

Journal of Osteopathy

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Osteopathy.

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

The builder of the universe
Gave life as blessing, not as curse.
And man, His effort, last, supreme,
Contains within His spirit's gleam
His vital energy and force
To speed life's engine o'er life's course.
Within the body, safe and sure,
Forever lies the body's cure.
So said the man of iron will
And steadfast faith, brave A. T. Still.
All honor to the earnest heart
That all alone through bitter smart
Of scornful lip, and cruel sneer
And poverty most dark and drear,
Held firmly to the purpose grand
He felt was given to his hand:
The purpose to unfold the plan,
How "In His image made he man;"
How creature of creation's love
Could his own confines rise above
It was a daring creed to fling
Into Conservative's old ring,
But the deep eyes of the strong man
Read nature's book the weak ne'er scan,
And loyal friends in her great heart
Found he, to strengthen his own part,
For comrades real are not the ones
Who look with eyes and speak with tongues.
Of flesh and blood, but that still throng
Which dwells the soul's deep haunts among
And they to him that truth revealed:
The body's cure is in it sealed.
Now he who dared this truth proclaim
At risk of home and friends and name
Stands crowned today on honor's throne
Her fairest laurels all his own.
In modest thankfulness he stands
While lame and blind from many lands
Around his foot-steps daily lurk
And all attest his wondrous work.
May heaven's light o'er his true head
For many years its blessing shed,
And while he lives, let none withhold
The royal gift of purest gold,
That fairest gift to a true mind
The rev'rent honor of his kind.

HELEN DE LENDRECIE.

AN EMINENT DIVINE'S OPINION.

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

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

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

These are claims of the new healing science

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

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 obstetrics, and proposes to attain with the fingers results that have heretofore been considered impossible save by the use of the knife.

The Osteopath, as an exponent of this science is called, claims that the greater number of human diseases are occasioned by the displacement of some muscle or bone or other structure, or some unnatural pressure upon a nerve or blood vessel. He further claims that by a perfect knowledge of anatomy, he can locate the exact point of displacement or pressure causing disease, and this cause he removes by certain processes of manipulation. 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 understands what part of the human frame to play upon to produce health.

Rev. Mason W. Pressly, a brilliant young clergyman of Hamilton, Ohio, and pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of that city, claims great things for the new healing science. In fact, he is so impressed with its beneficial qualities, not only from a medical but from a religious standpoint as well, that he has made a vow to renounce his pastorate and take up the science of Osteopathy as his religion in this life and his hope of an eternal hereafter.

There is a great deal of the remarkable in this resolve coming from such a man as Rev. Mr. Pressly. He is not a wild-eyed reformer or frantic in any sense of the word. He is one of the most noted divines of the latter day, and has held pastorates in New York City, Philadelphia and other leading cities. It would seem, therefore, that he is not taking up the pursuit of this new healing science to further his own interests, but for the welfare of humanity. And the manner in which this resolve was brought about is as romantic as it is startling.

Rev. Mr. Pressly's wife had for years suffered untold agony from numberless ills to which flesh is heir, and all the knowledge of the medical world had been exhausted in search of relief. Osteopathy was at last resorted to as the

final hope before death. And their joy can be imagined when in a few short months this marvelous healer brought her to life and health and effectually banished dread disease.

The noted divine tells the Times-Herald of the vow he made and the changes this new healing science will bring about. He says: "Of course, my interest was enlisted from the first improvement, and I said: 'If Osteopathy cures my wife I shall study and practice it in connection with my gospel ministry.' Now that she is restored I have decided to keep the vow I registered when almost overwhelmed with anxiety and despondency. And in prosecution of my intent I visited last week the original Infirmary at Kirksville, Mo., and investigated the new healing science. Mrs. Foraker, wife of the Ohio senator, was the first person I talked to, and she soon imparted something of her splendid enthusiasm to me. She told me of her experience in Osteopathy, and she has had unusual opportunity for testing it in the case of her little boy, who is fast recovering, though an eminent specialist had said he would live only to his seventh year.

"I believe Osteopathy to be thoroughly scientific, rational and natural. It is backed by a philosophy, a logic, and a constructive basis that challenges investigation. It has already scored a record of triumphs so signal over the whole category of diseases that it must command the thought of the progressive mind of the medical world. As a therapeutic agency I believe it is destined to work a revolution. It is one of the phenomena of the times.

"The originator of the science is Dr. A. T. Still. I consider him one of the greatest men in the age. He is a powerful thinker, original in his methods and independent of the conventionalities of professionalism. He is more like Christ than any man I ever met. Mrs. Foraker said to me: 'He is the purest and most spiritual man I ever saw. His whole soul, mind and body seem consecrated to the relief of suffering humanity.' He has gathered about him several trusted men who are his disciples in Osteopathy. I consider Dr. Still the greatest anatomist in the world. And I am perfectly willing that any of my statements may be tested. Osteopathy challenges the most critical and scientific review. The Still family, in which Osteopathy originated, was a family of clergymen. And if this new science is true to the spirit and life and longing of its great founder, it will be one of the greatest agencies in the world for realizing the mission and commission of christianity.

