution of the medical trust. Several genuine Osteopaths should immediately begin the work of exposing the frauds who are pretending to practice this science. Several genuine Osteopaths should immediately begin the work of exposing the frauds who are pretending to practice this science. Several genuine Osteopaths should immediately begin the work of exposing the frauds who are pretending to practice this science. Several genuine Osteopaths should immediately begin the work of exposing the frauds who are pretending to practice this science. Several genuine Osteopaths should immediately begin the work of exposing the frauds who are pretending to practice this science. Several genuine Osteopaths should immediately begin the work of exposing the frauds who are pretending to practice this science.

The Omaha Mercury, a bright and ably edited weekly, reproduces from the Journal of Osteopathy Judge Kohler's decision on an Osteopath in Ohio. Commenting on this decision the editor of the Mercury says:

"The Ohio court seems to have arrived at the correct solution of the question. Our law applicable to such questions is: 'Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall operate on, prosect, or heal, prescribe for or otherwise treat any physical or mental ailment of another.'"

This language of the Nebraska statute is strong and clearly unconstitutional, but out in Nebraska the doctors use strong language. Osteopathy is an organization of legitimate Osteopaths and osteopathic students. The officers of this association determined to go to the bottom of this diploma-mill enterprise. Acting for this association, Dr. Wm. Smith went through the diploma mill one day this month and is now in possession of evidence that clearly proves the source of many of the spurious Osteopaths now out. Dr. Smith had never met Dr. Barber, the president, nor had he ever before entered the walls of the so-called "National School of Osteopathy," but a little trifles in no way prejudiced his standing before the faculty of this enterprising
eductive institution. Boarding the 12:30 (midnight) train at Kirksville Wednesday morning, August 11th, Dr. Smith went to Kansas City and returned Thursday morning, August 12th, at 3:30 o'clock, enrolled as a graduate of the "National School of Osteopathy," in possession of a "regular" diploma signed and sealed by the faculty (only one of whom he had ever seen) and accompanied by a certificate that the bearer had studied Osteopathy three years, and a receipt for $50 as payment in full of tuition. The entire transaction between Dr. Smith and the "National School of Osteopathy" occupied less than two hours.

The American Association, which is composed of over 300 wide-awake, determined men and women who have taken up this science as a life-work, propose to go to the bottom of this whole fake business vigorously and to leave no stone unturned to protect the good name of Osteopathy. The officers in charge of this work will of course give it their best attention. The American Association, which is composed of over 300 wide-awake, determined men and women who have taken up this science as a life-work, propose to go to the bottom of this whole fake business vigorously and to leave no stone unturned to protect the good name of Osteopathy. The officers in charge of this work will of course give it their best attention.

Osteopathic Thoughtlets.

Human physiology is the science of the functions of the physical organism. As studied at present it implies acquaintance with the fields of gross and micro-anatomy, histology, of embryology and the general doctrine of development; of biology, of molecular physics and chemistry related to the structure and action of the body tissues, and of other forms of kindred studies.

The minute structure of the nervous mechanism invites the student of chemistry, molecular physics and histology to investigations of the greatest interest and yet of extreme difficulty; while the functions of this mechanism are so curious and intimately connected with the facts, not merely of all higher animal life, but also of human consciousness, that inquiry into them is, among all physical inquiries, the one of unparalleled interest and importance.

The Modern science of man shows him to be the head of a series of physical and psychological existences; he cannot be understood as he is, in his whole nature and in his place within nature at large, without taking both sides of his living unity into account. For man is known to himself as bodi and mind, and not as a bodiless spirit or a mindless congeries of moving molecules. That the structure and functions of the body, especially of the nervous mechanism and the activities of the mind, are extensively and intimately correlated is a fact beyond all doubt.

The one great function of the nervous system is to conciliate or link together into a whole the many elements, both physical and psycho-physical, which enter into the material and mental life of man. Different and distant parts of the body, whether they belong to the same or to different systems (as, for example, the circulatory, the secretory, the digestive, the muscular), are bound together and made to exercise their functions in reciprocal dependence and for common ends by the nervous system. The whole body is also linked to the external world and kept in either conscious or unconscious adjustment to the changeful play of its forces by the same mechanism.

As an effect produced in one part of the body may be quickly spread to other distant parts by means of the nerves, the circulation of the blood is made to affect and be affected by the state of the skin and muscles, the state of the respiratory organs or the state of the mind's feeling as determined by the ideas before the mind. A draft of cold air, for example, strikes some peripheral portion of the body; the heart and lungs modify their activities, the muscles contract and a shudder runs through the physical framework; the secretions are disturbed and the mind is, perhaps, seized with a vague feeling of fear. Such a complex effect of the stimulus of cold on some region of the skin has been brought about by the action of the nervous system, with its peripheral end-organs, conducting nerve-fibers and nervous centers. Or, again, the seeing of some sight or the hearing of some sound is followed by ideas and emotions, of shame, or of fear, or of joy. A complex co-ordination of the muscles that take part to move the limbs in running, to give or ward off a blow, to extend the hand in greeting, to lift up or bow down the head. In this case, also, the action of the heart and lungs in secreting and extracting the capillary circulation is altered and the checks are blanched or reddened; the pupils and lacrimal ducts of the eyes are moved—the very hair of the head seems to sympathize with the state of the mind. Thus, changes which involve the functions of almost all the tissues and organs of the body are accomplished by the nervous mechanism. Such considerations emphasize the relations between the body and mind and make it imperative that modern therapists shall study Physiological Psychology, the physiology and pathology of the mind. Osteopathy emphasizes these ideas in its science and practice.
COPY OF THE MISSOURI LAW.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI:

SECTION 1. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as Osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared to be a profession of medicine and surgery within the meaning of Article 6, Chapter 112, Statutes of the State of Missouri of 1899, and not subject to the provisions of this Article.

SECTION 2. Any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, on any other legally chartered and approved School of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each before graduation, shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, after having filed such diploma with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such person proposes to practice; and having paid to such Clerk an annual fee of $5.00 for the privilege of practicing, for which he shall receive from such person a fee of one dollar.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall practice, or pretend, or attempt to practice or use the system, method or science of Osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without coming within the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Provided, however, that no penalty hereunder shall be imposed, or any judgment entered, for the recovery of any fees or otherwise, against any person who shall practice under any such diploma, issued to any such person.

A GOOD CASE.

L. B. Smith, one of the brightest among the graduates of '97, is located at Erie, Ill., after a short stay in Centerville. "L. B. is a little modest and has written no letter for publication, but a private letter to a Kirksville friend details an interesting case treated by Dr. Smith in Centerville which is too good to miss. The letter says:

"I recently had a case of Spinal Meningitis. The patient, a bright little girl of six years, took sick in the morning. I was called in the evening and found her suffering intensely, with violent headache, nausea and vomiting. No medicine of any kind had been given, as the parents had become thorough converts to Osteopathy, besides, they had lost three little ones with this same disease. In one hour from the first-treatment the child was begging for something to eat. The next morning, had a slight fever, was up and about the house, and on Tuesday she resumed her daily play, as well as ever."

