FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL

OF

OSTEOPATHY



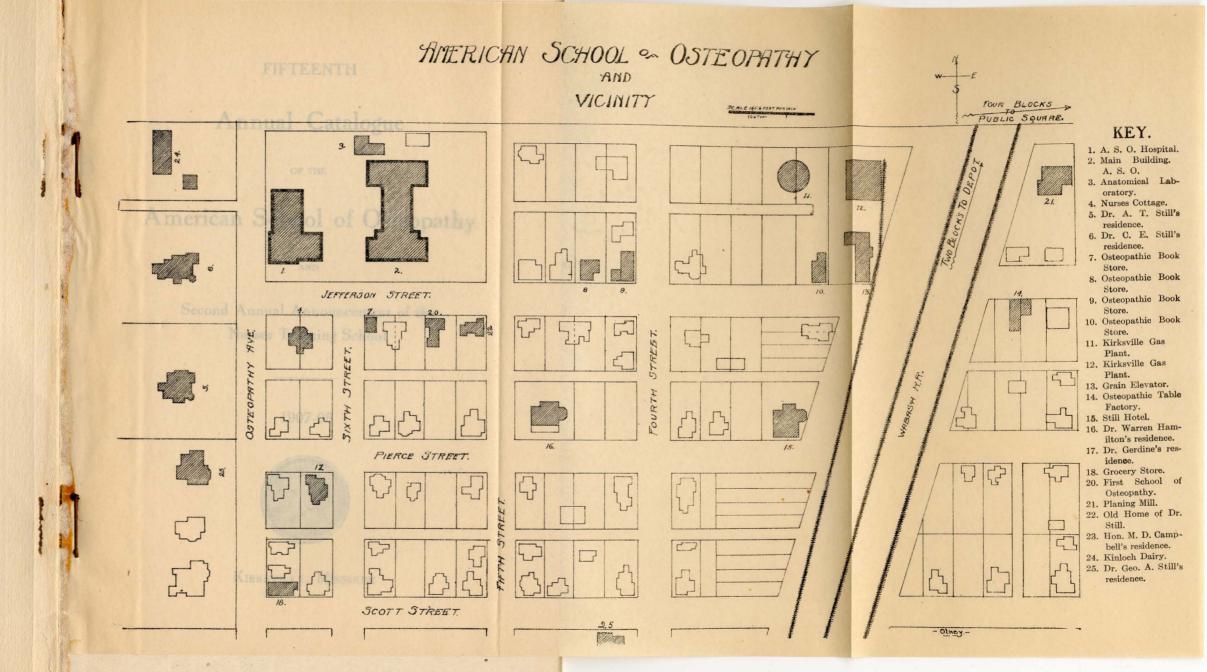
1907-08

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

Topical Index.

| Calendar 3 | Department of Practice39 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Officers of School 4 | Obstetrics and Gynaecology40 |
| Faculty 5 | General Information44 |
| Staff of Hospital 7 | Fellowships and Tutors44 |
| Osteopathy 8 | Hospital Appointments45 |
| Buildings10 | Laboratories46 |
| Equipment | Home Study and Self Support 46 |
| Class Rooms | Student Organizations46 |
| General Statement18 | Alumni |
| Admission of Students18 | Library and Publications48 |
| Fees and Expenses19 | Kirksville48 |
| Clinical Advantages21 | Legal Status49 |
| Division of Students21 | Missouri Osteopathic Law50 |
| Requirements for Graduation22 | Material for Dissection53 |
| Courses for Graduates22 | Text Books |
| Examinations23 | Osteopathic Books57 |
| Course of Study, Tabulated24 | Training School for Nurses59 |
| Methods and Course of Instruc- | Rules for Admission59 |
| tion25 | Course of Training59 |
| Department of Anatomy28 | Student Nurses60 |
| Department of Chemistry31 | List of Students61 |
| Department of Physiology33 | Graduating Class67 |
| Department of Osteopathy34 | Graduate Students72 |
| Department of Pathology37 | Number of Graduates74 |
| Department of Surgery38 | Index |
| | Indox |

THE announcements in this catalogue are made as accurate as possible, but the right is reserved to make changes in detail as circumstances require.



Calenda Officers Faculty Staff of Osteopa Building Equipm Class Ro General Admi Fees a Clinic Divisi Requi Course Exam Course o Methods Departm Departm Departm Departm Departm Departm THE detail a.

FIFTEENTH

Annual Catalogue

OF THE

American School of Osteopathy

AND

Second Annual Announcement of the Nurses Training School

1907-08



KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI



SCHOOL.
S. O. HOSPITAL. HOSPITAL.
AMERICAN SCHOOL, OF OSTEOPATHY AND A.

CALENDAR

FIRST TERM.

1907.

| Monday, September 16th | TERM OPENS |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28th | |
| FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20th | CHRISTMAS RECESS BEGINS |
| 1908. | |
| Wednesday, January 1st | |
| FRIDAY, JANUARY 24th | . Close of Term Examinations |
| SECOND T | |
| Monday, January 27th | TERM OPENS |
| Friday, May 29th | .Close of Term Examinations |
| SUNDAY, MAY 31st | Doctorate Sermon |
| Wednesday, June 3rd | |
| THURSDAY, JUNE 4th | |

Officers of the School

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

DR. A. T. STILL.
DR. C. E. STILL.
DR. GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN.
DR. WARREN HAMILTON.
HON, M. D. CAMPBELL.

* * *

Officers of the Board.

DR. A. T. STILL, PRESIDENT.

DR. C. E. STILL, VICE-PRESIDENT.

HON. M. D. CAMPBELL, COUNSEL.

DR. WARREN. HAMILTON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

DR. JULIUS QUINTAL, ASST. SECY.

FACULTY, 1906-7.

Changes in Faculty for 1907-8 will be announced later.

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, M. D., President. 314 So. Osteopathy Ave.

CHARLES E. STILL, D. O., 218 So. Osteopathy Ave.
Vice-President and Chief of the Operating Staff
of the A. T. Still Infirmary.

ARTHUR G. HILDRETH, D. O., 803 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis,
Director of the Sanitarium of the American School of
Osteopathy in St. Louis.

FRANK P. YOUNG, B. S., M. D., D. O., 1004 So. First Street Professor of Surgery and Diseases of Eye, Ear Nose and Throat.

M. E. CLARK, D. O., 404 So. Osteopathy Ave. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN, M. S. D., D. O., 314 So. Osteopathy Ave. Professor of the Clinics and Practice of Osteopathy.

WILLIAM D. DOBSON, A. M. LL. D., D. O., 315 E. Jefferson St. Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Practice of Osteopathy.

E. C. LINK, B. S. D., D. O., 816 So. Osteopathy Ave. Instructor in Osteopathic Mechanics, Clinical Osteopathy, and Secretary of Faculty.

L. VAN H. GERDINE, A. M., D. O., 801 West Pierce St. Professor of Physiology, Neurology, and Differential Diagnosis.

CHARLES E. MURRELL, LL. B., 1104 North Franklin St. Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

R. E. HAMILTON, M. Pd., D. O., 410 East Normal Ave. Professor of Chemistry and Principles of Osteopathy.

F. G. CROWLEY, D. O., 314 So. Franklin St. Instructor in Osteopathic Mechanics and Clinical Osteopathy.

CHARLES H. HOFFMAN, Ph. D., M. D., D. O., North Elson St. Professor of Pathology, Bacteriology, Diseases of the Skin and Venereal Diseases.

E. G. STARR, D. O., 617 E. Jefferson St Professor of Histology, Assistant in Gynaecology, Instructor in Osteopathic Mechanics.

GEORGE A. STILL, M. S., M. D., D. O., 603 West Scott St. Professor of Applied Anatomy and Gynaecology.

FRANK P. PRATT, A. B., D. O., 502 E. McPherson St. Professor of Descriptive and Regional Anatomy.

MISS LEONE DALTON, D. O. A. S. O. Hospital. Instructor in Gynaecology.

MISS MARY WALTERS, D. O. A. S. O. Hospital.

Instructor in Bandaging, Dressing of Wounds, etc.

FRANKLIN FISKE, A. B., D. O., 109 W. Jefferson St. Professor of Osteopathic Diagnosis.

Professor of Physiology and Assistant in Chemistry.

WM. HORACE IVIE, B. S. D., D. O. A. S. O. Hospital. Instructor in Osteopathic Mechanics and Clinical Osteopathy.

Arranged in order of length of service.

ANNIE ADAM, D. O., 416 So. Fourth St. Teaching Fellow in Pathology and Bacteriology. Laboratories.

STUDENT ASSISTANTS.

E. M. CAMERON, Assistant in Chemistry.
C. D. SWOPE, Assistant in Chemistry.
LOUIS L. GARRIGUES, Assistant in Anatomy and Histology.
F. C. SMITH, Assistant in Histology.
MASON L. BEEMAN, A. M. Assistant in Histology.
HARRIET M. CRYSLER, Assistant in Histology.

* * *

OFFICERS.

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, M. D., President.

CHARLES E. STILL, D. O.,

Vice-President.

WILLIAM D. DOBSON, A. M., LL. D., D. O., Dean.

WARREN HAMILTON, D. O., Secretary

STAFF OF A. S. O. HOSPITAL

AND NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL.

C. E. STILL, D. O.,

218 So. Osteopathy Ave.

Superintendent.

F. P. YOUNG, B. S., M. D., D. O., 1004 So. First St. Surgeon.

GEORGE A. STILL, M. S., M. D., D. O., 603 West Scott St.
Abdominal and Gynaecological Surgeon.

GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN, M. S. D., D. O., 314 So. Osteopathy Ave. Orthopoedic Surgeon.

