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"OSTEOPATHY."

J. S. LOVELL.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through a western village passed
A youth, who bore, without a friend,
A banner, with this strange legend,
Osteopathy.

In happy homes, he saw the light
Of joy go out in darkest night;
Bereft of friends by death's embrace,
Deep sorrow lined upon each face.
Osteopathy.

"Could I but stay the hand of death,"
The youth exclaimed,—"the vital breath,
God-given, hath perished soon,
Before the life had reached its noon,"
Osteopathy.

"Try not the pass," the doctors said,
"Dark lowers the tempest overhead,
Of persecution's awful power,
T'will fall upon you every hour,"
Osteopathy.

Undaunted now, with courage bold,
The youth did everywhere unfold
The banner that so loud proclaimed
The science he had fitly named
Osteopathy.

The reign of error, like tyrant's rule,
Intolerant, save of its favorite school,
Was challenged by this champion bold,
Who to a suffering world had told
Osteopathy.

Long had their victims filled the ground,
While tolling bells with solemn sound,
Rang out the death march to the grave
Of thousands they had failed to save.
Osteopathy.

All hail! thou boon to all mankind,
That heals the sick, restores the blind;
Welcome! the bright and cheering ray,
That shines to mark thy dawning day,
Osteopathy.

Far up the height it now has climbed,
Leaving all other schools behind;
It's knowledge soon the earth shall fill,
While round the world will echo STILL,
Osteopathy.

FOUR NOTED CRANKS.

A STORY IN FOUR PARTS.

THESE have always been cranks. It is doubtful if the world could get along without them. Bancroft, America's greatest historian, says it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between fanaticism and the keenest sagacity. The crank of one age may be the sage of the next; therefore, it is not such a bad thing after all to be called a crank. But I have not started out to write a philosophical essay on cranks, but to tell of a quartet of great cranks in four parts.

PART I.

THE FIRST CRANK.

The first crank I am going to tell about lived over four hundred years ago. You must not confound him as the first crank. You will have to go back to Adam's time to reach him. This first crank of mine was born at Genoa, and like all genuine cranks he was a student. He made what was the most silly assertion any one ever heard of; that the world was round,

and that one could sail around the earth in one direction." Oh, how the people all laughed and guffawed, and called him a crazy old fool; and smart Alecs wanted to incarcerate him in a lunatic asylum. Everybody knew the world was flat, and the idea of it being round and revolving on its axis was enough to disgust a philosopher. It was a long time before the crank could get any one to believe him; but after a while, through the aid of a woman, he managed to get men, ships and money to prove his theory and discover a strange land which he said was beyond the seas. He discovered the land, and we live on it. The world was round, and the crank was right.

PART II.

THE SECOND CRANK.

The second crank I am going to tell about lived many years later. He was only a boy when he began playing with a tea kettle and boiling water. He said there was power in hot water to do wonders, or rather that the light steam which arose from the tea kettle spout was strong enough to move wagons or ships. Of course every one laughed and said the poor boy was losing his mind, and ought to be locked up in an insane asylum. Since the world began, nothing but sails and oars had ever moved ships and boats, and it was the height of impertinence for this ignorant boy to talk of steam. Time went on and the crank's theory became a reality. Ships, boats, mills and railway trains are now run by that "useless" effervescence of water called steam, and people have concluded that the crank did know something after all.

PART III.

THE THIRD CRANK.

Now we come down to about the year 1840. Here was a still greater crank than all. His name was Morse, and he said that with a wire stretched between two towns, some acids and metals he had, he could talk to a person hundreds of miles away. Some people smiled, some shook their heads, and all thought him a fit subject for the lunatic asylum.

At last he invited some people to come and witness his wonderful machine. There was the lawyer, the school teacher, the preacher and the politician. The old man sat in one room and his daughter was in another. He would click! click! click! on a machine to Sally, and Sally would click! click! click! back, and then each would interpret what the other had said. When the four wise men had seen it they withdrew to consider it. The school teacher said there was nothing about it in the books; it was contrary to his philosophy, and he did not propose to have anything to do with it. The lawyer searched all the supreme court decisions, and as the matter had never been adjudicated, said it was a humbug; the politician was certain it would make any man unpopular who advocated it, and consequently he would have nothing to do with it. All turned their eyes on the preacher, who, after looking very profound, gave it as

his opinion that it was the works of the devil. Nevertheless, old man Morse, the crank, pursued his idea until to-day telegraphy is as common and as indispensable to business as railroad trains.

PART IV.

THE FOURTH CRANK, AND GREATEST CRANK OF ALL.

But the first three cranks, and in fact, all cranks, waned into insignificance when an M. D., a student of anatomy and science, about the year 1870, threw away his pill-bags, and declared that drugs were unnecessary. He was the greatest fool that ever lived. How could a sick man get well without medicine? Nevertheless he had the audacity to declare that God knew more than any learned M. D. He declared that "OSTEOPATHY" was a science by which all diseases flesh is heir to could be cured. He had no queen, nor congress, nor junta of wise men before whom he could lay his plans, but he spread them before the world. He pointed to thousands of hopeless cases he had cured, and he pointed to the thousands of marble monuments erected in all the grave yards, bearing testimony to the effect of drugs.

But he was nevertheless a crank; more so than Columbus, Watts or Morse. Of course everybody knew that the world was round, that steam had power, and that telegraphy had put a girdle about the earth in fifteen seconds, but it was folly to say a sick man could be cured without medicine. Medicine had been used since the world began, and Dr. Still and his Osteopathy was a humbug.

Nevertheless this crank, like the other three, moves on, pays no attention to the criticism and scoffs of the skeptic. Even though laws may be enacted to curb and hold down the young giant, Osteopathy, it will break all bonds, and like the theory of the earth being round, steam and telegraphy, will yet reign to bless the world.

Not Quackery, but Science.

Des Moines (Ia.) Daily News, Nov. 10.

Some three or four weeks ago Mrs. C. W. Little of 1444 Eight street took her two-year-old daughter Ruth to Kirksville, Mo., for treatment. The child had been suffering for many weeks from an ailment of one of the legs. In fact, the leg had been in a cast for sixteen weeks and when taken out both limbs were so reduced and emaciated that the little one was in a pitiable condition. The friends of the family are gratified to learn now that the little girl is rapidly recovering.

It seems that the gentleman who is at the head of what is known as the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville is performing some remarkable cures in a very simple way. He has made a specialty of anatomy, and it is upon his familiarity with the human body as to the position of every bone, muscle and nerve that his skill rests. He claims that if the bones, muscles and nerves are in their natural positions

the human machine will do its work perfectly in most cases. Hence his cures have been effected for the most part, through some change, it may be but slight, in these organs. To illustrate, Mrs. Little herself, in the care of her child, had become so far a sufferer from her back as to be unable to lift her child. She underwent an examination and by a slight movement of the vertebræ was entirely restored. An Ottumwa lady too, who had a sprain of her ankle of sixteen years' standing, went to him and all he did for her was to move the small bones slightly—yet that was enough to make her as well as she ever was. Mr. S. M. Osgood of this city returned this week from Kirksville, whither he had gone to look into this matter, with a view to taking Mrs. Osgood there.