L. B. SMITH.

LETTERS FROM GRADUATES.

A Case of Flux.

Ed. Journal,—Your invitation to contribute to the Graduates' Department is at hand. I congratulate the management upon the production, in such an attractive form, of such a readable and interesting magazine to represent the grand science. May it live long and prosper.

At present only one case in my practice that would be of interest, occurs to me. Mr. E. P. was being treated by a local physician through a course of low fever when a watery diarrhoea set in, which rapidly progressed to bloody flux. Of six passages in eight hours the last three were progressively bloody, when one thorough osteopathic treatment as per indications completely checked the unnatural discharge, and the next movement, some hours later, was normal.

Wishing you abundant success and many years of usefulness to good old Doctor Still, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD A. BIRD, D. O.

LETTERS FROM GRADUATES.

Rich Hill, Mo., Aug. 3.

Infarmary Rheumatism Cured.

To the Editors:

Arrived at Fort Smith two weeks ago, I am well pleased with its new form. I have been located in Mommonsh since the first of January and have had a very good practice, my patients being among the best people of the place. I have had some remarkable cases, which have yielded to osteopathic treatment. Among them was a case of a lady who last November had an attack of la grippe, followed by nervous prostration, which left her a physical wreck. After one month's treatment she was able to come to the office, and after taking three months' treatment was discharged cured. She says she believes that Osteopathy saved her life.

Another case I was called to see was that of a lady afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism. She had been treated for some time by the regular doctors, but got no better. After one month of osteopathic treatment she is cured.

I could tell of many cases that have been successfully treated in Osteopathy here in Mommonsh, all of whom are great friends of our science.

EDGAR BUCSHV, D. O.
122 South First-st., Mommonsh, Ill.

A Case of Neurosis.

I have decided to stay here in Washburn, Ill., my old home, for several months at least. I am at work, and doing very well. I have a nice list of patients. One gentleman, who took his last treatment this morning, had "neuralgia of the left shoulder," as the M. D.'s called it. He had tried everything that was tried worse, instead of better. He came to me for treatment on June 29th, and to-day is entirely well. My other patients are improving nicely. I have a case of asthma, one of hip joint disease, with several cases of female trouble, and rheumatism. There is great interest here in Osteopathy.

BERtha M. WEST, D. O.
Washburn, I11., Aug. 2.

Osteopathy vs. "Lumbago.

Since writing my last letter to the JOURNAL I have located in Indianapoils, Ind., where I now enjoy a good practice. A case of mine which may be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL is that of a young man who came to me complaining of a lame back. His physicians had diagnosed the ailment as 'lumbago.' Upon examination, I found a displacement in the lumbar region, which I replaced before I left the operating table. His "lumbago" immediately disappeared. After assuring himself that the pain had left him, and that he was a well man, it was worth something to hear him "roast" the M. D.'s who had been treating him so long for 'lumbago.' I trust the JOURNAL will consider this letter written for my own
glorification, for such is not the case. I write solely in the interest of Osteopathy. Any graduate of the American School of Osteopathy should be able to get similar results under similar circumstances.

H. R. Jones, D. O.
Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 3.

Heart Trouble Cured in Two Weeks.

We are now reaping the "prospects" of which I wrote you some time ago. In spite of the warm weather up here, we are having all we can do, and better still, are having splendid results with all our patients. One interesting case was that of a young lady who was given up to die with heart trouble. We have now treated her two weeks, and she is entirely cured, the last trace of the trouble having disappeared. Her improvement was remarkably noticeable from the first treatment. Regards to all.

S. R. Lanier, D. O.

In the Green Mountains.

Precious stones are made more beautiful by beautiful settings. Natural scenery is beautiful only where the objects are artistically arranged and colors blend. Both please the eye and gladden the heart without our imaginary powers being called out. So with Osteopathy in the Green Mountains. Last year I spent the summer months in the mountains of Vermont; and this year I arrived in Chelsea July 1st. The circumstances surrounding my stay here this year are quite different from last year.

Last year's experience was marked by a "Not to bring peace, but a sword," feeling. It was a summer of warfare, but not without success. The strength gained in that, our first victory, is part of the strength used in the greater victories in North Dakota, Missouri, and Michigan. This year is marked by the peace that follows the sword of truth. I sincerely wish that many of my fellow-workers could be here with me to enjoy what they helped me gain.

Many patients come to me from the greater city of New York, where I will return in September. Osteopathy has made its presence felt there. The results already accomplished inspire me to even harder work, which I will gladly give, knowing that all worthy Osteopaths realize the importance of that field, and will back me with their sympathy and good wishes.

Gro. J. Helmer, D. O.
Chelsea, Vt., Aug. 4.

Miss Martin in North Carolina.

I am glad, indeed, to add my little mite to this department, but as I am just getting started here, I have nothing of great interest to report. I have several patients now enrolled, and all seem pleased with the new idea, although very little is known of Osteopathy in these parts. I like the people here; they are sociable, kind and intelligent, and I feel that I will succeed among them. I am boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hackney, who are well known at Kirkville. They are loyal friends to Osteopathy. Durham is 100 miles from the sea and 200 miles from Washington, D. C. Success to all Osteopaths.

Fraternally,

Clara Martin, D. O.
Durham, N. C., Aug. 5.

Four Good Cases.

Ed. Journal:—Let me first congratulate you on the new dress and form of the Journal, hoping for a continuation of success for the Journal, and also the Infirmary and School.

I have been here about five months and have met with decided success. Not long since, a lady came to my office and asked me if I would call and tell Mrs. C. what her trouble was. She had had two M. D.'s in attendance the night before, who could not agree as to the trouble. I called and found Mrs. C. very ill and suffering with a severe pain in the right side of the abdomen. I told her of the cause of her suffering, and that I could relieve her, but if she wanted me, she must first dismiss the M. D.'s. She replied: "The M. D.'s have done me no good; I will now try the Bone Doctor." I relieved her of all pain, and in a week she was able to be up, and has been steadily improving ever since.

Another case was that of a little deaf boy who, when he came to me, could only hear a watch tick, in one ear, and then only when the watch was held very tightly to the ear.

After one month of Osteopathic treatment he could hear any conversation spoken in an ordinary tone. The trouble was in the atlas. He had been suffering with sour stomach for years, and compelled to use soda after each meal, was cured in four treatments.

One evening I was called out to see a little child. On examination I found the child suffering with very sore throat, wheezing, and a very high fever, with a bad headache. I gave him a treatment, and the next morning he was up. I saw the mother the day after, and she said to me: "You have done more for my child than the M. D.'s of Chicago have done, for they could never get him up in a week or more, and you did it in one treatment."

J. H. Osborne, D. O.
1310 Francis st., St. Joseph, Mo.

A Grateful Student.

