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## TO OSTEOPATHY.

BY TEDDIE.

Fair science! praises glad we bring on this eventful day;  
For thy succes in coming years with steadfast hearts  
we pray.

The truth you teach is for the good of all the suffering  
earth;

'Tis born of God and will be fed by Him who gave it  
birth.

For many long and weary years you battled for your  
life;

And when you stand triumphant now with strength  
and beauty rife,

Our hearts are full of gladsome joy, our lips exultant  
cry—

"Long life to Osteopathy! Oh! Gloria tibe Domini!"

We know in time this work will have the sanction of  
the law;

So let, Oh! honored Osteopath, your lives be free from  
flaw!

Go, bravely battle for the good of all humanity.  
Break error's forceful galling chain and set the whole  
world free.

Show you are worthy of the faith your friends have  
placed in you;

To all the precepts you have learned, stand firm and  
staunch and true.

Your names in honor of your work shall echo through  
the land.

And thankful hearts shall praise your deeds, Oh brave  
courageous band!

And this dear school, the mother school of all the  
schools to be,

Her diplomates and students, too, we cheer with three  
time three!

And unto him who sees at last his toilsome life-work  
crowned,

Whose closing years with love and praise and honor  
shall abound,

Who fought for truth and principle mid'st scoffs and  
frowns and jeers,

Who sowed the seed for this great work in sorrow and  
in tears,

To him we say "Thy name in love shall ever graven be  
In all true hearts till time shall verge into eternity."

And so we fill our cups of praise, an offering to his  
fame.

Three cheers for Dr. Andrew Still and all who bear his  
name.

## OSTEOPATHY REVIEWED.

### Teachings of the New Philosophy.—Its Early Exponents and their Work.

BY HELEN STEADLEY.

If, as it has been stated, the age of miracles  
in religion is past, it is equally certain that the  
age of marvels in the evolution of science is  
just beginning.

Kirksville, a little town in North Missouri,  
is the home of a man who if he had lived in the  
days of Cotton Mather would have been burned  
at the stake for witchcraft.

This man, Dr. Andrew T. Still, is the discov-  
erer of Osteopathy, a science of healing yet in  
its infancy.

This new curative agency is a drugless one,  
and claims to do all that medicine can and more.  
It even invades the realms of surgery and obstet-  
rics, and proposes to attain with the fingers re-  
sults that have heretofore been considered im-  
possible save by the use of the knife.

The Osteopath, as an exponent of this science  
is called, claims that the greater number of

human diseases are occasioned by the displace-  
ment of some muscle or bone or other structure,  
or some unnatural pressure upon a nerve or  
blood vessel.

He further claims that by a perfect knowledge  
of anatomy he can locate the exact point of dis-  
placement or pressure causing disease, and this  
cause he removes by certain processes of man-  
ipulation.

He looks upon man as a living engine, and  
adjusts every part of his mechanism, nerves,  
muscles, bones, ligaments, arteries, etc., with  
the same care that is bestowed by an engineer  
upon his engine before taking it out on a long  
run.

When all obstructions are removed and all  
the organs of this human machine are made to  
work without friction, nature is ready to step  
in and bring health and strength.

As a violinist knows what notes to touch in  
order to produce harmony, so an Osteopath un-  
derstands what part of the human frame to play  
upon that health may result.

The discoverer of this science, Dr. Andrew T.  
Still, was born in Virginia in 1828. At an early  
age he removed, with his father's family, to  
Tennessee, where he attended the Holstein  
Academy. He came of a family of physicians,  
his father and three of his brothers being dis-  
ciples of Æsculapius, and in the course of time  
he chose to follow in their foot-steps. In later  
years, with his wife and little ones, he settled in  
Kansas where his career was rather checkered.  
At one time we find him in the Legislative  
halls of his adopted state; at another acting as  
surgeon under Fremont, and yet again fear-  
lessly following John Brown in his famous  
raids.

In 1863 that dread scourge cerebro-spinal  
meningitis entered the family of Dr. Still. Not  
willing under such circumstances to trust alone  
to his own skill, he called to his aid four of the  
best medical celebrities the state could furnish.  
All resources of materia medica were exhausted.  
The battle between love and death was a bitter  
one, but at its close four lifeless little bodies lay  
in the desolate home.

As he looked on the waxen, white-clad forms,  
so soon to find a resting place in the bosom of  
mother earth, the thought came to Dr. Still  
that surely God did not give life for the purpose  
of so soon destroying it. He felt that the world  
must hold something better as a remedial agency  
than medicine, and vowed to search until he had  
found it.

With an ardor born of desperation he entered  
upon new fields of research—his first efforts be-  
ing directed towards a perfect mastery of the  
framework of man. Being located at this time  
near Shawnee Mission, he dug from its burial  
place the skeleton of many a poor Indian, whose  
spirit had long since passed to the happy hunt-  
ing ground, that by patient study he might ob-  
tain a thorough knowledge of the structure,  
usages, and various relationships of all the  
bones of the body.

In 1875 he removed with his family to Kirks-

ville, Missouri, and there set himself with dog-  
ged earnestness to the task of becoming familiar  
with all the attributes of living man, whom he  
looked upon as a machine, capable in each case  
of long years of usefulness if only the laws gov-  
erning it were once discovered. After many  
years of mental work he evolved the theory of  
Osteopathy, a science which proposes to lead  
mankind from sickness to health by a more di-  
rect route and one attended by fewer dangers  
than any that has hitherto connected these two  
conditions.

On first beginning his quest, Dr. Still deliber-  
ately abandoned a lucrative practice and devoted  
every hour to thought and study. After a time  
his store of ready money was consumed and the  
wife's heart grew anxious for the five little  
mouths in the home-nest.

His friends wrote long letters expressing fears  
that he was engaged in the work of the devil  
and beseeching him to tread once again the  
paths of righteousness. The elders, deacons  
and devout sisters of the church to which he  
belonged held a special series of meetings to  
unite in praying the Father to snatch Brother  
Still as a brand from the burning, and so save  
him from the clutches of Satan.

But unmindful of all entreaties, regardless of  
the gaunt face of poverty which stared in at his  
door, he bent with renewed energy to his work.  
Through the long days he toiled and into the  
still hours of the night, upborne by the con-  
sciousness that to his keeping had been en-  
trusted a great truth which would bless all suc-  
ceeding generations, when once its principles  
were formulated.

One by one friends and neighbors forsook him,  
and if they spoke of him at all, spoke only as of  
one demented. Even the children on the streets  
fled from him as from a madman. Yet Christ  
himself scarce loved the little ones better than  
he.

Of a sensitive, loving nature, craving the  
warmth of human sympathy, he was forced to  
pass through a very Gethsemane of bitterness  
and humiliation. Yet he would not barter his  
birthright for a mess of pottage nor cast his  
pearl of great price back into obscurity that he  
might thereby obtain the friendship of man.

When fully convinced that he had reached  
the basic principles of his beloved science, and  
was able to apply them successfully in the  
treatment of every form of disease, he heralded  
to the world his discovery. But it was re-  
garded as a fraud and he was looked upon as a  
confirmed lunatic.

Not having the means to furnish an office, he  
practiced his great art in rather a peripatetic  
manner visiting different points in Missouri and  
Kansas. The patients who came to him were  
not very desirable in one sense, being princi-  
pally people who had tried every known method  
for relief without receiving it, and, as a last re-  
sort, were willing even to be twisted about in an  
odd fashion by a harmless crank.

"The first operation by Osteopathic methods  
was performed upon a Mexican whose neck had

been dislocated by a bucking pony upon the Kansas prairies. Dr. Still happened to be riding that way and discovered the unfortunate greaser soon after the accident. They were miles from the nearest house, so with the aid of two picket pins, a lariat and the greaser's long hair, the neck was set and the Mexican soon able to express his thanks and ride away."

One remarkable result after another was obtained by Dr. Still, and the fame of his cures began to be noised abroad; yet the people of Kirksville shook their heads knowingly, and asked "can any good come out of Nazareth?"

Yet by degrees he was winning appreciation, and was soon able to buy a home, where patients came and were treated on the porch, on the lawn, or wherever a convenient place could be found. One woman who came with a dislocated hip had it set in the wagon which brought her. Paralytics were made to walk, the blind received sight, braces were removed, and crutches laid aside.