"I have always wished to be able to get into closer touch with suffering mankind. The ministry of Jesus was largely to the body. I believe the body to be the shrine of the spirit. The therapeutics of Christ is something we have neglected. The church is shorn of much of her pristine glory and success because she has neglected the bodies of mankind. And the sighs, sickness, suffering and sinning of this world will never be assuaged until Christ's ministry is restored.

"I think that Osteopathy is the nearest approach to the fulfillment of the human side of Christ. We are weary of the monopoly of medicine and the domination of drugs. Medicine at best is largely speculation, and Osteopathy is the tremendous protest of science and nature against it. The dissection of a cadaver is legitimate, but the surgical dissection of a living body is often cruel and death-dealing. Medicine is not a final science. The

day of its doom may be distant, but it will come. The goddess of Hygenia has brought forth a progeny in Osteopathy that is destined to win. Osteopathy is Christlike.

"The credentials of Christ's ministry, as expressed by himself, were: 'The sick are healed, the blind see, the lame walk, the dumb speak, and the poor have the gospel preached to them.' And the new healing science of Osteopathy makes all this possible."

A FEW WORDS FROM DR. STILL.

A Life's Story.

Listen to a life story told in five minutes or more. I was born on this globe sixty-eight years ago. I had the luck, good or bad, to be born in a house of drugs. Father was an M. D., also a D. D. And at the end of thirty-five years I began to reason how a doctor of divinity could blend with the foolish teaching of medicine. Questions arose with me, how can man harmonize the idea that all God's work is perfect, and never in running order?

His finest machine, man, never in running condition. Has the God of all wisdom failed in this one superstructure, man, and why did he say it was good if he knew it would not work as he thought it would when he made it, and why should a D. D. who with uplifted hands say, "his works prove his perfection," and take a dose of quinine and whiskey to assist nature's machine to run the race and do the duties of life? If so, where is the proof of his faith in God's perfection, and why should he eat and drink of all that is deadly in effect? I did not wish to think or speak irreverently of our divines nor our M. D.'s, who follow just behind God to fix his machines for the harvest of life. But why follow his work, if good and wisely made, by the hand and mind of all intelligence? I began to reason about on this line: Would God get offended at man, if he would say to him, you have failed in enough places to admit of a few suggestions? When man in his wisdom or lack of wisdom, would say by word or deed, "Thou hast failed to make this and that part or principle to adjust itself to suit the seasons, and climates of the globe on which it was placed, and your machine must have additions and be oiled by drugs and drinks or it will be forever a failure on the field of battle between life and death now raging all over the world." Such questions arose and stood before me for years. I found to my mind that there was a great mistake in God's work or man's conclusions if drugs were not in absolute demand when man is sick. Now I was in a close place, and saw at once that if I voted to use drugs I would by that vote set aside the ability of God to provide for his man under all conditions, and he had not the mind and intelligence claimed for him, and if I voted for God, I would soon find 75 per cent of the human race in line to oppose that conclusion. To defend and maintain that the works of nature had been able to prove perfection at every point of observation or under our most crucial test of philosophy. I soon found to be popular I would have to enter a life of deception, and at that time I determined to run up the white emblem of truth

with the red sword of eternal war for that flag, and by it I would stand until I was dead; dead, and folded in it to begin the common rest of all human forms which is as natural to the body of man as the love of a mother is to her babe.

Gems.

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

WHAT is the value of a mind when placed on the back of a coward? If mind is a gift of God to man for his use why not let him use it? A mind is not in use when doing no good.

Joy is the reward which all beings strive to obtain. Joy is that feeling that comes to a contented mind. Its effect is rest to soul and body. When a person is in possession of that precious gem, all is peace and love to man and beast, friend and foe. Joy comes often in a small



DR. A. T. STILL.

way; it lasts but a short time, then gives way to cares.

PROPHECY is what can be seen by a cloudless mind, either the past or future. The events of the past and coming days must all be in sight of the eye of the mind. To prophesy well, you must see through the two veils, one of the past and one of the future. If an event is to arise tomorrow, where is it now? Memory calls up the past; reason sees the future.

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

WE all have visions occasionally, even though it should take a yellow jacket's nest to bring them out of the brain. The more stupid seldom get to the altitude of joy found in visions. Now let me give you a few of the apple pies of the night. My cat dreams, my dog dreams; so can

you, if the brain has not been soaked too long in the morning hours of "sit on the sweet roost pole of human stupidity." No dream, no good dog, no good sense.