M. E. CLARK, D. O., 404 So. Osteopathy Ave-Obstetrician.

E. C. LINK, B. S. D., D. O., 816 So. Osteopathy Ave.

MISS MARY WALTERS, D. O., Hospital.
House Physician.

MISS LEONE DALTON, D. O., Hospital.

House Physician.

WM. HORACE IVIE, B. S. D., D. O., Interne.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, M. D., Emeritus. 314 So. Osteopathy Ave.

* * *

R. E. HAMILTON, M. Pd., D. O.,

FRANK P. PRATT, A. B., D. O.,

FRANKLIN FISKE, A. B., D. O.,

EARL H. LAUGHLIN, D. O.,

EARL H. LAUGHLIN, D. O.,

109 West Jefferson St.

602 East Missouri St.

OSTEOPATHY

STEOPATHY in the past few years has become so widely known and understood as a healing science, that it is necessary to give only a brief history of it in a catalogue of this nature, whose every page is descriptive of it and its workings. That its place in science is assured from a clinical as well as a theoretical standpoint can be demonstrated both by a perusal of the pages of this book and by the success of its thousands of graduates scattered throughout all the states and in foreign countries.

The history of osteopathy is so closely connected with that of its founder, Dr. A. T. Still, that one cannot be given without the other. Dr. Still was born of sturdy pioneer stock and inherited the dauntless courage and determination that is characteristic of those who forge ahead and walk on untrodden ground. He became no less a pioneer than his parents when he stepped from out the ranks of the medical profession of which he was an honored member, and declared to the world osteopathy.

It has been but a little over thirty years since Dr. Still announced to his patients at Baldwin, Kans., that he had done with drugs forever, and that he had evolved a system of drugless healing. The struggle that followed for the next eighteen years was a hard and bitter one and no one but Dr. Still, who bore the brunt of the battle, will ever know how hard it was. Deserted by relatives as well as friends, he moved with his family to Kirksville, Mo., which place was destined to become the theater of his greatest achievements. His success in curing all manner of disease and sickness was marvelous and his fame spread rapidly over adjoining counties until he was unable to care for all that applied to him. Then it was that he thought of instructing his sons so they could aid him, and from this desire sprang the American School of Osteopathy. From this nucleus has grown the osteopathic profession of to-day.

The American School has sent out 2577 graduates who are successfully combating disease and have gained osteopathy recognition by legislation in almost every state and territory in the union.

The theory of osteopathy has many versions but there is none

that describe it more thoroughly or plainly than the one given by its founder in his own characteristic language:—

"Osteopathy deals with the body as an intricate machine which, if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly into a ripe and useful old age. 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 perfect harmony, health will hold dominion over the human organism by laws as natural and imimmutable as the law of gravitation. Every living organism has within it the power to manufacture and prepare all 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 substance that can be utilized in the economy of the 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."

Osteopathy as a profession is now on a footing excelled by no other of the healing professions and as such is recognized by state legislation.

In the list of man's employments there never has been one that has ranked higher in the estimation of the people of all time than the profession which ministers unto the sick, stamps out disease and relieves suffering. Like the advocates of every profession which has arisen with teachings contrary to accepted theories, osteopaths, in the early days of the profession, found their paths beset with obstacles. But as the logic of their teachings, coupled with the results secured by the practice of these teachings, became known, the professional standing in the eyes of the people was raised, and to-day, little more than a decade since the first osteopath received his diploma from the hands of Dr. A. T. Still, there is no calling which commands more respect from thinking and unprejudiced people.

Unlike other professions the field of osteopathy is broad and in every state there is a larger demand for competent practitioners than can be supplied.

History and Description of the Main Building.

The American School of Osteopathy is not only by far the largest osteopathic school in the world, but is also the parent school. Founded in 1892 by Dr. A. T. Still, under whose personal supervision it has been run to the present day, its growth has been in reality the growth of the profession. From a scant half-dozen pupils in one room in the modest cottage which Dr. Still called home it soon reached proportions which demanded a separate building and repeated additions. The school is situated at Kirksville, Mo., which has been the home of Dr. Still for nearly a generation, a location really ideal for its purpose. Kirksville is accessible from any part of the country, being situated on the Wabash and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City railroads. It is a typical Missouri town, offering to the student the quiet environment so conducive to good work.

The main portion of the school is a rectangular building, having a front of 64 feet with a depth of 176 feet. The building is not contiguous to any other, thus affording plenty of light and air. From the basement, which is occupied by the Journal of Osteopathy, and laboratories and chemistry lecture room, to the third floor which is given up to the amphitheatre and surgical rooms, every detail has been arranged to meet the demands of an ideal osteopathic school. The treating rooms, twenty-eight in number, which are located on the first floor, opening on the main hall, are commodious and are fully equipped for all purposes. The lecture rooms are large and well lighted. The two main lecture halls, North Hall and Memorial Hall, are separated by folding doors, which can be removed thus forming an auditorium, which is used for school entertainments, meetings and commencement exercises.

The laboratories are seven in number: anatomical, chemical, surgical, bacteriological, pathological, histological and the X-ray. The latest improvements in every department are immediately added to the school's equipment, and no expense is spared in procuring the best in every line.

The faculty numbers seventeen, each a specialist in his line. At the head of the faculty and president of the school is Dr. A. T. Still, the venerable founder of the science.

The A. S. O. Hospital.

The new hospital is of sufficient capacity to accommodate a large number of patients, thoroughly equipped and in charge of competent physicians and nurses. All cases are placed under the direction of members of the faculty, who attend such cases as come within their respective departments, giving clinical instruction in the wards to advanced students.

The hospital has an aseptic private operating room, and a clinical amphitheatre where clinics are held in obstetrical, gynæcological and surgical work. It is the aim of the faculty to outline the work and instruct the student in the most approved manner of caring for and treating all diseases and conditions, and this they are able to do by the abundance of interesting cases which are to be found at all times in the hospital.

A lying in ward has been established and advanced students are instructed in the care of obstetrical patients before and after delivery and under the direction of the instructor in obstetrics will be in attendance upon cases at the time of delivery.

All patients receive the best of attention and accommodations. Their treatment is systematic and under the direct supervision of the physician in charge.

The building is a beautiful structure built after the most modern style of architecture. It consists of two stories and a basement. The front elevation is seventy-eight feet wide, the depth is one hundred and eight feet. The walls of the building are made of pressed brick trimmed with heavy stone. The floors throughout consist of hard maple wood except in the hall and operating rooms where tiling is used. Steam heat is used, furnished from a plant outside the building. The plumbing and ventilation are the best obtainable. The building contains twenty-three private rooms, two wards, office rooms, reception room, kitchen, dining room and treating rooms, amphitheatre, operating, sterilizing and preparation rooms for surgical cases. Every room is connected by telephone with the superintendent's office and nurses' sitting room. The amphitheatre with a seating capacity for over two hundred is used by the school for surgical and obstetrical clinics. The hospital is equipped to accommodate seventyfive patients with every possible convenience. A ten room cottage for nurses is maintained in connection with the hospital.

Patients who desire to enter the hospital are requested to write the superintendent for rules governing admission.

A Few Facts About the A. S. O.

(From Journal of Osteopathy, December, 1905.)

The three thousand graduates of the American School of Osteopathy are always eager to learn more about their Alma Mater and especially are they pleased to hear of progress in school work and equipment.

The work and advertising of the A. S. O. have been carried on with so little of brag and bluster that many people have taken it for granted that the equipment is meager, and on account of this conservative spirit, the school has suffered frequently from misrepresentation both from within the profession and without. A plain statement of the facts makes most interesting reading.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

contains 48 rooms, 4 of which are large lecture rooms with combined seating capacity of over 1000.

The laboratory and teaching equipment furnish the greatest surprise to those unacquainted with the work of the school. The laboratory apparatus alone, exclusive of furniture and fixtures, totals on a conservative invoice close to (\$9,000.00) nine thousand dollars distributed as follows:

HISTOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

| Seventy microscopes\$2 | 900.00 |
|---|--------|
| Microtomes, balances, incubators, ovens, and other apparatus. | 299.00 |
| Bones showing process of disease | 100.00 |
| Wax models of skin disease | 500.00 |
| Dyes, stains and chemicals | 75.00 |
| Specimens, over ten thousand | ? |
| CHEMISTRY. | |
| Analytical balances, polariscope, nitrogen apparatus, etc\$ | 460.00 |
| Student's desk apparatus | 275.00 |
| Chemicals | 350.00 |
| Anatomy. | |
| Twenty-eight anatomical models\$ | 300.00 |
| Dissection tables | 110.00 |
| Framed anatomical plates | 43.00 |
| Skeletons and parts | 200.00 |
| | |

PHYSIOLOGY.

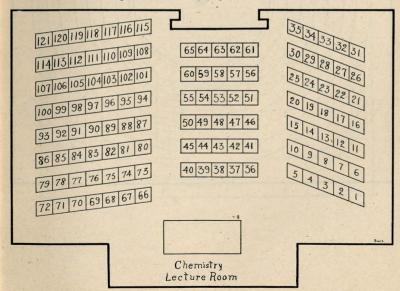
| Apparatus cost over\$2 | 000.000 |
|----------------------------|---------|
| GENERAL EQUIPMENT. | |
| X-ray equipment\$ | 900.00 |
| Stereopticon equipment | 200.00 |
| Stereopticon slides (1100) | 150.00 |

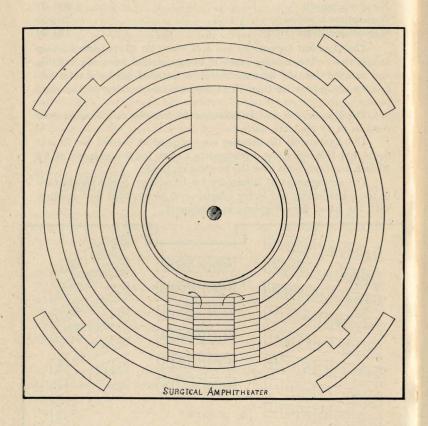
The Chemical Laboratory has desk room for 45 students working at one time. The heating plant is being removed from the building and another chemical laboratory will be installed, giving a total laboratory equipment for from 75 to 100 students working at the same time.

