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THE KANSAS BABY.

(REPUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)

Way out in wind-swept Kansas in eighteen seventy-four
A babe lay girl in swaddling clothes—of it you will hear
more.
It was a tiny youngster, not great in breadth or length,
But was possessed of Titan soul and will of wondrous
strength.
No cradle song of love was crooned above its tiny bed,
For 'twas a homeless little waif—no place to lay its head.
No father with an air of pride clasped it in close embrace;
No mother with soft touch of lips rained kisses on its
face.
But chill winds of indifference blew coldly on its form,
And those who guessed its parentage had wish to do it
harm.
But God had meant that child to live, and so to it he
drew
The kindly care of Genius and Inspiration true.
The small young thing they did adopt and took it to
their home;
Thence from the shelter of their love it never sought to
room.
They placed it in the lap of Thought, it nursed from
Wisdom's breast,
In bright robes of Intelligence its winsome form was
dressed.
It wore the sandals white of Truth, was crowned with
Purity,
And grew as swiftly passed the years, a youth most fair
to see,
He passed the years in solitude all quiet and alone,
The only playthings which he sought were various bits
of bone.
So when his foster-parents called him Osteopathy,
They chose a fitting cognomen, I sure you will agree.
A ghastly skull with grinning teeth—a gruesome sight
to see—
An ulna, radius, femur or spinal vertebrae,
A clavicle or scapula gave him intense delight.
He poured in studious thought o'er them from morn till
dewy night.
And when he found their every use in nature's won-
drous plan,
He dived yet deeper into thought and studied living
man.
Brains, tissues, nerves and arteries and then without a
shiver,
Passed boldly on to lungs and heart, to diaphragm and
liver.
This human engine soon he learned so skillfully to
guide,
In quick response un'o his touch it seemingly took
pride.
The wonders that he daily wrought were told through-
out the land
And brought to him in search of health a sorry looking
band.
But all their troubles fled away beneath his healing
touch—
The paralytic rose and walked, the cripple dropped his
crutch.
The blind received anew his sight, the dumb spoke loud
in praise,
Till lo, the whole wide questioning world stood silent in
amaze.
Yet there were foes on every hand, their hearts with
envy rife,
Who sought, as Herod did of old, to take a young
child's life.
Now if you'll kindly lend your ears (I'll give them back
again),
I'll tell a little history of these most wicked men.
Long years ago dark Ignorance with superstition wed
A horde of strong unruly boys, they very quickly bred;
Bold Allopath, and Homeopath and young Electic too—
Any Hydropath with vapor bath and each appliance
new,
Electropath and Vitapath and other paths galore

Until to name them every one would tax my memory
sore.
Each bore strong hatred in his heart to every other one
And strove to compass his downfall from rise to set of
sun.
But now in seeming friendship fair, they do their force
unite
Against young Osteopathy to wage a bitter fight.
They call their brave battallions forth and with most
fiery glance
Against their foe, who stands alone, they do at once ad-
vance.
Their cannon balls are quinine pills, their gunshot pel-
lets small.
Their bayonets are surgeon's knives, their canteens full
of gall.
Their war song is—"Thou shalt not cure, while we have
power to kill,
For if your wondrous work goes on who will our grave-
yards fill?"
But sturdy Osteopathy with shield of knowledge bright
Meets them alone upon the field and puts their ranks to
fight.
Although they strive with might and main they gain no
vantage point,
And beat a double quick retreat with noses out of joint.
The victor's brow with laurel most fittingly is crowned;
The while with praise of his great deeds the whole earth
doth resound.
This youth, grown up to man's estate, tonight doth come
of age,
And makes his twenty-first year bow to you upon this
stage.
And now I'm sure you'll drink his health, clink glasses
while we cry:
"God speed this science in its work and let it live for
aye."
TEEDIE.

HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS.

"Loyal Workman," (Ottumwa, Ia.) Sept. 1, '96.

REPRESENTATIVE of "The Loyal Workman" was privileged last Saturday to visit the great American School of Osteopathy and the A. T. Still Infirmary, at Kirksville, Missouri, and found that the favorable reputation of these two institutions abroad was more than warranted by the excellent character of work accomplished.

It was 9:30 A. M. when the representative went out, and the first view to greet him when within sight of the institution was porches and verandas crowded with people, while the streets were lined with carriages and the sidewalks with invalid chairs conveying patients, afflicted with all sorts of ailments and in almost all stages of physical disorder, to and from the institution. Arriving at the main office, the bookkeeper was seen busily giving numbered cards to the patients as they presented themselves, each patient being treated in his turn by the regular operator whom he had selected on entering the Infirmary. Passing through the crowded reception rooms, corridors and verandas there was a curious study of faces, features and physical infirmities. Almost every phase of society, nearly every section of the country, and certainly quite, if not all, the ills to which human flesh is heir, were represented. There was the laboring man, the business man and the professional man; there was the working girl and the society favorite; there was the anxious husband with the invalid wife, the loving mother with her cripple

child; there were scores on crutches and in invalid chairs; there were others who were compelled to depend on strong arms and tender hands. One thing they possessed in common, and that was a beaming countenance that indicated confidence, an expectancy, if not already a realization, of a bettered condition. Just one theme was being discussed, and that was the marvelous cures that had come within their observation, the fact that they themselves were better, and expected to either be permanently helped or cured.

OSTEOPATHY.

The science of Osteopathy, on which the phenomenal success of the A. T. Still Infirmary has been based, is 22 years old. Discovered by Dr. A. T. Still in 1874, the science made steady progress during the ensuing years, and the practice of the doctor grew steadily larger and larger. At first the doctor's residence was used for an infirmary, and as the requirements became greater another building was taken; treatments were given out of doors and from house to house.

August 6, 1894, ground was broken for the present Infirmary, a substantial brick structure, 48x80, and three stories high. Here was provided large reception rooms, a business office, ten operating rooms, a memorial hall, class rooms, museum, etc. Scarcely had the building been completed ere it was discovered that the accommodations, ample though they had seemed, were not adequate to the wants of the enormous crowds of patients already coming. Early this year an addition, 44x64, three stories was built on the north side, and before its completion plans were drawn and contract awarded for an addition, 40x64, three stories, on the south. Work is now under way on this addition, and when completed will furnish accommodations for at least one thousand patients. Among the principal features of the remodeled building will be large waiting rooms, one for ladies and one for gentlemen; seven operating rooms, making seventeen in all; recitation rooms, double the size of the old ones; memorial hall, doubled in size, and enlarged public and private offices. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the dissecting room in the new building will be on the third floor, thus adding to the convenience of the students.

PERFECT SYSTEM.

While some 600 patients are under regular treatment and each one must wait his turn, the excellent office system is such that all confusion is avoided and the treatments facilitated by every possible means. As before mentioned, each patient upon entering is registered by number and name together with the number of the operator at whose hands he receives treatment. Each operating room is connected by electric bells with the main office, and the operator, when ready for a patient, pushes a button, and the office manager at once notifies the one whose turn it is. When this treatment is finished the bell again rings, and the work goes on rapidly without confusion or tiresome waiting, even

though at times there are 200 or 300 waiting their turn.