"I Want to See the Old Doctor,"

Is a common expression and has been for four months, while I was building. I am now prepared to meet you, and make your acquaintance. I will now give you the reason why I have been as you have thought, hard to find. In May I saw at a glance that I had no house to suit the business that was demanding attention. My house was not one third large enough for the work. I closed my eyes and ears to all business but to build and that in the shortest time possible. I stepped out of all office business and left it in the hands of the vice president and secretary to manage the sick. I knew they could and would and they have done the work to perfection, and can do it at all times, whether

I am there or not. I will be in the building much and often. I will talk to you, have you taken to all parts of the house, in school and dissection rooms, and try and give you a chance to know that thorough qualification is in all our branches from furnace to flag. Don't stop me in the halls or upon the streets to tell a long tale of woe. I will listen to you after you have been to the Secretary, who is a thorough diplomate in the science. Go to him first and do as he directs. He will come to me with your case if there is anything uncommon in it whether you ask him or not.

Question?

"Would you advise me to study Osteopathy?" is a question asked almost daily. The mail is loaded with such questions as follows:

"Do you think I ought to study Osteopathy, send my son, daughter, or advise some well informed lady or gentleman to study the new science?"

To all these questions I will say: yes, if they want to. I do not

want a student to come and tell me he or she was persuaded to come by some one. If they coolly decide to make it a profession for life, I would say, send them by all means. We will send them back prepared to do honor and good and make you proud that you had advised them to go and learn the machinery of man and the laws of life.

Staking Out My Calves.

I will not stake out any this year. I will have some nice yearlings for market next year. Some nice Herefords, Durhams, Jerseys, Muleys, and some nice black Polled Angus. I have sent out one pedigreed two-year old to Vermont. He has torn up jack with the medical law. I have a Polled Angus and Durham in Chicago. I tell you they roar loud. I have three Jerseys in Kentucky. They paw and scrape and look well on dress parade. I sent three to Denver. They are sixteen to one in any market. I have a Texas ranger in Ohio and a few others out, all pedigreed.

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DR. PRATT, OF CHICAGO.

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

From the Kirksville Journal, Nov. 5th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A NOBLE LIFE-WORK.

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

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

We spent a very pleasant hour with Mr. Patterson, of the A. T. Still Infirmary, at Kirksville, a few days ago. Like others, we had heard much of this institution, but confess much surprise at the magnitude of the enterprise. Workmen were busy with brick and mortar, hammer and nails, adding to the already colossal building. Indeed it would seem that Kirksville itself is one vast Infirmary—everywhere on the streets are met cripples and invalids whom, it would seem, were doomed without a possibility of hope for relief, yet we were as-

sured by persons themselves that they were being benefitted and had gone at the instance of personal friends far more afflicted, who had been cured sound and well.

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

Dr. Patterson is a conscientious, courteous and withal highly cultured man; he thoroughly understands this marvelous process of healing and is capable of making his reasoning and explanations comprehensible to his listeners. He does not disqualify the use of germicides, antiseptics, anaesthetics, etc., yet, like the careful house-keeper, believes that everything should be kept in its place.

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

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

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

The Journal of Osteopathy.

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CLASS MATTER.

TRUTH.

Nature ever yields reward
To him who seeks and loves her best."
—CORNWELL.

He who studies nature's laws
From certain truth his maxims draws.
—GAY.

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

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

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

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

"Get but the truth once uttered, and 'tis like a star new born, that drops into its place, and which, once circling in its placid round, not all the tumult of the earth can shake."

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

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

THE JOURNAL is a week late this month owing to the fact that it was held for engravings of the new building. Unexpected delay in putting the finishing touches on the new structure makes it impossible to get the engraving for this issue, hence a description of Osteopathy's home will be reserved for a later issue.

"THE public mind is educated quickly by events—slowly by argument." The truth of this axiom has been proven in the rapid advance of Osteopathy. One important incident occurred during the month, in the state of Vermont. When the bill that was to give the new healing art legal recognition in that state, came up for hearing before the legislature, it was referred to the committee on public health. This committee wisely refused to be bored by long winded elucidations of theory, but called for evidence of results. Many witnesses were summoned, and when the chairman asked all those who had been cured or benefitted by Osteopathy to rise, over two hundred people stood up. Many of them were examined, and the result of this investigation proved so overwhelmingly convincing that the bill was at once reported favorably and passed both houses without a struggle.

"Many a physician can only pour drugs of which he knows little into bodies of which he knows less."—Voltaire.