He firmly believes that she will be helped and is making arrangements to take her there at once. The doctor there lays no claim to being able to cure everything. There is nothing of the quack in his methods, I am told. He is skillful because he is learned.

A Student's Opinion.

The following letter recently appeared in the Hancock, (N. Y.) Herald. It was written by Dr. H. F. Underwood, a member of the senior class:

FRIEND WAGNER:—It is nearly a year since I left Hancock, and inasmuch as I am at a very interesting place of which people know little, I thought that perhaps my friends would like to hear of my whereabouts. I was also impelled to write you because the general world seems to have taken such an increased interest during the last year in Osteopathy and what it is doing.

As you are aware I came to Kirksville to enter the American School of Osteopathy, but I doubt if you have much idea what that means, I have mailed you a copy of Godey's magazine for October, on page 380 of which you will find an article on Osteopathy entitled "Healing Without Medicine," by John R. Musick, an author in the literary world. It was written at the request of the editor of Godey's, considers Osteopathy from an outside point of view, and is a very good article on the subject.

The American School of Osteopathy is an institution incorporated under the laws of the state of Missouri, for the purpose of teaching a new and more rational system of healing. The work for the first six months comprises the study of anatomy and physiology upon which our science depends, we being compelled to pass on a grade of 90 per cent. before we leave it. Upon finishing our anatomy we are admitted to the operating rooms and instructed upon the clinics in the practical work both by diplomates and by lectures by Dr. Still. The last year of our course is comprised in a study of minute anatomy, lectures on surgery, obstetrics, etc., and also a continuance of the clinic work. In our course in clinics we get eight hours a day, five days in a week during the entire time after the first six months.

Osteopathy as our science is called was founded after a study of twenty years by Dr. Andrew T. Still, who was the son of a physician, for many years himself a regular practitioner of the allopathic school and who had been a surgeon in the United States army during the civil war. Becoming dissatisfied with the results obtained, he sought a more reasonable manner of treating diseases, and with that end in view he began a more careful study of

anatomy, mastering every detail of that machine so fearfully and wonderfully made, called man. Pursuing his investigations he concluded that we are nothing but machines, governed by the same laws which control the whole universe. He saw how the blood carried nutrition to every fiber and the nerves supplied sensation and motion and he reasoned that if there should be any displacement of bone or muscle it would put a tension on the vessels and nerves and so prevent an uninterrupted flow of blood and nerve force, which must produce a diseased condition. He further decided that abnormal conditions could be corrected at all times without the use of drugs, while drugs alone would in most cases be wholly inadequate. Pursuing this line of investigation he studied how to correct abnormal conditions and allow nature to work the cure which alone is the science of Osteopathy. Many people very erroneously confound Osteopathy with massage, but they are radically different. The Osteopath must of necessity have a thorough knowledge of anatomy while the massager need not know even a single muscle. Neither should it be regarded as hypnotism, faith cure, Christian science, Swedish movements, or any other of the so called methods of healing by unknown or superhuman agencies. Osteopathy is a science founded on precisely the same laws as physics or mathematics.

Situated in the west part of Kirksville is a very pretty thirty roomed building, costing about \$20,000, completed Jan. 10, 1895, erected by Dr. Still without the aid of any one and dedicated to this new application of nature's laws. When it was designed it was thought that it would hold all the practice for several years to come, but already in little more than six months it is found to be inadequate, and in the spring it will be enlarged to nearly twice its present dimensions.

Our patients now average between 400 and 500, representing nearly every state in the Union, besides several foreign countries. Last spring the Swedish Consul in Chicago was here, and now there are four or five patients from Vermont, six or eight from Massachusetts, two or three from Canada, several from California, and there are now and have been a great number from New York.

Of those who take treatment at this institution 50 to 60 per cent are cured, from 25 to 35 per cent more receive more or less benefit, while a few from various causes, receive little or no benefit. But nevertheless, none of those who receive no benefit are injured. Since that article appeared in Godey's we are continually receiving letters from all parts of the world asking regarding our work.

Hoping to hear from others who have gone out from Hancock Union School, I remain, Yours sincerely, HORTON F. UNDERWOOD.

Osteopathy in Vermont.

From the Chelsea (Vt.) Herald.

On the 30th day of last July, Dr. George J. Helmer of Kirksville, Mo., arrived in Chelsea nominally on his vacation, but brought here by the instrumentality of Mr. A. E. Mills of St. Louis, who with his family, was spending the summer here. It seems that Mr. Mills had been to Kirksville for treatment at an infirmary located there, conducted upon the principles of a new remedial science known as Osteopathy, and that he had experienced much benefit from

the treatment. Desiring to continue it, but not wishing to forego the pleasure of summering in Chelsea, Mr. Mills induced Dr. Helmer to come here and remain during the summer. Mr. Mills was thus able to continue the treatment himself and to place its benefits within the reach of the members of his family.

Of this institution, known as the American School of Osteopathy, Dr. Helmer had been a diligent student for two years, had successfully passed all the examinations, and was retained by Dr. Still as a member of the operating staff of the infirmary. It fell to his lot to treat Mr. Mills, when the latter was there, and this resulted in the doctor's coming to Chelsea as before stated.

When he came here it was not the design of Dr. Helmer to give any treatments outside of Mr. Mills' family. He considered that he was taking his vacation and was not here to practice his profession. But when it became known that he was treating Mr. Mills, the high standing of the latter gentleman generally caused people to think that there must be some benefit connected with the treatment, and inquiries were naturally made about it. As a result of these inquiries and after urgent solicitation, the Dr. consented to give treatments in the families of one or two of Mr. Mills' friends, as a favor. But such apparently astonishing results were effected in these cases that it was impossible to prevent their gaining publicity, and the result was that there was no more "vacationing" for the doctor while he was here. He was literally besieged, and many of leading families in the town were among the besiegers. Not without protest on his part, the doctor was compelled to treat from 20 to 30 patients daily, and sometimes more during the remainder of his stay here. Nor were his patients confined to Chelsea, but many citizens of other towns were included among the number, and this without the least particle of solicitation or advertising on the doctor's part.

Of course there was more or less turning up of noses and screwing down of mouth corners on the part of many who sincerely believed the new science to be only a refined form of quackery. But it is only justice to state that in every instance, where opportunity was afforded, the doctor was able to convince even the skeptical of the merits of his method of treatment. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of those who were treated, and their firm belief in the efficacy of the treatment. It should be added that the quiet and gentlemanly bearing of Dr. Helmer was an important element in his favor, and that he had the respect of all with whom he came in contact, whether they believed in his theories or not.

As illustrative of the character of the doctor's work here, we might cite individual cases, but space will not permit. Among the families which he treated while here are those of E. O. Tracy, W. S. Hatch, C. S. Emery, J. K. Darling, E. D. Barnes, E. I. Whitney, William F. Hood, Alonzo Noyes, J. B. Peckett, of Bradford, W. A. Barrett, of Boston, the well-known commercial traveler, and many others that might be named.

We judge that the doctor is favorably impressed with Chelsea, as we understand that he contemplates coming here next summer with two or three equally competent assistants, and then make it his business here to attend to those desiring treatment during the summer months.