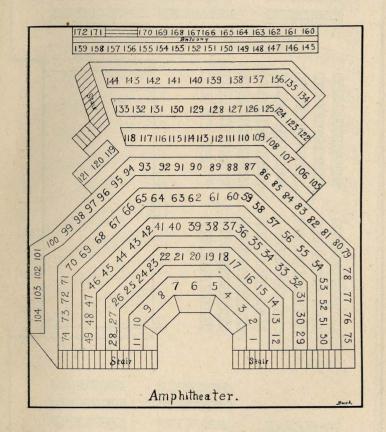
The Histological and Pathological laboratories can accommodate sections of 45 students, each.

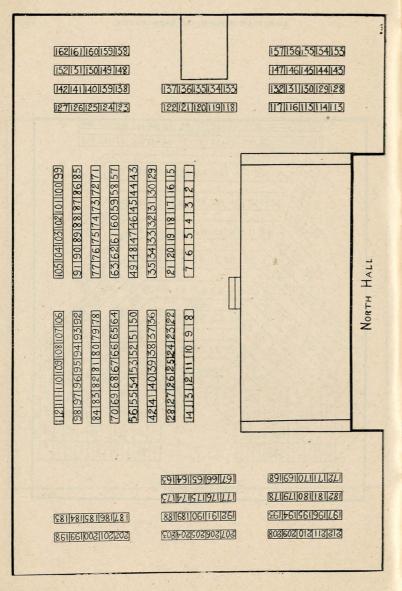
The Anatomical laboratories are equipped at present for 72 students, but this being found inadequate a room for this purpose, 40 by 60 feet, has been built over the new engine house.

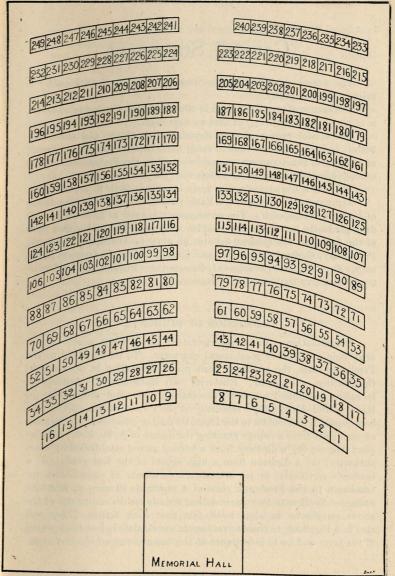
The arrangement of laboratory for Physiology is not satisfactory to the management and larger quarters will be provided next summer with the latest improvements in equipment.











General Statement

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

The degree conferred by the American School of Osteopathy is Doctor of Osteopathy.

The course of study required in this school for the degree of D. O., is of three years duration, of nine months each.

The school year begins on September the 16th, and ends May 30th. In order that the time of study shall count a full year students of all classes must present themselves within the first month of the school year and register their names with the secretary.

There is a Christmas recess from December 20th to January 1st. Arrangement of subjects: Each year is divided into two terms of eighteen weeks each. The arrangement is such as to lead the student gradually into the more complex subjects. During the first term of the first year the student devotes his time to Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, General Chemistry, and during the second term, to Anatomy, Physiology, Principles of Osteopathy, Physiological Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

Matriculation: To be matriculated, the student must furnish creditable evidence of good moral character. To be admitted to the Freshman class, the applicant must pass examination in (a) English; Composition, Grammar, Rhetoric; (b) Mathematics; Arithmetic, including compound numbers, percentage, ratio and proportion; (e) History and Geography, especially of the United States. Or he will be accepted if he exhibits to the Dean, by mail or otherwise, (a) diploma or certificate from a college granting the degree of A. B., B. S., or eqivalent degree; (b) a diploma from a normal school established by state authority; (c) a diploma from a high school of the first grade; (d) a teacher's certificate; or (e) a student's certificate of examination for admission to the Freshman class of a reputable literary or scientific college. Applicants for matriculation are advised to secure one of the above certificates in some institution near their homes. They will also find it greatly to their advantage to matriculate before the opening of the term and be in attendance at the commencement of class work.

Seats in the class rooms are numbered and students will be allowed to choose seats in order of time of their matriculation.

For arrangement of seats see diagrams of rooms in the preceding pages: 13, 15, 16 and 17.

Conditions: If the student should fail to pass the entrance examinations, he may be admitted with the condition that he make up his deficiencies before entering the second term. Requirements for admission are alike for both men and women.

Advanced Standing: Applicants for admission to the school who possess the requirements for admission and who have studied in recognized colleges, medical, technical or scientific in which courses in Human Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, and Physiological Cemistry are a part of the instruction, may be admitted to advanced standing upon satisfactory proof of proficiency in the subjects.

A graduate of another osteopathic college of recognized standing may obtain the degree of D. O. at this school, after a year's study in the undergraduate course, passing all examinations required in the senior year of the course and fulfilling all requirements for admission.

Undergraduates from other recognized osteopathic colleges will be given advanced standing upon the presentation of proper credits from such colleges.

Graduates of recognized medical colleges will be given advanced standing of not to exceed three terms, if the previous instruction is deemed to be equal to that given in similar branches here.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

School fees are payable as follows:

| Matriculation fee | \$ 25.00, paya | ble on entering |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Tuition 1st year | 150.00, withi | n 30 days of entrance |
| Tuition 2nd year | 150.00, at op | ening of school year |
| Tuition 3rd year | | ening of school year |
| Dissection | 12.50, when | class is formed. |
| | | |

Total, \$487.50

This admits the student to all lectures, recitations, laboratory work, clinics, etc., as provided in the curriculum for the three years' course and entitles him to a diploma on completion of the course of study, provided all other regulations have been complied with. There are no other charges of any kind during the course.

Tuition is not payable by the month or term but by the year in advance, and when any part of tuition due remains unpaid thirty days after the opening of the term interest will be charged.

Students who wish to pay their tuition in advance for the full three years may do so by paying \$400 in addition to matriculation fee such payment to be made within thirty days after entering. This will entitle the student to free dissection.

The scholarship provides for the refund of unearned tuition in case the student finds it necessary to give up the study.

Good board may be secured at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week, or students desiring to do so, can rent rooms unfurnished and board themselves, thereby somewhat lessening the expense. Students will be assisted in finding suitable boarding places when they so desire. Board and rooms can be secured at any time, and it is not necessary to make arrangements until after arrival; however, it is advisable for those who wish to rent houses or rooms for house-keeping to make their arrangement in advance. For any additional information concerning tuition, etc., address the secretary.

The following table will furnish an estimate of the expenses of the students for each school year covering a period of nine months:

| Matriculation fee (first term only.) | \$25.00 | \$25.00 | \$25.00 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| · it make to come a continue production in | Low | Average | Liberal |
| Tuition | \$150.00 | \$150.00 | \$150.00 |
| Rent and care of room | 27.00 | 54.00 | 90.00 |
| Board | 81.00 | 100.00 | 126.00 |
| Laundry | 14.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| Text books and stationery | 16.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| Incidentals | 36.00 | 54.00 | 100.00 |
| | \$ 324.00 | \$ 398.00 | \$ 526.00 |

The following estimates are made by the State Normal School at Kirksville:

Rent of room and board..... \$ 90.00 \$ 107.50 \$ 117.00

This is somewhat lower than the A. S. O. estimates.

CLINICAL ADVANTAGES.

No more important department of work is found than that of clinics. After the student has mastered the principles and theory of osteopathy, and has a good knowledge of the mechanism and functionings of the body, he then must have the practical knowledge of how to apply them before he is a capable osteopath. Its value as a final means of equipping the student for practice, by making him familiar with the clinical manifestations of disease, with diagnosis and with the actual care and treatment of cases, is fully recognized. No effort is spared to make this department of the greatest practical benefit to the Seniors about to go into the field. In it they gain sufficient experience in the treatment of diseases to contribute much to their later success.

Kirksville offers much in the way of clinic practice to the student. Besides the treatments given in the treating rooms of the infirmary, the student is called into the homes to treat all kinds of acute cases.

Kirksville being the home of osteopathy, hundreds of patients suffering from all forms of disease come for clinic treatment from all parts of the United States, and the treatment of these cases devolves upon the students. In addition the school has a modern hospital. This adds to the already existing advantages, by giving the student an opportunity to treat acute diseases, and surgical cases, and to become perfectly familiar with the management of them.

We can reasonably claim equal clinical advantages with the average college of healing of any method. There are frequently as many as five hundred clinical patients at a time that are under treatment by the Senior students.

DIVISION OF STUDENTS.

Students are divided into three classes, namely, the Freshman, Middle and Senior class. No student may advance with his class, or be admitted to advanced standing, until he has passed the required examinations in the studies of the previous year, or a majority of them. No student may become a member of the third class, until he has passed all the examinations of the first and in addition a majority of those of the second year.

No student will be permitted to continue his membership in the

school, if at the beginning of his second year he has passed none of the first year examinations.

In order that the time of study shall count a full year, students of all classes must present themselves within the first week of the school year and register their names with the secretary.

Students who began their professional studies in other recognized osteopathic schools may be admitted to advanced standing; but all persons must furnish a satisfactory certificate of time spent in osteopathic studies, and fulfil all other requirements for admission. Any student may obtain a certificate of his period of connection with this school.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy will be required before graduation:

- 1. To present satisfactory evidence, as required by law, of good moral character, and of having attained the age of twenty-one years.
- 2. To present evidence of having complied with the requirements for admission.
- To have attained to satisfactory standing in the required studies of the curriculum.
- 4. To give evidence of having studied in a recognized osteopathic college three full years, of which at least one year must be spent in this school.