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

THE move instituted by the several classes in the American School of Osteopathy toward perfecting class organizations and becoming better acquainted, is a good one. It is said the touch of a comrade's elbow adds new courage to a man in the field of battle. Would it not be well to see to it that these associations become more than a pleasant pastime and that out of them may grow a practical and protective alumni that will add to our strength and courage after we have passed from this preparatory school into the higher branches and broader fields of practical experience?

EVERY school of healing should stand upon its own merits. Osteopathy does not ask for laws compelling people to employ only Osteopaths, but it does ask for laws that will protect the people in their right to employ whomsoever they please, and laws that will protect against quackery in high as well as low places. A quack may hold a dozen diplomas and be a quack for all that. The quack of many diplomas is even more dangerous than the less pretentious quack. Any system of healing that requires for its perpetuity laws which compel the afflicted to patronize its followers would soon fall if left to stand upon its own merits. If medicine represented the truly scientific principle of treating disease, it would not require laws forbidding other schools the right to practice. If it is not the true principle of healing, official protection is wrong and stands as a stumbling block to needed progress.

If the ordinary citizen thinks our modern medical laws are really for the "protection of the public" let him attempt to recover damages for mal practice from a "regular" physician. Everyone who has attended court when such a suit was pending knows that no matter what the extent of damages suffered by the citizen or his family at the hands of a regular physician, it is next to impossible to make a case against the doctor. In the first place, the laws are so framed that mal-practice can only be proven by "expert testimony," and this means that physicians must testify against their brother practitioner. And while physicians may fight one another in the line of general practice, when an outraged citizen, whose loved ones have been maimed or poisoned by an ignorant or careless doctor, seeks legal redress, brother physicians are readily found who will swear the case clear out of court. This lesson is one which has been reiterated times without number in the courts. Yet people permit the medical monopoly to prepare and lobby through the various medical laws by which the entire healing practice of the state must abide. By the operation of these laws the citizen and his family are practically debarred from receiving the slightest protection against the mal-practice of so-called regulars, while thoroughly qualified and skillful practitioners of newer and more progressive schools are promptly

persecuted for curing people. Thus according to our present laws it is perfectly legal for graduates of certain schools to kill and cripple their patients at will, while it is unlawful and criminal for the graduates of other schools to save lives or relieve the suffering.

"A GREAT deal depends upon a man's courage when he is slandered and traduced. Weak men are crushed by detraction, but the brave hold on and succeed." This is certainly illustrated in the life of Dr. Still and his heroic devotion to principle. Had the light of Osteopathy fallen upon an ordinary man, its coming to bless mankind might have been delayed many centuries. Men possessing even Dr. Still's rare power of perception, his honesty and devotion to truth, but without that iron will that furnished the motive power of his genius, would have faltered long before the goal was reached. The hardships and discouragements that lined the pathway of this great pioneer would have caused weaker men to seek an early compromise with popular and more profitable custom. From the moment the philosopher's lamp with its tiny flame was delivered into his keeping until by its rays he had prepared a system by which Osteopathy could be demonstrated, Dr. Still's journey of nearly half a century might be described as a long, rugged path on the brink of a great chasm. The waters of superstition lashed the rocks beneath him while above him towered the unsurmountable cliffs of ignorance and bigotry, from whose crannies and caverns the mouldy winds of error howled their mournful chant. One faltering step and the little flame that was to bring the light of life and joy to many hearts in gloom and illumine the nineteenth century with a clearer, broader view of human life, might have been lost to the present generation. History's homage to this valiant bearer of nature's light will be of the kind that is paid to but few men in a century; and the story of his gallant struggle to bring to the door of humanity a great truth will live while gratitude moves the hearts of men.

NATURE THE BEST PHYSICIAN.

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

In regard to medicine the Doctor is decidedly skeptical. "Know thyself" is his advice, and if one takes proper care of himself he thinks there is no need for medicine. In case of an attack of disease he advises the patient to let it run its course, claiming that drugs are of little, if any, use. He believes with Hippocrates, in the healing power of nature.

Dr. Schweninger's reputation is such that his words ought to bear weight. It is not a sudden turn for popularity's sake, for the doctor is an old man and his reputation as a competent medical advisor was made years ago.

Dr. Schweninger's views are good but he dose

not go far enough. Hygienic treatment is excellent; nature's power in taking care of the human system in health is great; but when the system is deranged so that the functions of the body are interfered with some force, must be brought to bear to overcome that derangement. In this Osteopathy has solved the problem. By so adjusting the system that all functions act normally nature can carry out her curative process.

OSTEOPATHY, SURGERY AND DRUGS.

