

During these years we are told that he was fond of his gun, and was often in the woods with it and his dogs. We then have a lengthy account of his adventures in trapping minks, killing foxes, shooting deer, meeting Indians, being bucked by a ram, trying to drive a calf, having a severe headache, riding on horseback behind a judge, capturing some panthers, and snakes. In 1847 he tells us he caught the fever to join the army and go and fight the Mexicans, but he was too young.

On page 55 we read: "The schoolboy days, the days of youthful trials and sports, passed like vanishing joys, and I arrived at man's estate. I will omit my later schooling and *medical training*." Now, it has been shown that he could not have attended any medical college, as there were none for him to attend, and his time has been all accounted for; further, we are in the year 1849, when he married his first wife, at the age of 20. In an article written by A. T. Still for a book published by George V. Webster, we read on page 28: "My father, as a pioneer, was a farmer, a mill owner, a minister, and a doctor. I studied and practised medicine with him." So it seems that what medicine A. T. Still came to know he picked up from his father, and we may be quite sure that the latter's knowledge was not too great.

In an article written by Asa Willard for this book of Webster's we are told that "Dr. Still was a regular practising physician, and, during the war, was an army surgeon." Chapter V of this Autobiography tells about his army experiences. We learn that, in 1861, he enlisted in a Kansas cavalry company. He tells that this regiment was moved around to several points in the State; but that it never came into contact with the Confederates. In 1862 the battalion in which he was a member was disbanded. He then organized a company and became its captain. Later on he was transferred to another battalion and made a major. He mentions being in the battle of Lexington on 23rd October, 1864; and that "a bullet passed through the lapels of his vest." He mentions that osteopathy was in danger at that moment. On 27th October, 1864, he received orders to disband the regiment, and he went home. On page 186 he mentions that he was a surgeon under Fremont, but does not say where or when.

The war over, A. T. Still tells us how much he suffered and how his sleep left him thinking about the misery of those who were slaves to drugs and drink. He "found the cause to be the ignorance of our 'schools of medicine'." Thus we have much from A. T. Still about the folly and wrongness of given drugs. On page 85 he gives us this: "My science or discovery was born in Kansas under many trying circumstances. On the frontier while fighting the pro-slavery sentiment and snakes and badgers, then on through the Civil War, and after the Civil War, until