COURSES FOR GRADUATES.

The regular three year course is now in operation, and two year graduates who wish to qualify for the three year diploma, may enter in September with the third year of the regular classes, and will be allowed the privilege of optional work in other parts of the course. No separate class will be maintained for graduates.

The following states now require a three year course for admission to practice: California, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations are required in all subjects and are held at the end of each term. The examinations are therefore held twice a year and a student failing in the first examination will be given an opportunity to make up his deficiency and at the end of the year take an examination for the two terms. The examination in May is final.

Students who fail to take examination on schedule time are required to pay a fee of \$1.00 for each special examination.

Class and laboratory records are carefully kept by the instructors in charge and form a large per cent of the general average. This method has been adopted because it is the most practical and gives the best test of a student's knowledge of a subject.

The following is a summary of the time allowed for examination in each subject:

First Year—Descriptive Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, General and Physical Chemistry and Principles of Osteopathy, each two hours. Physiological Chemistry, and Pathology, two hours written and two hours laboratory. Urinalysis, one hour written, two hours laboratory. Toxicology one hour.

Second Year—Demonstrated and Regional Anatomy, Practice of Osteopathy, Pathology, Physiology, Anatomy, Pediatrics and Neurology, two hours each. Symptomatology, one hour. Osteopathic Manipulations, one hour. Clinical Osteopathy, one hour written, and one hour practical.

Third Year—Applied Anatomy and Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Venereal Diseases, Clinical Osteopathy, Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, each two hours. Diseases of the Skin, one hour. Physical and Differential Diagnosis, one hour each.

In addition to the above examinations every student is required: To dissect a lateral half of a body under the supervision of the demonstrator. To give two hundred treatments in the clinic rooms of the school and to report in full on blanks supplied for the purpose such cases as may be required by the instructor in charge.

No student will be allowed to take examinations earlier in the term than the time specified in the calendar.

COURSE OF STUDY

| THIRD YEAR. | SECOND TERM. | Osteopathic Clinics. | Applied Anatomy. | Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. | Differential Diagnosis. | Clinical Practice. | Operative Surgery. | Medical Jurisprudence & Forensic Medicine. | *Dissection. | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|--|
| THIRD | FIRST TERM. | Osteopathic Clinics. | Applied Anatomy. | †Gynaecology. | Obstetrics. | Clinical Practice. | †General Surgery. | | *Dissection. | district the second sec |
| YEAR. | SECOND TERM. | Practice of Osteopathy. | Regional Anatomy. | Nervous and Mental Diseases. | Diseases of Children. | Physical Diagnosis. | Skin and Venereal Diseases. | *Osteopathic Diagnosis and Mechanics. | Symptomatology, | *Dissection. |
| SECOND YEAR. | FIRST TERM. | Practice of Osteopathy. | Demonstrated Anatomy. | Physiology. | *Pathology and Bacteriology. | *Analysis of Urine, Gastric contents, etc. | Hygiene Dietetics and Toxicology. | L TO | *Dissection. | State of the state |
| FIRST YEAR. | SECOND TERM. | Principles of Osteopathy. | Descriptive Anatomy. | Physiology. | *Pathology and Bacteriology. | *Organic and Physiol- *Analysis of Urine, ogical Chemistry. | corte late d ide | | A POST | |
| FIRST | FIRST TERM. | Osteology and Syndesmology. | Descriptive Anatomy. | Physiology. | *Histology and Embryology. | *General Chemistry. | olivai va Paralii Needla olivai Maanad | | | |

*Laboratory work in each of these subjects in divisions fGvnaecological and Surgical Clinic alternate daily

Methods and Course of Instruction

The Course of Instruction covers three college years of nine months each. The first two years are devoted chiefly to the general scientific instruction, which serves as a basis for the technical and clinical work to follow. Osteopathy consists of the application of those facts gathered from the various sciences which can be utilized in the preservation or restoration of health.

These facts must be known before their application can be intelligently practiced. For example, to diagnose a mal-adjustment of the body structure one must be perfectly conversant with the normal; and to detect functional disturbance he must understand how and why the normal functions are maintained. It will be noticed that this school gives particular attention to Anatomy and Physiology of the body for it is on these that osteopathy is based.

Methods: Knowledge is gained from one's observation or is communicated from one to another. The former is positive knowledge, while the latter may be designated as hearsay. The osteopathic student acquires the positive knowledge in the laboratories and hospital. While he must depend for much of his information upon lectures and text-books, it is the aim of the school to give its students all the positive knowledge possible and especially in the subjects upon which osteopathy is dependent. With this in view stress is laid upon laboratory instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Physiological Chemistry, Urinalysis, Bacteriology and Pathology. Facts obtained in the study of these sciences make up the osteopath's mental equipment, without this knowledge he is constantly crippled in his work and the facts can be satisfactorly obtained only in the laboratory.

The objective method is carried on into clinical work as will be seen by the perusal of the courses of study.

In the laboratories the work is done by the individual student. He does not look on while the work is being demonstrated, but rather his work is watched and his errors pointed out to him.

The Faculty: We wish in this connection to call particular attention to the faculty of the school, which numbers seventeen persons. It is the custom of most medical colleges to have enrolled on their faculties almost every practicing physician of the city or community where

they are located, and these men visit the school possibly once a week, if so often. The professors and instructors enrolled in this faculty devote their entire time to the work assigned them. Their work and interest is to instruct, and hence good results are obtained. The student is more interested, because the time and energy of each member of the faculty is devoted to his interest.

The forenoons are devoted mainly to lectures and recitations and the afternoons to laboratory work and to clinical treatment.

The regular course of study covers a period of three years, divided into six terms of eighteen weeks each. Classes are matriculated in September of each year. The curriculum is arranged as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

| Anatomy.—Lectures and quizzes including demonstrations in Osteol- |
|---|
| ogy, Myology, Syndesmology and Angiology90 hours |
| Histology and Embryology.—Lectures, quizzes and laboratory work |
| throughout the term |
| General Chemistry.—Lectures, quizzes and laboratory work through- |
| out the term on General and Physical Chemistry126 hours |
| Physiology.—Lectures and quizzes throughout the term on General |
| Physiology and Physiology of Nutrition90 hours |
| Laboratory work given in connection with Histology. |

SECOND TERM.

| 1 | Anatomy.—Lectures and quizzes including demonstrations in Splanch- | |
|---|---|---|
| | nology, Neurology and Organology90 hours | |
| | Physiology.—Lectures and quizzes throughout the term on the special | |
| | senses and nerves | |
| | Laboratory work given in connection with Physiological Chemistry. | |
| | Principles of Osteopathy.—Lectures and quizzes throughout the | |
| | term | |
| (| Organic Chemistry.—Lectures, quizzes and laboratory work for six | |
| | weeks | |
|] | Physiological Chemistry.—Lectures, quizzes and laboratory work | Ņ |
| | for twelve weeks | |
|] | Pathology and Bacteriology.—Lectures, quizzes and laboratory work | |
| | throughout the term | |
| | and which restriction is well at highlither the board of the far engines with a | (|

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

| THOI I DAM. |
|--|
| Demonstrated Anatomy.—Lectures, and quizzes with demonstrations on the cadaver throughout the term90 hours |
| Dissection.—Minimum time |
| Practice of Ostomethy I |
| Practice of Osteopathy.—Lectures and quizzes throughout the |
| term |
| Tryglene, Dietetics and toxicology. |
| Physiology.—Lectures and quizzes throughout the term90 hours |
| Pathology and Bacteriology Lecture in oughout the term 90 hours |
| Pathology and Bacteriology.—Lectures, quizzes and laboratory work throughout the term |
| Analysis of urine, Gastric contents, etc.—Lectures, quizzes and lab- |
| oretown work the contents, etc.—Lectures, quizzes and lab- |
| oratory work throughout the term |
| C |

SECOND TERM.

| The state of the s |
|--|
| Regional Anatomy.—Lectures and quizzes with demonstrations on the |
| cada ter em oughout the term |
| |
| occopanny. Lectures and quizzes throughout the |
| |
| occopatine Diagnosis and Usteonathia Machani |
| |
| Diseases of Children —Lectures and animal control of the certain 36 hours |
| Diseases of Children.—Lectures and quizzes with clinics for nine weeks |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| Neurology.—Lectures and quizzes throughout the term .90 hours Skin and Venereal Diseases.—Lectures, quizzes and clinics for nine weeks |
| weeks |
| "CCAD |

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

| k | Osteopathic Clinics — General Clinics — 11 |
|----|--|
| ·S | Osteopathic Clinics.—General Clinic with lecture and quiz throughout the term. |
| | |
| k | Applied Anatomy—Lectures and quieses 11 |
| S | Applied Anatomy.—Lectures and quizzes throughout the term. 90 hours Dissection.—(Optional) |
| | |
| | Gynaecology.—Lectures and quizzes with lab |
| | Gynaecology.—Lectures and quizzes with laboratory demonstrations throughout the term |
| | 126 hours |
| | |

on hours

Department of Anatomy. ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.

The laboratory for dissection and anatomical research occupies a newly built brick structure, separated from the main building. It is well ventilated, thoroughly lighted and capacious, accommodating more than one hundred students at a time.

served in accordance with approved methods which insure absolute and a working knowledge of the relations of the parts making up the safety in dissecting the anatomical structures, at the same time being human body. in the best condition for demonstration.

part possible of demonstration in at least one body. This work is for the study of Applied Anatomy. done under supervision of an instructor demanding of each student careful, thorough work and an intelligent understanding of the structure and relations of the various parts of gross anatomy.

first term of attendance.

DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

Descriptive Anatomy is given during the first year. In the first term a careful study is made of the bones, their form and structure: of the joints with their ligaments and the movements provided for: of the origin, insertion, blood and nerve supply and action of the muscles; and of the anatomy of the vascular system. The second term is spent in a study of the nervous system and the viscera, discussion being also given of the organs of special sense.

The method of instruction includes lecture and quiz, with the use of such models and illustrations as will assist the student in becoming familiar with descriptive anatomy as a whole and provided him with a thorough foundation for the subsequent anatomical work.

DEMONSTRATED ANATOMY.

This course consists of daily demonstrations on the cadaver with frequent quizzes on the parts demonstrated. The work in this term is in a sense a review of that in the preceding terms, but here the emphasis is on the relations of the structures, dissections necessary to expose each structure, actions of special muscles and functions of the different organs, with frequent hints as to the cause of different diseases, and osteopathic treatment of same.

This course is purely practical and every structure is carefully dissected and explained, especial attention being given to the nervous system, its plexuses, ganglia and connections, with the structures in relation.

REGIONAL ANATOMY.

This course gives the student an anatomical knowledge of surgery and physical diagnosis. It is a study of practical anatomy, pre-An ample supply of material is provided, the subjects being pre-senting the topography of contained viscera, anatomical landmarks,

Lectures, quizzes and demonstrations with models and upon the Each student is required to take part in the dissection of every cadaver characterize the work in this course, and prepare the student

APPLIED ANATOMY.

In this course the cause and symptoms of disease are considered Students have access to this department at any time after the from an anatomical view-point. Since the underlying principle of osteopathy is that disease is due to a derangement of structure, all structures that are liable to displacement are studied as to function and relation. Every joint is taken up separately and its functions, relations and lesions, and effects of its lesions are considered. The most particular attention is paid, of course, to the joints and ligaments of the spine and particularly their relation to the muscles, nerves and vascular structures in relation and their effects segmentally considered from the cranial joints to the coccygeal.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

This course applies not only the knowledge of anatomy, but that of physiology, pathology, and physical diagnosis in the explanation of effects. The objects of the course are to explain treatment, interpret the various signs and symptoms of disease and to impress on the student that the body is a perfect self-running machine as long as the parts are in harmonious relation. This course is the "goal" for which the student has been prepared by the instruction during the preceding terms. It extends through the senior year and consists of daily lectures, quizzes, demonstrations and clinics.

HISTOLOGY.

In co-operation with department of Physiology.

The histological laboratory is located on the second floor of the main building and is a large, well lighted room with desks and equipment for forty-five students. Its equipment is entirely modern, containing microscopes with high and low power, microtomes and many other pieces of apparatus, offering altogether ample facilities for elementary and advanced work, and for investigation.

The student is instructed in preparing, staining and mounting the tissues, which are from all organs and tissues of the human body, after which he draws as accurately as possible the structure of them. In this manner he becomes familiar with the tissues and organs and lays a practical foundation for future work in pathology and practice.

The laboratory also has many mounted and prepared specimens, which illustrate sections not ordinarily obtainable, also drawings and models which are accessible to the student.

Demonstration with lantern and projection microscope is given class for analysis or research work along with a discussion of the tissues studied.

Special accommodations are furnished in the laboratory for students who wish to pursue special or advanced work.

up systematically and are demonstrated by models and drawings, This hour is more of a quiz on the work done in the laboratory where the practical work is given.

This is an important study of the course, and the time it covers is of sufficient length for the student to become thoroughly familiar with it.

Department of Chemistry.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The laboratory for organic inorganic and physiological chemistry is located on the ground floor of the main building and has excellent equipment. It consists of individual desks for forty-five students with suitable reagents, bottles, test tubes, graduated funnels, beakers, flasks, etc., besides for general analysis, chemical balances, distilling apparatus, urinometers, albuminometers, specific gravity apparatus, spectroscope, polarimeter, hemoglobinometers, microscopes, and other articles found in a first-class laboratory.

In this laboratory, each student makes the test or performs the experiments following lectures and the several branches of chemical analysis in use by specialists are made and worked out by the student.

In urinalysis the aim of the instruction is to bring out prominently the relations of the chemistry of the urine to physiological processes and pathological facts.

The student is taught to use the most improved methods of detection and quantitative determination, not only to detect, isolate and determine the constituent compounds of the urine, both normal and abnormal, but to determine the presence of disturbed physiological processes, to detect pathological changes, and to measure the degree

In this way the student becomes proficient and is fully capable of making a complete urinalysis.

Desks are reserved in the laboratory for students of the senior

GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

In the first term of the first year, general and physical chemis-Lectures in histology are given during the first term of the first try is taken up and consists of daily lectures and quizzes with experiyear, daily. The different tissues and structures of the body are taken ments by the instructor. The work is made as practical as possible

and the experiments are worked out by the individual student in the laboratory. This course gives a good general knowledge of the science and includes organic and inorganic chemistry.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

During the first six weeks of the second term, the chemistry of the carbon compounds is taken up. This course is designed chiefly as a preliminary to Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology. Especial emphasis placed on organic compounds occuring in the human body.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

In co-operation with physiology of nutrition.

This course is given twelve weeks in the second term of the first year and consists of the study of carbohydrates, proteids, fats, digestive fluids, blood, milk, and bile, with a view of emphasizing the chemical side of physiological process. This is accomplished by lectures, quizzes, experiments by the instructor and by the individual student in the laboratory.

It is also the aim of this department to deal with the examinations of the stuffs which enter into the composition of the animal body or are used by it as a means of nutrition or are excreted in the form of waste products. This is followed by examination of physiological secretions of various kinds as well as an examination of many of the tissues of the body.

URINALYSIS AND CHEMICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Besides the laboratory work in this subject, daily lectures are given during the third term. The subject is given by lectures and quizzes by the instructor, and the experiments performed and explained to the class. The principal work is done however in the laboratory

TOXICOLOGY.

The work in toxicology embraces instruction by lectures not only on the character, facts and all forms of poisoning, but methods of detection of criminal poisoning, and the duties of practitioners under the law in such cases.

Special emphasis is placed upon diagnosis of poisoning and each separate poison is studied from the standpoint of chemical analysis, symptoms, toxic-dose, fatal period, treatment and post mortem appearances.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Physiology is given four terms in the first and second years. The method of instruction being demonstrated by models, experiments, lectures, quizzes, etc. The school has much apparatus which is available to the student for experimental work.

The laboratory work in physiology is given mainly in the laboratories of histology and chemistry. A laboratory for optics is provided in connection with the X-ray laboratory in the A. S. O. Hospital

GENERAL AND NUTRITIONAL PHYSIOLOGY.

In the first term, general physiology, the physiology of the circulation, nutrition and digestion is taken up. The instruction is given in connection with the microscopic and gross anatomy of the part so that the student can get the proper idea of the relation of the subjects. The object aimed at in this work is two-fold. In the first place to give the student an adequate knowledge of the essentials of the science and of its application to osteopathic theory and practice, and at the same time to instruct the student in scientific methods. The fundamental experiments upon which the facts of physiology are based are discussed and criticised. The student is thus taught to reason for himself on questions of fact and discuss authority as such.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE SENSES.

In the first term of the second year the physiology of the muscles and nervous system is taken up.

To the osteopath this is the most important work in physiology and embraces experiments and discussions of the latest research work along this line.

In the quizzes the student is required to prove the statements by evidence. In this manner he becomes trained in the methods of the science and is enabled to apply physiological reasoning later in his work in the field, both in explaining osteopathic theory and also in devising new methods for treatment.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY.

Physiological psychiatry is taken up in the first term of the second year as an introduction to nervous and mental diseases. The course on nervous diseases is continued throughout this term and the term following. The course covers diseases of the central nervous system, diseases of the peripheral nerves, and insanity.

Department of Osteopathy. PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY.

This subject is taken up in the second term of the first year, and consists of daily lectures, quizzes and demonstrations of landmarks of the normal and abnormal condition of the body. This subject is purely an osteopathic one.

Osteopathy being a radical departure from the old methods of healing, it becomes necessary that the student understand something of the basic fact and fundamental conceptions of life as they appeared to the father of the science. Discussions of these fundamental characteristics is necessary to a comprehension of every-day body action and to the explanation of the various phenomena of disease.

The human body is considered as both physical mechanism and chemical and physical laboratory, a self-sufficient machine—in short the highest and most perfect production of nature's laws, whose natural heritage is health and whose normal expression is harmony. By the "normal body" is understood such condition of perfect adjustment of all its parts that there shall be no interference with the generation and circulation of its various forces and fluids.

Disease then is considered as an evidence of maladjustment, sign of abnormality, and the principles of osteopathic treatment are but the principles of mechanical adjustment and upon the proper understanding and application of the principles of osteopathy rests the success of every osteopathic practitioner.

OSTEOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS.

In order to become a thorough diagnostician, one must be con- year. versant with not only the theory as taught in Principles of Osteopathy and the reasons as taught in Applied Anatomy, but also with the con ditions as they will be found in actual practice. To this end is the course in Osteopathic Diagnosis. In the second term of the middle paring the student for osteopathic practice. The department of clincourse in Osteoparine Diagnosis. The department of clin-year the class is divided in sections for weekly instruction, one section ical practice is a very large one, several thousand patients being treated year the class is divided in section. Here all possible lesion annually, free of charge, by the students of the senior class. The being received daily in the clinic laboratory. being received daily in the child table and the student shown by actual touch where they may patients come from all parts of the country to receive this treatment. are outlined, and the student should be and recognize them. In this way A great deal of practice in acute cases comes into the hands of these occur, how they feel and how to find and recognize them. In this way A great deal of practice in acute cases comes into the hands of these occur, how they feel and how to find and recognize them. occur, now they rect and now to find the infirmary in his senior term student practitioners, as the people throughout the city of Kirksville The course extends throughout the term.