Editor Journal:—I am now located in Cameron, where I came directly after graduating last June, and am succeeding splendidly. Of course, like all other Osteopaths here, I had to fight my way to the front by getting results right under the noses of the M. D.'s, but this has been comparatively easy, and I think the people of Cameron feel very good toward Osteopathy. As to my cases, I will give you two.

On June 28, shortly after my arrival here, and before I had settled, occurred a most violent thunderstorm, during the course of which Mr. See, one of Cameron's substantial citizens, was struck by lightning, which resulted in partial paralysis of the right side and arm. Two M. D.'s were at once called in—skilled physicians both, as physicians go—and remained in attendance until the following Monday, Mr. See each day growing worse, until finally, in a thoroughly frightened state, he came to me. A brief examination showed beyond peradventure a dislocation of the atlas. In less than ten minutes from the time he saw me I had the atlas in place, and he left the office, absolutely cured.

I have another successful case, which may interest you. Last Monday a little three-year-old child of a prominent citizen was taken violently ill with what the M. D.'s said was "dysentery." The regular family physician, who is the best M. D. here, was called at once, but his first medicine did not work, and soon a change was ordered. Then, as the little fellow grew steadily worse, he notified the parents, gave up all hope of benefit from drugs, and sent for me as a last resort. I found the boy in a very critical condition. He was passing blood and mucus about every ten minutes, and was so weak he could not raise his head from the pillow. I applied Osteopathic treatment, and I wish you could have seen how quickly results came. I had not been in the house ten minutes before there was a change. In two hours the movements of his bowels were one hour apart instead of ten minutes, and the terrible straining spasms were reduced to very mild efforts. At this writing the little fellow is out of danger and on a rapid road to recovery. The parents feel that Osteopathy saved the child's life.

I want to tell you, none of us begin to realize the greatness of Osteopathy, nor the good we can do humanity; nor can anyone realize how much the world needs this science, until he gets out and meets the advocates of other systems upon the field of disease and suffering. Long live the American School of Osteopathy, which, by its "avarice" (?) and "greed" (?) has so well prepared us for such a work in the world!

J. W. King, D. O.
Cameron, Mo., July 30.

A Remarkable Case.

Ed. Journal:—I have a remarkable case, the history of which may be a little tedious, but I believe it is worth the attention of your readers, as showing what Osteopathy can do when everything else absolutely fails:

Mrs. W., a woman of fifty, had a severe fall, which doctors afterward admitted might be the cause of trouble. She was marked with varicose veins, which bursted in about a year. She was always very severe at menstrual periods. At the age of fifteen, examination revealed a bad displacement of the uterus. Patient began wasting away rapidly, and at the age of nineteen was...
placed under the care of a celebrated Cincinnati physician. Mechanical supporters were applied to hold the uterus in place, and the swollen limbs were bandaged; but when the supports and bandages were removed, patient suffered more intensely than ever, and was unable to raise her legs from the floor. The physician advised marriage. After several years patient married, but with no effect. She continued to suffer, and electrical treatment was tried a long time without benefit. Six months after her marriage she aborted. The attending physician said it was caused by a fibroid tumor between the uterus and rectum. The tumor was then the size of a coconut. She continued to gain flesh rapidly, until she weighed 257 pounds, then went to New York to consult a specialist. At this time she could not walk without help, and was taken to a hospital, where she was placed in charge of a celebrated physician just from Europe. Here electric treatment was tried, but only served to increase the violent uterine hemorrhage. Patient left the hospital unable to get out of bed. Eczema then broke out on the face and limbs. A celebrated skin specialist was tried, without result. Distressing heart complications next appeared, the sufferer grew much worse, and the doctors gave her up. But death did not come to her relief, and in this horrible condition—without eczema, tumors and heart trouble—she existed for six years. There were nineteen little ones, two of which were removed by operation.

The above is the history of this case under medical treatment. As for her treatment by Osteopathy, I have seen a variety of tumors removed to Los Angeles.

As M. D.'s Opinion of Osteopathy

I began reading an article with my father and oldest brother, Edward, in 1856, but had little real work until 1854, when I removed to Kansas and began practice among the early settlers, and among the Indians. (both Shawnee and Delaware.) As the diseases were mostly malarial, I used few remedies, and as doctors were scarce, my practice grew rapidly, and my experience became quite extensive.

In the spring of 1861, I graduated from the Rush Medical College, when I began work in earnest, with almost unbounded faith in the efficiency of medicine and the wisdom of its exponents. In a practice of nearly forty years, however, that faith has many times been sorely tried and some times almost lost.

When called in consultation with the best and most enlightened of the fraternity, to the bedside of the sick and dying of the family of my brother Andrew, and when in the presence of that dread disease, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, we all stood helpless and saw death claim them one by one and every remedy known to the profession prove powerless; and when in other cases of a similar character we utmost efforts proved futile, I have longed for some escape, some method that might aid me in my battle, both with sickness and with death. I have never been a faddist; yet when all the older remedies failed, sometimes I have turned in desperation to some new, highly recommended and so-called infallible remedy, only too often to meet with the same results.

Again I have seen patients suffering with disease—the same symptoms in every respect; the same temperature, tongue, etc.—and upon using the same remedies, with the same effect for a time, suddenly one would change for the worst, present alarming symptoms, which would soon end in death, while the other would make a correspondingly rapid recovery.

I have seen a patient suffering with disease—the same symptoms in every respect; the same temperature, tongue, etc.—and upon using the same remedies, with the same effect for a time, suddenly one would change for the worst, present alarming symptoms, which would soon end in death, while the other would make a correspondingly rapid recovery.

I have seen it tested in both chronic and acute diseases. I have seen it master thoroughly cases of severe pain of rheumatic and neuralgic type, reduce temperature, breathing and pulse in a very short time. I have seen a variety of tumors removed, (cancers, so diagnosed) and have seen consumption in its earlier stages cured, without medicine of any kind. I have seen hopeless invalids, life-long cripples, incurable patients, come to Osteopathy with the very best results. I am more than satisfied, and believe the possibilities of Osteopathy are wonderful. When it shall have the first chance at a patient, instead of the last look at the cadaver, then the death rate will experience a startling diminution, and the list of cures will be lengthened to most wonderful proportion.

On The Pacific Coast

EDITORIAL—It gives us pleasure to accept the request from our Alma Mater for a letter telling of our progress in founding an Osteopathic Institute in the far west. It is summer here but the Pacific wafts cool refreshing breezes, thus tempering King Sol's semi-tropical heat, and making a delightful climate of Southern California on or near the coast. Coming here as entire strangers, practicing an unadvertised science of healing, we had many difficulties to overcome, but we have surmounted them and are securely started on the road to success.

Cure of disease without any sort of medication was against all preconceived ideas, but we have succeeded, even in so short a time, and established an infirmary and school that are meriting the recognition and patronage of the most intelligent classes. Our patients are easily convinced of the practicality of this science that assists nature to regain perfect harmony, and many henceforth enthusiasm is made to feel daily that it is a great privilege to carry on the good work.