It was no unusual thing to see people leaving the house with tears of happiness running down their cheeks, praising God and Dr. Still. Occasionally it chanced that Dr. Still was at the depot attending to telegraphic dispatches when an incoming train brought numbers of unfortunates seeking relief at his hands. At one such time his keen eye detected among the group one whose affliction could be removed by a single treatment. In a quiet tone of authority he bade the man sit down, and proceeded to put him through a series of gyrations, saying when he had finished, "Take the next train for home; you are a well man." And it was even so; the pain and lameness had all disappeared. The feelings of the little group of witnesses might have been voiced by the exclamation of an old darkey standing by: "Fore de Lawd, dat doctah done work miracles like de Sabior."

A few years ago a friend of the writer occupied a cottage near Dr. Still's residence. One day she heard an odd scuffling noise on her porch. Glancing hastily out of a window she saw two men engaged in what was apparently a death struggle. One lay flat upon his back on the floor while the other in a kneeling posture bent over him and seemed trying to gouge into his very vitals. Her first thought was to make a hasty exit by a rear door and cry "Murder!" But investigation proved only that Dr. Still had used her porch for an improvised operating room to relieve a man who had been suddenly attacked by acute pain. This man arose somewhat flushed and abashed by the publicity of the treatment, but pleased withal to be free from suffering.

As time passed it became necessary to have help in the work, which was increasing so rapidly; and to his son Harry, whose boyish earnings had helped to keep the wolf from the door while his father's studies were being prosecuted, Dr. Still taught the principles of Osteopathy, and together they worked to relieve the sufferers who thronged their door.

Some of the cures made in families of wealth and prominence were so remarkable that comments upon them were publicly made, and representatives were sent by the leading St. Louis and Chicago papers to investigate the matter.

Like the Queen of Sheba when she visited Solomon, they found the half had not been told, and were a little inclined to think that the Black Art was being practiced. The reports issued by their respective papers caused a regular influx of invalids, and Kirksville became a veritable mecca for the afflicted. More suitable quarters were obtained for treating purposes and a small school was established, among the pupils being the three remaining sons of Dr. Still: Charles, Herman and Fred. By the time these students became efficient assistants the cry was still, More room and more operators.

A commodious building, which might fittingly be called a Temple of Anatomical Engineering, was then erected and set apart for treating and teaching purposes.

A charter was obtained for the establishment of a college to be known as the "American School of Osteopathy."

The first teaching the student of this college

receives is a thorough knowledge of anatomy. Not only must he understand the name, use, and purpose of every blood-vessel, bone, muscle and nerve of the human system, but he must train his fingers until they can detect the slightest undue pressure upon any of these. He must be so thoroughly acquainted with the construction of man that the most trifling displacement of any part of the human body is as a misspelled word to an educated eye. The next work comes in the operating rooms, where practical Osteopathy is taught, personally, by Dr. Still and his most experienced operators.

In 1895 a bill was presented to the Missouri Legislature asking that Osteopathy be placed upon an equal footing with Allopathy, Homeopathy, and other reputable schools of medicine. The senators and representatives were deluged with letters from grateful patients asking that the bill receive careful consideration. It passed both houses by an overwhelming majority, but was vetoed on the last day of convening by the Governor, too late to have it passed over his head, a course it is believed would have been taken by the Legislature.

This, however, only increased the general interest manifested in the new "Opathy," and a number of medical men from various points came to Kirksville for the purpose of investigation. The most intelligent and advanced of these recognized the virtue of the science, and some desired to enter upon its study. Among the number who expressed themselves publicly in its favor may be mentioned Dr. Muhlfinder, a prominent physician of Chicago and a graduate of five medical schools. Also Dr. Blitz, a celebrated scientist of London, who was specially desirous of taking with him on his return trip several Osteopaths that the science might be immediately introduced into England.

Dr. Still is a quiet, unassuming man with clear grey eyes that seem to look straight through one and far away into the beyond. Yet they are kindly eyes with an odd humorous twinkle in their depths that tells of a fun-loving spirit. By strangers he is looked upon as a very eccentric character. But to those who know him he is a man of sterling worth who labors unceasingly to alleviate human suffering. For, as he expresses it in his quaint way, there is nothing he enjoys so much as "pressing the button which rings the bell of ease." He possesses a rare charm of manner, a true philanthropic mind, and to know him thoroughly is almost an education in itself.

Although there are constantly from five to six hundred patients at his Infirmary, for as some are cured and leave others fill their places, Dr. Still has never amassed a great fortune; for money is valueless to him save as it aids in the development of his highly prized science or enables him to relieve the poor and needy. His heart throbs in pity for all unfortunates. If he chances to meet a woman on the street thinly clad and shivering from the cold, he slips a folded bill into her hands and says briefly as he passes on, "buy clothes."

Among the number who were thoroughly convinced of the efficiency of Osteopathy, because seeing is believing, there were some who argued that such unprecedented results could not be obtained save under the direct supervision of the "Old Doctor," claiming that the cures were partly due to mesmeric or other inherent healing power. To refute this claim Dr. Still sent his sons out on their own responsibility.

Dr. Charles, the eldest son, who is now at the Kirksville Infirmary, won his spurs in Minnesota in '93 when diphtheria was raging as a deadly epidemic. In St. Paul and Red Wing he handled many cases, yet lost not a single one. His remarkable success attracted the attention of Governor Nelson, who made a personal investigation of the matter and befriended the young Osteopath in every way.

Dr. Herman Still directed his steps toward Sioux City, Iowa, where he won fresh laurels for the science and proved himself an able exponent of its principles. He now expects to locate in Hamilton, Ohio, at the beginning of September, having been called there by solicitous

requests from the best people of that city.

Dr. Harry Still, who, aside from his father, is the oldest practitioner of Osteopathy, located at 70, Dearborn St., Chicago, where the cures wrought were of such an unusual nature that some of that city's most noted physicians not only sent to him patients who had passed beyond the reach of medicine, but also paid him the highest tribute in their power by placing themselves under his care. And today among his patients are numbered representatives from almost every state in the Union, and also from foreign lands.

While it might be thought that the sons inherited a gift of healing from the father, the same could not be claimed in favor of other graduates of this school—bright men and women who are fast winning for themselves well deserved fame.

Osteopathy opens up a new field for woman, who, by reason of her delicate touch, is especially fitted for the work. An example of this is shown when Mrs. Alice E. Patterson, who is at the head of the corps of women operators at Kirksville, cools a fever, cures dyspepsia, or conquers pneumonia with the same skill as that shown by her brother operators.

Dr. Still feels that his life-work is not yet finished, but continues his researches unmindful of the plaudits that are showered upon him. And these plaudits are many, for "he who was yesterday denounced as a shallow agitator, an insufferable crank, and an hysterical emotionalist, is today hailed as a prophet, a hero and a sage."

What is to be done with this new claimant which stands eager with hope knocking at the portals of the 20th century?

By its friends let it be known.

#### A WONDERFUL INSTITUTION.

Trenton (Mo.) Tribune, Aug. 9th.

One of the most wonderful institutions on earth is the Dr. A. T. Still Infirmary at Kirksville. It was the writer's pleasure to visit this noted resort Friday. H. E. Patterson, the genial and capable business manager, is one of the busiest men in North Missouri. He can handle more people in less time than any man we have ever met. There are between 500 and 600 patients there all the time, and it is a sight to see how promptly and nicely each one is treated. New patients arrive on every train and cured ones leave every day. Each patient is numbered, and on Friday morning the number of treatments given since moving into the new building in February, '95, had reached 46,802. Nearly every available house and room in Kirksville is in use, and new buildings are being erected.

Dr. Still publishes the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, a very interesting publication, which is sent to all parts of the world. Upwards of fifteen thousand copies of the paper are published every month.

During the past week patients have arrived from Honolulu and London, and it seems that the world generally is learning the fact that Osteopathy is a great, grand and good thing. It is said that Dr. Still's patients are those who have tried everything else and come to him as a last resort, many of them being barely alive when they go there. Certain it is, men, women and children are "worked over," so to speak, and parts of human machines are repaired and made new, until they are living, breathing, ambitious creatures with a new lease on life. Dr. Still and Dr. Keeley have done more for humanity than any two men in modern times. Dr. Still has done more for Kirksville than he will ever be remunerated for. On account of the influx of patients, a large annex is being built to the Infirmary. A fine observatory overlooking the city and surrounding country will soon be finished. The institute throughout is modern, and is a credit to Missouri.