OSTEOPATHIC MECHANICS.

In this course, the student is shown how lesions are reduced and given the reasons for each method shown, after which he is required to demonstrate his grasp of the idea. The instruction is in divisions co-ordinate with those in Osteopathic Diagnosis.

PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Practice of Osteopathy is given during the first and second terms of the second year by daily lectures and demonstrations.

The symptomatology is taken up systematically as it appears in recognized texts. The various diseases are discussed and their etiology, including the osteopathic causes, is given. The symptoms, pathology, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis are also discussed from an osteopathic standpoint.

This subject being a most practical one and one to which the student has been working it is made as interesting at possible, and is conducted by lectures, guizzes and demonstrations, the osteopathic treatment for various abnormal conditions being demonstrated on a subject before the class. The body is gone over topically, showing specific osteopathic methods of examination and treatment for all the various lesions and anatomical irregularities commonly found.

During the second term the student is in attendance at the daily clinic and is thus given an opportunity to observe many diseases.

Special consideration is given to the various lesions that may cause a given disease, to the theory of their action, and to relations existing between the anatomical cause and the disease.

This course prepares the student for clinical practice in the Senior

CLINICAL OSTEOPATHY.

This department of the school is a most important one in preas scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, pneumonia, and, in fact, any and all diseases met by the general practitioner. In this way the student learns the responsibilities of actual practice and is taught to recognize and care for every disease.

Every afternoon of the week is given up to clinic practice in the rooms of the infirmary. This work, as well as the practice of the students in all acute cases, is under the supervision of the members of the staff and faculty. Contagious diseases are treated under the supervision, also, of the local board of health. Careful records of all the cases treated are kept and are held for future reference. These case reports show a most satisfactory record of cures.

Daily, excepting Wednesday and Saturday, lectures are delivered before the clinic class. The patients coming in for treatment are presented before the class and full explanation is made of the disease of each. The case is examined in the presence of the class, the lesions causing the disease are pointed out, and the treatment for the case is demonstrated upon the patient.

These cases are then assigned to the senior students for treatment. At the close of the term each member of the class is required to submit upon blanks furnished for that purpose, a report of the cases he has treated. These reports are kept for record. The following list of cases, taken here and there from our clinic record, will give the reader an idea of the class of cases treated in this department.

Infantile paralysis, goitre, hydrocele, exophthalmic goitre, chronic rheumatism, infantile hemiplegia, catarrh, eneuresis, traumatic paralysis, chorea, paralysis of spinal accessory nerve, hydrocephalus, torticollis, Pott's disease, tubercular knee, hip-joint disease, spinal curvature, epilepsy, chronic gastritis, rickets, synovitis, lumbago, sciatica, paralysis agitans, paralysis of optic nerve, Bell's palsy, cataract, asthma, hemiplegia, Raynaud's disease, abscess of lung, progressive muscular dystrophy, bulbar paralysis, congenital club foot, locomotor ataxia. Friedreich's ataxia, valvular heart disease, multiple sclerosis, spina bifida, Little's disease, spastic paraplegia, fracture of neck of femur (ununited), diabetes mellitus, albuminuric retinitis, strabismus, glaucoma, astigmatism, congenital dislocation of hip, erythromelalgia, conjunctivitis, gall stones, angina pectoris, paresis, impaction of cecum, dislocated shoulder, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple neuritis, otitis media, aphonia, leukemia, psoriasis, leukoderma, diplopia, osteitis (spinal), osteomalacia, catalepsy, compression paraplegia, telegrapher's cramp, psoas abscess, dislocated hip (traumatic), constipation, appendicitis,

progressive muscular atrophy. Bright's disease, hemorrhoids, la grippe, pneumonia, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, tonsillitis, chicken pox, diphtheria, croup, malaria, typhoid fever, orchitis, gonorrhea, etc. In addition, numerous cases of diseases of women, dislocations and fractures of all forms, and other conditions too numerous to mention. are treated in this department.

Department of Pathology.

PATHOLOGY.

The pathologic laboratory is amply supplied with microscopes, and all other apparatus and instruments necessary for the study of pathologic histology. Students are required to stain, mount and study specimens illustrating the different pathologic changes occurring in the body during the most diverse disease processes. The study of the slides is facilitated by the use of the stereopticon once a week, when the specimens to be studied are thrown on the screen and explained.

In this course, special attention is paid to familiarizing the student's mind with those processes of inflammation in which the interdependence and correlation of the various viscera play a prominent part; showing how the disease processes on the part of any organ are essentially associated with disease processes on the part of other organs and the importance of the sympathetic nervous system, the blood stream and the tissue fluids of the body. Attention to technical detail is given only in those cases where the knowledge of laboratory methods will be of advantage to the student when he becomes a practitioner.

This course, with bacteriology, extends over a period of two terms in the second year and consists of lectures, laboratory work, stereopticon demonstrations and post mortem examinations.

Lectures and quizzes are given throughout the entire course and cover the whole ground of both special and general pathology.

Osteopathic pathology embracing anatomical changes not ordinarily recognized will be considered with their attendant disturbances.

BACTERIOLOGY.

In the laboratory the student is required to familiarize himself with the preparation of culture media, study the growth of bacteria, their morphology and staining reactions. He is taught how to examine sputum, pus and other pathologic secretions and excretions.

36

This course consists of lectures, recitations and laboratory work, during the first term of the second year in connection with pathology. Lectures embrace the biology of bacteria, the mechanism of infections, immunity, methods for the observation, study and growth of bacteria, of sterilization and disinfection, bacteriology of the water, soil, foods, and also, the relative value of antiseptics, germicides and disinfectants. Specific diseases as well as chronic inflammatory diseases and the bacteria which cause them, are discussed. As in pathology, only that special technique is insisted upon, which will be of advantage to the practitioner.

Department of Surgery.

This subject extends through the entire senior year. It includes lectures and quizzes upon the principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery in the hospital and a course in operative surgery in the laboratory upon the cadaver.

A new course has recently been added in which the student follows the subject of wound healing, abscess formation, granulations, infections, absorption of suture materials and many problems which can be learned only on living tissues. For this work, cats, dogs and smaller laboratory animals are used; the class being divided into small sections for the work and alternating their relative positions as operator, anaesthetist, etc.

While the practice of osteopathy has rendered many operations unnecessary, in fact revolutionized the present surgical practice, yet this course in surgery is made complete in every detail.

The student is especially instructed when to resort to surgery. Many cases considered surgical by other practitioners, are not so considered in osteopathic practice, since relief can be given by other means, thus avoiding the dangers incident to the use of the knife. The student is carefully instructed in the technique of asepsis and the preparation for an operation. He is then further instructed in the after treatment of operation cases and as far as possible allowed to dress and care for cases.

The student is given a thorough course in anaesthesia and anaesthetics. The osteopathic methods resorted to in meeting the complications and accidents occurring during the administration of an anaesthetic are an important feature of the course.

The course in surgery includes treatment for all surgical diseases and conditions, all operative methods and procedures are gone into in detail. The general scope and aim of the course is to give the student as complete a surgical education as can be obtained in school. After completing the course the student is qualified to perform any minor or major surgical operation or to properly handle any surgical condition.

Department of Practice. PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Physical diagnosis is given during the second term of the second year, by daily lectures and practical demonstrations.

In the laboratory work, the student is taught first to recognize the location of each vertebra, each rib and each bony prominence of importance along the entire spine. This is followed with the examination of the internal viscera by inspection, palpation, auscultation, percussion and instrumentation, particular attention being given to that diagnosis which can be made without the use of instruments and only those instruments being emphasized, which will magnify our natural senses. The course tends to familiarize the student with those things in the living individual which he has already learned on the cadaver and in the pathologic laboratory.

The lectures are accompanied by demonstrations showing the student the practical use of the various physical methods of examination. He is thus taught the value of those signs of disease which are found by inspection, auscultation, mensuration, etc.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Osteopathy has greatly simplified the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Cases of this nature are usually treated by a specialist and by surgical methods, but osteopathic treatment of such cases has demonstrated that the major portion can be successfully treated by its methods.

In the clinics are found many conditions and cases of this trouble, and the treatments for each are demonstrated, and these given to the student to carry out.

• The surgical treatment where necessary is demonstrated in the hospital, students assisting in and caring for the patient before and after the operation.

Instruction in these subjects is given during the last term of the senior year, by lecture, quiz and the practical methods above described. The etiology, pathology and treatment are fully discussed and studied from a purely osteopathic standpoint and many cases formerly thought to be incurable or surgical are readily relieved by osteopathic measures. The student is instructed in the differentiation of surgical and non-surgical cases,

The student is instructed in the various methods of examination of the eye, as the use of the ophthalmoscope, the methods of determining astigmatism, myopia, hypermetropia, etc.

The operations which are required for the relief of certain affections are demonstrated.

GYNAECOLOGY.

The study of this course is taken up during first term of the third year. The work consists of daily lectures and demonstrations and a clinic in which the students meet in divisions and where each student is required to make manual examinations of the spine and pelvic organs and outline the treatment under the direction of the instructor of this department. The female clinic ward of the hospital offers ample material and facilities for this work.

Many of these cases which were formerly considered surgical yield readily to osteopathic treatment, this science having done more than all others to revolutionize the treatment of the diseases of women.

The instruction is given by lectures and quizzes, and demonstrated by drawings, models, dissections of pelvic organs, and upon clinical patients.