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND.

Beginning with February, 1896, the treatment cards issued patients calling at the Infirmary for treatment, have been numbered consecutively. The last card issued in the presence of the Loyal Workman representative, Saturday forenoon, August 28th, was 49,516. As from 10 to 15 treatments are given outside the Infirmary each day that are not shown on these cards, it will be seen that during the past eighteen months more than 50,000 treatments have been given to regular patients.

While Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, is at the institution much of the time and is always consulted in difficult or complicated cases, he personally conducts very few operations. The real head of the Infirmary is Dr. Charles E. Still, a son of the eminent founder. He is surrounded by an able corps of assistants, which is being increased from time to time. The policy is to retain as operators some of the most proficient graduates of the American School of Osteopathy. This gives the Infirmary the highest skill the country affords and insures capable and successful treatments. Patients who are paying for their treatment are never operated upon by under graduates, or any other than the most skillful of operators and trained students of the science.

PROMINENT FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

The Still Infirmary has some very prominent friends and patrons. First among whom might be mentioned Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, that charming type of American womanhood, the wife of Ohio's illustrious senator-elect. Mrs. Foraker accompanied her invalid son to Kirksville some six weeks ago and placed him under the care of the Still Infirmary in the hope that their methods might restore to health and the vigor of youth him whose misfortunes had baffled the skill of the best physicians in the greatest cities. To the Loyal Workman representative to whom she granted a most delightful interview, Mrs. Foraker said: "We have been here so short a time that we could not expect great results, but my son has improved, and I have hope that he will entirely recover, and I tell you that means everything to me. I am an enthusiast on Osteopathy and know that it is accomplishing a great deal for the afflicted. Some of the cures that have come under my notice are remarkable indeed, and serve to convince me all the more of the great value of this science. I really dislike to return to my own city with no Osteopathy there." Mrs. Foraker, like her husband, the senator, is a shrewd politician, and spoke with much interest of some of the striking features of the campaign. She has promised the Kirksville people to intercede in their behalf and get the senator to make Kirksville one of his campaign appointments.

Col. A. L. Conger, of Akron, O., one of the leading manufacturers of the United States, has just left the Infirmary after being successfully treated for nervous troubles and loss of voice.

Prof. Theodore Richards, superintendent of the Honolulu, Hawaii, schools, with his wife and her invalid sister, Miss Atherton, and nurse, arrived in Kirksville July 30th, making the trip in thirteen days, and coming direct to Kirksville for the purpose of placing Miss Atherton under the care of Dr. Still at the Infirmary. Mr. Richards remained until Thursday, when he left for San Francisco to catch his steamer on

his return voyage. Thus the reputation of Dr. Still is extending beyond the waters.

Mr. Frank Warden, of Ottumwa, is under treatment at the Infirmary, having been there six weeks. Mr. Warden was one of Ottumwa's most prominent and prosperous citizens. His case was pronounced incurable by many of the leading physicians of the country, but here, after treatment for six weeks, he is decidedly improved, and, with his friends, is in high hope of certain recovery. The management declare that if they have sufficient time and opportunity there is a reasonable hope for Mr. Warden's restoration to health.

Inquiries at banking houses and business concerns elicits the information that the A. T. Still Infirmary is financially very strong and invariably gives its customers and patrons the fairest of methods. Kirksville is easy of access and may be reached from southern Iowa either by the Wabash or C. B. & Q.

STIMULANTS.

BY WM. SMITH, M. D., D. O.

There seems to be a fixed idea in the minds of the majority of people, both laymen and physicians, that the human body is constantly in requirement of stimulation. As soon as any organ ceases for a time to perform its proper work it must be stimulated, as soon as a man feels tired he must take a stimulant, and the nature of the stimulant taken only varies with the intellect of the administrator. Nature when she constructed the human body made a machine and in it put complete mechanism for its correct working. The taking of a stimulant is the owning that the body is structurally imperfect.

The feeling that a stimulant is required is nothing more than the craving for rest. While the body is a machine it is a sentient machine; it is a mechanism endowed with the power of reasoning and thought. The process of nourishment is a complex one. In the ordinary steam engine the material supplied for the conversion into heat by which steam is to be generated is converted into heat by combustion without effort on the part of the machine, but in man the actual process of the destruction of heat-producing agents, the tissue-building agents, the force-producing agents are all distinct chemical operations, performed by the efforts of the machine itself, and the very mechanism which digests the food has to be nourished from that same food. Doing such a vast amount of work, working twenty-four hours every day as the respiratory, circulatory, excretory, and some other parts of the body do, all being controlled directly or indirectly by the nervous system, it stands to reason that the controlling force requires some part at least of rest. Is it any wonder that the much worked nervous system at times feels tired and fails for a time in some part of its duties? Who that has a horse and claims to be in the least degree human, would not let it rest? For the matter of that the humanity can be left out of the question if only the common-sense be retained. The tired horse shows a flagging gait; there are two options before the driver, let it rest or flog it on. It is just so in our body; we can rest the wearied part or we can stimulate it. But who would say that in flogging the horse you are benefitting it? Let a man be ever so weary, the stimulus of sitting on a tack will urge or stimulate him to fresh exertion; but does that stimulus remove his weariness, is he not more tired after the exertion of changing his position and making re-

marks? The asylums of this country are full of men who stimulated weary brains; so is Dwight. The graveyards yearly receive those who stimulated tired intestines and livers, and urged the tired heart to renewed labor. One part of the body cannot suffer and the rest be well; one part cannot be tired and not the entire organism; rest one part and you rest all. The system gets used to stimuli. The intestine which was at first stirred to indignantly expel the medicine sooner or later learns to tolerate its presence,— nay, demands that as it has been taught to rely upon its stimulus that that stimulus be continued and increased as the tolerance thereof increases. The man who can drink a dozen whiskies remembers the day when a glass of lager made his head swim; the hardened smoker thinks with a smile of the results of his first attempt to learn the habit. There is no need for abnormal stimuli in the body; the centers for their function exist, the body is perfect, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the necessity (imagined) for their employment is caused from one of the two things: the administration of a stimulant when all that was needed was rest to the part, or interference with the function of the center or its communication with the part. Stimulants are of many kinds, but there is not one in the entire pharmacopeia which does not produce as the aftermath of its stimulation, depression. Stimulants vary as to their action, their nature and in many other ways, but they have the one great feature in common with one another; their common bond of union is subsequent depression. Read the following from the New York Journal:

A druggist in this city who was seen stated this fact; the demand for strychnine is steadily increasing. Usually, he said, the first dose was obtained upon a physician's prescription. Having been once secured the dose of strychnine might be repeated indefinitely. "The strychnine fiends," said this druggist, "buy it in pellets, and the dose they take is regulated by themselves. The seasoned hands are able to take an enormous quantity without doing more than quickening the beating of their dying hearts and stimulating their nerves.