## DR. STILL'S ADDRESS.

Following is a verbatim report of the address delivered in Memorial Hall by Dr. A. T. Still, on the evening of Aug. 6th, the occasion of his 68th birthday:

Ladies and gentlemen: Those of you who have received the light, and those who are in partial darkness:

I am glad to meet you here tonight, this being the second anniversary of the beginning of this unfinished house. We began to build it two years ago, and it has done great good; but without the completion of the whole body it is very difficult for us to execute in order the quantity of business that is now on hand, which seems to double itself every few months. This is also the anniversary of my birth. Sixty-eight times the earth has made her circuit around the sun, and every time she gets around she says: "One circle more is made and added to the number." We are conscious of the fact that but a few more revolutions around the sun—which constitutes one year for this globe—we are conscious of the fact that a few more rides will throw us off. A wild mule will throw a man off at some time, as a general thing. So will this life buck at the right time and you will mark a wreck. After a man has reached the age that I have, one ought not to be surprised to hear of a wreck at any time. Still, I feel sound. I have no back ache, no leg ache or no head ache; but my tongue and throat sometimes do ache. I try to answer all inquiries. People seem to be surprised, as much so as if they should see two suns rise in the morning horizon; they seem to be as much surprised to see a science and truth of God developed that applies to all men and that is without either taste or odor—a science grafted into man's make-up and his very life. They are surprised to find that the Great Architect has put in their places within man all the processes of life. He has placed all the engines of life, and all the electricity for the duties of life. Nature's God has been thoughtful enough to place in man all that the word "remedy" means. It is a difficult matter for a man raised to believe in the use of drugs to realize this fact. In all our diseases, from birth to death, they seem to have been satisfied with the results of drugs when given wisely or given by our wisest men, our fathers, mothers, or whoever may have administered them. Man is surprised to find God to be God. He is surprised to find that man is made by the eternal, unerring Architect. He is surprised from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same to find the eternal truths of Deity permeating his whole make-up. He is surprised to find that the machinery is competent to warm itself and cool itself, select its food, and satisfy its highest anticipations. We see this most wonderful sun standing before us where we never imagined a star to exist. It is the sun of eternal light. The thoughts of God himself are found in every drop of your blood. When a man begins to see what we are doing here he is anxious to ask questions of anyone who knows anything about it, a world of questions. I can answer from morning until night; and when I have answered all that I can on this subject it is but a beginning. Take chronic diseases, contagious, epidemics, all diseases of the seasons, when I say we can handle them and demonstrate it to you, here stands a man who never saw it done, his mind is full of questions. They must be

answered. The very instant that you disappoint him by answering that which he thinks cannot be done except by the works of God in the hands of God, that very instant you have answered his question. He will pass on, and on the next corner when he meets you he has a question for you to answer containing a greater per cent of sublimity than the first. He asks that question; then, if you are not a philosopher in the science, well acquainted with it, you have come to a resting place for your mind. No, it does not rest there when you cannot answer the questions that confront you from time to time. You take up the philosophy and learn all you can about it, for you know the questions will come. I am satisfied and pleased to have the people ask questions and receive all the answers they can get. And after I have answered all I can through the papers or with my own mouth, I cannot even answer a moiety of the questions. To answer all the questions that are suggested by a human thigh bone would open and close an eternity. Therefore you must not expect me to answer all of them. Neither must you expect this school to do that for you. You can get enough demonstrations to put you on the track to become a self-generating philosopher. It is as full of suggestions as the rising of the sun, the opening of the mouths of vegetation when the evening shades appear, moon flowers, night flowers, and all others opening their mouths to draw life from the bosom of God. The most sublime thought that I have ever had in my life is concerning the machinery and the works as I have found them in the human construction, faithfully executing all of the known duties and the beauties of life. When I go out in the morning among my friends and one says he wants a certain class of diet, how glad I am that I have that. I make each man, woman or child exactly fill my place when the questions are asked. When she says, "My child has a sore throat," what is she hungry for? She is hungry for a longer lease on that child's days. Can I find that? Can I attack in the proper place to stop the downward tendency, the downward road to death in which that child is being propelled? If I can I say "Yes ma'am. The throat of that child can be relieved and it can be done by one of the simple laws which is as wise as the Infinite can construct it, but lying exposed there for the purpose of the relief of your child," that sole goes away happy. The throat has returned to its normal size. But another person appears coming down across the road that I walk. "I have lost into the ground one of my children with flux and the other is bleeding." What is she hungry for? She is hungry for the word that will relieve that child and continue it in life. Do I know what buttons will bring relief? If I know that I do it, and there is No. 2 happy. I do it; my operators do it, and do it daily. This science, as little as they and I know about it, is capable of handling flux, fevers, chills, coughs, colds, and in fact the whole system or systems of disease that prey upon the human make-up.

To-night I am proud to tell you that after all these years—it is forty-one years since Major Abbott and I talked upon this very subject—I am proud to say that after all these years I can hand it to you as a science that can be as plainly demonstrated as the science of electricity. I find in man a miniature univers; I find matter, motion and mind. When the elder prays he speaks to God; he can conceive of nothing

higher than mind, motion and matter; the attributes of mind, comprising love, and all that pertains to it. In man we find a complete universe, we find a solar system; we find a world, we find a Venus, a Jupiter, a Mars, a Herschel, a Saturn, a Uranus. We find all of the parts of the whole solar system and the universe repeated in man. In the heart we have the solar center; the little toe will be Uranus. What is the road that is traveled to Uranus? It is from the heart through the great thoracic aorta, abdominal aorta, which divides into the iliacs, and from there on down to the Popliteal, etc., until you get to the planter arteries.

When Major Abbott spoke of clairvoyance, he spoke of it as we talked of it as a curiosity that day. My father was of an intuitive mind. He was a sensitive man and had an intuitive mind causing him to worry to such an extent that he would turn his compass around and go across fifty or seventy miles, to what? Because the intuitive law, or the law of Providence, sent him home. Because something worried him, something about a horse; and when he got home old Jim was dead. When he was preaching on a certain occasion in the Chariton hills here, he came to a halt. He says, "I must bring these exercises to a close, I am wanted at another place." By the intuitive law he said "I am needed and we will bring these exercises to an immediate close." He stopped right in the center of his sermon, and picked up his saddle bags (he was a physician), and when he got to the door there was Jim Bosarth telling him to come and set Ed's thigh. There were fifty living witnesses to that then, and I suppose ten or twenty of them are still alive. They wondered how old Dr. Still knew when to take up his saddle bags. That is one of the attributes that God puts in man.

In our school we have decided to have a rest until the first Monday in September. We have stuck to our work here for three or four years without a single week's intermission at any time. We are tired and the weather is hot and the school will have a rest until the first Monday in September. If a man should plow corn all the time from the month of May, all through June, July, August, and all the rest of the year, he would get pretty tired and want some rest. We expect in October a very large class, and in order to have things more convenient we have made this addition to the building, which we hope to have finished in three or four weeks. We will have it well seated and lighted and make it as convenient as possible.

I thank you ladies and gentlemen for your presence here tonight on this occasion. I was still-born, I want to tell you, and possibly the only child that was still-born that ever lived; but when I did kick it was in a great hurry, and I have been kicking for twenty-five years to bring forward the light, to open up and show you the possibility of the science of Osteopathy.

Again thanking you for your attention on this hot evening, I bid you good-by for another twelve months to come.

## Token of Gratitude.

The following letter from Rev. F. M. Barker is self-explanatory, and is similar in context to many expressions and congratulations received by Dr. Still on his 68th birthday anniversary:

KIRKSVILLE, MO., Aug. 6, 1896.

DR. A. T. STILL.

Dear Doctor—Will you please accept this little stamp case as a very small token of the high esteem in which you are held by the donor. I have been under the fostering care of the Infirmary eleven months, having come here totally blind. I remained in that condition five weeks. I often exclaim "What hath been wrought." For all the blessings and comfort of being able to see I am indebted to you and Osteopathy. May you have many more happy birthdays is the wish of

F. M. BARKER.

The new year of the American School of Osteopathy will begin the first Monday in October, the 5th. No new members will be admitted before that time.

## The Journal of Osteopathy.

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Address JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY,  
Kirksville, Mo.ENTERED AT THE KIRKSVILLE POST-OFFICE AS SECOND  
CLASS MATTER.

PRESENT medical monopoly laws are a stumbling block in the way of progress, and should be repealed.

THE JOURNAL'S circulation this month is, in round numbers, fifteen thousand copies. The papers now go to friends of Osteopathy in every state in the Union, and to Canada, Bermuda Islands, Jamaica, Japan and Hawaii.

THE man who is sick is the one who should decide what doctor shall attend him; his interests are certainly greater than the state's concern. To deny him the right to choose his physician is to question his sanity.