Having found a change from Anaheim necessary to accommodate our rapidly increasing number of patients and students, we removed to Los Angeles. Our new quarters in the Phillips block are centrally located, commodious, bright and airy.

Climate conditions here render residence within an infirmary unnecessary. Invalids find improvement from daily outings, out of door life being always possible and a constant source of joy. Southern California is the play ground for our continent.

Our school grows. We have large classes of students who absorb enthusiasm for their work and residence, and, we feel, will carry away as kindly a remembrance of their Alma Mater, as do their older instructors. We are justified in the pride we feel in our corps of instructors. They are men of brains, education and progress, with unerring interest in teaching and demonstrating. The Osteopath we will let speak for itself. We think it creditable to a much older institution. Our hospital, moreover, has been since its incipience to give subscribers many times their money's worth in reliable scientific and literary articles. Our rapid growth has necessitated adding to our editorial force, and we trust each successive publication will excel the last, as we aim to reach the highest plane possible, and will not rest satisfied without our infirmary, school and journal being worthy children of Osteopathy.
A GLANCE BEHIND THE SCENES.

BY C. C. TEALL.

IN A RECENT NUMBER of the Medical Brief, Dr. Cram takes the profession very seriously to task for their failure to procure results. He divides the science into Medical, Surgical, and Obstetrical, and finds that the death rate in the former far exceeds that in the two latter—in fact more than twenty to one. He even calls the results destructive, which is mildly put. His deduction from this startling state of affairs is, that surgery and obstetrics are exact sciences, and there is no confusion of schools or methods, while in the department of medicine the essentials of medical diseases are not understood by the profession, hence the "destruction." Admitting that such is the case, it is the old trouble—the unreliability of drugs, more than improper diagnosis—that is responsible for this startling death rate.

The variety of drugs used by the average general practitioner is not large, thus each drug is required to cope with many diseases, and Dame Nature is called upon to handle it in such a way as to bring lasting renown to the writer of the prescription.

Lately there have come to the M. D.'s aid numerous specifics and compounds which reduce his work to that of a simple diagnostician, the numerous pharmaceutical concerns furnishing the prescriptions ready compounded for the unfortunate patient. Every known formula is now made up; and the efforts put forth by its compounders to induce the medical men to "indicate" their prescriptions are tremendous.

The favorite method is by the "medical missionary," a young man with a glib tongue, some samples and attractive literature, who goes among the M. D.'s, and by persuasive ways and large promises, convinces them that the preparation suggested is the "only genuine." For example, one concern has men carrying a small oil stove and necessary apparatus to demonstrate the effects on starch of diastase in their extract of malt; while another equally enterprising corporation has demonstrations made at some drug store, to which the accommodating M. D. is invited, to show the effect of their dry diastase on starch in a test tube. In both cases it is a remarkable test, one grain converting many times its bulk of starch into sugar. The M. D. is delighted with this aid to digestion, and immediately begins to prescribe, forgetting that a test tube is not a human stomach, that the conditions are in no way similar, and that the chemical changes incidental to digestion are such as to neutralize its action.

At the meeting of the State Medical Societies, room is always set aside for the display of drugs, surgical instruments, etc., while at the great meetings of the American Medical Association the manufacturers spare no expense to make a showing. At the last meeting in Philadelphia a huge building was given up to this display. At such times the enterprising manufacturer has some surprise to spring, an antitoxine, patent food or narcotic, to draw the attention of the profession and boom his many other preparations. This would all be very creditable, both to the manufacturer and to the M. D., but for the fact that most of this effort is to sell, not cure. The former is not making medicine for his health, nor is the M. D. giving it for his, and surely the poor patient is not taking it for that purpose—at least viewed from an Osteopathic standpoint. It is true, but rather a melancholy fact, that the average M. D. is a gullible individual, and falls easy prey to the wiles of the plutocratic manufacturer. He is, by the sophistries of the "missionary" and the glitter of the exhibitions, made to pull many a hot chestnut from the fire into the pocket of some other man. One of the many conspicuous examples of what can be done in that line is that of three bright young men who formed a company, and compounding bi-carbonate of soda with a certain alkaloid which can be bought in any drug store at retail for fifteen cents per ounce, pressed it into tablets, attached a long and fetching name, and by the aid of these accommodating M. D.'s, are selling enormous quantities at one dollar per ounce wholesaled. Six years ago one of them worked on a small salary. He is now a millionaire.

There are, of course, many conservative men who do not, but there are many who will prescribe anything—even secret formulas—on the mere "say so" of the glib "missionary." The chemists of the great packing houses are working in the laboratories to find or invent some use for the otherwise valueless refuse of the slaughter-house. Pepsin, pancreatic, red bone marrow, dessicated glands, etc., are the result, thus working over and over the old exploded theory, "a part strengthening a part."

One pharmaceutical establishment has twenty-three hundred different preparations, ranging from the filth of animal life to the most virulent poison. Who sells all this for them? The M. D., for in no case are they put upon the market, except in a strictly "ethical" way; which means that the poor sufferer who foots the bills is not even allowed to know the name of the latest experiment. The same wild craving for the miraculous, which sells millions of dollars worth of nostrums to a poor, deluded, diseased public, seems to be implanted in the brain of the M. D., for he rises as readily to an attractive bait as does the advertisement reading laymen. And be it said to their credit, many of them (recognizing the charge of Dr. Cram—the destruction in medical cases)
are reaching after, trying and accepting anything that promises aid in their sore distress.

And what part does the apothecary play in this tragedy? He is the middle man between the maker and giver of drugs. There is a never ending feud between the maker and giver of drugs, notwithstanding the fact that they are both on the same unstable platform, and must stand or fall together.

A hard working "missionary" will call upon from eight to ten M. D.'s. per day and after a week's work in a city, prescriptions begin to come in to the apothecary for the new preparation. He does not have it in stock and the memory of many previous experiments in stocking with new goods which still linger on his shelves, causes him to mentally anathematize the M. D. who has had the temerity to "indicate" a new preparation. If it cannot be had of his jobber he substitutes and says nothing. If the deceit is not discovered, and the patient lives, all is well; but look out for trouble if such is not the case.

Another grievance of the M. D. is, that many drugs are not fresh when dispensed, and are as salt which has lost its savor—not a bad condition if they are absolutely innocuous. Many a doctor's uneasy conscience has been quieted by the thought that his prescription was not filled with fresh and potent drugs—an easy shifting of responsibility. On the other hand the apothecary fights the new preparations which constantly enlarge his stock, and add to his troubles. Considerable pressure must be brought to bear on him to induce a purchase. The statement that Drs. Smith, Jones and Brown stand ready to prescribe it, brings forth the remark that the M. D.'s, will prescribe anything put before them, and that his shelves are now crowded with preparations which he has been induced to buy at their recommendation, and which they had prescribed for a few times, only to forget them for something newer, leaving him with an unsalable stock.