"But those to whom the drug is a new thing are likely to kill themselves with a comparatively small quantity. Women prominent in society have sent here for strychnine to 'kill a cat,' but I know them to be strychnine fiends.

"Then I have men as regular customers who take strychnine to counteract the effects of tobacco. In the end it is bound to kill these people, who must keep constantly increasing the dose in order to get the effect.

"Among other poisons for which there is a steady demand at all the large drug stores in this city, are arsenic, morphine, atrophine and cocaine. Each poison has its own particular form of victim.

These imbeciles, who are usually people of superior intelligence, well knowing that they are steadily ruining their constitutions by indulging their passion for poison, have usually acquired the habit in the first instance through the administration of the drug by a regular physician, but have lacked the strength of will to stop. Most of them eventually find their way to lunatic asylum or institutions for inebriates."

To those who rely upon stimulants of every kind and degree, whether intended for the nervous, digestive, the circulatory, the excretory, or any other system in the body, there is only one word which I desire to say: the more you take the more you will want; you are burning the candle at both ends, you are flogging the weary horse over another mile, but the faster you make the candle burn the more rapid the gait to

which you urge the horse the sooner will the breakdown come. Man is a machine; the physical part of his being is constructed so that with proper care and intelligent use it will last for upwards of one hundred years. It is in your hands to do the right thing by what has been committed to the care of the intellectual part of yourself; the responsibility is upon you. There are very many diseases which need only rest to cure them, but the anxious friends, in their effort to "strengthen" the patient by the giving of food against the dictates of nature prolong the sickness by making the digestive system work. There are more sick people injured by pressing upon them "good nourishing food" than were ever benefitted by it. I am not an old man, but I remember when a drink of cold water would be refused a fever patient; when alcoholic stimulants were given for any and every ailment. It is not long since a doctor was expected to take a "little" at every house he visited. The medical profession is gradually learning, but the process is slow for the people and painful for the profession.

INTERVIEWS WITH PATIENTS.

From the Kirksville (Mo.) Graphic.

Every day adds new triumphs to Osteopathy's long list of successful engagement with disease. Every train brings new patients to the city, and takes away those who came here doubting strangers but go home enthusiastic friends of the new drugless science.

The following cases were met by a Graphic reporter in his rounds yesterday, and tell the same old story with which Kirksville's people are familiar, but which means so much to thousands of "ex-cripples" and "ex-invalids" who came from the four corners of the earth to find health and happiness in the hills of North Missouri:

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Miss Gladdis Armor, of Emporia, is one of the happiest girls in the city. For four years she endured all manner of torture from a trouble which baffled the Emporia doctors. They first called it rheumatism. She remained in bed six months during one bad siege of the trouble. One entire year she was compelled to sit in a chair, propped in a certain position. If she attempted to change the position or to lie down, the pain became unbearable. A person walking heavily across the floor would cause her the most excruciating agony. Then the doctors said maybe she had hip disease. After a time they decided the head of the thigh bone was diseased and an operation would be necessary. They said it would take at least two years more to get her so she could walk, and that she would always be a cripple. Through the influence of Miss Plumb, who was recently cured by Osteopathy, and who resides in Emporia, Miss Armor came to Kirksville. Here the trouble was at once located as a complete dislocation of the hip. One limb was about four inches shorter than the other. After about a week's treatment here, the hip was set, and Miss Armor has been improving every day since. There is now only about a quarter of an inch difference in the length of the limbs. A few weeks' treatment will be required to properly tone up and strengthen the muscles and then Miss Armor will return to Emporia completely cured, able to walk without crutch or cane. She is stopping with Mrs. Parks. Dr. Charlie Still has charge of the case.

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J. A. Keithley, a prominent citizen of Centre,

Mo., was introduced to the reporter at the Infirmary yesterday morning. "Yes, indeed, you are welcome to publish my experience if it will be the means of inducing some other sufferer to come here," he said. "I was afflicted with chronic diarrhoea for fifteen years. I had to take medicine from one to three times every day during that time. I was never able to do without it a single day until I came here, but I haven't taken a drop during my stay in Kirksville. I had chronic kidney trouble, too. My family physician, who is one of the brightest old school doctors in the state, said I could never be cured. He thought I might be benefitted by going to Hot Springs, but he did not think it would do me any good to come up here. 'If Osteopathy is a science,' he said 'my system is all wrong.' I have only been in Kirksville a few weeks, but my chronic diarrhoea is cured and the kidney trouble so nearly gone that I am certain it too will soon be cured."

Mr. Keithley said he was very much surprised when he arrived in Kirksville and found such a magnificent institution, but he had no confidence in the system of healing. "When I took the first treatment," he continued, "I didn't think they could do me any good, but it was not long before I changed my mind. This is a great thing—a great science and they are doing an enormous amount of good."

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Mrs. O. K. Kilburn, from near Chillicothe, Mo., sister-in-law of M. D. Cole, of the Still Hotel, is an enthusiastic friend of Osteopathy. She came to Kirksville about three weeks ago very near death's door. She had to be carried from the train, being too weak to walk. Stomach disorder was her trouble. She grew so weak and emaciated that it was feared she could not live to reach Kirksville, but arrived here safely, and after three weeks' treatment is able to walk to the Infirmary for treatment. All symptoms of the disorder have disappeared under Osteopathic treatment. This is the second time Osteopathy has saved Mrs. Kilburn's life. Six years ago she came here, after having been given up to die from another trouble. Under Dr. Still's treatment she became sound and well.

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Mr. Theodore B. Goold, a well known druggist of Rock Rapids, Iowa, is a patient at the Infirmary. Mr. Goold came to Kirksville with a so-called hopeless case of Asthma. The trouble was of eighteen years' standing. Iowa physicians said it was foolishness to entertain even a hope of cure, because they said his asthma was complicated with heart disease. Mr. Goold tried every thing he could find—all the "infallible" asthma patent medicines; he traveled, changed climate, went to Eureka Springs, all to no purpose. Being a druggist Mr. Goold had many friends among the physicians in his locality. They were all equally certain that his case was beyond medical help; what medicine could not do could not be accomplished, hence it would be time and money wasted to try Osteopathy. But the well meaning counsel of friends was disregarded. A little over two weeks ago Mr. Goold landed in this city. Since the first treatment he has not had a single symptom of Asthma. In view of the fact that the weather has been rainy and changeable during the entire time, Mr. Goold feels satisfied that a permanent cure was effected. He now sleeps perfectly, takes long walks, climbs hills, etc., but so far he has not succeeded in bringing on a single re-

currence of his old trouble. He will remain several weeks longer and will then go south to spend the winter. Dr. Connor has charge of Mr. Goold's case.