THOUGH prepared to pass their examinations and meet them on their own grounds, the Osteopath must not depend upon receiving any favors from state medical boards. Were these boards always composed of truth-loving, scientific men, it might be different. But state medical boards are strictly political creations, composed of "political doctors," and as a rule the doctors who gabble in politics are not the scientific men of the profession. Usually men who have neglected their profession to court political preferment, are bigoted, narrow, and totally incompetent to sit in judgement upon the merits of a new scientific discovery. Osteopathy will look elsewhere for fair treatment. The people to whom health and happiness is secured by the new system will become its sponsors, and through them will come legal recognition. In the meantime the Osteopaths will keep still, saw wood and continue to get the "RESULTS" where all other schools have failed. The people can be trusted to do the rest.

OSTEOPATHY is not Massage. The rubbing and patting of the massuer have no place in Osteopathic practice—in fact many of the principle rules of massage are positively prohibited in the Osteopathic operating room. Osteopathy does not embrace massage, and massuers do not employ a single principle of Osteopathy. Osteopaths and massuers both use the hands, but outside of this fact there is not the slightest similarity. The rubbing and patting of the massuer are applied to all cases alike, without any knowledge of the human machinery, and with no hope of benefit save that the same process seemed to have benefitted a similar case. Every movement made by the Osteopath is directed by his knowledge of anatomy and physiology. When he places his trained fingers upon the body it is to correct directly or assist nature in correcting some mechanical disorder that is hindering the natural processes of the animal mechanism. He can tell you just what he hopes to accomplish by every move; the particular artery, nerve or vein he is endeavoring to free, or the bone, muscle or ligament he would restore to its normal position. There is

none of this in Massage; the massuer hopes to benefit by vigorously rubbing and stirring up the surface of the body. The Osteopath uses his hand for a vastly different purpose. As a skilled machinist would go to work restoring harmony to a disordered engine, so the Osteopathic fingers are taught to line up the human mechanism. It is a mistake to class Osteopathy with Massage.

PERHAPS no greater falacy exists in regard to Osteopathy than the impression which certain enemies of the science have circulated to the effect that this new remedial agency deals only with bone dislocations. Osteopathy does recognize the importance of a proper skeletal adjustment. But as the larger per cent of pathological conditions thrive upon the softer tissues, the science would be far from complete were it only concerned in irregularities in the framework. Osteopathy finds nerve force and blood supply, and many other conditions, of great importance, and the interference of a natural action of these may as likely be due to other causes. It is not necessary to enumerate the classes of disease which will submit to Osteopathic treatment, as disease is only a condition, the result of inharmony. The Osteopath simply deals with the human machine: when he finds it out of order, he readjusts it that nature may act normally. If nature is interfered with, he removes the interference by processes peculiar to Osteopathy, just as a mechanic would adjust the machine upon which he would work, in accordance with the conditions and needs of the case.

STATE medical laws throughout the United States ought to be revised, and the revision should be conducted by people not directly interested in the financial success of any medical school or its graduates. Almost without exception these laws are unjust and operate to retard rather than advance the healing art. They have been lobbied through state legislatures by the cohorts of the medical monopoly in whose financial interest they were framed. People have been led to believe all medical legislation is for the "protection of the public against quacks," but the laws, usually framed by quacks only serve to "protect the quacks, against the public." These laws provide that no other doctors except graduates from certain favored schools shall be employed by the people. A cheap diploma from one of these schools will protect any opium or whiskey-soaked quack; and upheld by the strong arm of the law he can go about his poisoning and butchering unmolested. If he kills or maims his patient there is no redress for the victim or relatives. The so-called medical practice acts upon the statute books of the several states are pernicious, unjust class privileges obtained from the people under false pretenses. Framed ostensibly to protect the public, they operate only to protect the financial welfare of one class of doctors to the exclusion of all others. Such laws are a disgrace to any state and an insult upon the intelligence of its people.

THE student of Osteopathy who goes out into the world must bear in mind that his success will depend upon his ability to fight disease and not upon his skill in fighting doctors of other schools. The public is very weary of doctors quarrelling while the patient dies. Osteopathy is a system of controlling and directing the forces of the body in such a manner as to restore and maintain the normal and render the pres-

ence of diseased conditions impossible. The student must know the system thoroughly, and when he does know it, the people will protect him, for any intelligent community will soon discover the value of his services. The doctor who can stop the ravages of disease is the doctor to whom the people are going to stick closer than a brother. Let the young Osteopath ever remember that a thorough knowledge of the science will enable him to secure results in the treatment of disease which no other system can secure; and that such results will guarantee him the protection of all intelligent people, against the prejudice of jealous opposition.

### A FUTURE FIELD FOR OSTEOPATHY.

When Osteopathy is universally recognized by the people and when there shall be a competent operator in every community, at least one half of the physical miseries of the human family can be PREVENTED. Those who are acquainted with the new method will agree that this prediction is by no means an extravagant one. Up to the present time the work of the school has been in the TREATMENT of diseases, a large per cent of which were said by others to be past all hope. Cures wrought where all other systems had said cure was impossible have earned for Osteopathy the gratitude of many sufferers. As a REMEDIAL science it has run the gauntlet of ignorant and prejudiced opposition and come out unscathed. But there is another field, broader and grander than the one upon which present victory was achieved. This new field which Osteopathy is destined to occupy is one of PREVENTION—where the causes of disease will be discovered and removed before the development of the first symptoms.

It has been the experience in Osteopathic practice that the cause of disease often antedates the disease and its symptoms many months—sometimes many years. This first cause would be as easily discovered the first day of its existence as after it has lingered years. Many cases might be mentioned, but one is sufficient: A young lady was brought to the A. T. Still Infirmary a few months ago to be treated for insanity. She was raving crazy and had been so several years. A few treatments restored her reason. The first cause of her trouble was found to be a mechanical disorder that had resulted from a severe fall which she had received at least ten years before the appearance of the first symptoms of insanity. A skillful Osteopathic operator could have discovered and corrected the disorder the day the accident occurred as well as he did after ten years. Years of suffering could have been saved both the young lady and her relatives, had Osteopathy been known and she been examined by an Osteopath many years earlier. This is by no means an unusual circumstance. In fact a very large number of ailments can be accounted for in just such a manner.

Osteopathy is the only system of treatment in which real prevention is possible. All other systems must wait until disease and decay have permeated every avenue of the soul's temple before a remedy can be prescribed. Without symptoms they are all at sea. The Osteopath cares very little for the rules of medical diagnosis and its all important symptoms. He goes back of these to the first causes. And the Osteopathic "first cause" is a very different affair from the "first causes" recognized by other systems. Instead of attacking an imag-

inary entity with experimental specifics, the Osteopath finds the cause of disease in MECHANICAL OBSTRUCTION TO NATURAL FUNCTION. This obstruction is discovered by the Osteopath through his knowledge of anatomy and a highly developed sense of touch. If the mechanical disorder, which always precedes the first symptoms, is corrected promptly there can be no appearance of disease. Symptoms, which are plainly effects, and as every physician knows are confusing and wholly unreliable, are in no wise essential to Osteopathic diagnosis. To wait for the development of symptoms is merely to allow disease to gain a dangerous hold upon the system. Thousands of premature deaths and lives of suffering which are now permitted by these criminal delays of scientific ignorance could be prevented under the new light of Osteopathy.

When Osteopathy is properly understood people will go to an Osteopath and be examined at least once a year. A man apparently in perfect health may have sustained a slight injury during the year which, though unnoticed by himself, will later give rise to a terrible affliction. A competent operator of the new school would readily discover the fault, and be enabled to prevent disease "getting a foothold."

#### THREE KINDS OF ANATOMY.

There is no school of medicine or surgery in the United States where the student is required to possess a more thorough practical knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and all that pertains to the human body in sickness and in health, than the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. The science of Osteopathic treatment being founded solely upon the natural laws operating through and governing the anatomy and physiology of man, no superficial knowledge of these subjects will suffice. The student's acquaintance with anatomy and physiology must be thorough and from three standpoints. One entire term of six months is spent in "book anatomy," by which the pupil gains as complete a knowledge as can be gotten from books, charts, drawings, etc., becoming pretty familiar with all the anatomical terms, and general theoretic anatomy. Dissecting is then taken up for twelve months, during which time the student goes over the whole subject again under a competent demonstrator, upon the cadaver. At the end of twelve months he enters the clinics and begins to learn Osteopathy. Here he learns anatomy from another standpoint—upon the living body, and this last method of acquiring anatomical knowledge is by no means the least difficult.