Again, ask the apothecary what M. D. can be relied upon to help the sale of a preparation. "Oh, see White, Black and Green; they always write every new thing, provided you sample them heavily enough," will be the reply—and so it goes. Barrels and barrels of ordinary beer are sold by the M. D.'s, influence as "malt extract," and sold too, at several times the cost of the same thing under a different name. Barrels and barrels of cheap wine or spirits, with a mild suffusion of cocoa or kola have been sold at a large price and heavy profits. Tons and tons of cod livers are refined and the oil sold at fancy prices, whereas the same money invested in a few creamery butter would be infinitely more clean and wholesome, and a better tissue builder. Whole rivers of water bottled and sold as possessing wonderful curative powers—water which has absolutely no other recommendation than its advertisement, and made to bring a fancy price. The apothecary makes a living selling soda-water and fancy goods. The patient pays the bills. And the manufacturer? Oh, he went to the Queen's Jubilee in his own yacht.

It has always been thought necessary for women to suffer, some of them even unto death, that homes might be made happy by the presence of children. And this idea has become so prevalent that some, rather than face the terrible ordeal, have even taken their own lives.

When we stop to consider the ideal home, which cannot be complete unless blessed by the presence of children, we are ready to wonder if the all-wise Creator really intended that the mothers of this country should almost "pass through the valley of the shadow of death" that such work might be accomplished.

Mothers should be the happiest creatures on earth, and able to look upon motherhood as a blessing rather than a curse, realizing that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." But we look around and see so many mothers mere physical wrecks, and we wonder why it should be so. Studying the question from an Osteopathic standpoint, we realize that it should not be.

It has been left to one living in this century to discover that childbirth can be made easy and painless. If Dr. A. T. Still had never discovered anything else than the way of bringing comfort to mothers by alleviating their sufferings at such times, he should be, of all men, the most honored. Never until Dr. Still put his great brain to work to study out a plan of assisting nature along this line, did anyone realize that there was any better way than to either allow days of suffering, the use of anaesthetics, or resort to what was still worse, the dreaded forceps.

We contend that the Creator has so constructed the human body, that unless by some means deformed, there is no need for these things. If there is one field of work in which the Osteopath excels it is in obstetrics. He does not perform miracles, but only aids nature in the work to be accomplished. A true Osteopath goes at his work sensibly and systematically, knowing just what to do, and how to do it. There is no guess work in the case. People are amazed when we report cases which lasted only twenty or thirty minutes, and well they may be, because it is so out of the ordinary line. We do not speak of these cases to especially advertise them, as they might have

OSTEOPATHIC OBSTETRICS.

BY ELLA M. STILL.

Mrs. Ella Still, D. O., is the wife of Prof. A. S. Still, who holds the chair of Descriptive Anatomy in the American School of Osteopathy. Mrs. Still was graduated from the Kansas State University, at Lawrence, and is also a Chautauqua graduate of 1890. She was a member of the graduating class of '93 in the American School of Osteopathy and is now one of the regular operators in the A. T. Still Infirmary at Kirksville. She comes from a noted family, being a third cousin of the poet Longfellow.

As a graduate of Osteopathy Mrs. Still is very popular. She has had special training and much valuable experience in the department of this science to which her article is devoted.
the effect of discouraging others where the time was a little longer; but from an hour and a half to two hours is the usual time. Mothers who have formerly suffered from one to two, or even three days, hail with gladness a change so great. Many cases might be cited, but a few which have recently come under my personal observation, will suffice:

Mrs. —, who on a previous occasion had suffered about thirty-six hours so intensely as to produce convulsions, and had finally to be delivered with forceps, sent for an Osteopath at her second confinement. In just one hour and a quarter a fine, healthy child was born.

Mrs. S. — aged about thirty-seven, had four children previous to last confinement, and had suffered intensely, labor always lasting many hours. The last child came under the auspices of an Osteopath, and in less than fifteen minutes after the arrival of the “D. O.” all was over, without accident to the child, and almost without pain to the mother.

Mrs. Mc. E. — aged nineteen; first child; labor lasted one hour. Family so pleased that the husband will study Osteopathy.

Mrs. G. — aged twenty-seven; two children. First labor under old regime, lasted three days, after which instruments were resorted to. Last child born Osteopathically and labor lasted one hour.

Mrs. Mcl. — first child born under medical supervision: labor lasted forty-eight hours: delivery made with instruments. Second child born in forty-five minutes with Osteopaths in attendance.

And not only is the time lessened, but Dr. Chas. Still, who has had more experience than any other Osteopath in this line of work, estimates that by our treatment, the suff-ring is reduced at least four-fifths.

It is indeed a wonderful science that can produce such results, and yet when all is said, the fact remains that it is done only by a true knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. Bones, muscles, blood and nerves, are all important to the Osteopath, but especially must he understand the great nervous system, for in such knowledge lies his strength. We know there are certain nerve centres which control certain parts, and to so act upon those centres that they may do the work required, is the province of the Osteopath.

There are still other advantages to be derived from this method of treatment. Such a thing as a laceration has, so far, been unknown to the profession of Osteopathy, and we have been taught by the great founder of this science, that if we do our work intelligently, such a thing need never occur.

Then too, there are no bad effects following — no gathered breasts, for one only has to have a good knowledge of the construction of the mammary glands, the nerves and blood supplying them, to be master of the situation. Under Osteopathy the dreaded phlegmasia dolens becomes a will o’ the wisp and puerperal fever forgets to develop.

There is no part of our work which should so appeal to the women of the classes in Osteopathy, as that of obstetrics. There is no higher calling than to be able to go to those of your own sex, knowing you are qualified to take charge of their cases, and insure them immunity from the troubles which, under the old regime, were so common to womankind.
after a few Osteopathic treatments had done more to relieve me of the excruciating pains of sciatica than all the prescribed drugs I could consume in a year had done. I had made up my mind that the way in which I could do the most for my friends and suffering humanity in general was to assist in making known the existence of Comrade Andrew T. Still and his new science of Osteopathy. That was a year ago and I have not changed my mind.

For months I fought the battles of Osteopathy alone in our town, contending against the sneers of my good friends, the medicine men, who said I had been hypnotized by the Osteopaths, and the prejudices of the people generally who would contend that the Kirksville treatment was a "faith cure."

Presently I was reinforced by another citizen who had been to the A. T. Still Infirmary and received wonderful benefit. Then I had my Osteopathic strength renewed by finding one of Dr. Still's former patients, eight miles out in the country, who had been transformed from a cripple to an active woman by his skill.

After a while I persuaded an infirm old friend to go and try Osteopathic treatment and he came home with his youth renewed like the eagle's. Later I rejoice in the belief that I have been instrumental in saving the life of a young friend afflicted with hemorrhage of the lungs, by prevailing upon her mother to take her to try Osteopathy. This week another lady, afflicted for fifteen years, who first heard of the new science of healing through a copy of the Journal which I sent to another, is going to the A. T. Still Infirmary where I feel confident she will be cured.