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

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

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And why has medicine not kept abreast of surgery? Simply because surgeons have studied the mechanical construction of man, while medical physicians have studied everything else but man. Surgery has advanced in proportion to the thoroughness with which its thinkers and experimenters have become acquainted with the structure of the animal mechanism and made practical, common sense application of their knowledge. Physicians, on the other hand, have failed to profit by this experience. They have taken the wrong road. In their untiring search for "scientific poisons" they have wholly ignored the practical truths which the Infinite has plainly written in every part of his handiwork, the human body. Medical researches have resulted in a vast scrap pile of "knowledge," which is about as useful as would be a

library of statistics regarding the number, shape and peculiarities of the shingles on the roofs of New York City. As pertinently admitted by an eminent doctor in the New York Medical Record, "physicians know everything that can be known except how to cure disease."

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Surgeons utilize their knowledge of the human machine that they may know where to cut, but their work comes after the efforts of the physicians have failed.

The frequent failures of physicians to handle cases that ought not to be surgical, force many unfortunates to resort to surgical relief, and thus surgery is compelled to invade the field of physicians, through no fault of the surgeon, but because of the failure of drugs.

While of course every physician goes through the form of studying anatomy and physiology at medical college, unless he practices surgery, he is taught no practical application of his anatomical knowledge. He has no use for it in the drug practice. In Osteopathy everything depends upon a knowledge of the machinery through which human life manifests itself.

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

OSTEOPATHY AND LEGAL RECOGNITION.

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

While it is rather humiliating to the home friends of Osteopathy that Missouri was not first to officially recognize this school, the legal approval of the great state of Vermont, represent-

ing as it does the best intelligence of the nation, is a compliment for which Osteopathy's friends feel very grateful.

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

WHEN this issue of the JOURNAL went to press there were 165 students enrolled in the school. When the edition of 16,000 copies was half printed the press was stopped to insert the names of five arrivals, making the list now stand at 170, with several others who have not quite completed their arrangements, and whose names do not yet appear.

THE passing of a law placing Osteopathy on an equal footing with other methods of treating disease in Vermont was the result of peculiar circumstances. The popularity of this newly discovered science was brought to the notice of the medical profession in such a forcible manner that they determined to prevent its operation in that state. With that idea in view they framed a bill to exclude the practice of Osteopathy and presented it to the senate. As a "counter irritant" the friends of Osteopathy drew up a bill, concise and to the point, with the result as intimated above. Every effort of the opposition proves a boomerang, and gives to Osteopathy an impetus to move on in the fight—not against any class of individuals, but against disease. Osteopathy has not time to turn aside from its truth seeking at the bark of every opponent, consequently pays little attention to the jealous ravings of a few doctors of the old school who are opposed to any advance in the medical science unless it be brought about through the channels of their particular school; and it knows that the people at large will fight its battles, while the Osteopath devotes his best energies to the advancement of the science of Osteopathy.

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

for the slight treatment given in demonstrating his talk before the physicians, the doctor charged \$25. While in Hannibal on that trip Mr. Gardner read Dr. Steel's lecture, "The Osteopathic Fad," in the Hannibal papers and took his son to Kirksville at once. One Osteopathic treatment and the boy threw away his crutches and in a few weeks was cured. The boy had never had hip joint disease, yet Dr. Steele had diagnosed it a typical case and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association confirmed the great "expert's" opinion. The same medical association decided that people ought to be protected against Osteopathy; so they resolved to publish Dr. Steele's lecture broadcast. Since the lecture was published, quite a number of Dr. Steele's "bad cases" have been treated at the Osteopathic Infirmary. Some were cured in one treatment, others required a week or two. One lady he had treated eighteen months and pronounced hopeless, laid aside her crutches and after a few weeks went home sound and well. In every case his diagnosis was wholly wrong, and if Dr. Steele's methods of treatment employed in several of these cases had been employed upon dumb brutes, the perpetrator of the outrage would have been prosecuted for cruelty to animals. This is a sample of the bigotry Osteopathy has to fight.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

A Sane Man Imprisoned in an Asylum to Keep Him Away from Osteopathy.

From the Kirksville Advocate.

To confine a crazy man in an insane asylum is bad enough, but for a perfectly sane man to be incarcerated in one of these hells of modern stupidity is a crime for which some body ought to suffer. Yet people with sound minds are almost daily made the victims of this form of medical ignorance and official bigotry. In fact a favorite pastime of country doctors is to "judge" somebody insane and hustle their victim away from family and friends to one of these worse than prisons, there to suffer, die, or perhaps actually become insane.

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

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

"I suffered terribly," said Mr. Clark to the writer who talked with him at the Infirmary the other day. "The pains in my head and stomach were awful. My heart's action was alarmingly weakened, and I guess I would not have lasted long sure enough if a neighbor hadn't persuaded me to come here and try Osteopathy. I came to Kirksville last fall—that was a year ago. I only weighed 142 lbs., and hadn't eaten a square meal for over two months. After the first treatment here I had a good appetite, ate heartily from that time on, and in the three

weeks I was here I gained 17 lbs. In the next two weeks after I went home I gained eight lbs. more, making 25 lbs. in five weeks. I continued to improve; went right to work and shucked out a big crop of corn. I worked right along and had no return of the trouble.