The student's experience in going from the anatomy of the dissecting room to the clinical anatomy of the living subject is similar to his experience in going from book anatomy to the dissecting room. Although he may be thoroughly conversant with every detail of anatomy as illustrated and explained in the standard authorities, and practically have the text-book by heart, the pupil finds himself "an unmanned bark upon an unknown sea" when he enters the dissecting room. Just as reciting book anatomy and locating the parts upon the cadaver are different, so a knowledge of anatomy from both cadaver and books also differs from a knowledge of the Osteopathic anatomy of the living body. In the operating rooms it is impracticable to use the saw and knife in locating the different structures, and the student must be guided alto-

gether by his sense of touch and his mechanical eye. He must know how the normal body ought to feel beneath his touch and how it ought to appear, else he will be totally unable to detect the abnormal. If there is an obstructed vein or artery, or if the nerve supply to a part is shut off, the fingers must be trained to locate the trouble, although it may be covered by many other structures, which cannot be removed for convenience, as in the dissecting room. The development of an accurate mechanical eye, a delicate sense of touch, and a perfect knowledge of what is normal and what is abnormal, is a knowledge of anatomy peculiar to Osteopathy and is taught in no other school. It cannot be written and can only be explained by a competent operator while working upon the human engine in the rooms of the clinics. No man or woman can become an Osteopath until these three degrees of anatomy have been thoroughly mastered.

#### THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

There is no avocation in life which places within the reach of the industrious young men and women of today as great opportunities as are offered in the science of Osteopathy. Other trades and professions are full to overflowing; many are so badly overdone as to be unremunerative to even their most experienced and competent followers. Osteopathy is new. Its absolute success in dealing with disease is a guarantee that the young men and women who equip themselves with a knowledge of this new philosophy will reap a rich reward in worldly goods, and, what is greater still, will "live to bless mankind." The world is full of disease and suffering which all other systems have failed to benefit. The practitioner who can reach these people and give them relief will find the public ready to give him a generous reception.

The present demand for well drilled Osteopaths greatly exceeds the supply. Letters are received by the secretary almost daily asking that operators be sent out into the world. These requests come from communities where Osteopathy has become known by its work. But every competent Osteopath is now pleasantly located and overrun with work, while the total number of students now in the school would not, if graduated, supply the demand from the state of Missouri alone. This demand for Osteopaths will increase. Every day cures are being accomplished at the Infirmary, and these people go home and tell their friends about the new method. Thus the field is broadened and new communities where Osteopaths could step into a good practice are daily added to the list. Young men and women who are about to choose a life work should investigate Osteopathy by all means before casting their lot. There is no profession in which youth and brains will find a more pleasant or profitable employment.

#### QUICK RESULTS ARE NOT THE RULE.

A common error made by people who apply to an Osteopath for treatment is in believing quick results can be obtained in every case. It is by no means uncommon for a sufferer whose physical mechanism has been creaking and wheezing along badly out of line for a dozen years or more, to come at last to an Osteopath expecting to be cured in a few treatments. Perhaps a score of quack physicians have taken turns at filling the poor fellow's system full of

poisons which nature will require years to throw off. Yet the patient has heard of people who were cured by a single Osteopathic treatment, and expects a like result in his case. While cases of many years standing have been cured in a single treatment, and others have been restored to health in so short a time as to seem remarkable, a majority of cases require more time. Many of the most truly wonderful cures have been those in which results came only after a long course of treatment. In some cases the obstruction which is the cause of the trouble, can be removed directly by the Osteopathic operation. In others, where the trouble is more complicated or deeply seated, the operator must give such assistance as will enable nature to remove the obstruction herself, and nature, like the mills of the Gods, grinds slow but exceeding well. The dislocations, contractions and contortions, rendered almost permanent by years of neglect, and aggravated by improper treatment, cannot always be corrected quickly. One case may be cured at a single treatment, while another, the outward appearances of which are the same, may require many weeks, perhaps months.

#### DR. STILL'S BIRTHDAY.

Patients and Citizens Unite to Commemorate the 68th Anniversary of Osteopathy's Founder.

On the evening of August 6th the A. T. Still Infirmary was the scene of a very pleasant gathering, composed of the friends of Dr. A. T. Still in particular and the friends of Osteopathy in general. Besides those from Kirksville there were present many of Dr. Still's associates of years ago from other localities of Missouri and other states. The object of the gathering was to celebrate the Doctor's 68th birthday anniversary. It was also the second anniversary of the ground-breaking for the Infirmary building, and also to dedicate the new addition to the Infirmary now nearly completed. This latter part of the program, however, was postponed as the addition is not yet finished.

About 7:30 the program opened with music by the Kirksville Cornet band from its elevated position in the observatory on top of the new addition. The exercises of the evening were conducted in Memorial Hall. The first was the reading of a poem, entitled, "To Osteopathy," by the author, Mrs. Helen Steadley, of Carthage, Mo., which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. Wm. Smith then took the floor in behalf of Mr. Wm. Sippy, of St. Louis, and in the following brief talk presented Dr. Still a large American flag:

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Still, Ladies and Gentlemen: It may possibly strike you as strange that a Scotchman, not yet an American citizen, should perform the duty which this evening devolves upon me, but a student of this school, who deservedly has the respect of all, Dr. Alvin Sippy, a regular graduate in medicine who has satisfied himself that there is something in Osteopathy and who wishes to learn it, feeling himself devoid of a quality which he believes me to possess in excess, gall, has requested me, on behalf of his father, Mr. William Sippy, of St. Louis, to say to you, Dr. Still, a few words and to ask your acceptance of that which I hold in my hand. More than a hundred years have gone by since the stars and stripes became the emblems of a free people; over thirty years have elapsed since the same flag, altered by additions to its parts, first waved over a united country, the emblem of freedom, in thought, word and deed. It is justly fitted to wave over a progressive school. Dr. Sippy and his father, I, and I think I may truly say everyone in this large audience, has for you, Sir, a profound feeling of respect. We respect you as a man, an American and a good, honest fellow; we

wish you all success in your great work, many years of happiness and comfort after the toils and labors of the earlier years of your work. May you be spared for many years to view the results of your boldness and uphill fighting; may this flag, for which in the past you fought, ever wave above the institution which your reason, your "stick-to-itiveness" and your grit have made a reality. Accept this flag, Doctor, with all the good wishes of the donor, an old patient; post it on the topmost point of your building, an American flag where it ought to be, on the top of an American school of learning; and when the breezes have played havoc with it, when it is tattered and torn, put another one there and let it ever wave, the emblem of freedom, over men and women free in thought and progress. What I have said could have been better said, but there is no one who wishes you well more truly, or could have done with more feeling. In the name of Mr. Sippy I have much pleasure in handing into your possession this flag.

With the stars and stripes wrapped about him, Dr. Still accepted the token in the following manner:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Allow me, in the name of Osteopathy, to thank Mr. Sippy, the father of our Dr. Sippy, and all his friends, for this token of his confidence in Osteopathy. This emblem that you bring here tonight is around the bodies of many men who have fallen in the field of battle that this flag might forever wave over the whole of the United States between all her rivers and oceans. I am proud to receive this. No higher emblem could be offered to me; nothing more inspiring. I have seen men fall under it—fall for it. I believe this nation would rise as a unit, even those who pierced it with angry bullets, to protect it. Even that man who fired his gun into it in days that are past and gone, when he comes into port and sees this flag again, will say, "Home again." That is the flag that his father, my father, and yours, have loved as an eternal emblem. Defense if necessary—peace if possible.

In behalf of the American School of Osteopathy I thank Dr. Sippy and his father for this token. It shall ever float in the breezes of Osteopathy, and as it floats on the breeze in all directions, so I hope Osteopathy will spread to all points of the compass. Osteopathy is just as honorable as this flag. Therefore she is sailing over this country of ours, just as this flag is. This flag is floating over our universities and schools throughout the land. We are one nation, one flag. We may differ in a great many other things, but are as a unit in regard to this flag.

I promise you, ladies and gentlemen, that you shall see this flag floating in the air from the top of this building, and when she is gone we will get another.