We fail to see why there ought to be any objection in any quarter to any method of treatment which can relieve suffering, remove disease or promote health. Quackery there certainly is, and will be, so long as disease and suffering on the one hand, and unprincipled ignoramus on the other hand, exist. But, judged by its fruits in our very midst, as Osteopathy has been, there is no gainsaying the fact that it is a wonderful science, and, when intelligently applied, capable of producing wonderful curative results.

"HOPE WRITTEN ON EVERY FACE,"

The Des Moines Daily News Man Visits Kirksville and Tells His Readers about Osteopathy.

FEW western towns that stand out so conspicuously at present as does that of Kirksville, Missouri. The name is on every lip. It is the Mecca toward which many are traveling. Indeed, the agents of the Wabash road, which passes through the place from north to south, declares that twenty-five per cent of their passengers are those going to and from Kirksville. Do you ask why all this added stir about a town situated much as are hundreds of others? The answer is simple enough. It is the seat of the American School of Osteopathy, established, or rather incorporated, in 1890, after long and patient trial of his theories by Dr. Andrew T. Still.

It was more than twenty years ago that Dr. Still reached the conclusion that the human body is a piece of finely wrought mechanism, divinely constructed, which has in itself everything necessary to its successful operation. As in the case of other machines, the works sometimes get out of order; there is a clog here, a stoppage there, and these must be properly adjusted in order that the machinery may run smoothly. He came to believe that to pour drugs into the body was a sin against nature; that the true method was to manipulate the different organs as to enable each to perform its function perfectly. He saw that an obstructed vein in the neck might produce violent heart trouble, by preventing the venous blood returning to that organ; that two ribs crowded together might so obstruct the circulation that the lungs would become affected; that a slight dislocation of certain of the organs of the neck brought on paralysis; that frightful diseases of the knee or foot have their origin in a misplacement of the hip joint. In all such cases, full and free circulation of the blood, so indispensable to the well being of this animated machine, is impeded and no amount of medicine giving will restore it.

Convinced of all this, Dr. Still resolved that he would study the human frame as it had never been studied, for in a masterly knowledge of anatomy, he saw the key to the great problem of human life. He was then living in western Kansas and with an energy that knew no flagging he devoted himself to his great work, using for his observation the bodies of Indians which were easily obtainable.

Some twenty years ago Dr. Still removed to Kirksville where he sought to put in practice his theories. As in the case of everything new, his methods were generally rejected. A system, it was said, which included neither drugs nor the knife should be looked upon with suspicion. Dr. Still was deemed a quack, his methods akin to those of the faith healer. Only the extremely poor went to him. Through all this the good doctor plodded on, his soul possessed with pa-

tience. He was constantly perfecting his theories and he had practice sufficient to put them to the test. He was joined by his three sons who went to the bottom of things under the father's instruction.

Gradually there came cases from among the best people, taken, as indeed most of them are to this day, as a last resort. Some wonderful cures were effected and those healed—not miraculously, but by the application of scientific principles—spread the glad news. To-day there are no less than 500 patients eagerly seeking help, and the handsome building dedicated in January last is in itself no mean monument to Dr. Still's persistent efforts, while the grateful esteem in which the founder of the school and his able assistants are held by hundreds to whom health must be a cause of heartfelt rejoicing.

The writer spent a day recently at the Still Infirmary and had the pleasure of talking with a number of the patients. It would be impossible to find a happier, more contented lot of people than are there assembled. Afflicted they certainly are, but hope is written on every face. The dread of nauseating drugs and the terrors of the knife are unknown, and their absence contributes to the general cheerfulness.

An interesting case was that of Mr. S. P. MacConnell of Council Bluffs, who gave the writer the following facts: He was thrown from an electric car July 7, 1894, and suffered what he believed to be a sprained ankle. He lay by for five or six days, then began to get about on crutches. In a few days more his lameness seemed to develop in the knee and he didn't walk a step except by the use of crutches till April 15, 1895. Meantime he went to the Chicago hospital for treatment, and while there was under the care of and treated by such eminent physicians and surgeons as Dr. John McKinlock, Dr. Ridlawn, an old partner of Dr. Sayre of New York; Dr. L. L. McArthur, Dr. Owens of St. Luke's hospital, and Dr. C. Fenger. His regular hospital physicians were the first two named. All agreed that it was a severe case of synovitis of the knee and he was burned and blistered until the knee was perfectly stiff when he left the hospital. Dr. Fenger told him on the day he quitted the hospital that it was the worst case of synovitis that he had ever examined. Completely disheartened Mr. MacConnell returned home and remained there until in April, suffering intensely and going on crutches. In some way he heard of Dr. Still, and, though he had no faith in him, to please his wife he went there for an examination. Dr. Still pronounced the injury one of the hip. The hip joint was partially turned, sufficiently to shut off the blood supply in part, and it effected the nerves of the entire leg. The hip joint was set, which, of course, corrected the obstruction. The pain ceased immediately and Mr. MacConnell walked back to the hotel within forty minutes, leaving his crutches at the house. Mr. and Mrs. MacConnell are now making their temporary home at Kirksville on account of the latter's mother who is taking treatment.

About a month ago, Rev. W. A. Ingram, Illinois state evangelist of the Christian church, went to Kirksville a broken-down man. He had several bad abscesses, his head was covered with an eczema and his nerves were prostrate. It was not thought that he could recover. In his case, too, the hip was found to be slightly out of fix and that was the cause of the whole trouble. As soon as that was adjusted, Mr. Ingram began to improve, and now he is watching

the last abscess disappear and is otherwise entirely well and the happiest man alive.

Little Eugenie White of Columbia, Mo., was entirely helpless from a double curvature of the spine. As there were seven physicians in the family, it was with reluctance that she was permitted to be taken there. After a treatment of several weeks she was straightened right out and went home well.

One of the greatest sufferers now at the Infirmary is Miss Bessie Woodcock, a bright young girl from Savannah, Mo. She stated that she had had a weak hip, though she was able at times to walk. Her parents placed her in charge of Dr. Farber of St. Joseph, a Russian physician of celebrity. He placed an 80-lb. weight upon her leg and she lay with that attached eleven weeks. The muscles of the hip were all calloused, and the case has been a stubborn one for Dr. Still, but the young lady is improving and has walked some without crutches.

A lady who was taking treatment at the Infirmary for bronchitis had been afflicted for twenty years with inguinal hernia, on account of which she always wore a truss. As her general system improved, she found the latter trouble yielding so as to enable her to dispense with the truss entirely. Yet they do not claim to be able to cure hernia.

Mrs. J. H. Sullivan of Sioux City was almost dead, it seemed, from locomotor ataxia, a form of paralysis. She was unable to stand and couldn't move so much as her toes. Six or seven month's treatment restored her to feeling, brought back circulation and finally motion. She now walks with one cane and is able to run a sewing machine.

But why multiply cases? Those who visit Dr. Still's institution seldom fail to be convinced that it is doing a noble work. It is not claimed that every disease yields to Osteopathy, but there is a large percentage of cures. As Dr. H. E. Patterson, the genial secretary of the college, puts it, "Osteopathy is applicable to the treatment of all forms of disease, but circumstances seem to have directed its development with special reference to those diseases that are pronounced incurable."