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

Mr. Clark then began making preparations to come to Kirksville, and here is where the local M. D.'s—those self-constituted guardians of the public health—displayed the true animus of their pretended philanthropy. Five of them took a hand in the game. When Mr. Clark had his first trouble, they had pronounced his case hopeless, and advised him to die. But he disobeyed their injunction, came to Osteopathy and was cured. For this offense the rebellious patient must be taught a lesson. So these five representatives of this noble profession put their heads together and determined to try a little game of strategy. They first considered his case and concluded there was only one chance in a hundred for his recovery, under medical treatment. But the sufferer should not be allowed to again fall into the hands of those awfully "irregular" Osteopaths at Kirksville, who were so unprofessional as to cure a man when a consultation of regular M. D.'s had said he must die. Such a procedure was a breach of professional etiquette against which the public must be "protected" at all hazards. There was only one way by which Mr. Clark could be kept away from Kirksville and that was to deprive him of the right to act for himself—to pronounce him insane! The M. D.'s called upon the sufferer's relatives and tried their persuasive powers. But the relatives, remembering Mr. Clark's recent rescue from death by Osteopathy, refused to consent to his incarceration in an asylum. Then the doctors played their last great card. Persuasion wouldn't work, so they threatened. Wrapped in an extra halo of professional dignity, they called again. Mr. Clark, they declared, had "symptoms" of insanity and was liable to go violently insane at any moment. If the relatives did not consent to having him sent to the asylum, they would file a complaint, prove him insane by their own "expert testimony," and have him forcibly put there. Thus the relatives, and even Mr. Clark himself, were "persuaded" to consent, and the unfortunate man was sent to the State Asylum at Clarinda, where he was imprisoned five months without the slightest benefit.

The story of his treatment there with the accompanying tortures would raise the hair on the head of Dante's ghost.

One little incident will serve to illustrate the "cut and try" guess work system of experimenting that goes on behind the bars in these great institutions.

After Mr. Clark had taken from eight to fifteen doses of medicine every day for four months, he requested the doctors in charge to let him write his folks to come and see him, and if they thought best, to take him to Kirksville. This aroused the professional indignation of the keepers, and they refused. The medicine had no beneficial effect and the sufferer was nearly wild with pain. Then the doctors informed him they would give him an Osteopathic treatment. They asked him how he was treated at Kirksville and he told them as near as he could remember the methods.

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

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

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

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

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

Osteopathy.

HATTIE HOPE.

This little barque of poesy
I launch with timid hand,
Lest by more stately ship it be
Wrecked ere it reach the strand—
Its destined strand.

Like bubble 'tis upon the deep,
One only thought it baers,
A kindly thought for those who weep
O'er burdened with life's cares—
Life's carping cares.

For years the chastening rod has lain
Full heavy on thy heart
Years of such torture and such pain,
As leaves a lasting smart—
A blighting smart.

At last with eyes so weary grown
With weeping in the dark,
I lifted them, when lo, there shone
One little ray—a spark—
Of hope, a spark.

A light seemed dawning from afar;
The star of Osteopathy,
A beautiful life giving star,
Was bringing life and health to me—
New life to me.

Oh then the sombre veil was torn,
That had enshrouded me
I felt myself uplifted, borne
Above my ill set free—
From ill set free,

This is the thought that freights my barque,
"Look upward weary one"
This kindly star illumines the dark
And ushers in the sun—
The gracious sun.

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

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

Office upstairs, south side over Kirksville Millinery Store.

Osteopathic Bill Passed.

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

School and Infirmary Notes.

Dr. Alice Patterson spent Thanksgiving in Bloomington, Ill.

Miss Ida West, of Canton, Mo., is the guest of Dr. Taylor.

Editor Ham, of the Dubuque, Ia., Herald, is a patient at the Infirmary.

Laws should be made to protect the people, not a particular class or school.

That institution is a meritless one which requires legislation to bolster it up.

He who has most at stake should be the judge as to the methods used in restoring health.

Dr. E. H. Eastman has recently located at Akron, O., having removed from Jerseyville, Ill.

Mrs. M. Clark, of Centropolis, Kan., sister of Dr. A. T. Still, visited a few weeks in Kirksville during November.

Mrs. Mary Still Craig, of Maryville, Mo., spent several days this month with her brother Dr. S. S. Still and uncle Dr. A. T. Still.

J. M. Chesbrough, general manager of the B. & O. S. W. Ry., of Cincinnati, accompanied by his wife, was at the Infirmary this month.

The Senior class in the American School of Osteopathy is now taking up the work in urinary analysis under the direction of Dr. Sippy.