Judge J. C. Abbott, of Desoto, Kansas, was called on for remarks, and responded by telling something of his associations with Dr. Still during the early history of Kansas while that state was struggling for free statehood. He referred to many characteristic incidents of their long acquaintance, and how in even those early days of '55-'60 the Dr. had expressed a lack of belief in the efficacy of the indiscriminate use of drugs. In closing the Judge presented to Dr. Still, as President of the American School of Osteopathy, as a slight token of esteem, a gavel with which he might call his meetings to order; also a miniature tripod from which swings a kettle, in memory of their early experiences of camp life. While both bear the finest finish, and are beautifully designed, they are prized the more highly for being the Judge's own handiwork.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by Dr. Still, whose address appears in full in another part of this issue.

The evening is one long to be remembered by Dr. Still, and all friends who were privileged to attend. The Doctor is very grateful for the many expressions of confidence and friendship, and the tokens of esteem received as he passes this his 68th mile-stone in the journey of life.

Classes already enrolled in the American School of Osteopathy will continue their sessions on Monday, September 7th, after a month's vacation.

#### FOUR YEARS AGO.

Dr. Wm. Smith Gives an Account of His First Visit to Dr. Still.

Four years elapsed between my first visit to Kirksville and my return. In that time great changes have occurred; the weakling infant Osteopathy has grown into a stout and stalwart young giant, a power for good in the length and breadth of the land; many old faces have disappeared; many new ones come upon the scene. A brief account of what I found in 1892, followed by what exists in 1896, may be of interest to the many readers of this JOURNAL.

I never heard of Osteopathy or Dr. Still until I arrived in Kirksville. Then from all, save doctors, I heard good reports of him and of his work; but from them nothing but evil. The discrepancy in the reports interested me. I judged that in him there must be something out of the common. To hear a man spoken of by laymen as a "second Christ" and by physicians as a "d—d old quack," convinced me that there was a man living ahead of his time, a man of views so advanced that he was misunderstood. I determined to meet him. As soon as I could do so I called at his office—a one-story frame building, uncarpeted and with many broken windows, the wasps building tiny nests in secluded corners. Here I found about a dozen persons waiting to see him, all talking of the wonders he was daily doing. The mention of the fact that I wished to see Dr. Still provoked a chorus to the effect that I must "wait my turn."

My turn came, and I found myself in the presence of a tall, athletic man apparently about 50 years of age (actually 64). I explained that I had heard so much abuse of him in some quarters and so much good in others that my curiosity was aroused and incidentally, mentioned that my right arm was to a slight degree affected; that I had imperfect use of my elbow. Without saying a word he grabbed (that is the only word available) hold of it, gave it a quick turn, and then said "How is that?" To my intense surprise I found that I had perfect command of what had been impaired in motion for six months. To my request that he would tell me of his work he readily acquiesced, and for two hours I listened to a man in perfect love with his vocation discoursing upon it. What he told me seemed so foreign to all I had been taught in medical schools, so utterly nonsensical and chimerical, that I asked for proof of his statements. The proof was readily given by about sixteen patients who gave me their statements as to their condition when they came to Kirksville and what had befallen them under the treatment. My one desire then was to learn of this man who had the power of life and death, so to speak, so largely in his hands; who could do what all the medical world declared to be impossible.

Right here let me say that when Osteopathy is to be investigated it must be with a clear and unprejudiced mind. If a man, a physician, comes to Kirksville and hears what he will hear and then tries to reason it out on the basis of what he learned in a medical school, there is only one conclusion to which he can come: that Osteopathy is a fraud and a delusion, a gigantic humbug which is taking from the pockets of the sick and afflicted thousands of dollars monthly. BUT, if the enquirer will just approach the matter as though he knew nothing (and after four years experience of Osteopathy let me tell ANY doctor that he knows very little), take nothing for granted, accept no statement for or against Osteopathy; but just interview a dozen patients and accept them as reasonable men and women and not as hysterical persons, half-fitted for a lunatic asylum, nor utter and gratuitous liars, he is BOUND as an honest man to come to the conclusion, as I did, that there are still some things in the healing art which are not known

to the medical profession. Let him examine further and he will find results obtained quite impossible under treatment with medicines. Then let him inquire of the patients who tell him in their stories, how many doctors had declared their recovery impossible, and then, and not till then, let him make up his mind as to whether or not Osteopathy is a fraud, its practitioners humbugs and its supporters liars. If all these persons claiming to be benefitted are liars where can the profit come in from running the business? To pay such an army of liars would consume the capital of a state. If they are hysterical, why did not their doctors cure them?

An obscure medical sheet in St. Louis started out this summer with the statement that it was "going to expose Still if it took all summer." We are waiting calmly for the exposure, but in making the statement the editor (who seemed to be suffering from an attack of humor and smartness) undertook a task much beyond his strength, being quite unaware that several of his confreres in the medical profession in St. Louis and all over the country had started out with the same intentions, but had finished up by sending patients to Kirksville, patients whom they could not cure, but "Still" could and did.

For four years Osteopathy has had bitter persecution (aye, for fourteen) at the hands of the medical profession. No lie was to mean to tell, no means to undermine it too low for the hands of certain of its members; but to the honor of the profession let it be said that dozens of others have stated that they regret their past actions; had they only taken the care to investigate before acting, their conduct would have been different.

Of course this opposition has hindered the work; Osteopathy has fallen back. From the little four-roomed one-story frame building has grown an institution of three stories with 17 treating rooms, a printing office for the issuance of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, large retiring and bath rooms, two large halls for lectures, etc., one with a seating capacity of 400 the other 1100, class-room accommodation for 500 students, with all the requirements for a thorough education in this special work. While four years ago Dr. Still and two of his sons could do all the work in the treating of patients, there is now a corps of 20 operators in this one institution, and all with their hands filled with work. My first class had 14 members; now there are over 100 students, and a class of about 60 will start in the fall. What we want is more opposition; we wish to be exposed; we wish all to know that Osteopathy is worth opposing, and that it is in exposure that it gets advertisement. There is nothing that we are ashamed of—except the few mean-minded, ignorant, jealous, one-horse little doctors who come around trying to get six months' tuition and a diploma for nothing, and who, when they are told that they must put up their money like other people and take the full course of instruction, run away and cry out "Fraud," "Humbug," "Swindle," "Robbing the people," and so forth, or else put out a big advertisement saying that "Having now completed a full course of instruction under the great Dr. Still, we beg to state that we are now prepared to treat all cases in a superior manner to what he does."

Osteopathy goes right along with an even tread, trying to give better and better instruction to its students to fit them for the battle with disease, death and doctors. It has tried to do it all the time, but now it looks as though the seas of oppression were getting more feeble in their force, the beacon light of prosperity and peace shines out on the horizon. The day is fast approaching when EVERY honest physician in the world will recognize its value. The dishonest individual members of an honorable profession may then, as now, be disregarded.

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., D. O.

Judging from inquiries received regarding the school of Osteopathy, and arrangements already made, the October class will exceed in numbers any yet admitted. Ample preparations are being made to accommodate students with the best equipments and methods of instruction. Much of the new addition to the Infirmary building will be devoted to school purposes.

**New Building Not Finished.**

It was announced last month that an engraving of the new building would appear in this issue, but owing to the fact that the building is not yet completed, it was impossible to have the engraving made in time for this number. The engraving with full description of the home of Osteopathy will appear as soon as the building is completed.

**School and Infirmary Notes.**

August vacation is now on.  
 E. P. Smith is in Englewood, Mo.  
 E. H. Shackelford is in Lewistown.  
 Dr. Adaline Bell is visiting friends in Ohio.  
 Harry Emery is in St. Paul for the vacation.  
 C. W. Mahaffey, of the October class, is quite sick.  
 Miss Mattie Baldwin is visiting in Plevna, Mo.  
 M. T. Mayes is in Dalton City, Ill., for a brief visit with relatives.  
 Miss Mary Ash is spending the month at her home in Onedia, Ill.  
 Miss Illinski is in East St. Louis spending the month with her parents.  
 Miss Mary Hobson and Mrs. Strong are in Evanston, Ill., for the month.  
 Prof. S. S. Still is spending a few weeks at his old home in Maryville, Mo.  
 S. L. Holme and wife, of the May class, are in Savannah for their vacation.  
 Dr. Herman Still and wife attended Dr. Still's birthday anniversary on the 6th.  
 Miss Evelyn Underwood, of the May class, is visiting friends in Kansas City.  
 Prof. Wm. Smith and wife are spending the vacation with Kansas City friends.  
 Robt. Vallier and wife are spending the month visiting Mr. Vallier's parents near Atlanta.  
 Dr. Nettie Bolles returned to Denver on the 15th, after a several weeks' visit in Kirksville.  
 Mrs. D. S. Williams, of the January class, is spending the vacation in Omaha and Council Bluffs.