Many others are "inquirers" and will get the gospel of Osteopathy. So the good work goes on, and if every Iowa patient who has received benefit at Kirksville is doing what he or she can to spread the good news, the Infirmary will soon need room for all the graduating class to go to work treating patients from the Hawkeye state. A Hawkeye is noted for seeing a good thing and is not slow in appreciating it, even if it is brought to view by a brevet Jayhawker. I find this especially true of the comrades of the G. A. R., a large army of whom will join me in shouting Hurrah for Comrade A. T. Still and may the campaign he and his assistants are making against aches and pains be ever gloriously successful.

TOXICOSIS.

MASON W. PRESSLY.

Intoxication and auto-intoxication are two tremendous facts before the scientific world to-day, and these conditions present two of the deadliest foes to the life and liberty of the human family, and are both alike invertebrate barriers to health and happiness.

What is commonly called "intoxication," needs no explanation. Suffice it to say, Osteopathy is not merely opposed to all practice, medical, illegal or immoral, that is in any way connected with the use of any drug, dose or drink, that may lead to intoxication in any degree, from the mildest stimulation to the most overpowering unconsciousness [except in very rare and exceptional cases that may not occur once in a thousand times,] but it claims to be in possession of scientific knowledge by which the common plague of intoxication, from whatever cause induced and to whatever degree developed, may be alleviated, arrested and, possibly, cured.

But, further, in addressing itself to the consideration and cure of what is known among the select circle of scientific specialists as "auto-intoxication," Osteopathy believes itself to be in command of resources that will give it eminent success in attacking the ravages presented by such conditions. "Auto-intoxication" is the condition of toxicohemia, or poisoned condition of the blood induced by the poisons that are secretly made within the body through certain functional disorders, or incompleteness of the metabolic processes, or failure in the eliminating process of katabolism.

Recent scholarly and original investigation has pointed out that somatic insanity is very largely caused by auto-intoxication, or the deposition, through circulation, of the toxic elements of defective metabolism within the brain-cells and their consequent degeneration, and what is now called psychic insanity may be caused in a similar way.

Osteopathy has had much experience with insanity, that terrible and dreaded disease which casts a pall of gloom over so many otherwise happy hearts and homes; and in this respect alone, not to speak of hundreds of other blighting maladies, it has developed principles and a practice, that from a scientific view-point, promises great things in the especial field of insanity. There is very strong presumption in favor of the proposition that Osteopathy will soon be able to deliver very many of the unfortunate inmates of the insane asylums of our country into the condition of sanity and liberty. And this is only one form of toxicosis upon which Osteopathy is operating. Thousands of people, who may not have become the victims of intoxication, either from drinks or drugs, may be the helpless subjects of auto-intoxication. The blood is the life-current. As Dr. Still has proclaimed, "the rule of the artery is absolute and universal." The nerves themselves depend upon the arterial supply for their nutrition and tonicity, and the arterial current carries the toxic elements to all parts of the body, whether these toxic elements are introduced from-without or induced from within; and it is only through the arteries that the waste products of metabolism may be eliminated from the system; and the arteries in turn are controlled by the nerves, so the remedial results are reached ultimately through the nervous mechanism, of which Osteopathy has made a specialty.

The position maintained by Osteopathy as to the cause and cure of disease gives it preeminence in relation both to the intoxication of drunkenness and the auto-intoxication of insanity.
That the public and the press all over the country are talking about Osteopathy is evidenced by the following reviews of the Journal of Osteopathy for June. There have been notices and favorable press comments upon the new magazine from every state in the union. Marked copies of papers and magazines containing reviews of the publication are still coming in up to the time of going to press with the August number. Many of these are too long to reproduce here, but the following short notices are given to show what outsiders think of the Journal and the new science it represents:

Washington, D. C.

Our readers who desire to keep posted on all the progressive phases of medical practice should send for the June number of the Journal of Osteopathy. Osteopathy as a science is claimed to have been discovered by Dr. A. T. Still in 1874 and now there is a well recognized school of this treatment. No medicine is used but the practitioner relies on natural resources within the body itself. An important judicial decision has recently been made in Ohio giving the Osteopaths the right to practice in Ohio. It has also been legalized in several other states and in North Dakota a law permitting it was secured by Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of foreign, unorganized and unnaturally affiliated and in North Dakota a law permitting it was secured by Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of foreign, unorganized and unnaturally affiliated.

In the Journal of Osteopathy for June there is much which will be of interest to students and those interested in Osteopathy.—Women's Tribune.

Maine.

The Journal of Osteopathy is a new magazine devoted to a new school of healing and published at Kirksville Mo. It contains many articles on the science of healing as applied to various diseases.—Portland Globe.

Tennessee.

The American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, is publishing a monthly magazine devoted to the advancement of this science. This new school of healing is recognized by law in four states. This science was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still, of Kirksville, Mo., in 1874. Dr. Still reasons that "a natural flow of blood is health and disease."—American Medical Journal.

Kansas.

The Journal of Osteopathy comes to us this month clothed in a new dress. We not only congratulate the Journal on its fine appearance but on the introduction of features all new.

Ohio.

One of the most interesting magazines in this country comes to us from Kirksville, Mo.—The Journal of Osteopathy, representing the American School of Osteopathy, is published monthly at Kirksville, Mo. This school was established in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still, of Kirksville, Mo. This school has now been recognized by law in four states.—[Paris Post-Intelligencer].
Michigan.
The Journal of Osteopathy for June has much information on the "people," as well as for students of medical science. The cover is especially designed in symmetrical figures and shows forth, in the words of the "founder of Osteopathy," the frontispiece is also a portrait of the "founder." The "Trials of Pioneer Discoverers," "The Growth of Osteopathy," "The Healing Potencies of Osteopathy," "The Three Essentials," and "Women in Osteopathy" are among the other interesting papers. There are several illustrations and portraits.—[Grand Rapids Sunday Herald.

This is a new magazine, devoted to the advocacy of Osteopathy, a new school of healing diseases, which has been recognized by the laws of four states, including Michigan. It is published by the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo. The magazine is ably edited, nicely printed and finely illustrated, and advocates a system of healing that is well worthy of careful investigation by the thoughtful student. Dr. A. T. Still is the founder of the science of Osteopathy. The subscription price of the magazine is $1. a year.—[Travers Bay Eagle.


The June number of the Journal of Osteopathy is upon our table. Osteopathy is a new school of healing, commanded considerable attention during the past three or four years and has already been recognized by law in four states.—[Kalamazoo Gazette.

South Dakota.
The News acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a copy of the new magazine, Journal of Osteopathy, devoted to the dissemination of information about the new therapeutic art or science, called "Osteopathy," which has already been recognized by law in four states, but the bill legalizing it in this state, although approved by the legislature, was vetoed by the governor. Osteopathy does not depend for its success on such purely official evidence as Gov. Lee, and if he lives a few years longer he will see how small he was when he vetoed that bill. Osteopathy is a fine magazine and will proclaim from the hilltops the wonderful advance in the science of healing which has been made by the new school of Osteopathy.—[Sioux Valley News, Canton.