Dr. Patterson is always pleased to answer all inquiries regarding the school and from the fact that the number of patients this year will reach 15,000 it may be inferred that his labors in that direction are in no wise small. It is evident that the science of Osteopathy is destined to live, and already there are many rising up to bless its founders.

JAY, STRANGER! : :

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H. MARKS, MANAGER.

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WHAT is the matter with our sleepy street
lights?A MERRY Christmas and a happy, prosperous
New Year to the many friends of Osteopathy.MEDICAL laws should be framed to protect
the people, not as a financial protection to a
monopolistic class.SURGERY is a science and Osteopathy re-
spects it as such. But while its uses are many,
it is not without its abuses, and in the hands of
a "protected" ignoramus becomes a public ca-
lamity and nothing less than licensed crime.THE handsome holiday edition of the "Spirit
of the West," published at Des Moines, contains
a splendid write-up of Osteopathy, illustrated by
several half-tone engravings. Friends of Oste-
opathy who have the opportunity should not fail
to obtain a copy of this strictly up-to-date pub-
lication.ACCORDING to Osteopathy, medicine is only
admissible as an antidote for poisons. Where
an alkali is used as an antidote for an acid, for
instance, one destroys the other and no harm is
done. Alcoholism or whiskey poison comes un-
der the poison list and must be counteracted by
its antidote.THE "Travelers' Official Railway guide for
December, on page 547, calls attention to Oste-
opathy and the good work being done for af-
flicted humanity at Kirksville; for which the Q.
O. & K. C. railway deserves the credit. The
present management of this road has shown itself
to be wide awake and progressive.THE Lincoln (Neb.) Daily Call, in its issue of
Nov. 17, contained a very interesting editorial
upon Osteopathy, in which the editor ably out-
lines the principles of the new school of healing.
He says the new philosophy has already proved
to be a matter of the deepest concern to Lincoln
people, and that it has "won a substantial claim
to the confidence of all classes of invalids. The
JOURNAL regrets that limited space prevents a
reproduction of the entire article.THE JOURNAL and friends of Osteopathy gen-
erally desire to acknowledge their indebtedness
to the management of the Wabash and Quincy,
Omaha and Kansas City railways for the inter-
est these enterprising companies have taken in
the newly established science. In October the
Wabash railway issued a ten thousand edition
of a beautiful souvenir entitled "Kirksville,
Missouri," devoted almost entirely to Osteop-
athy. The passenger department of the Q. O.
& K. C. Ry. has just completed a similar
edition, entitled "Kirksville and Osteopathy."Both souvenirs are models of art and complete-
ness, printed on the finest of paper, and contain
a number of whole page half-tone engravings.HARRY M. McMEIN, editor of the Quincy
Whig, and author of the Q. O. & K. C. Rail-
way's pretty souvenir, just issued, says of Os-
teopathy: "Quackery is everywhere. There
are faith cures, christian scientists, magnetic
healers, nostrums and cure-alls of all kinds, but
Osteopathy is none of these. Regular physi-
cians scout it and have bitterly antagonized its
progress at every step, but results speak for
themselves, and all the sneers and assertions of
all the doctors in christendom cannot gainsay
the cures it has made. Osteopathy is a science,
founded upon substantial scientific principles,
with definite means to an end and utterly discards
the precepts of medical practice which have pre-
vailed for unnumbered centuries."It is hoped that the JOURNAL will fall into
the hands of those broad-minded seekers after
truth who feel that the world is ready to wel-
come a more rational and scientific method of
treating physical infirmities than that to which
a majority of the public are wedded. The pres-
ent system of medicine is a failure, and many
intelligent people have long since reached
this conclusion. There are now, always have
been, and always will be, a great many people of
apparent intelligence who are wedded to custom
and refuse to be divorced from it. The JOURNAL
is not printed for this class. It is for a broader
guaged humanity whose heads are unfettered
and who are willing to reason, even though
some pet theory or custom might suffer thereby.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Following close upon the heels of every great
discovery recorded in history there have bobbed
up from obscurity unprincipled braggarts who
have inflicted the public with the plaintive
claim, "I thought of it first; I am the real and
original discoverer."Intelligent people have long since wearied of
this class of twaddle, and have but little
sympathy for the would-be pirates who
seek thus to despoil and prey upon the world's
justly honored benefactors.In the matter of great discoveries and inven-
tions that mark the mile posts of civilization's
march, it is not after all, so much a question of
who first thought of it or who made the earliest
experiments. "I saw the bird's nest first,"
may give rise to serious complications in a
school boys' quarrel, but in the progress of this
practical every-day world "deeds, not words,"
are wanted. The men who "do noble things,"
not those who "dream them all day long," are
the men who make the world brighter and bet-
ter. He who delves in nature's mysteries and
lays at the feet of his fellows something for
their betterment is the true benefactor. To him
the world will ever be indebted. Other men
may have dreamed—he has accomplished; to
him be the glory and the profits.This spirit of piracy never fails to bring up in
the rear of all useful discoveries and inventions,
but perhaps nowhere with more noise and less
effect in recent years than in the case of Dr.
Lesley E. Keeley, one of the greatest benefactors
of the present century. The bi-chloride of gold
antidote for alcoholism is one of the greatest
blessings ever bestowed upon the inhabitants of
this planet, by any man living or dead. This
child of Dr. Keeley's brain has already trans-formed hundreds of thousands of hells into
heavens, and dens of misery into homes of joy.
Dr. Keeley was the first man, who having
wrested from nature this priceless secret, came
into the world and, unheeding the jeers of an al-
ways doubting public, began lifting his fellow
men from the gutters of alcoholism. If other
men possessed the secret of this great boon, yet
carelessly withheld it, they deserve to be punished
for criminal neglect rather than to be lauded as
co-discoverers. The world is tired—very tired
—of such quibbling.It is not so much the man who thinks of a
thing, or perhaps makes a discovery, as it is the
man who has the courage of his convictions, and,
undaunted by the thousand and one difficulties
which beset every discoverer, forces the public
to comprehend and accept the truth of his dis-
covery.

INFIRMARY AND SCHOOL NOTES.

Miss Bertha West is at her home in Illinois.

Dr. E. Morris goes to his home at Millard, Mo.

Mr. E. Smith goes to his home in Columbia, Mo.

Several of our Senior class will be away during holidays.