When the new class rooms are finished there will be accommodations for fully five hundred students.

Dr. C. E. Hulett and wife are at home for a short visit. Dr. Hulett has been practicing in Lacrosse, Wis.

Dr. and Mrs. Hannah, who recently hung out their shingle as Osteopaths at London, Ohio, report that after eight days work they have twenty-six patients.

Dr. Geo. W. Tull, of Decatur, Ill., is visiting Kirksville friends. He has a fine practice and is doing much good in Decatur and Bloomington where he has offices.

Dr. H. E. Nelson writes from 210 St. Catherine street, Louisville, Kentucky, that he is now comfortably located and ready for work. Mr. Nelson anticipates a good practice.

J. M. Still, M. D., D. O. and A. S. Craig, D. O., graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, are still permanently located at Clinton, Mo. Good results follow their work.

Dr. Alvin Sippy and wife are with Colorado friends during vacation. Dr. Sippy will also visit Cripple Creek and other camps where he and his father have extensive mining interests.

Dr. S. R. Landes and wife have opened an office in Corydon, Ia., where they will remain several months. Dr. Landes has

been one of the regular operators at the Infirmary for nearly two years, and his many Kirksville friends wish him success. Mrs. Landes will be greatly missed by the October class, of which she is a member.

Miss Sallie Hignight, who has been taking treatment for five months past, is now visiting in Brunswick, Mo., her home. Miss Hignight's case was a peculiar one. For seven years she had suffered a strange wasting away of the tissues—an almost complete paralysis of the nutritive processes—until when she came to Kirksville five months ago she was perfectly helpless. She now walks about and is able to help herself with ease. She has not completed her course of treatment and will return soon.

**The Science in Colorado.**

Osteopathy is a new method of treating disease without the use of drugs or medicines recently discovered and successfully put in practice by Dr. A. T. Still, of

methods of practice, but as an answer to many inquiries from people who have heard of it, and wish to know what it is and how it is applied in treatment.

Mrs. Bolles' location is at 1278 Downing Ave., Denver. She has been spending a few weeks in Kirksville getting the new developments in Osteopathy. She is more than ever pleased with what it can do.—Fort Collins (Col.) Express.

**Mrs. Foraker's Reception.**

The McKinley Club, of Kirksville, gave a reception at the Still hotel Monday evening, July 26th, in honor of Mrs. J. B. Foraker, wife of the distinguished Senator-elect from Ohio. The reception was a very pleasant affair. Speeches were made by B. F. Heiny, Hon. S. M. Pickler, Dr. A. T. Still and others. In response Mrs. Foraker assured the club that she heartily appreciated the cordial greeting and that she would do all in her power to secure her husband's presence in Kirksville for a speech during the



DR. ANDREW T. STILL, FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY.

Kirksville, Mo. It is in no way related to any of the so-called mental processes of treating diseases such as christian science, faith cure, magnetic healing, etc. On the contrary it is a science founded upon and wholly governed by the laws of God, our all wise Creator, in whose wisdom we find no mistake or error. \* \* \* A way of escape to the suffering is opened through this science, from the poisonous and other dangerous effects of drug treatment.

This system of treatment was introduced in Fort Collins and vicinity by Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles, of Denver, some three months ago. While most of her patients have received help, none have been injured, many restored and not a few are enthusiastic in behalf of the treatment, and are profoundly grateful to Dr. Still for the discovery, and devoutly thank Mrs. Bolles for bringing to their attention this new and greatly to be preferred method of cure. This notice is not published for the purpose of giving this mode of treatment a push, to the detriment of other

campaign. She had come to Kirksville, she said, to consult Dr. Still and was so much encouraged with the prospects of her son's recovery that she felt her visit here would be remembered as one of the happiest of her life. Senator A. N. Seaber spoke in behalf of the McKinley club, welcoming Mrs. Foraker, after which an informal reception was held on the porch of the hotel and many of the crowd had the pleasure of an introduction to the distinguished lady. The celebration was closed with refreshments at the hotel.—Kirksville Journal.

**Railroads Interested.**

The well known railway magazine, "A Pointer," published at Chicago and New York, has the following in a recent number:

"Down in Missouri, on the line of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad, about seventy miles west of Quincy, is the flourishing little city of Kirksville, near the picturesque Chariton Hills, where a new medical science called Osteopathy

has come to light, that is effecting some wonderful cures. The new treatment is without medicine of any kind—not a miraculous laying on of hands, but a thorough common sense treatment which Dr. Still, the discoverer, says is the only true method of fighting disease. \* \* \* So great has the fame of Osteopathy grown that the town of Kirksville has become a city, and the O. K. line, as the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad is called, is profiting largely by the travel to and from that point. The army of cripples and invalids is constantly increasing, till it has become a feature of the passenger business of the Q. O. & K. C. R. R., and the passenger department has issued a handsomely printed book giving full details of the new science and a description of Kirksville. The book will be mailed free on application to the general passenger agent at Quincy."

**A Patient from Honolulu.**

Prof. Theodore Richards, Superintendent of the Honolulu, Hawaii, schools, with his wife and her invalid sister, Miss Atherton, and nurse, arrived in Kirksville July 30th, making the trip in thirteen days, and coming direct to our city for the purpose of placing Miss Atherton under the care of Dr. Still at the Infirmary. Mr. Richards remained till Thursday, when he left for San Francisco, where he expects to catch his steamer on her return voyage. Mr. Richards' family is stopping at J. R. Musick's, and will probably remain a year. Thus the reputation of Dr. Still is extending beyond the waters.—Saturday Mail.

**Will Remove to Ohio.**

Dr. Herman T. Still, who has been conducting an Infirmary in Crawfordsville, Ind., will soon remove to Hamilton, Ohio. He will go to Hamilton at the urgent request of a number of the most influential citizens of that place, and will no doubt meet with the success his rare ability deserves.

**PATTERSON & MILLER**

HAVE THE  
**BEST CAB AND TRANSFER  
 LINE**

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

J. C. STORM A. L. EVANS

STORM & EVANS,

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
 KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Office upstairs opposite P. O.

**KIRKSVILLE RAILROADS.**



**GOING SOUTH.**

No 2 St L. & K C Mail 10:00 a. m.  
 No 8 St L. & K C Express 12:04 a. m.

**GOING NORTH.**

No 3 Ottumwa Mail 4:56 p. m.  
 No 7 Des Moines & St L. Ex. 3:30 a. m.  
 Through Chair Cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Kirksville and St. Louis and Des. Moines. W. E. NOONAN Agent Kirksville Mo.

C. S. CRANE G. P. & T. A.  
 St. Louis Mo.

**Q. O. & K. C. TIME TABLE.**

**GOING WEST.**

No 1 Mail and Express 11:30 a. m.  
 No 3 Express—Quincy to Kirksville 7:30 p. m.

**GOING EAST.**

No 2 Mail and Express 9:15 p. m.  
 No 4 Express—Kirksville to Quincy 7:30 a. m.  
 W. H. PHALEN Agent Kirksville.

A letter from Mrs. Conger.

The following compliment to Osteopathy appeared in the Akron, Ohio, Beacon and Republican of June 13th. It is from the pen of Mrs. A. L. Conger, wife of the well known manufacturer of that city. The article was written by Mrs. Conger during her recent visit to Kirksville, and while she was a patient at the Osteopathic Infirmary. It appeared as special correspondence of the Beacon-Republican as follows:

KIRKSVILLE, MO., June 11.—Kirksville is a town of 5,000 people and the county seat of Adair county, Mo. It is destined to become especially noted in the future because here resides Dr. A. T. Still, who was the first physician in the world to discover the science of Osteopathy, "healing without medicine." After 20 years of hard labor and experience, Dr. Still has established here the Infirmary which bears his name, and today thousands of patients are coming from all parts of the country to Kirksville, some on crutches, some in wheel chairs, some on stretchers, upon canes and otherwise, to receive the wonderful treatment by the operators under the science of Osteopathy.

Osteopaths claim that disease is the consequence of some violated law of nature, that good health is natural and sickness unnatural. The history of Osteopathy as Dr. Still tells of the discovery, is full of interest, but is too lengthy to be told here. It is, however, the discovery of a new science, and I write this article because the Beacon and Republican will be glad to know of what is being done here, and that its readers may keep abreast with the times and what is going on in the world.

Osteopaths claim to cure every known disease, on purely Osteopathic principles. So many wonderful cures have already been realized that every fair, unprejudiced mind must admit that it is neither a fake, a miracle nor hypnotism.