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

The students of the American School of Osteopathy have petitioned Byron Robinson, of Chicago, to put in book form his lectures on the Sympathetic Nervous System. The lectures recently appeared in the "Medical Brief."

Miss Florence Foraker returned to her home in Cincinnati on the 18th, after having taken a course of treatment at the Infirmary. She was accompanied by her brother, Benson, who went to Washington, D. C., where he will act as private Secretary for his father, Senator Foraker.

Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Still entertained the members of the May division of the anatomy class at their home on the evening of Nov. 27th. During the evening the doctor was given a little surprise in the form of a handsome combination secretary and book-case as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the class.

The two divisions of the May class were highly pleased Wednesday morning by an interesting talk from Rev. Pressley, of Hamilton, Ohio, on the Etymology (anatomy) of words. Rev. Pressley is an excellent linguist, speaking six different languages fluently, and will return to Kirksville to enter the October class.—Saturday Mail, Nov. 21.

The various classes in the American School of Osteopathy have organized

themselves into societies, the object of which is to better facilitate their work and to advance social relations. The May division bears the significant name "The Anatomical Society of the American School of Osteopathy." It is officered as follows: President, H. L. Spangler; Vice-presidents, Miss Evelyn Underwood and J. W. Banning; Secretary, Mrs. F. J. Harlan; Treasurer, F. G. Cluett. The class admitted last month has the following corps of officers: President, Albert Fisher, Sr.; Vice-president, Miss Mary F. Kelley; Secretary, Miss Marie H. Nealey; Treasurer, T. S. Ray.

The Senior class organization, is known as "The class of '97"—1897, being the year in which the members will graduate. The officers of the "Class of '97" are C. M. T. Hulett, President; Chas. Hazzard, Vice-president; Mrs. S. S. Still, Secretary and Treasurer.

In the grades this month, of the students of Osteopathy, under Dr. S. S. Still an average of 97 was attained. Dr. Still is one of the best teachers of Anatomy in the west, and is much pleased with the work accomplished by his 165 students. He insists that students must take every examination, as it comes, and be in prompt attendance.—Saturday Mail, Kirksville.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Infirmary this month was Arthur Roberts, M. D., D. P. H., M. F. C. S., Eng. L. S. A. L., of Kingswood House. Visiting in this country, he heard of the wonders of Osteopathy, and decided to come to Kirksville and investigate for himself. After looking over the institution he expressed himself as highly pleased with his visit and acknowledged he had gained many new ideas. He admitted that the results obtained were wonderful, and that Osteopathy was bound to become a leading science. Dr. Roberts is very prominent in his own country, and is the author of several medical works.

Dr. Hildreth's Departure.

Dr. Arthur Hildreth, who has been prominently connected with the School of Osteopathy several years, as operator and teacher, has joined Dr. Harry Still in Chicago and Evanston. A surprise party gotten up by the students and faculty as a means of expressing their regrets at Dr. Hildreth's departure, was given in Memorial hall on the evening of the 20th inst. About 150 students, members of the faculty and other friends were present.

There was a short program of rare interest, in which Miss Stafford, Prof. Wm. Smith, Dr. Patterson, S. S. Still, Miss Helen May and Mrs. de Lendrecie, of Fargo, N. D., took prominent parts. At the conclusion of the regular exercises Dr. Still delivered a short lecture. This was followed by the reading of the following resolutions adopted by the students.

WHEREAS, The departure of our esteemed teacher and fellow-student, Dr. Arthur Hildreth, has caused profound regret throughout the school, and

WHEREAS, We consider Dr. Hildreth one of the most talented operators ever graduated from this institution, a conscientious, untiring student of Osteopathy, an earnest seeker of the truth, able, big hearted and courageous—a man well worthy the love and confidence reposed in him by faculty, patients and students, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the several classes now in the American School of Osteopathy

1st—That his investigating mind, his heart-felt interest in our common cause, and his long and close association with the honored and revered discoverer of Osteopathy, have made Dr. Hildreth a factor which we feel the school can ill afford to lose; that because of his high

attainments and clear conception of what Osteopathy is, with his natural ability in applying and demonstrating the application of its principles, and his care and willingness at all times to present his ideas, we believe the classes now in the school and those who are to come after them, have lost a man whose place it will be hard to fill.

2nd—That in our estimation the high standard of attainment in all that will lead to proficiency in his profession which he has always held up before the students, his clear and comprehensive grasp of the possibilities of Osteopathy for the future, and his unswerving devotion to the principles bespeak for him place among the foremost of those who, in years to come, will be honored for their pioneer efforts in this great work.

3rd—That it is the sentiment of all the students, that while our loss may be great it will mean to others a great gain, and that, therefore, Dr. Hildreth goes to what may be a larger field with the respect and good will of all here, and their best wishes that God may speed him and direct his energies to the great good of which they are capable.