Dr. Arthur Craig has gone to his home in Maryville,
Mo.Dr. J. G. Helmer left on the 21st to visit friends in
St. Paul.Miss Nunn, of Pilot Grove, Mo., left on the 20th for
a month's visit.Mr. Shakelford goes to his home in LaBelle, Mo.,
for a few days.Miss Eula Harris has gone to spend Christmas with
her parents at Sedalia.Dr. Harry Nelson left Dec. 19 for Clarinda, Iowa,
his parents' residence.Dr. W. J. Conner who has been home for a few days
will return to Bolckow, Mo.Miss Blanche Still expects to go to Evanston, Dec.
26th to remain with Dr. Harry Still for a time.Dr. J. M. Still and Dr. Arthur Craig will be in Clin-
ton, Henry County, Mo., after January 1st, 1896.Miss Mary G. Ferril, of Oberlin, Ohio, instead of go-
ing home will go to Quincy for a couple of weeks.Mrs. Strong and her two sons of Evanston, Ill., have
gone to Duluth Wis., to visit Mrs. Strong's mother.Mr. Chas. and Miss Agnes Darling will enjoy the
gayeties of the season at their home in Evanston, Ill.Miss Anelka Illinski of E. St. Louis, Ill., has gone
to Blackburn, Mo., to visit her friend Miss Mary
Majors.County clerk and Mrs. Howsman of Trenton have
gone home for Christmas, as has also Mrs. Yakey
of the same place.Miss Mary Ash, who has been with her parents at
Oneida Ill., for a few weeks will not return until school
reopens in January.Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Flemming, of Bolckow, Mo., old
patients of the Infirmary are visiting Dr. Still. They
expect to remain several days.Miss Susie Pitts of Carrolton, Mo., who has been act-
ing as stenographer for the Infirmary for some time has
resigned her position and returned home.Dr. Herman Still was at home for a couple of days
recently, but has returned to Crawfordsville, Ind.,
where he has a fine practice.Of the class of '97, a large number are to remain in
the city. Several, however, are going or have gone to
spend the vacation of two weeks as happily as they
can.Mr. Sippy and son of St. Louis were here for a couple
of days about the 20th. Mr. Sippy took treatment here
in September and his son is now contemplating enter-
ing the January class.Hon. I. H. Goodnight, of Franklyn, Ky., a member
of the last Congress, who has been taking treatment

here for some time has returned to his home, for the holidays. He expects to return in March.

O. W. CLAPP, of the noted New York banking firm of CLAPP & Co., spent Christmas visiting his wife, who is taking treatment at the A T STILL Infirmary. Mr Clapp is an enthusiastic friend of Osteopathy.

Dr. F. D. Parker has opened an office in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and one in Omaha, Nebraska. He is doing good work, and is meeting with the splendid business success that awaits every competent Osteopath.

Mrs. W. G. Underwood of Hancock, N. Y., has returned home after a stay of three months. Her health has been greatly improved since her treatments here. She was a patient of the Infirmary two years ago, and is very enthusiastic in her praises of Osteopathy.

Dr. Arthur Hildreth and family are expected to return about the 5th of January from Sioux City where Dr. Hildreth has been practicing with great success for the past four months. The School will be very glad to welcome him back, as he has been greatly missed.

Osteopathy in Chicago.

Harry M. Still, who has conducted an Osteopathic Infirmary in Chicago for the past year, is meeting with grand success, both financially and in the quality of work done. He was recently prevailed upon to open an office in Chicago, in order to better accommodate his up town patients. Dr. Harry numbers among his patients members of the first families of Chicago and Evanston, and his business is rapidly increasing. The doctor is one of the earliest pupils in whom his father demonstrated that Osteopathy was a science capable of being imparted to others. He is a close student, and one of the very best operators ever graduated from the American School of Osteopathy. His Chicago office is room 7, 5th floor, 70 Dearborn St.; his Evanston office is at 1405 Benson Avenue.

Professor Still Surprised.

Thursday evening, Dec. 19, was the occasion of a very complete and happy surprise party at the home of Prof. S. S. Still, teacher of anatomy. The Surprise was planned by the pupils of the junior class, who began their holiday celebrities by presenting to the professor a handsome study chair and a copy of DeCosta's Diagnosis. On the back of the chair was a very pretty tidy, of Royal Purple with the words, "Class of '97" embroidered in cream, (the class colors.) Assistant Secretary Hulett made a very neat presentation speech, which was feelingly responded to by the professor. Drs. A. T. and James Still made very interesting little talks, after which a tasty lunch was served by the ladies. The whole affair was one to be long and pleasantly remembered. The surprise was very ingeniously worked, the professor having been called to see a "very sick patient" while the guests assembled and made ready for the fray.

Roster of Students in School of Osteopathy.

SENIOR CLASS.

W J Conner, E B Morris, A P Hibbs, Chas. E Hulett, Chas. Corbin, Walter Steele, F D Parker, W L Harlan, and F W Hannah of Kirksville; C P McConnell, LaCross, Wis.; Mrs. F Cluett, St. Louis, Mo.; H E Nelson, Clarinda, Iowa; H F Underwood, Hancock, N. Y.; C E Coe, Booneville, N. Y.; Arthur S Craig, S S Still, Maryville, Mo.; Wesley Ammerman, and Mrs. W Ammerman, LaBelle; E H Eastman, Minneapolis, Minn.; J W Henderson, J H Helmer, St. Paul; J H Gaylord, Muscotah, Kans.; G W Summer, Sedalia; W C Cockrill, Platt City, Mo.; Albert Fisher, Englewood, Ill.; J H Sullivan, Sioux City, Iowa.

JUNIOR CLASS

Mrs. Belle Hannah, W N Hartupee, C M T Hulett, W A Potter, Mrs. S S Still, Mrs. S R Landes, Wilbur Smith, Cora McCaw, and Wm. Hartford, of Kirksville, Mo.; M W Bailey, C W and A D Mahaffay of Brashear; I H Taylor, of Columbia; Bertha M West, of Washburn, Ill.; A M King, Hester, Mo.; Ernest P Smith, Englewood, Mo.; Anelka Illniski, E. St. Louis; Mrs. J W Strong, Charles Darling and Agnes Darling, of Evanston, Ill.; J R Shackelford, of Lewistown, Mo.; Robert Vallier, of Leonard, Mo.; Mollie Baldwin, of Plevna, Mo.; Clara Miller, of Purcell, Kans.; Mary E Ash, Oneida, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. M T Mayes of Dalton City, Illinois.

SEND THE JOURNAL TO YOUR FRIENDS : THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR,

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Dr. A. T. Still, President and Founder, Talks to the Operators, Students and Patients.

To the Students, Operators and Patients of the American School of Osteopathy :

Our School is now beginning to talk like a grown man, and home is no longer the only place our science spends its days. Even the crowned heads of Europe have paused to inquire about the "heads that wear crowns greater than their own."

From Kansas in 1874, a child entered the field with a sling, a muscle and a bone. It cried aloud; its mouth was wide, its throat was deep and its lungs strong. It loved its mother (nature) and kissed her as only a child that loves its mother can kiss. She said: "My son, go on that boat; it is the Ironclad of Truth; a fight is ahead and you are under marching orders. You will have to pass under the heaviest mounted forts, you will be in seas full of torpedoes, and will have great and small shot fired at your boat. On land geese will hiss at you, and from their dark roosts, old and musty owls will hoot at you. Even governors will be hired to bray at you. The press will look wise for a time and say "amen, good Lord, good Devil! let me ride on that boat if it has plenty of cash." You will pass all these things on your journey; but they will only prove to you that your boat is good and strong. On the ocean it will split the surging waves and on land it is a locomotive engine that makes its own tracks, tries all rails and never fails to be on time. It loads at the great tank of truth and dispenses the water of life to all who may be thirsty—not for money nor vain glory, but for a drop of the yeast and oil of reason that will raise the machinery of mind high enough to see the light house of the city of Philosophy, the green pastures of the Infinite, and confidence in the truth of all truths, which defy and defend one truth by all other truths.