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Mrs. W. L. Shelton, of Gadston, Tenn., who came here two weeks ago for treatment for a chronic trouble, met with rather a pleasant surprise regarding the ability of Osteopaths to handle acute diseases. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton started from North Adams, Mass. The day they left North Adams, their little thirteen-year old daughter was taken quite ill. The little girl had a very high fever and was so ill she had to be carried aboard the train and put to bed in a Pullman. The fever grew rapidly worse and by the time they reached Kirksville a bad case of malarial fever had developed. At the suggestion of Mrs. Furrow, with whom they were stopping, an Osteopathic operator was called in. "We were badly frightened, I tell you," said Mrs. Shelton to a reporter yesterday. "When we had time to think about it we were afraid we had made a great mistake in not sending for a medical doctor at once. The little girl was so bad and had such a burning fever we feared she would die. The Osteopaths came and treated her. Of course they gave no medicine and the whole thing was new to us. But our doubts of their ability to handle such things were soon dispelled, for in three days the fever was entirely broken up. It is wonderful." Mrs. Shelton says if the Osteopaths only get along as nicely with her case as they did her daughter's fever she will be perfectly happy.

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Little Louise Johnson, aged two and a half years, was brought to Kirksville about seven weeks ago, encased in a plaster cast that extended from her waist to her ankle. The little one was suffering the most excruciating torture and furnished a painful example of modern surgical ignorance. The cast was taken off at the Infirmary and a dislocation of the hip discovered at once. Dr. Charlie Still set the limb during the first treatment, and now the child can run and play like other children, a slight lameness being the only remaining trace of the trouble. The mother, Mrs. Robert S. Johnson, of Louisville, Ky., was seen by a reporter yesterday.

"Little Louise was always a strong, healthy child," she said, "but one morning she awoke complaining of a terrible pain in the right knee. We took her to a surgeon who has the reputation of being one of the best in the United States. He and two other Louisville doctors made a careful examination and pronounced it 'hip joint disease.' I suggested that perhaps the hip was out of place, but the surgeon said such a thing was impossible. He showed me the one symptom which he said was an infallible indication of hip joint disease. That alone, he said, ought to convince me of the correctness of his diagnosis." Then the little girl was encased in a big plaster cast, with great steel braces that weighed almost as much as did the little body itself. The learned surgeon promised Mrs. Johnson that when baby had worn this apparatus six months or a year they would be able to say whether there was any hope of benefit. But little Louise grew worse from day to day until it seemed the awful torture would kill her. From a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked little tot she became an emaciated, almost lifeless cripple. The mother heard of Osteopathy, and disregarding the protests of Louisville medical men, brought her child to the Kirksville Infirmary.

It is needless to say Mrs. Johnson is very happy and enthusiastic over her experience with Osteopathy. "If I had not heard of Osteopathy my baby would have been a cripple for life," said Mrs. Johnson, and every mother knows what volumes are contained in the sentence.

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CLASS MATTER.

IN another column will be found an interesting article from Dr. Arthur A. Bird, entitled "The Bigotry of Medicine." The article has been widely published in England and America. The JOURNAL copies it from "Natural Food," a London magazine.

THE regular fall term of the American School of Osteopathy began Monday, Oct. 4th, with fifty-five students. Others are arranging to enter the class, and it is expected the number will be increased during the month. There are now 157 students in the school. The new class of fifty-five represents eighteen different states and one Canadian province—from New York to California and from Quebec to Texas. The 157 students now attending the school come from nineteen states and Canada. When it is remembered that five years ago Osteopathy had scarcely been heard of outside of Kirksville, this is indeed a remarkable showing. Another remarkable fact about the school is that with a very few exceptions the students were influenced to study Osteopathy either by being cured or having friends or relatives cured by the new method. The different states are represented in the school as follows:

Missouri, 87; Illinois, 17; Kansas, 9; Iowa, 8; Minnesota, 3; Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 3; California, 2; Colorado, 3; New York, 2; Wisconsin, 2; South Dakota, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 1; Ohio, 1; Idaho, 1; Vermont, 1; Oregon, 1; Nebraska, 1; Province of Quebec, 1. Total, 157.

OSTEOPATHY is not a system of rubbing, pulling and hauling in a promiscuous manner. Every movement made by the Osteopath is made with a distinct purpose in view. He knows when an abnormality exists, and he knows by experience and training how to overcome that abnormality. A few persons without principle or good judgment, who have had the privilege of witnessing a number of Osteopathic operations have gone away claiming that they have learned the 'secret of Osteopathy,' and forthwith hang out their sign as diplomates in Osteopathy. They select a location where Osteopathy has a reputation, and for a time dupe the people, until an enraged public drives them out.

An Osteopath must know his business. He must be perfectly familiar with the human machine, and he must have experience in putting that machine in order. This point is well illustrated in a letter recently received from a friend of the writer. In part this friend says of a patient who had gone from here and was taking treatment of one of these frauds above referred to:

"He is taking treatment of Dr. B—, but has not improved any since coming home. He says that while B— gives him a longer treatment and apparently a more thorough one, it is not the same treatment as they give at Kirksville, and doesn't seem to do the good."

The point illustrated in the above extract is

made strong by the fact that the writer did not know that the above named Dr. B— was not a graduate of Osteopathy. Neither does he know much of the success or failure of Osteopathy. But the thought expressed was based upon a common sense judgment as he saw the two courses of treatment compared.

We must get over the idea that Osteopathy is a "secret," or that it can be learned in a short time. The oldest diplomate knows that it is a science which will take him a lifetime to develop, and yet will he leave to his followers vast areas of unexplored territory.

A PHYSICIAN'S success is largely due to his ability to properly diagnose. If he fails in this his treatment results in naught, and in many cases to positive injury. Much of the work of the old school of physicians, while trusting to a false principle in the efficiency of drugs, is done blindly without recognizing a proper cause of disease. Every disease is the result of some specific cause. Osteopathy has struck the keynote in searching out that cause. A good illustration of this point has been given by Dr. Still, whose force of comparison is recognized by all his acquaintances. It is this: Step on a cat's tail and you will hear a noise. The noise comes from the head not the tail. You cannot remove the disease by attention to the head. The drug disciple will try to remove the pain by filling the cat's stomach with his death-dealing concoction, but he does not remove the primary cause. He may give a poison so powerful that it will destroy the sensibility to such a degree that the pain will cease, but still the cause remains; and the system is given such a shock that it may take weeks, or even years to eradicate. Osteopathy goes at once to the cause, removes it, and nature, in its good time will remove the effect.

THE much talked revolution which the germ theory was destined to cause does not seem to revolute. The supporters of the theory have almost ceased trying to prove that it has lessened mortality and are now busy defending against the charge that the new methods kill with greater despatch than did the old. The St. Louis Medical Brief, one of the few medical publications that does not consider it unprofessional to occasionally tell the truth, devotes a large amount of space to showing up the falsity of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria. It shows that mortality under the toxin treatment has been increased. The same issue says regarding bacteriology in general:

"The present status of bacteriology may be compared to the early days of the French revolution. Bacteriology is a most beautiful and ingenious theory of the cause of disease. There is only one objection to it and that is its falsity. It is a cloud behind which we shield our ignorance. We do not deny the existence of bacteria nor their relation to disease; but they are not factors in the production of disease, nor has the science borne any practical or useful therapeutic fruit. The evolution of bacteriology has not diminished the prevalence of disease, has not decreased the mortality rate, has not given to the profession one single remedy which appeals to the healthily organized brain of the normal man. * * * It is time to sound the alarm and consider whither we are going."