Missouri.
The double issue of May and June of the Journal of Osteopathy reached Kansas City, Mo., and is to be found at the news stands. The magazine is well illustrated, contains facts, and is to be found at the news stands. It is well illustrated.—[The Philadelphia Inquirer.

California.
We have the June number of the Journal of Osteopathy, with a portrait of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. It is published at Kirksville, Mo., and is devoted to the advancement of the science of Osteopathy, which is already recognized by law in four states, according to the July number of the Journal of Osteopathy, by Dr. Still. The most notable paper is by Col. A. L. Conger, of Ohio, who gives a history of Osteopathy which has been secured from the law in several states. Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan, Vermont. If one-half of what is asserted in the handsomely printed pamphlet is true, Osteopathy is a science which should be welcomed with delight.—[Record Union, Sacramento.

Massachusetts.
The Journal of Osteopathy is an interesting publication sent out from Kirksville, Mo. Osteopathy is a new school of healing that is already recognized by law in four states.—[Fall City Herald.

The Journal of Osteopathy is a new magazine published in Kirksville, Mo., and designed to promote the science of Osteopathy, which is advertised as a new method of healing. The science was discovered in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kan., and thus far he has succeeded in having it legalized in four of the states. According to Dr. Still's reasoning, a natural flow of blood is health. The technical definition is as follows:—[The Springfield Union.

The Journal of Osteopathy for July containing some very fine half-tone illustrations, in fact the getup is of a high grade all around.—[Queen City Transcript.

Louisiana.

Pennsylvania.
The Journal of Osteopathy, a journal of science circulated largely through the west, is upon our table. Its contents are interesting and will no doubt do much to extend the usefulness and interests of the new school of healing. The article on the science of healing without medicines and recognized and its practice allowed in four states is a matter of great importance. The Osteopathy is a science of healing without medicines and recognized and its practice allowed in four states is a matter of great importance. The Osteopathy is a science of healing, of disease by promoting a flow of healthy blood, and of the bones as levers to relieve pressure on nerves and blood vessels. The principal articles are: "Trials of Pioneer Discoverers," by John R. Musick; "The Growth of Osteopathy," by A. L. Conger; "The Three Essentials," by Wm. Smith, etc.—[The Daily Picayune, New Orleans.

Osteopathy is a new school of healing that is already recognized by law in four states. It is healing by drugs, healing by laying on of hands, but this new mode seems to be a healing by common sense and good judgment, with a perfect knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the magazine entitled Journal of Osteopathy.—[Huntington Journal.

Osteopathy is a new school of healing that is already recognized by law in four states, and it consists of such exact, exhaustive, and verifiable knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, that it is already recognized by law in four states. It is healing by drugs, healing by laying on of hands, but this new mode seems to be a healing by common sense and good judgment, with a perfect knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the magazine entitled Journal of Osteopathy.—[Huntington Journal.

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practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial, or medical stimulation and in harmonious accord with its own mechanical, muscular, and metabolic processes, may recover from discase, disorders, derangements, and consequent disease, and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength.—Morning Mercury.

New York.

How many people have heard of Osteopathy? From its name one would imagine it to be something connected with bone-diseases. It is in fact a name coined to describe a new science. The human bony framework is in a sense the basis of the science, as it is of the body; but Osteopathy is more than study of bones. Osteopathy aims to correct irregularities of the physical system by calling into powers naturally inherent therein. Mechanical order is regarded by Osteopaths as the first law of health, and they hold that it depends upon the bony framework. Their studies involve a profound scientific acquaintance with human anatomy, with special applications to the great nerve centers—the cerebral spinal and sympathetic—in their various relations. They cultivate an exquisite sense of touch; for the treatment, so far as is not objectively demonstrable, the healing or sick body is treated in the actual case, and the profession is the differential element in the treatment, and is dependent upon the bony framework and action of the body with the hands. Osteopathy entirely dispense with drugs; drugs are inorganic, and the body is intended to assimilate, only organized substances. The theory is that in the chemical constitution of the tissues is stored nervous energy, which is capable of being used for all bodily healing purposes. Nature's effort is toward equilibrium; Osteopathy scientifically restores damaged equilibrium, and in so doing the potential energy inherent in nerve substance is transformed into nerve action. This outline of the subject is not enough to justify the claim of Osteopathy that their science is not a lightly acquired and shallow facility, but is the result of a study of every case, and in the present condition of the art is the latest word in the science of healing. Osteopathy is a complete system, and includes all branches of physical and mental science as applied to the treatment of disease, and every encouragement is given to all scientific advancement of those who have had personal experience with Osteopathy well know there is no other way by which more can be done for humanity with a dollar.

Whenever the professional card of an Osteopath appears in the advertising columns of the Journal, the public will know he is a genuine practitioner of the science, that his diploma was regularly obtained and that he is not engaged in the fake business. This magazine has no space for frauds.

The best way to build up the science of Osteopathy and establish its truths in the hearts of the people is to increase the circulation of the Journal. Some article will be found in every issue of this magazine that is well worth the price of a year's subscription. Every diplomat of Osteopathy and every friend of the science should help. The best way to build up the science is by not only becoming subscribers themselves but by making an effort to induce their acquaintances to subscribe. Get up a small club; it will not require much work. Send in six names with five dollars in cash. At any rate do not fail to turn to advertising-page 16, cut out the coupon, enclose it with one dollar and mail to this office.

Osteopathy is a complete system, and includes all branches of physical and mental science as applied to the treatment of disease, and every encouragement is given to all scientific advancement of those who have had personal experience with Osteopathy well know there is no other way by which more can be done for humanity with a dollar.

The contents of the Journal are copyrighted for the protection of Osteopaths, and the publishers wish it understood that any legitimate Osteopath, or the public press, is at liberty to use any matter from these columns at any time, provided that it is used for the good of the science. The Journal was forced to copyright its contents in order to prevent the publishers from being robbed of their labor of stealing Osteopathic thunder that is well worth the price of a year's subscription. Understood that any legitimate Osteopath, that his diploma was regularly obtained and that he is not engaged in the fake business. This magazine has no space for frauds.
JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

ROSTER OF STUDENTS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

May (1896) Class.