In my report of '94, I gave you some history of the growth of the science during the preceding year; and was pleased to report the progress made by the school, which, although taught in a bungling manner with only a small dwelling for class rooms, made very satisfactory results. So great was the demand for Osteopathy that we were compelled to teach even against great odds. But I am pleased to report the work now up to the very highest standard both in anatomy and clinics. Our house is admirably suited to the work, and equipped with every modern convenience. In place of the old crowded dwelling rooms, we now have a recitation room 50x36, with seating capacity of 300, sixteen of the most complete and comfortable rooms for treating the afflicted, large waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. A look through the building will convince anyone that it is a model of comfort from base to dome.

Our graduates of this year are bound to be of very superior qualifications, as they have had all the advantages money and experience can provide.

It has taken very little beer to run our school during the past year. We have had but two or three parched tongues to cool; and will never have another, as our treatment now is to kick out on first drunk. Not even a "moderate drinker" will be tolerated in our class to disgrace our school and science. If the Lord will forgive me for the "swigs" who are now out claiming to be Osteopaths, I will never allow another whom I even suspicion to go out with my name on his papers.

I am happy to say if there have been any drunks among students during the past year I have not heard of them.

In concluding I wish to make personal mention of our efficient corps of assistants, to whom is due not a little of the praise for our success of the past year:

Our Secretary, Dr. H. E. Patterson, who is a graduate with the highest honors of our School has been constantly at his post. The business of his laborious department has been conducted in the most thorough and perfect manner.

Dr. C. E. Still, examiner in chief and instructor in the Philosophy, stands at the front with high honors and many scalps of victory dangling from his belt.

Mrs. H. E. Patterson, chief instructor of Osteopathy in the ladies department, is a smiling success, with a head full of useful knowledge which is all devoted to the cause. She is entitled to the love and esteem of the whole institution "in bushels—not in mole skins full."

Dr. Sam'l Landes, a fully qualified diplomate, is one of our very best operators. He does not smile much, but if you enter his room with an ache or pain, he will make you smile if not shout; for he will wipe your weeping eyes with the handkerchief of ease.

I cannot refrain from mentioning our noble senior class, who will all receive their diplomas in the early months of '96. Male and female, the adjective "good" applies to all of them.

I will also speak of the junior class of thirty pupils. Place yourself in front of them, look them square in the face; and if you do not see good hard sense predominant everywhere, I will give you two weeks holidays.

Even John Colbert, our faithful janitor and his wife, our matron, are the pick of the flock.

I think by all the rules of prophecy, I am safe in saying that the future of Osteopathy will be all the most sanguine could ask. It now has a prominent place in the literature of Europe and North America. It has made man study the laws of life as found in the mechanism of his own person as he never studied before. It is our hope of civilization, builded on the rock of life.

In closing these remarks we must not forget our absent friends—those who have been associated with us in our work here. Although scattered far and wide, we hope the good news will continue to come that they are still fighting under the flag of Osteopathy, and will keep it pure and unspotted.

To Dr. Still.

We all should give especial thanks in the city of Kirksville, Especially those who are under the care of dear "Old Dr. Still." We're most of us away from home, we're here with aches and ills And all of us, yes every one, are through with taking pills. Now we are here five hundred strong, may be few more or less: We represent most every state of the great U. S. There's every kind of ache and pain known to a doctor's list. They stop 'em here; they don't use drugs but give us all a twist.

Osteopathy was founded here and here it's bound to stay And if you'll notice it a while you'll see it has full sway. In my own case I've taken drugs, I drank them like a swine And with the many barrels I drank it never set my spine.

"Old Doctor" studied hard and long with many ups and downs; He stood the laughs and jests of all and likewise many frowns: Unheeding of what others said he cared not what they done. He persevered, he's gained the day, for the victory's won

We must give praise to such a man and thank him while we can And show him we appreciate what he has done for man. He is kind to all, to every one, especially the poor.

His heart takes in all of mankind when they knock at his door. A "how do you do" or handshake from him to the patients here Is like a beam of sunshine and to the heart a cheer.

They know his boys are good and assistants are all right, But Doctor Still, the good old man, he's simply "out of sight."

Dyspeptics are the ones who'll praise him on Thanksgiving For turkeys, mince pies and cake make our lives worth living. So when you've eaten all you want and sure you have your fill. Hip-hip-Hurrah! Three cheers from all for the "Good Old Doctor Still."

—CHARLIE BARRON.

A MORE DIRECT ROUTE.**A Former Patient Believes Osteopathy will Revolutionize Old Methods.**

The present is a time of thought upheaval, and the masses stand eagerly on tiptoe with ears strained to catch the first tones of an unfamiliar truth.

Among the new teachings of today there is none which is attracting more widespread attention than the science of Osteopathy, a drugless science which bids fair to revolutionize the old methods of treating diseases, and promises to lead man from sickness to health by a route more direct and one attended by fewer dangers than those over which he has been accustomed to pass between those two points.

The Osteopath claims that the greater number of human diseases are occasioned by the displacement of some muscle, bone or ligament, or some unnatural pressure upon a nerve or blood vessel, and can, with perfect knowledge of anatomy, easily 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 machine which God has made and fully equipped with everything necessary for long years of usefulness, in case all its organs are kept in such perfect adjustment as to render friction impossible.

Osteopathy claims to treat, and treat successfully, all diseases of all seasons and climes, and the validity or invalidity of this claim may be easily established by unprejudiced investigation. It is not too much to ask that it be judged by its works.

This science was discovered in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still, then an Allopathic physician of Baldwin, Kansas.

The dread disease, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, entered the family of Dr. Still, and four physicians, the best the medical schools could furnish, battled against it with all their skill, but medicine was unavailing. The war between life and death was a fierce one, but at its close three lifeless little bodies lay in the desolate home. In his hour of grief the thought came to him that God did not give life simply for the purpose of so soon destroying it. He was convinced the world held something better as a remedial agency than drugs, and he vowed to search until he found it.

With an ardor born of desperation he entered upon new fields of research. His first efforts were directed towards a perfect mastery of the framework of man. Towards this end he rolled many an Indian skeleton from its burial place, and by patient study obtained a thorough knowledge of the structure,

usage and various relationships of all the bones of the body. Not satisfied with this he then familiarized himself with all the attributes of living man. After years of constant mental work he evolved the theory of Osteopathy.

When it was first heralded to the world it met the fate that has been accorded many a truth equally as great.

It was pronounced a fraud and its discoverer regarded as a harmless lunatic.

But with heart undaunted and brain undimmed he labored in the face of scorn, ridicule and poverty to bring out the full beauty of the truth which had been entrusted to his keeping.

As time passed remarkable results were obtained from this new method of healing, and its founder began to receive deserved appreciation. To-day, in the evening of his life, he sees his home in the city of Kirksville, Mo., transformed into a modern Mecca for invalids. He has established at Kirksville an Infirmary where from four to five hundred people are constantly under treatment. It is modern in every respect and has been fitted up regardless of cost for the comfort of patients, and under its roof are the class rooms and lecture hall of the American School of Osteopathy, the first school of this nature in the world.