THAT medicine is a science only in the methods of its guess work is being realized by the best thinkers both in and out of the profession. This is acknowledged repeatedly by medical

writers and reiterated by the every day failures of drug treatment. Though as a rule the "smaller fry" of the profession cling to its wrecking hull with a childlike faith, there are many bright thinkers ready to acknowledge, one by one, the failure of the pet theories of this so-called science. The following editorial expression from the October number of the New York Medical Record is a graceful acknowledgement of a well demonstrated truth. In writing of "Erysipelas Toxins," a recent medical hobby, the editor of the Record says:

One by one our fondest therapeutic hopes seem doomed to the crushing process, and still that hope which springs eternal in the physician's bosom rises above the disappointments of the past, which do not deter the scientific investigator from another attempt. The time seems to have arrived for the final verdict in the case of the curative effects of the toxins of erysipelas in the cure of malignant growths. Dr. Coley's experiments and cases treated have been watched with an interest which could be called forth only by the desire to find in the toxins a cure for otherwise incurable conditions. Many times the results seemed so favorable that much enthusiasm was elicited. Surprisingly good results were shown, but a close following up of the cases resulted again and again in disappointment. Patients looked upon as cured would sooner or later turn up in the practice of other physicians, or return to report themselves only temporarily improved.

ENGLAND IS INTERESTED.

The reputation of Osteopathy is fast gaining a foothold in every country of the civilized world. This reputation comes not merely because of a radical change from old methods, but by justly merited success. The people of today care little for the advancement of new theories unless they be supported by results which warrant them, and thinking men are recognizing Osteopathy as worthy of this confidence. In the October issue of "Natural Food," a magazine devoted to relative value of food elements and reforms in medical science, published in London, England, devotes considerable space to Osteopathy. We reproduce one of the articles in part:

"We have very great pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers still another new method of treating disease, and one which is at present causing widespread interest on the other side of the Atlantic.

"Of the vast army of cripples who have been treated by this new method at the A. T. Still Infirmary at Kirksville, Mo., carefully kept record shows that about 60 per cent were cured outright (so-called incurables, too, in a large proportion), 95 per cent were benefitted, while in only 5 per cent there were no perceptible results, and not a single one was injured. Such magnificent results challenge the attention of the whole world, especially as they were obtained without the aid of a drop of any kind of medicine, mechanical appliance, or surgical instruments. As a medical science it is thus a rational departure from all other systems and theories of healing known to the civilized world. It would seem to be 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. We are told that Osteopathy deals with the human body as an intricate though perfectly constructed machine, which, if kept in proper adjustment, well nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe old age, '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.'

"When the machine fails to perform its work, the Osteopath seeks a remedy, as would the engineer if his engine were out of order.

"We shall hope to refer again and again to the progress of Dr. Still's most revolutionary discovery, of which America may justly feel proud."

DR. STILL WAS A KANSAS MAN.

From the Kansas City Journal.

The position of the Kansas man is to become prominent wherever he may wander. As early as 1859 Jim Lane sounded his attribute by declaring in a speech at Junction City that he had no doubt in the world that when old Gabriel blew his trumpet the first man out of the ground would be a Kansan. The Kansas man is cosmopolitan not only in the position of his residence, but also in the area of his achievements. It makes precious little difference to him whether he progresses along the beaten paths of human accomplishment or traverses the walks which lead to fads and crankisms—his main mission is to get there. The characteristic of the Kansas man is suggested by the career of Dr. Andrew T. Still, who is at the head of Osteopathy sanitarium at Kirksville, Missouri. Dr. Still came to Kansas in the early 50's, with his father, who was a missionary among the Shawnee Indians. It is said by John Speer, that faithful chronicler of the territorial days, that he secured his first knowledge of human anatomy by digging up the bones of Indians who had been buried in prehistoric days about the present site of Lawrence. He was the friend and associate of Jim Lane. In 1857 he represented Douglass county in the territorial legislature, and in divers other ways was prominent in the struggle to make Kansas a free state. Twenty and more years ago Dr. Still removed to Missouri, where, after years of comparative obscurity, he emerges as the high priest of the doctrine that if a man is sick it is because some of his machinery is out of place. It is not the mission of the uninformed to pass judgment upon Dr. Still and his school, so suffice it to say that he at least has found many men and women who believe in him, and who flock to his sanitarium by hundreds. Among his patients this week is the little son of Governor Foraker, of Ohio, whose mother declared to John Speer on Monday that her boy had been cured of a spinal difficulty which dated from his birth.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL we mentioned that a St. Louis medical jest-book had started out early in the spring to "expose and show up Still" and was "going to do it if it took all summer." The labors are now ended, the "show-up" has come, we are completely crushed. We learn from the "show-up" that our male students have "long whiskers" and that the ladies who attend our classes have "short hair." These are facts which we hoped to conceal (more especially as we are not aware of them), but the "Roentgen-ray eye" seems to be undergoing development in St. Louis. The learned men of that town are gaining fresh insight every day in matters unseen by others.

In order to regain the good opinion of our St. Louis friend an edict will be issued for the male students to at once be clean shaven and a supply of hair restorer issued to the ladies. We are always ready to please and if the editor of great learning and renown will forward us his views upon what socks we ought to wear and let us understand what shape of point he prefers for shoes we will endeavor to please him in all things.

Rev. E. J. Young, with Mrs. S. T. Grisamore and her little niece, Bettie McBride, expects to leave Kirksville, Mo., for New York this week. Mr. Young and the little girl have both been trying the Osteopathic treatment at the Still Infirmary at Kirksville. Mr. Young is much improved, and the little girl is pronounced completely cured.—Lafourche (La.) Comet.

MRS. FORAKER'S OPINION.

The Ohio Senator's Wife Tells a Cincinnati Reporter About Osteopathy.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune of Sept. 25.

Mrs. J. B. Foraker has just had a rather remarkable experience with a comparatively new and unknown science—"Osteopathy." Who ever heard even the name before? Not many, one may venture.

But everybody hereabout, at least, knows that Governor and Mrs. Foraker possess a little boy—their latest born—who is as the apple of their eyes. He is a jolly little chap, as quick as a kitten and as loveable as an angel; but last June they, or rather the specialists, discovered him to be the victim of valvular disease of the heart.

The anxiety of the father and mother and brother and sisters can be imagined, perhaps, but not described, and it was no wonder, then, that they grasped at any straw that came floating their way. Their particular straw turned out to be a pamphlet of the school of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.

There was something about it that appealed to the mother's heart, and the father investigated and decided that it at least could do no harm, and so Mrs. Foraker and little Arthur went over to Kirksville almost immediately. There they remained two months, and have just returned, the child so much improved that everybody who knows them is delighted, but no one so much as Mrs. Foraker herself, who is enthusiastic over the cures she has seen, and moreover she has Dr. Still's promise that he will eventually cure her boy. She will return with him to Kirksville for further treatment when she has seen her distinguished husband safely on his campaign tour. The best wishes of a host of friends will go with her.