In teaching any subject which deals with effects, it is necessary in order to understand that subject to understand its causes. There must be a cause for every effect. Thus it is in diseases of women. Disease is an effect, a result of some cause and this cause is in most instances, deranged anatomy. Realizing that health depends on this, a thorough course is given in the anatomy of the pelvic organs, their connections with the spinal cord and sympathetic system. Special attention is given to bony lesions, and the blood supply both to and from pelvic organs. These are illustrated in the practical methods already mentioned.

Gynaecology merits great research since little is known about it, if we are to judge by the cases which are presented for treatment.

Osteopathy has advanced farther along this line than any other, partially on account of the number of gynaecological patients treated, but more especially on account of researches along that line by the founder of the science and his co-laborers in the A. S. O. As a result of this, new discoveries often occur and are presented to the classes, the students thus obtaining a purely osteopathic gynaecology.

OBSTETRICS.

The instruction in this department covers a period of five months and is given the first half of the senior year. The method of instruction is by lectures, quizzes, demonstrations on models, skeletons and prepared fetuses and by actual care of patients before, during and after parturition, the points that are peculiarly osteopathic being emphasized.

Great prominence is given this department on account of the many advantages over and improvement on the usual methods, the osteopathic care of the patient during the confinement being thoroughly discussed. The advantages of osteopathic obstetrics over the usual methods are first, prevention of lacerations both of cervix and perinaeum in ninety-nine per cent of cases; second, rapid convalescence of patient; third, shortening of number of hours of labor; fourth, lessening of pain of labor; fifth, prevention of puerperal fever; sixth, prevention of mastitis; seventh, prevention of milk-leg and the various sequelæ that sometimes follow labor, and eighth, prevention of sore eyes and various other complaints in the new born. These advantages have been proven by Dr. C. E. Still and others, from the records of over a thousand cases. The results of the actual practice are given to illustrate the osteopathic ideas.

PEDIATRICS.

Instruction in Diseases of Children is given during the second term of the second year by lectures, quizzes and clinical demonstrations. This has been made an important department on account of the wonderful results that are obtained in the treatment of children, the ready response to treatment and the prevention of so many deformities and diseases if the case is taken in time. Special attention is given the prophylactic treatment of deformities, such as spinal curvature, hip-joint disease, and the various bowel complaints, exanthemata and errors in nutrition. Along with the discussion of the spinal and other bony lesions, the diet and general care of the child is consid-

ered. So far as it is possible the diagnosis and treatment of the acute as well as the chronic diseases usually found in children is demonstrated by hospital cases.

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

The course of instruction in Skin and Venereal Diseases is given during the second term of the second year and consists of lectures, recitations, and clinical demonstrations.

Lectures cover the etiology, pathology, symptomatology and treatment of these affections and their etiology and hygiene is especially discussed from the osteopathic standpoint.

Clinics are held at the hospital with the purpose to better acquaint the student with the diagnosis and treatment of these affections. The differential diagnosis by means of microscopic examinations is discussed and practically demonstrated in the laboratory.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.

In this subject, the student is taught how to differentiate between diseases presenting similar clinical pictures, by the elimination of common symptoms and pointing out exclusive and peculiar ones in the diagnosis.

This is an important study, inasmuch as the great difficulty of diagnosis lies in the similarity of symptoms in various diseases.

HYGIENE AND DIETETICS.

This course of lectures embraces personal hygiene and public sanitation, also the hygienic care of the sick and the prevention of disease. The lectures on Dietetics cover the qualities of various foodstuffs and their physiologic values; diet in health and disease and infant feeding.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND FORENSIC MEDICINE.

The subject of Medical Jurisprudence is treated in a course of lectures on the subjects of Contracts, Bills and Notes, Torts, Express and Implied Contracts between Physician and Patient, Physician's Right to Recover Compensation for Professional Services, Recovery of Compensation, The Right to Practice the Healing Art, Privileged Communications Between Physician and Patient, Malpractice, Abortion, Infanticide, Rape, Expert Witnesses, and Application and Construction of Osteopathic Laws in the Various States.

Every professional man or woman should master at least the general principles of law governing his or her transactions in business and professional relations in life. The doctor should be instructed in such a way as to enable him to solve those questions of law which most frequently present themselves in his professional work, and which he may at any time be called upon to solve, and to understand the different questions of law, together with the reasons upon which they are based, not only that the doctor may understand his rights in a given case, but that he may be able to apply those principles or general rules of law to new conditions and facts when they present themselves.

The doctor should understand his legal rights and liabilities to his patient, and the duties the patient owes the doctor under either an express or implied contract. Also his duties to the public and society in general.

For these reasons and the further fact that old and established principles and rules of law have been and are being applied to new conditions and to the practice of osteopathy by the courts, and new measures governing and regulating the practice of osteopathy and establishing the rights and liabilities of the osteopath are being enacted, and being construed by the courts in the different states, the subject of Medical Jurisprudence merits the dignity of a special and independent place in a course of osteopathy.

Demonstrations consist of showing the technique of legal post mortems, detection of blood in stains, differentiation as to its being human, etc. Lectures embrace the signs of death by drowning, by poisoning, by strangulation; differentiation between injuries and burns inflicted before or after death; rape, the signs of virginity, criminal abortions, etc. The special object of this course is to qualify the practitioner to testify in court as an expert if he should be called upon to do so.

General Information

FELLOWSHIPS.

Fellowships are awarded annually by the trustees, on nomination by the heads of the departments, to those graduates of osteopathic schools who show themselves especially fitted in the department for which the fellowship is awarded.

A candidate must give evidence: (a) of a liberal education; (b) of decided fitness for a special line of study; (c) of good character.

A fellow may be re-appointed for one year.

(For the present these fellowships are open to students in the A. S. O. who prove exceptional ability.)

The following fellowships are provided:

One in Chemistry.

One in Histology.

One in Anatomy.

One in Pathology.

One in Osteopathy, (Graduate.)

One in Gynaecology.

Compensation.—Those positions in which the duties of the fellows have been definitely fixed, viz.: Chemistry, Histology and Anatomy, yield an annual income of \$225 each. In the other departments the income will depend upon the work required of the appointees.

As these fellowships are awarded as honors, those who are disposed for any reason to waive pecuniary compensation, may do so and still have their names retained on the list of Fellows. In such cases additional Fellows may be appointed.

Duties —Holders of these fellowships are obliged to teach, not more than twelve hours a week in their respective departments in which they are chosen.

No Fellow shall be allowed to accept remunerative employment or to give instruction or assistance in any department of the school except by permission of the Dean, and the acceptance of any such employment, without such permission, shall operate to vacate the fellowship.

TUTORS.

At the close of each school year competitive examinations are held, and from the three highest in each department, tutors are chosen for the ensuing year. Those appointed are privileged to act as private tutors, with compensation, to students having conditions to remove, and to other students desiring special aid.

Appointments to the position of tutor are open to all students in the school.

The professor of the department of anatomy will choose from among the third year students having shown the greatest proficiency in this department the demonstrators who will be in charge of the dissection classes.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT.

Competitive examinations are held annually in June, and from the three highest in these examinations, one interne is appointed to serve for one year in the A. S. O. Hospital.

This position is open only to graduate osteopaths.

The duties of interne are such as are usually assigned to the position of interne in Hospitals. The interne receives for his services, room, board and laundry.

THE ANNUAL LIMITATION.

Statements in this announcement relative to the course of study, admission of students, conditions, rules, etc., are for the year ending June, 1908 only, and are applicable to all students who may be enrolled during that year. The right is reserved to make at any time such changes in the curriculum, corps of instructors, rules of examination, etc., as may be deemed necessary.

RULES OF CONDUCT.

The school issues no set code of rules to govern the conduct of students while in attendance, but relies on their own sense of honor as ladies and gentlemen to preserve such order and decorum in the lecture rooms, laboratories, halls, etc., as are everywhere considered necessary and proper in the ordinary relations of life. The student is expected to pursue his studies with diligence, to attend classes regularly and to live in the exercise of morality and good behavior.

The faculty reserves the right to terminate, at any time, the connection of any student with the school, for manifest unfitness for the pursuit of his work, or for gross immorality or disorderly conduct; and no student whose relations are thus severed by his own acts, has thereafter any claim upon the school.

Students are required to be regular and prompt in attendance. Not more than twenty per cent of any one term can be excused.

Students are not allowed to practice osteopathy. Students after their second year may assist a regular graduate, providing they do so strictly under the supervision of the graduate.

No student will be excused from school before the close of a term or until after the regular examinations have been held.

THE LABORATORIES.

The school has excellent laboratories for all branches of study where laboratory work is essential. All of these laboratories are supplied with the best and most modern apparatus. Following is a list of the laboratories: anatomical, chemical, histological, pathological, surgical, and bacteriological. In addition the school has an X-ray department with all the necessary equipment for work in this line. There are no laboratory fees, the student being allowed the use of the laboratories and materials free of charge, except the price of material for dissection which is \$12.50.

HOME STUDY.

Study at home before entering school will not make your work much lighter in the regular course. Prospective students often write making inquiry in regard to home study preparatory to entering school. Time for home study is best employed in preparing to meet the requirements for matriculation which are found elsewhere in this announcement.

SELF SUPPORT.

While the course is too difficult for a student to pursue and carry on extended work outside, yet there are always a number of earnest students who are able to materially assist in supporting themselves by clerking in stores on Saturdays and doing special work of various kinds while taking the course. The school is ever ready to assist worthy students to positions, and the citizens of Kirksville generally give preference where possible, to student help.

SOCIETIES.

The students have organized a number of societies and fraternities for professional, social and religious advancement. Most of these have their own club halls and 'frat' buildings. The organizations include the Atlas Club and the Lucky Thirteen Club, for men; the Axis Club, for women. Chapters of the Iota Tau Sigma, Theta Psi, for men. Phi Phi Omicron and Delta Omega for women.