Here a goodly number of bright men and women are being fitted to go out in answer to the call that comes from all quarters for intelligent Osteopaths.

These students are required to make a grade of 90 per cent on a scale of 100 on the whole of Anatomy before beginning the study of Osteopathy, which is taught them, not from text-books, but personally by Dr. Still and his most experienced operators.

Dividing the honors with Kirksville is an institution at Evanston, a beautiful suburb of Chicago. There Dr. Harry M. Still classes among his patients men of national repute, physicians, whose diplomas from various medical schools both at home and abroad give testimony of the rare intelligence that has been put to use in pursuance of their chosen profession. And these men of keen intellect and established reputation have frankly acknowledged that the teachings of Osteopathy bring success where the theories of Esculapius have failed. Furthermore, they have been sufficiently fair minded to drop persecution and begin investigation.

All honors to the brave army of men who are striving under the different systems of Allopathy, Homeopathy, Hydropathy, etc., to alleviate human suffering. Their

mission is a noble one, and nobly do they battle for its accomplishment.

While according all due praise to them, we would not withhold a welcome greeting from the infant science of Osteopathy.

Let the young child not be persecuted. If its teachings are erroneous they will die with the passing of the years; if they be of truth they are born of God and are immutable, imperishable and eternal.

MRS. HELEN STEADLEY.

THE DIVINE LAW.**Will it Do to Trust in all Things and Under all Circumstances?**

The tally sheet says no. Look the world over and you will see men and women of all nations, who, while making great pretensions of belief in the infallibility of the Infinite, do not hesitate to make themselves drunk with whisky and opium "as a remedy for disease." You will see the doctor who is called to your bed side get drunk both before and after he makes you drunk. You will seldom see a minister who has the courage to rise before his congregation and say, "our system of healing the sick is worse than all the devils; it teaches by precept and example that the wisdom of God is a farce, and that His laws will not do to trust in disease. By their acts and advise in sickness many of our ministers day after day set aside the Divine law and bring God to open shame. They say in the best of language, "all of God's work is perfect," with great emphasis on the word "perfect," and that "his works prove His perfection," yet do they believe what they have said of God and the perfection of His laws? If the minister really believes it, why does he send a man loaded with poison into the sick chamber of his family, and drink the deadly bitters himself? Has he studied God's laws as applied to the anatomy of man that he might know what button to touch to reduce a fever? Or does he think his acts would be an insult to a God of even ordinary intelligence? The Infinite knows all things; and in justice would mark such divines as either liars and hypocrites or fools of the first water. The God of all truth knows full well how many such clerics have been sent to the Keeley cure. Are they not the host that no man can number?

"What do you think of God's laws in sickness?" one patient asked of Rev. E.

"Oh, it will do well enough for dislocations," replied the divine, "but will not do to trust in fevers and other such diseases."

"Now, Bro. E." continued the inquirer, "how much do you know about the anatomy of man and the laws of life, sickness and death?"

"Oh, very little—in fact, nothing at all."

Now where shall we record Bro. E.'s vote on this great question of confidence in Divine law—with God or with the jugs and drugs? We will have to put him with the jugs and taffy brigade.

We will not pound the doctor for using drugs and making people occasionally happy, for that is his trade.

As a sworn witness I will tell just as little as possible, for if I should tell half the truth on them, I fear on cross examination I might be asked "what church does a Dr. generally join?" and might have to reply, "the biggest, every pop." And then I am afraid I might be asked, "why does a doctor get to be deacon so often?" to which I could only say, "because he is a good judge of wine, before and after ferment."

THE RHYME OF THE BONES.

How many bones in the human face?
Fourteen, when they're all in place.

How many bones in the human head?
Eight, my child, as I've often said.

How many bones in the human ear?
Three in each, and they help to hear.

How many bones in the human spine?
Twenty-six, like a climbing vine.

How many bones of the human chest?
Twenty-four ribs, and two of the rest.

How many bones the shoulders bind?
Two in each; one before, one behind.

How many bones in the human arm?
In each arm one, two in each fore-arm.

How many bones in the human wrist?
Eight in each, if none are missed.

How many bones in the palm of the hand?
Five in each, with many a band.

How many bones in the fingers ten?
Twenty-eight, and by joints they bend.

How many bones in the human hip?
One in each; like a dish they dip.

How many bones in the human thigh?
One in each—and deep they lie.

How many bones in the leg from the knees?
One in each—the knee pan, please.

How many bones in the leg from the knee?
Two in each—we can plainly see.

How many bones in the ankle strong?
Seven in each, but none are long.

How many bones in the ball of the foot?
Five in each, as in the palms were put.

How many bones in the toes half-a-score?
Twenty-eight, and there are no more.

And now, all together, these many bones fix,
And they count in the body two hundred and six.

And then we have in the human mouth,
Of upper and under, thirty-two teeth.

And we now and then have a bone I should think.

That forms on a joint, or to fill up a chink.

A Sesamoid bone, or a wormian we call,
And now we may rest, for we've told them all.

THE CITY OF KIRKSVILLE.

One of the Prettiest, Healthiest and Thriftiest Towns in North Missouri.

Kirksville, the home of Osteopathy, is one of the prettiest, healthiest, and thriftiest little cities in Missouri. It is located on the Wabash railway, 205 miles north of St. Louis, and on the Q. O. & K. C. route, 70 miles west of Quincy. It now has a population of about 6,000 and is growing every day.

The city is clean and healthy. It was originally laid out upon an open plain, but its thoroughfares now penetrate a grove of maples, many giant specimens of which bear the rings of half a century. The business portion of the city occupies a square built up solidly of two and three story bricks and extends from one to two blocks in each direction upon the side streets. The residence portion of the city extends in all directions from the square. The principal streets are well macadamized, and the city abounds in beautiful drive ways. West of Kirksville are the Chariton hills, a dense forest through which winds the Chariton river and several smaller streams, affording a most perfect drainage for the city. The hills and forest extend many miles from the city limits, and abound in pleasant retreats for those who enjoy an occasional day in the woods.

Kirksville, while an old town, is just now enjoying a very prosperous second growth. Since the announcement by Dr. Still of the discovery of Osteopathy and the founding of his Infirmary, the population of the city has about doubled, and a vacant house would be almost a curiosity. During the last three years the city has built $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of macadamized streets, 20 miles of granitoid and brick sidewalks, put in a first-class system of water-works, a telephone system, and grown from a third-class to a second-class international money order postoffice. It has six schools, including the First District State Normal, the Kirksville Mercantile College, and two public school buildings second to none in North Missouri.

The First District State Normal is known as one of the foremost educational institutions in Missouri. It was established here twenty-five years ago, and has annually from 600 to 700 students. The Normal building is the property of the state, and was erected at a cost of nearly \$200,000.

The Mercantile College is open all the year round and is a credit to the city. The Richard Wagner Conservatory of Music and Languages is a recent addition to Kirksville's educational institutions.