Osteopathy is not easily explained, but Mrs. Foraker made many things clear.

THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

No very new thing, any more, is this healing art. For twenty years its founder has been studying and practicing and enlarging his art, till today the name of Dr. A. T. Still and of Kirksville and of Osteopathy are known almost the country over and honored wherever known.

Kirksville, Missouri, is the place where Dr. Still's institution is situated. It is a picturesque little town, very Southern, and has about 7,000 inhabitants. The science which has made the little town famous heals the human ills without the aid of drugs.

The American school of Osteopathy, the only institution of its kind in the world, was regularly founded just two years ago, though its originator had been at work for long years preparing for the work which he knew was to come in the future. News of the results of Dr. Still's science has just begun to reach the outside world, and the popularity of the system is immense. Kirksville is a delightful little place in which to spend one's invalidism. It is easy to get to, and after you get to it it affords all the delights of a quaint old southern town. The people of the town feel a kind of proprietorship in the hospital and those who come to it in search of health, and do everything they can to strengthen the influence Dr. Still has already exerted by means of his wonderful cures.

HEALING WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Osteopathy is a healing without medicine. It is a drugless science. It claims to do all and

more than medicine can. It claims to do with the fingers what has been done with the knife. The Osteopath claims that the greater number of diseases are occasioned by displacement of muscle or bone or some unnatural pressure upon a nerve or blood vessel. He claims that in a perfect knowledge of anatomy there lies a chance of healing for humanity. When all obstructions are removed and all the organs of the human machine are made to work without friction, nature is ready to step in and bring strength and health. Osteopathy claims that lack of blood supply is the cause of a large percentage of diseases. By experimenting with living and dead subjects, Dr. Still discovered that manipulation sometimes worked better than drugs. He discovered that a dislocated rib sometimes produced heart disease, that a dislocated shoulder might produce rheumatism, or that an obstructed vein might produce cancer.

Dr. Still was at first regarded as a crank, and every other sort of a fool, but gradually opinion changed, so that about ten years ago it was discovered that a new science had been born.

The system as put down in a few words is practically this: No medicine is given under any circumstances. Nerves are desensitized by manipulation, and the pain removed by the same method. The story of cures is remarkable. Whether Osteopathy accomplishes all its discoverer claims for it or not, it has done a great deal, and in the realm of nervous diseases and fevers is a boon to human kind.

THE BIGOTRY OF MEDICINE.

BY ARTHUR A. BIRD

(Diplomate in Osteopathy.)

Of all professions that should be broad, liberal and free from the low and narrow traits of human nature, it should be the one in which men undertake the grand work of relieving the sick and suffering.

It should be composed only of such men as are, by nature, gifted with sufficient breadth of intellect and scope of comprehension to readily perceive and accept a truth from any source, no matter whence it comes; yet strange to say we find members of the medical fraternity, as a class, more often actuated by motives that are narrow, selfish and bigoted, than other professions. The colleges of each school teach that their own particular theory is the only correct one; that there can be but one true method of curing disease, and that is their own.

A circumstance illustrative of the case in point happened to a friend of the writer while he was attending medical college. This gentleman was already a graduate of one school of practice and was taking up a special course of study in another college. One day in class the professor asked him what medicine he would prescribe for a certain disease. He replied that experience had taught him that such-and-such named remedy was most beneficial and successful in the disease mentioned, whereupon the professor, with some show of anger, brusquely retorted that it made no difference what his experience, or anything else, taught him, he must return an answer in accordance with the theory which the college was founded to propagate and which he (the professor) was before them to expound.

Thus was experience, which was truth to his friend, set at naught and discredited because not in accordance with an ancient, and probably, ambiguous theory. New conditions and dis-

eases are continually being presented, and consequently to establish any dogma, and attempt to coerce nature into conformity with it is manifestly absurd and ridiculous, and as the trend of all nature is progress, the medical fraternity must amend their creeds or they will get lost in the labyrinths of science.

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With few exceptions the plan of medical education as employed today tends to give the young student the impression that when he has completed his college course and obtained his "sheepskin" he has mastered the essence of the science and art of healing all the ills to which flesh and blood are heir. He is possessed with an amount of self assurance that will encourage him to attempt feats of skill before which old experienced physicians falter, and which makes him a source of danger to the suffering rather than a beneficial agent, in addition he obtains a sense of the importance of his one especial school of medicine which gives him a demeanor toward fellows of all other schools, that is often overbearing and self-important in the extreme. He will refuse to consult with an "irregular" practitioner in order "to establish a distinction in the public eye" when said irregularity oftentimes consists merely in being a graduate of another school, and if a man who has made a valuable discovery does not impart his knowledge to the fraternity in regular manner he is at once decried as a quack and a charlatan.

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The medical fraternity at large is very loth to recognize the worth of any discovery made outside the members of the profession, yet it is true that many of the most valuable discoveries have been made and practised by men outside the regular profession, and invariably they have been branded as quacks by the "regular" practitioners. For instance, a few years ago the "morphine habit" was considered incurable. The remedy was discovered outside the profession, and physicians of all schools declared it absurd and impossible, and branded the promoters as impostors, but the evidence soon became so abundant and conclusive that they had to accept it as an established fact.

When the founder of Osteopathy declared that many diseases could be cured by setting the bony framework of the human body in perfect order he was laughed at, ridiculed, and declared a fit subject for the insane asylum. But today the evidence has amassed to such an extent that little by little they are acknowledging that there is much good in it after all. While refusing to recognize anything that is irregular, or takes away the prestige of medicine, they will use their utmost endeavors to repress and crush out anything that steps beyond their established bounds of regularity.

No better example of their bigoted and hostile attitude toward any attempted advance in the healing art can be offered than their determined and strenuous efforts during the last State legislature of Missouri to prevent the science of Osteopathy from obtaining legal recognition as a school of practice in the state of Missouri. They only succeeded in thwarting the will of the people by securing a veto when to late to have the bill reconsidered. Various small medical organizations in different parts of the state passed resolutions congratulating the governor upon his action.

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It is very conclusive evidence that something is vitally wrong when, through the direct in-

fluence of the fraternity, stringent laws, defining what a man shall or shall not know in order to practice, are placed upon our statutes, and which can have no power for good except to the fraternity in general and their pocket-books in particular.

Their plea is that laws must be enacted and enforced in order to protect the public from imposition by quacks and charlatans. It is true that many "fakirs" endeavor to palm themselves off as physicians; and hordes of physicians are the proud possessors of elaborate diplomas which they flaunt before the public as a guarantee of their ability. The suffering public, under the protection (?) of these laws, are required to risk their lives in the hands of these men, trusting to their ability to cure. Probably, after months of suffering, the protected (?) invalid finds himself no better than when treatment began, yet he is expected to pay the bill just the same as if he had been cured.