4th—That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to Dr. Hildreth, and that they be printed in the Journal of Osteopathy.

Dr. Hildreth was then called, and made a short talk in which he feelingly expressed his appreciation of the demonstration. He said he did not want it understood he had completely severed his connection with the school, and that at present while duty called him to the front, at any time when he could do more for the advancement of the science of Osteopathy here than elsewhere he would gladly return.

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

Send it to Your Friends.

If you have friends to whom you would like sample copies of the Journal mailed, you are invited to send in their names. A large number of extra copies are printed each month for this purpose. Occasionally parties whose names have been handed in for sample copies may receive more than one issue, but no one thus receiving the paper will need fear being called upon to pay for it.

Regular subscribers to the Journal are required to pay their subscription in advance, and their paper will stop when the time for which they have paid expires. If copies are sent out which have not been paid for in advance, no pay will ever be asked.

From the Pacific.

The San Luis Obispo Tribune of Nov. 20, made the following editorial mention of Osteopathy:

Some time ago—a year or two—we learned that there was a new school of medical practice in existence. It was new to us at least. It had been born in Missouri and that fact and its name and the ridicule which it appeared to excite from the adherents of other schools, rather suggested the idea of a questionable good thing from a possible Nazareth. It was called Osteopathy, which rather called to mind the exploits of the magical "bonesetter" who it used to be said could coax a dislocated bone into place with the painless touch of gentle fingers. The fundamental ideas of the new science appeared to be rather mystical, undefined and indefinable. But as far as we were concerned, we were disposed to respectful consideration of the new idea since, as it appeared, the apostle of the new creed was the brother of Dr. Still, of LaPanza, an old resident and a very estimable citizen, and a most enthusiastic believer in the new doctrine. All

this is brought again to mind by the receipt of the "Journal of Osteopathy," a periodical published at Kirksville, Missouri, where is located the building of the "American School of Osteopathy" and the "A. T. Still Infirmary." This structure has been erected and added to as necessity compelled, and the necessity is evidenced by the fact that there are at present 165 students, taking the two years' term of the school and that there are 600 patients in the Infirmary. During the past eighteen months more than 50,000 treatments have been given to regular patients.

It is hardly to be expected that ideas so subversive of generally received beliefs should be favored by the medical profession. If it is no longer the proper caper to "take something for it" whenever the human machine complains, what is to become of the doctors? And of the druggists? And the great manufacturers who are every year turning out train-loads of mysterious mixtures whose efficacy is so abundantly guaranteed? Well, the probabilities are that all these worthy members of society will give themselves not the slightest uneasiness or have any occasion to do so. When a man is sick he wants a dose, preferably heroic in size and nauseous to the taste, and the doctor, wise is his generation, accommodates him and always will. We fear that Osteopathy will never be popular. Fools will have none of it and Carlyle says the human race are mostly fools and the wise, following Osteopathic rules need no physician.

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PROSPECTUS

— OF —

The American School of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MO,

The course of study in the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY is divided into four terms of six months each. These terms begin in October and April of each year. [As applications are coming in from many who did not get ready for the October class, arrangements will be made to accommodate all who wish to enter in January.]

The studies are as follows:

FIRST SIX MONTHS.

Anatomy—in class only.

SECOND SIX MONTHS.

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

THIRD SIX MONTHS.

Anatomy (demonstrations on the cadaver), Physiology, Use of the 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 strictly temperate, moral character, good native ability, and at least a good common school education.

The tuition for the full course of two years is \$500. No one will be received for less than full course, 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 7,000. Good board costs from \$3 a week up.

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ROSTER OF STUDENTS

— IN —

The American School of Osteopathy

OCTOBER (1895) GLASS.

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Darling, Agnes	Evanston, Ill
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Martin, Clara	Purcell, Kansas
McCaw, Cora	La Plata, Mo
Mahaffy, C W	Brashear, Mo
Mahaffy, A D	" "
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Mayes, Mrs Florence	" "
Potter, Will A.	Kirksville, Mo
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Smith, Wilbur L	" "
Smith, Ernest P	Englewood, Mo
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Still, Thomas C	La Panza, Cal.
Still, Mrs. Ella	Maryville, Mo
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Taylor, L H	Columbia, Mo
Vallier, Robert	Leonard, Mo
West, Bertha M	Washburn, Ill

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Hazzard, Charles	Peoria, Ill
Hobson, Mary	Chicago, Ill
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Hulett, Mrs. Adelaide S.	" "
McGavock, R E	Columbia, Mo
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Owen, Mrs J E	" "
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Rankin, J T	Monmouth, Mo
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OCTOBER (1896) GLASS.

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