Bailey, H. E. Brash, Missouri
Banning, John W. La Plata, Missouri
Beeman, E. E. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Bolles, Newton A. Denver, Colorado
Brown, Leonader S. ... Fort Collins, Colorado
Burke, Mrs. Anna M. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Campbell, Mary Nettie, Kirkville, Missouri
Campbell, Arthur D. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Cole, M. D. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Corner, D. L. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Chatt, Frank G. ... St. Louis, Missouri
Densmore, O. ... Mason City, Iowa
Ely, William E. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Ely, Mrs. Anna L. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Fletcher, William A. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Gentry, Benton F. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Green, Geynra J. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Greene, William L. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Hart, Lawrence M. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Hartford, Isaac M. ... Queen City, Missouri
Harlan, Mrs. F. J. ... Webb City, Missouri
Hibbert, U. W. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Holme, T. L. ... Bolckow, Missouri
Hook, Otis ... Kirkville, Missouri
Hook, Virgil A. ... Pont Creek, Oklahoma
Hudelson, Mark E. ... Bevier, Missouri
Huletta, McCrae Ione ... Edgerton, Kansas
Igenfrutz, Harry F. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Johnson, Gild E. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Johnson, Mrs. Alice Fairchild ... Kirkville, Missouri
Johnson, Norman S. ... Horton, Kansas
Johnston, W. A. ... Iota, Missouri
Jones, Hiram R. ... Estill, Missouri
Kellogg, Howard G. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Landes, Agnes V. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Little, Chas. W. ... Des Moines, Iowa
Macaulay, Daniel B. ... Chicago, Illinois
Mathews, S. C. ... Pattonsburg, Missouri
McCoy, Chas. K. ... Kirkville, Missouri
McLain, Harry C. ... Wellsville, Kansas
Miller, Frank C. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Miller, Mrs. Sadie Hart, Kirkville, Missouri
Peterson, Charles A. ... Chester ton, Indiana
Prickett, Orson B. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Shar, Dudley H. ... Maroa, Illinois
Smiley, William M. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Smith, Le Roy E. ... Kansas City, Missouri
Spangler, Harvey L. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Underwood, Evelyn ... Kansas City, Missouri
Walthard, Mrs. Alice N. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Williams, Roger K. ... Council Bluffs, Iowa

October (1896) Class.

Allbright, Mrs. Grace ... Queen City, Missouri
Banning, Mrs. W. J. ... La Plata, Missouri
Beal, Miss Tacie ... Clarinda, Iowa
Beaven, E. H. ... Benton, Fallon Missouri
Bowden, R. W. ... West Salem, Wisconsin
Brock, W. W. ... Montpelier, Vermont
Burton, J. C. ... Paris, Missouri
Burton, George A. ... Paris, Missouri
Chambers, Miss Rita ... Kirkville, Missouri
Chevrier, A. B. ... Kansas City, Missouri
Clayton, G. F. ... Utica, Illinois
Conner, Miss Mary ... Paradise, Oregon
Corbin, W. S. ... Brash, Missouri
Craven, Miss J. W. ... Evanston, Illinois
Dewing, C. O. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Dodson, C. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Dodson, J. W. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Donohue, M. E. ... Beraford, S Dakota
Duffield, Miss Besie ... Kirkville, Missouri
Eneboe, Miss Lena ... Canton, S Dakota
Elliott, W. S. ... La Plata, Missouri
Fisher, Albert, Sr. ... Chicago, Illinois
Foster, Mrs. Fannie ... Carrollton, Missouri
Foult, Geo E. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Gage, F. S. ... Baird, Texas
Gervais, W. A. ... St. Paul, Minnesota
Green, Mrs. L. E. ... Hot Springs, Dakota
Harbor, H. L. ... Columbus, Missouri
Harrison, Miss Irene ... Maysville, Missouri
Hunt, John W. ... Kansas City, Missouri
Huston, Miss Grace ... Circleville, Ohio
Jefferson, J. H. ... Des Moines, Iowa
Kelley, Mary E. ... Sioux City, Iowa
Keller, H. E. ... Belleville, A Rocheport, Missouri
Klumph, C. C. Jr. ... Chicago, Illinois
Kyle, C. T. ... Downsville, Wisconsin
Laughlin, W. R. ... Kirkville, Missouri

SCHOOL NOTES.

—Dr. Wilder and family are enjoying an outing on the Chariton hills.
—Prof. S. S. Still is putting in his vacation practicing in Berne, N. B.
—Dr. C. F. McConnell has returned from his vacation, he visited in New York and Chicago.
—Dr. and Mrs. Patterson are spending their vacation at the Mackinac Islands. They will return about the 1st of July.
—Prof. Proctor is taking a summer course of special work in physiological chemistry at Ann Arbor (Mich.) University.
—Prof. Wm. Smith and family spent several weeks at Camp Jennings, on the Cherriton River. The Doctor also visited Kansas City.
—Dr. Harry Still spent a very pleasant vacation week at the Muscine Island Sanitarium, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the guest of Dr. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago.
—Twenty months' close application and hard study are required to complete the course in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirkville; but experience has proven that there is no easy road to knoledge in any department of life. And after all two years is not long enough to prepare a man for a life-work.
—Mr. Henry Laws, auditor-general of the Republican, of Hawi, arrived in Kirkville last week and registered as a patient at the Osteopathic Infirmary. Mr. Laws is a typical man of affairs, of liberal culture and traveled experience. He is much interested in Osteopathy and appreciates its scientific bearings and remedial value. He came to Kirkville to recuperate after a course of study at the University. It is easy to see from these items alone that this school is abreast of the very best scientific schools in the country in its equipment for the study of chemistry and microscopic anatomy in relation to the human body. The new professors brought to the teaching staff, and it is believed that Osteopathy is now prepared to do some constructive work toward the further development of its scientific foundations.
—N. Monserrat, Esq., one of the prominent railway officials of the country, receiver and vice-president of the Great Northern and T. C. Railway, arrived at Kirkville in his private car on the 15th inst. Mr. Monserrat visited the Infirmary, was examined by Dr. Harry Still and received a treatment. When his business engagements will permit, later in the season, he will spend some time in Kirkville to receive treatment. The Secretary and receiver of Mr. Monserrat's road, Mr. W. S. Cott, spent a month in Kirkville last July and was cured of a complication of ailments which had baffled the skill of physicians.

Disease comes in by hundred weight and goes out by ounces."

A vulgur, perverted taste is not to be disguised by the glitter of gold and diamonds.

Always laugh when you can; it is cheaper than medicine, and besides, people think you are not so inferior, and your misfortune not so advertised. It is the sunny side of existence.

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Burton, George A. ... Paris, Missouri
Chambers, Miss Rita ... Kirkville, Missouri
Chevrier, A. B. ... Kansas City, Missouri
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Foster, Mrs. Fannie ... Carrollton, Missouri
Foult, Geo E. ... Kirkville, Missouri
Gage, F. S. ... Baird, Texas
Gervais, W. A. ... St. Paul, Minnesota
Green, Mrs. L. E. ... Hot Springs, Dakota
Harbor, H. L. ... Columbus, Missouri
Harrison, Miss Irene ... Maysville, Missouri
Hunt, John W. ... Kansas City, Missouri
Huston, Miss Grace ... Circleville, Ohio
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Kelley, Mary E. ... Sioux City, Iowa
Keller, H. E. ... Belleville, A Rocheport, Missouri
Klumph, C. C. Jr. ... Chicago, Illinois
Kyle, C. T. ... Downsville, Wisconsin
Laughlin, W. R. ... Kirkville, Missouri
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