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The old school physicians, as a class (not all, for there are some grand men among them), are as completely "creed bound" and narrow in their opinions as it is possible to find among any class or profession. All laws prohibiting the free exercise and practice of all legitimate methods of alleviating pain are absurd and devoid of good. A patient and suffering public would be benefitted by the enactment of some laws that would protect them against the quackery practiced by the "regular" profession, rather than the prevention of the application of newer, and oftentimes, more effective methods.

When a patient dies under the care of a healer, magnetic or otherwise, the profession usually have the party arrested for malpractice. If the same rule applied to "regulars," would any of them be out of jail?

When men attempt to force their opinions by law, it is conclusive that their position is not maintained by evidence. "The world do move," but the "regulars" do not recognize it unless "their" school has moved it.

These laws are more often the means of keeping a good man from being a benefit to the public than they are to keep a grand rascal from doing greater harm, and so long as they are left on our statute books just that long will the narrow, prejudiced and bigoted members of the profession take advantage of them for their own pecuniary gain to the detriment of any rapid growth and improvement in the newer and more progressive art of healing.—Humanity, (U. S. A.)

Judge Ben Thompson, of Unionville, Mo., went home last week as happy a man as could be found in the state. About two months ago Judge Thompson was brought to Kirksville upon a stretcher. He had fallen from a cart and injured the back of his neck, and for seventy-three days remained in a semi-conscious, irrational condition. The old school doctors who attended him said there was a clot of blood upon the brain, and gave his case up as hopeless. After three weeks' Osteopathic treatment he was able to dress himself, get into a buggy and drive all over town. He returned home able to attend to business; his general health also greatly improved. Judge Thompson and his family agree that nothing else could have saved the Judge's life. Dr. Hildreth had charge of the case at the Infirmary.—Kirksville Journal, Sept. 24th.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

From the Kirksville Graphic.

Mrs. Jennie Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., is stopping at the Talbott boarding house near the Infirmary. A Graphic reporter called on her yesterday. "I am surely the one you are looking for if you want a good word for Osteopathy," she replied to the reporter's query. I have been an invalid for twenty-five years. Before I came here I had been treated by just forty-five different doctors in almost as many different cities, and never received the least benefit or found anybody who could reach my case until I tried Osteopathy. I have spent the greater part of my life traveling about endeavoring to find relief. I tried the best physicians in all the states from Maine to Florida; then I went to Washington, and over the line into many of the Canadian provinces, with always the same result—no relief, no hope. I have tried alopahy, eclecticism, homeopathy, electricity and massage—in fact everything but christian science—with no benefit. My affliction was stomach trouble. I cannot tell you what I suffered; nobody could describe that. During the last three years my trouble grew worse every day. For months at a time I could eat nothing but gruel. Even a bite of cracker and a sup of water would cause a terrible spell of vomiting. I would vomit until I became unconscious. This was an every day occurrence. Then I suffered with a horrible sick headache all the time. I have taken just a month's treatment here, and haven't had a vomiting spell since I came. I have no more headaches, and can now eat anything I choose, something I have not been able to do for twenty-five years. The nervous prostration is nearly cured. Why, I was actually so nervous I would cry if anyone spoke to me. I am gaining strength and gaining flesh—in fact, am getting well every way. When I came here my feet hadn't felt warm for many years. Now my circulation is good and I can go to bed and sleep with warm feet.

"I indeed have reason to say a good word for Osteopathy, for it has accomplished for me in four weeks what all other systems failed to do in twenty-five years. If they ever send an Osteopath into the East I want them to let me know for I have a great many friends I want to send right to him."

Mrs. Perkins is being treated by Dr. Alice Patterson and Dr. Sullivan.

LETTER FROM A PATIENT.

Miss Addie B. Yarcho, of Pittsburg, Kansas, came to Kirksville about a month ago with a severe case of asthma. She was suffering so terribly that she had to be treated at her boarding house before coming to the Infirmary. The following letter received by Dr. Henderson, the attendant operator, tells what Osteopathic treatment did for her. The letter is dated at Pittsburg, Kansas, and says:

"I have no asthma. Since coming home I took all the cold I possibly could, but have had no symptoms of asthma. I feel ten times as well as when I left Kirksville, and everybody here thinks it wonderful. I certainly have to thank Osteopathy and its operators. Hoping this will find you all at work in the relief of some other poor asthmatic sufferer, I am gratefully,

ADDIE B. YARCHO.

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

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

Kirksville, Mo.

Office upstairs, south side over Kirksville Millinery Store.

School and Infirmary Notes.

Dr. Hildreth is building a new house south of his residence.

Dr. Herman T. Still is located at Hamilton, Ohio, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

There has been some talk of organizing a literary society among Infirmary students.

A gymnasium in connection with the Infirmary is being agitated among the students.

G. J. Ward, of Independence, Mo., chief clerk of the Mo. Pac. Ry., is a patient at the Infirmary.

Dr. H. F. Underwood is located and practicing Osteopathy at Hancock, N. Y. He also has an office at Binghamton.

Foot-ball enthusiasts in the classes have been endeavoring to create interest in organizing for work on the gridiron.

Mrs. J. B. Foraker has rented the Herman T. Still residence, just south of the Still hotel, and proposes to remain in Kirksville until her son is completely recovered.

Hon. R. E. Lewis, Republican candidate for Governor, made an inspection of the Infirmary and School of Osteopathy while in the city in the interest of his candidacy.

The Associated News Bureau, of New York City, write Dr. Still for portraits and cuts of buildings and historical facts, for dissemination from their Bureau, regarding Osteopathy.

Dr. Chas. Still, Thomas C. Still, C. L. Rider, and C. M. T. Hulett ran down to Moberly October 11th and escorted Senator J. B. Foraker to Kirksville. They returned on the five o'clock train.

On Wednesday evening, October 7th, Miss Nettie Campbell, of the May class in the school of Osteopathy, was united in marriage to Mr. Tom Turner. They will be at home in Kirksville.

Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Still entertained Mr. and Mrs. Foraker, at tea, Tuesday evening, and besides the family, there were present: Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Still, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. Ed Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Sol Morris.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, found the Infirmary a point of much interest while in Kirksville recently on his political mission. Through the influence of Mrs. Foraker he was prevailed upon to stop here, although this was not one of his regular campaign appointments.

Dr. S. R. Landis and wife of Kirksville, Missouri, are guests of the doctor's uncle and family, Dr. S. L. Landis. He is a member of the faculty of the famed Osteopathic Institute of Kirksville, and while not practicing here, gave several treatments to persons illustrating his peculiar method, almost startling from the sudden benefit received.—The Osceola Democrat.

Dr. Emmett Densmore, one of the editors of Natural Food, of London, England while on a tour of the United States, made Kirksville one of his stopping places. The doctor is one of those progressive men who believe in keeping up with the times. He finds in Osteopathy much of interest, and is making a close investigation of the science.

Dr. Ambrose P. Hibbs, class of '96 American School of Osteopathy, now located at Monmouth, Ill., was united in marriage Wednesday evening, October 14th, to Miss Grace McCoy, of Kirksville. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs left for their home in Monmouth. Kirksville congratulations go with them to their new home.

