

him. On page 56 we find that in 1853, when he was 23 years of age, "with my father I doctored the Indians." From this date on to 1859, when his wife died, his time is fully accounted for, and no college studies come in anywhere. During the fifties (1850 and on) he was practising throughout Kansas. (See page 60). On page 65 he tells us of his attending a Mrs. Jones about 1857. From these facts it becomes apparent that he received no other medical education than what he learned from his father, and by the reading of books and the study of bones. There is much said in this book about his efforts to secure a practice and establish his new belief regarding disease in the States of Kansas and Missouri. On page 103 we read that in one day he set seventeen hips, and that on another day he set three. It would seem from this that they were rather fond of dislocating their hips out west in those days.

On page 94 we read of this theory thus: "It appears perfectly reasonable to any person born above the condition of an idiot, who has familiarized himself with anatomy and its working with the machinery of life, that all diseases are mere effects, the cause being a partial or complete failure of the nerves to properly conduct the fluids of life."

On page 356, he describes the old ram that gave him a jolt in the side of his head, and put a lot of electricity into his head and legs so that he could climb the tree of knowledge. It is a great pity that the symbolic ram did not give him a jolt on the other side and knocked the foregoing nonsense out of it.

On page 113 there is the account of how he cured the old blacksmith of his drinking habit. It is worth reading; but it would not be wise to follow the plan described, namely, of pushing, pulling and twisting the abdomen, then working on his spine and ribs, and finally bending him backwards.

On page 224, Dr. Still says something about the merits of osteopathy, and among other things: "Either God is God, or He is not. Osteopathy is God's law, and whoever can improve on God's law is superior to God Himself." Dr. Still discovered osteopathy in 1874, and this thing or law is so perfect that to improve upon it one must be greater than God. In face of this, it is not to be wondered at that E. D. Heist, D.O., said that osteopaths did not change their opinions.

On page 229 we read: "We take up osteopathy. How old is it? Give me the age of God and I will give you the age of osteopathy. It is the law of mind, matter and motion." About all that one can do with such a statement as this is to smile at it and pass on.

On page 232 we are treated to the novel theory that the use of quinine leads one to the belief that it is a cause of filroid tumors. Then he tells us: "Osteopathy—a drugless science—finds the utero-genital nerves deranged by irritation. It proceeds to reverse the order of