A writer in Godey's Magazine of last October says: "Whether Osteopathy will accomplish all its discoverer claims for it or not, it has already done enough to demand recognition and scientific investigation. It is not all a humbug, as thousands upon thousands of cures testify. It is natural that Dr. Still should be an enthusiast on the subject, and he may overestimate the capabilities of Osteopathy; nevertheless 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating,' the great test is results—and enough results have been obtained to make Osteopathy worthy of consideration."

One is not only surprised, but amazed, at the wonderful cures that are being made here every day. Osteopathy is but another step in the advanced and higher civilization which God has given to man, and its success is assured, and millions of people will receive its benefits in the future. There seems to be no limit to its possibilities except in restored health.

Mr. Frank L. Danforth, of Akron, is here with his sister, Mrs. Richardson, from Grand Rapids, Mich. Both are very enthusiastic over Mrs. R.'s first two treatments, the second having just been given today. Mrs. Richardson has been suffering for four years with a dislocated hip. The first treatment, on Monday, was most encouraging, lengthening her limb an inch and three-quarters and letting her heel touch the floor, which she had not been able to do since her injury four years ago. They give assurances of her complete recovery.

DR. Harry M. Still, D. O.,

CHICAGO AND EVANSTON, ILL.

Chicago office, 70 Dearborn Street. | Evanston Office, 1405 Benson Avenue.

HERMAN T. STILL, D. O.,

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Office in Y M C A building

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

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

Kirksville, Mo.

Office upstairs, south side over Kirksville Millinery Store.

ROSTER OF STUDENTS

—IN—

The American School of Osteopathy

OCTOBER (1895) GLASS.

Ash, Mary E	Oneida, Ill
Baldwin, Mollie	Plevna, Mo
Darling, Agnes	Evanston, Ill
Darling, Charles G	" "
Hartford, Wm	Kirksville, Mo
Hartupee, W N	West Liberty, Iowa
Hulett, C M Turner,	Edgerton, Kansas
Illinski, Anielka	E St Louis, Ill
King, A M	Hester, Mo
Landes, Mrs Mae	Kirksville, Mo
Martin, Clara	Purcell, Kansas
McCaw, Cora	La Plata, Mo
Mahaffy, C W	Brashear, Mo
Mahaffy, A D	" "
Mayes, Mr M T	Dalton City, Ill
Mayes, Mrs Florence	" "
Potter, Will A.	Kirksville, Mo
Smith, L. B.	" "
Smith, Wilbur L	" "
Smith, Ernest P	Englewood, Mo
Shackelford, J R	Lewiston, Mo
Still, Thomas C	La Panza, Cal.
Still, Mrs. Ella	Maryville, Mo
Strong, Mrs J W	Evanston, Illinois
Taylor, L H	Columbia, Mo
Vallier, Robert	Leonard, Mo
West, Bertha M	Washburn, Ill

JANUARY (1896) GLASS.

Bailey, M W	Brashear, Missouri
Bernard, H E	Chicago, Illinois
Bernard, Roy	" "
Buckmaster, Robert M	Kirksville, Missouri
Emeny, Harry William	St Paul, Minnesota
Furrow, Nettie	Kirksville, Mo
Gravett, H H	Grayville, Ill,
Hazzard, Charles	Peoria, Ill
Hobson, Mary	Chicago, Ill
Hulett, Mac F	Lawrence, Kansas
Hulett, Mrs. Adelaide S.	" "
McGavock, R E	Columbia, Mo
Owen, J E	Kirksville, Mo
Owen, Mrs J E	" "
Parker, John W	Winchester, Ill
Pendleton, Gid H	Gallatin, Mo
Proctor, Mrs Alice Heath	Kirksville, Mo
Rankin, J T	Monmouth, Mo
Rider, Clarence L	Kirksville, Mo
Shackelford, Ed H	Lewiston, Mo
Sippy, A H	St Louis, Mo
Warner, John R	Browning, Mo
Williams, Mrs D S	Council Bluffs, Iowa

MAY (1896) GLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bolles, Newton A	Denver, Col
Burke, Mrs. Anna M	Kirksville, Mo
Campbell, Mary Nettie	" "
Campbell, Arthur D	" "
Cluett, Frank G	St. Louis, Mo
Ely, William E	Kirksville, Mo
Ely, Mrs Anna L	" "
Fletcher, William A	" "
Gentry, Benton F	" "
Green, Ginevra I	" "
Greene, W E	" "
Hart, Lawrence M	" "
Hartford, Isaac J	Queen City, Mo
Hulett, Marcia Ione	Edgerton, Kansas
Johnson, Gid E	Kirksville, Mo
Johnson, Mrs Alice	Fairfield, Ill
Johnson, Norman S	Horton, Kansas
Johnston, Willie H	Canton, Ill
Jones, Hiram R	Estill, Mo
Little, Chas W	Des Moines, Ia
Miller, Frank C	Kirksville, Mo
Miller, Mrs Sadie Hart	" "
Peterson, Charles A	Chesterton, Ind
Shaw, Dudley H	Maroa, Ill
Willard, Mrs Alice N	Kirksville, Mo

SECOND DIVISION.

Bailey, H E	Brashear, Mo
Banning, John W	La Plata, Mo
Beeman, E E	Kirksville, Mo
Brown, Leander S.,	Fort Collins, Colo
Cole, M D	Kirksville, Mo
Densmore, O	Mason City, Ia
Hibbets, Ulysses M	Kirksville, Mo
Harlan, F J	Webb City, Mo
Holme, T L	Bolckow, Mo.
Hook, Otis	Kirksville Mo
Hook, Virgil A	Pond Creek, Oklahoma
Hudleson, Mark E	Macon, Mo
Ilgenfritz, Harry F	Kirksville, Mo
Kellogg, Howard G	" "
Landes, Agnes V	" "
Lesslie, Frances E	New York, N Y
Macauley, Daniel B	Chicago, Ill
Mathews, S C	Pattonsburg, Mo
McCoy, Chas. K	Kirksville, Mo
McLain, Harry C	Wellsville, Kas
Prickett, Orson B	Kirksville, Mo
Smiley, William M	" "
Smith, Le Roy	" "
Spangler, Harvey L	" "
Underwood, Evelyn	" "
Williams, Roger K	Kansas City, Mo
	Council Bluffs, Iowa,

PROSPECTUS

—OF—

The American School of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MO,

From this date the course of study in the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY will be divided into four terms of six months each. These terms will begin in October and April of each year. At those dates (and at no other time) students will be admitted to the school. The studies will be as follows:

FIRST SIX MONTHS.

Anatomy—in class only.

SECOND SIX MONTHS.

Anatomy (demonstrations on the cadaver), Physiology and Principles of Osteopathy.

THIRD SIX MONTHS.

Anatomy (demonstrations on the cadaver), Physiology, Use of the Microscope (in recognizing the tissues of the body, deposits in urine, etc.) Diagnosis and Symptomatology, Use of the Stethoscope, Analysis of Urine, etc., Clinical instruction in Osteopathic Practice.

FOURTH SIX MONTHS.

Anatomy and Physiology as in third term (optional for those who have passed the first examination), Diagnosis, Symptomatology, Surgery (accidents and injuries: their diagnosis and treatment), Treatment of Poisoning by Noxious Drugs, Midwifery and Diseases of Women. During this term students will act as assistants to the operators in the treating rooms of the Infirmary and thus acquire full knowledge of Osteopathic work.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS

will be conducted every month on all subjects in the curriculum. Their object is merely to let the student himself see how he is progressing. Professional examinations will be held twice yearly, the first after the completion of 18 months of study (Anatomy, Physiology, Microscopic Work and Urinary Analysis), the other at the close of 24 months of regular attendance. The latter examination will cover all ground not included in the first examination. The "First" must be passed before appearing for the "Final."

The AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY is open to both sexes, with certain restrictions as to character, habits, etc. The special qualifications, which will be rigidly insisted upon in every student, are: Must be over 20 and under 45 years of age, strictly temperate, of good moral character, good native ability, and at least a good common school education.

The tuition for the full course of two years is \$500. No one will be received for less than full course, and the full tuition in cash or its equivalent must be arranged for in advance.

The cost of living in Kirksville is about the average in cities of 5,000. Good board costs from \$3 a week up.

The next term will begin in October, 1896; no students will be admitted to the school until then.

A. T. STILL, Pres't.  
H. E. PATTERSON, Sec'y.