Dr. J. H. Helmer, recently located at Chelsea, Vt., has moved to Montpelier, Vt.

Mrs. Dr. Patterson visited a few weeks in Minneapolis and St. Paul last month. This is her first vacation since she has been connected with the Infirmary.

Dr. J. O. Hatten, of Fort Scott, Kansas, one of the early diplomates in Osteopathy visited his alma mater for several days this month. The Dr. reports an excellent practice.

Dr. Albert Fisher took a few days leave from his growing practice in Little Falls, N. Y., to visit the American School of Osteopathy and Kirksville friends last month.

H. B. Bernard, of the senior class in the school of Osteopathy, has, since September 14th, been dividing his attention between the study of Osteopathy and the "coming man."

Miss Elizabeth L. Banks, who is now in the United States as correspondent for some English publications is becoming interested in Osteopathy and will prepare articles on this subject to be published in British journals.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert MacKinnon, of Little Falls, N. Y., recently paid a short visit to the Infirmary. They were patients here last summer and made many friends hereabouts, and carried away good impressions of Osteopathy for their eastern friends.

An informal reception was held at the Infirmary Thursday evening, October 8th, to welcome the students who entered the October class, and to give opportunity of better acquaintance among all students of the institution. Short addresses were made by Dr. Still, Dr. Patterson, Dr. Smith, Dr. Tull and Professor Still. The evening was given mostly to getting acquainted.

Medical Colleges are writing for Literature, Osteopathic Journals and information regarding the science of Osteopathy. Almost every mail brings these requests to Secretary Patterson. This is an indication that these people are beginning to understand that the mere assertion that Osteopathy is a fraud and Dr. Still a quack, will not go down with the public, in face of demonstrated facts. And also that as they see results obtained and the truth vindicated that they must do justice and acknowledge that the world moves, even in the treatment of disease.—Saturday Mail.

Dr. Helmer Banquetted.

The following from a Chelsea (Vt.) paper of recent date would indicate that Osteopathy is being appreciated by the good people of Vermont:

"On Saturday afternoon the ladies of Chelsea, taking advantage of a happy suggestion originated by Mrs. E. D. Tracy, Mrs. C. S. Emery and Mrs. W. F. Hood, gave an out-door tea and reception on the north park to the visiting patients of the G. J. Helmer Infirmary, their guests and friends. There were present 150 or more. A fine supper was served, after which speeches were made by Hon. George A. Dickey of Bradford, Curtis S. Emery of Chelsea, and others, interspersed with music, kindly and voluntarily furnished by the Chelsea Military Band. Among those present were lawyers, clergymen, physicians of the old schools (not resident of Chelsea), bankers, and business men and their families, nearly all of the lines of business and the professions being represented. These people came from the states of New York, Illinois, Missouri, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and many of the cities and towns in Vermont—Montpelier, Bradford, and Barre being represented by a number of

the best people. The success of the occasion was due largely to the fact that the local physicians of the town had during the week lodged a complaint with the state's attorney of Orange county, D. C. Hyde of Stafford, alleging among other things, that Dr. Helmer was imposing upon, humbugging and defrauding many feeble-minded people who had come to Chelsea to receive his care and treatment—Dr. Helmer being a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. The intelligent and smiling faces and the hearty handshakes and expressions of good will and thankfulness that were extended to Dr. Helmer and his assistants would convince the most skeptical that Osteopathy was not a humbug but was a scientific method of treating ills that flesh is heir to, and, though comparatively a new science, it bids fair to bring about a revolution in the treatment of disease. It is generally understood that the state's attorney, after a day spent in careful investigation, found that the charges made were not sustained, and there was no evidence given tending to show that there was anything in this method of treatment that was contrary to the laws of this state which would call for his interference or official action."

Sequel to "The Osteopathic Fad."

From the Trenton (Mo.) Tribune.

A case of especial interest that has been successfully treated by Osteopathy recently is that of Miss Alby Watson, of 4120 Delmar St., St. Louis. Miss Watson has moved about with difficulty only by the aid of crutches for the past fifteen months. She has tried almost all methods of treatment known to medical science, and has been under the care of five of the best known St. Louis specialists, under whom she has submitted to plaster casts, leather braces, etc., ever since she became an invalid. With all that medical science could do for her she received no benefit, and was continually growing worse. Hearing of Osteopathy and its wonderful success, and having exhausted all other methods, she decided to go to Kirksville. Upon learning this, the St. Louis physicians with whom she had been consulting, labored long and earnestly to save Miss Watson from falling into the hands of Dr. Still. They said her case was beyond all human aid, and it would be useless to entail further time and expense. The advice, however, was unheeded, and she went to Kirksville in August last to test the Osteopathic treatment, and with results entirely satisfactory to both herself and to Osteopathy. Dr. Still upon first seeing her located the cause of the suffering, paying no attention to the "ultimatum" of the wise (?) sages of the medical profession who attempted to remedy the trouble by directing treatment to the effect. After a single treatment she threw away her crutches. Since that time she has steadily gained, and in a few weeks she had as good use of her limb as she had before the accident that made her a cripple. This case is not given as an ex-

ceptional one in any sense of the word, for it is only one of many which have come under the observation of the writer. The case of Miss Watson is of double interest to Osteopathy from the fact that the patient had for the previous four months been under the medical care of one Dr. J. A. Steele, of St. Louis. This man Steele is the author of a paper entitled "The Osteopathic Fad," which was read before the Medical Association of Missouri which met at Hannibal a year ago last May. The paper was afterward printed in pamphlet form to distribute promiscuously as an argument against the practice of the recently discovered healing science, and to prevent, if possible, a further recognition of Osteopathy by the state legislature. In it the author took occasion to congratulate Governor Stone for the stand he had taken in vetoing the measure placing the American School of Osteopathy on the same footing with other medical institutions, which came before the legislature a short time before, and which was passed by that body by an overwhelming majority. The whole tenor of the article was that of ridicule, and was an attempt to "expose" Osteopathy as "the greatest humbug of the nineteenth century."

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No 7 Des Moines & St. L. Ex. 3:30 a. m.
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Q. O. & K. C. TIME TABLE.

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No 3 Express—Quincy to Kirksville 7:30 p. m.

GOING EAST.

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

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. At those dates (and at no other time) students will be admitted to the school. 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 over 20 and under 45 years of age, strictly temperate, of good moral character, good native ability, and at least a good common school education.

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

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

The next term will begin in April, 1897; no students will be admitted to the school until then.

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

ROSTER OF STUDENTS

— IN —

The American School of Osteopathy

OCTOBER (1895) GLASS.

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

JANUARY (1896) GLASS.

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

MAY (1896) GLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

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

SECOND DIVISION.

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

The New Glass.

Owing to the fact that the list is not yet complete, the names of students in the October (1896) class will not appear in this issue. A complete roster will appear in the November number.

— THE —

NEXT CLASS

— IN —

The American School of Osteopathy

— WILL BEGIN —

Monday, April 5th,

1897.

See "Prospectus" in another column and write for further particulars to
H. E. PATTERSON, Secy.,
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