There are eleven churches and no saloons in the city. The society and morals are of the highest order.

Kirksville is a city of pretty homes, and a busy, contented people—an admirable and interesting resort for invalids.

In addition to its other attractions, Kirksville has a long list of business advantages, which home-seekers and capitalists should investigate. Seven coal mines are operated in the county, and good bituminous coal is delivered in the city at \$1.55 a ton. Among other industries, Kirksville has a wagon and carriage factory, handle factory, barrel factory, 3 brick factories—dry pressed, paving and building—vinegar and cider factory, fruit evaporator, 2 steam planing mills, 2 steam laundries, 1 candy factory, marble and granite works, soda pop factory, foundry and stove works.

THE AMERICAN

School of Osteopathy.

SPECIAL TERM.

The regular term of the American School of Osteopathy began October 2d, but so many applications are coming in that a

SPECIAL CLASS

will be started about Jan. 1, 1896. The school 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:

A student 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.

Any one desiring further information regarding the school should address the Secretary, H. E. Patterson, Kirksville, Mo.

OPENED JANUARY 10, 1895.

THE A. T. STILL INFIRMARY

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.



DR. ANDREW T. STILL, Founder.

DR. H. E. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DR. CHARLES E. STILL, Managing Operator.

IMPORTANT TO PATIENTS.

All patients who come here for treatment must abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors of every kind while under our care. We do not wish to treat habitual whiskey tubs.

This rule must be strictly obeyed by all patients, and those who feel that they cannot conform to it had better stay away.

We have no counselors on the street. Patients should become acquainted with the regulations through the Secretary, and obey them to the letter for our mutual good.

A. T. STILL.

SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.**The Theory, Diseases Treated, and Other Facts Regarding the New Science.**

Osteopathy is a new method of treating human diseases, without the use of drugs, knives, saws, or appliances whatever other than the skilled hands of an operator schooled in the practice of the new healing art. As a remedial science it is a rational departure from all other systems and theories of healing known to the civilized world.

The new philosophy is based upon the most perfect attainable knowledge of anatomy, with an advanced understanding of the relations existing between the different parts of the human body, and the fact that the all wise Master Mechanic failed not to place within the machinery of man every force essential to physical health, save that which the natural appetites and sensations will demand.

Upon this line, with an accurate knowledge of minute anatomy, Osteopathy deals with the human body as an intricate though perfectly constructed machine, which, if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe and useful old age. The plans of the Divine Architect are unerring; his work most complete.

As long as the human machine is in order, like the locomotive or any other mechanical contrivance, it will perform the functions for which it was intended. When every part of the machine is adjusted and in harmony, health will hold dominion over the human organism by laws as natural and immutable as the law of gravitation.

Every living organism has within it, as its special gift from God, the power to manufacture and prepare all the chemicals materials and forces needed to build and rebuild itself; together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do this work in the most perfect manner, producing the only substances that can be utilized in the economy of that individual. No material, other than food and water taken in satisfaction of the demands of appetite (not perverted taste), can be introduced from the outside without detriment.

There is no chemist equal to nature. The combined wisdom of the scientific world could not make blood out of a turnip, yet in the economy of the human body are forces that accomplish this and even more wonderful things hourly. Thus it is with the selection, assimilation and absorption of all the elements necessary to bodily welfare. There is no laboratory where this work can be done as well as inside the human body. When the machine fails to properly perform its work, the Osteopath seeks a remedy as would the

engineer if his engine was out of order. He must know the anatomy and the physiological use of every part just as the engineer or machinist understands an engine; and he "treats" the diseased human body as the engineer treats his engine when it fails to perform the functions for which it was constructed.

When each organ and part of the human system, is provided with an unobstructed nerve and blood-supply, it will do its full share of the work, and the normal condition of health, toward which all vitality is constantly striving, will be restored and maintained.

LOCATED AT KIRKSVILLE, MO.

The A. T. Still Infirmary, where the principles of Osteopathy are ap-

plied for the alleviation and cure of human ailments, is located at Kirksville Mo. It a handsome \$20,000 three story structure equipped throughout with modern conveniences, including electric lights, steam heat and sanitary plumbing. In the building are eighteen operating rooms, reception rooms, and offices, besides studying, recitation and dissecting rooms for the school.



DR. A. T. STILL, FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY.

The Institution is regularly chartered under the laws of Missouri and is controlled by a board of trustees of which the founder, Dr. A. T. Still is president. The other members of the board of trustees are Dr. Still's sons and daughter, Doctors Charles, Herman and Harry Still, and Miss Blanche Still. Dr. H. E. Patterson, is secretary and

business manager. The work at the Infirmary is under the personal supervision of Dr. Chas. Still, eldest son of Dr. A. T. Still, who is assisted by a large corps of operators and assistants.

THE DISEASES TREATED.

The diseases successfully treated by Osteopathy include almost every ailment in the category of human ills—acute and chronic—but circumstances have seemed to force its development with special reference to ailments pronounced incurable or imperfectly handled by all other forms of practice. In fact a great majority are cases which stubbornly refused to yield to medicine and which had baffled the skill of the best physicians of the "regular schools."

opathic physician of the old school and served as surgeon in a Kansas regiment during the civil war.

The history of Dr. Still's discovery of Osteopathy, as he tells it, is full of interest. Like the founder of homoeopathy, he became dissatisfied with the ordinary method of healing. Under the old established principles patients were dying mysteriously and unaccountably. The same remedies in like cases had directly opposite effects. If he gave a certain drug, recommended by the best medical authority, it would sometimes have the desired effect and sometimes would not. His own skill and the skill of his best brother-physicians were unable to save his child from spinal meningitis, and when he saw her lying dead before him, he declared medicine a fraud. From that hour he began to study anew the mechanism of man and to search in earnest for the true philosophy of nature's remedies. Digging up Indian bodies and skeletons, he continued his researches, until he reached the conclusion that "man is a machine." It was over twenty-one years ago that he reached this conclusion and established it as a basic principle upon which to build up a better method of handling disease than any in use. He worked and experimented, though it cost him fortune and friends, and gradually added principle to principle, until he developed a science that stands a test of more scientific investigation than the medical profession is prepared to make.

THE A. T. STILL INFIRMARY.
KIRKSVILLE, MO.**CHARGES FOR TREATMENT.**

The charges for treatment are very reasonable. No work is done on the "No cure, no pay" plan, but examinations are made free, and every patient is told frankly if there is no hope of benefit. Treatments are given from one to three times a week, according to the requirements of the case. Some cases are cured by a single treatment, while others require several months. Boarding accommodations are very reasonable—from \$3 a week up.

Address, H. E. PATTERSON,
Kirksville, Mo.

OSTEOPATHIC OBSTETRICS.

I have now partly written and will soon have completed a full treatise on Obstetrics. It will be ready for the printer early in the spring. It is Osteopathic from start to finish; and by the methods clearly set forth in its pages the "seasons of torture" will be forced to stand aside. The book will easily go into your vest pocket.

A. T. STILL.

FOUNDED BY DR. A. T. STILL.

The science of Osteopathy was founded by Dr. Andrew T. Still, a Virginian by birth. He was an al-