Y. M. AND Y. W. C. C. A.

These associations represent a practical working force in this school. While the Sunday meetings have proven a vital and inspiring factor, utilizing as they do the best talent in and out of school, yet their practical aid to students in getting located and securing outside work has been a special feature this last year.

Several students have been able to make all expenses while here, by outside work, but it is wiser for a student if he is to get the most out of his course to have some other resource from which he can draw.

Letters of inquiry addressed to the presidents of either association will be gladly answered and referred to a committee whose business it is to give every possible assistance to those who expect to take the course.

An excellent lecture course is another feature of the association's work.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Alumni Association of the American School of Osteopathy is an organization with a large membership which holds annual meetings usually with the American Osteopathic Association. It is the largest osteopathic society in existence, with a membership of over two thousand.

The officers of the association for the year closing Aug., 1907: President, Geo. W. Riley, 43 West 32nd St., New York, N. Y.; Secretary, Bertha Buddecke, 816 Carleton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ATHLETICS.

The Department of Athletics at the American School of Osteopathy is given special attention by the school authorities, as it is their belief that a sound body is essential in insuring a sound mind.

Expense has never been spared in giving the different athletic branches hearty support. College spirit runs high at the school and, as a result, the school is always well represented in every line. For the last five years the football team has been called upon to meet the foremost teams in Western Intercollegiate circles and has invariably made a good showing and for 1902 and 1903 were not defeated in the state of Missouri. The same is true in baseball and track athletics, in the latter of which the A. S. O. team were the winners of the Missouri Intercollegiate championship in 1903.

Still Park, where all the athletic contests take place, is an enclosed park with a commodious grand stand, football gridiron, baseball diamond and running track.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

The women of the school are also well represented by a basketball team, which has aroused wide-spread interest among the female students. Tennis courts are scattered throughout the city and in every line of athletics the school is foremost in support.

In 1905 the school abandoned the system of professional coaching which has proven so disastrous to the athletics of our large universities. The result has been fewer victories but much greater benefit to the student body.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Journal of Osteopathy, published by the Journal of Osteopathy Publishing Company, is not only the leading osteopathic publication but has the largest circulation of any osteopathic journal in the country. Its circulation which averages over 15,000 copies per month is distributed generally throughout the country. It is published in the interests of osteopathy at large and draws its contributors from the ranks of leading osteopaths of the country. The subscription price of the Journal is \$1.00 per year.

The A. S. O. Student is a monthly publication printed by the students and devoted to their interests. Subscription price is 50c. per year.

The Bulletin is the official publication of the Atlas and Axis Clubs, published monthly for the members only.

LIBRARIES.

The Sojourner's club of the city has a library in the school building containing many medical works which are accessible to the students upon the payment of a small fee.

A reading room in connection is provided with reference works, anatomical and physiological charts with explanatory keys, skeletons, manikins, models, diagrams, etc.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Kirksville, which has been the home of Dr. A. T. Still for the past generation and which is known far and near as the home and fountain head of osteopathy, is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, in Northwestern Missouri, mid-way between St. Louis and Des Moines, Iowa; and Quincy Illinois and Kansas City.

This city which owes much of its progress and improvements to osteopathy, has more of the modern city methods and advantages than the average city of the same size, and its situation in the highest altitude of North Missouri, 800 feet above sea level, makes it a most healthful and pleasant place to live.

It is a city of beautiful cottage homes and shady streets which run in the east and southern direction into broad, level farm lands which are the most productive in Missouri, and on the west and north to the shady hills and glens of the Chariton river where the great coal mines of Missouri abound.

In its business portion the number and size of its stores and business houses equals and rivals many cities of twice its population, and in which the latest production of manufactured goods can be obtained. It is lighted by electricity and gas and has excellent water and sewer system. Its public school system is graded, at the head of which is the First District State Normal School the largest and best of Missouri's Normal Schools, located on beautiful grounds within the city limits. This school has an annual attendance of 1000 students with a faculty of 32 teachers and professors.

This city being a college town the opportunities for social advantages and entertainment are excellent, there being many societies and organizations for social and intellectual development. It has a large, well equipped opera house which presents each season a number of excellent performances. It has ten churches, representing all the denominations in which the student can find an active church home.

Kirksville makes with these advantages an ideal college town, with just enough variety to make it pleasant and not enough to interfere with the duties necessary for a student's good work.

LEGAL STATUS.

The legislatures of the following states and territories have passed laws regulating the practice of osteopathy:

| laws regulating of | to practice of obtempath | y. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Alabama | Kentucky | Oregon |
| Arizona | Massachusetts | South Carolina |
| Arkansas | Michigan | South Dakota |
| California | Minnesota | Tennessee |
| Colorado | Missouri | Texas |
| Connecticut | Montana | Utah |
| Hawaii | Nebraska | Vermont |
| Idaho | New Mexico | Virginia |
| Illinois | North Carolina | West Virginia |
| Indiana | North Dakota | Wisconsin |
| Iowa | Ohio | Wyoming |
| Kansas | Oklahoma | |
| | | |

Missouri Osteopathic Law.

(S. B. 417.)

OSTEOPATHY: STATE BOARD.

AN ACT entitled "An act to regulate the system, method or science of healing known as Osteopathy and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, and creating a board of examination and registration for the regulation of the same and providing penalties for the violation of this act."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. There shall be a state board of osteopathic registration and examination, consisting of five persons, appointed by the governor in the following manner, to-wit: within thirty days after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint five persons who shall be reputable osteopathic physicians, having the qualifications required by this section, who shall constitute the first board of osteopathic registration and examination. Their terms of office shall be so designated by the governor that the term of one member shall expire each year, these several periods to date from May 1st, 1903. Thereafter, in each year, prior to May 1st, the governor shall, in the same manner, appoint one person to fill the vacancy to occur on the board on that date, from expiration of term. A vacancy occurring from any other cause shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term in the same manner. The board shall organize by electing a president, secretary and treasurer, each to serve for a term of one year. The treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with sureties approved by the board, for the faithful discharge of his duties. The secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board, of not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Members of the board shall not receive exceeding ten dollars per day for the time actually employed in the discharge of his duties. The board shall have a common seal, and shall formulate rules to govern its actions; its president and secretary shall have power to administer oaths. The board shall meet in Jefferson City on the second Tuesday of July following the passage of this act, and at such other times and place as a majority of the board may appoint. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum, but no certificates to practice osteopathy shall be granted on an affirmative vote of less than three. The board shall keep a record of its proceedings, and a register of all applicants for certificates, giving the names and location of the institution granting the applicant the degree of doctor of or diplomate in osteopathy, the date of his diploma, and also whether the applicant was rejected or a certificate granted. The books and the register shall be prima facie evidence of all matters recorded therein. The board shall create no expense exceeding the sum received from time to time as fees herein provided.

Amended Sec. 2. Each person shall secure from the board of osteopathic examination and registration a certificate before engaging in the practice of osteopathy in this state. Any person, upon the payment of ten dollars, may make application for a certificate to the secretary of the board, on a form prescribed by the board, giving, under oath, first his name, age (which shall not be less than twentyone years), and residence; second, the name of the school of osteopathy from which he or she graduated, and which school shall have been in good repute as such at the time of the issuing of his diploma, as determined by the board; third, the date of his diploma and satisfactory evidence that such diploma was granted, on personal attendance and completion of the course of study of not less than three years, of nine months each, except in cases where applicant graduated prior to February, 1907, in which case it must be shown that the diploma was granted on personal attendance of not less than four terms of five months each, and such other information as the board may require, including a certificate of good moral character. The board shall subject all applicants to an examination in subjects of anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, osteopathic pathology, diagnosis, hygiene, obstetrics and gynecology, surgery, principles and practice of osteopathy, and such other subjects as the board may require; providing that the board may, in its discretion, dispense with an examination in cases where an osteopathic physician, regularly graduated from a reputable college of osteopathy and who presents a certificate issued on examination by a legally constituted board of such state, territory, District of Columbia, accorded only to applicants of equal grade with those required in Missouri. The board shall issue to each applicant who correctly answers not less than seventy-five per centum of the questions asked upon each subject of examination a certificate granting him the right to practice osteopathy and shall refuse a certificate to each applicant failing so to do.

SEC. 3. All fees shall be paid in advance to the treasurer of the board, and by him turned into the state treasury to the credit of a fund, which, is hereby appropriated for the use of the state board of osteopathic registration and examination. The compensation and expense of members and officers of said board, and all expenses proper and necessary in the opinion of said board to discharge its duties under and to enforce the law, shall be paid out of such fund, upon the warrant of the auditor of the state, issued upon a requisition and signed by the president and secretary of said board.

SEC. 4. Osteopathic physicians shall observe and be subject to the state and municipal regulations relating to the control of contagious diseases, the reporting and certifying of births and deaths, and all matters pertaining to public health and such reports shall be accepted by the officer or department to whom such report is made.

Sec. 5. Every person holding a certificate from the state board of examination and registration shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk in the county in which he expects to practice and in the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, they shall record the same with the same official which records the certificate of graduates of any other school of medicine, and the date of the recording shall be indicated thereon. Until such certificate is filed for record the holder shall exercise none of the rights or privileges conferred therein. The county clerk or city health commissioner shall keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a complete list of all certificates recorded by him, with the date of the recording of such certificates. Each holder of a certificate shall pay to the official a fee of one dollar for making such record.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall practice or attempt to practice or use the science or system of osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body, or any person who shall buy, sell or fraudulently obtain any diploma, license, record or registration to practice osteopathy illegally obtained, or signed or issued unlawfully or under fraudulent representations; or, who after conviction of felony, shall practice osteopathy, or who shall use any of the forms or letters, "osteopathy," "osteopath," "osteopathist," "diplomate in osteopathy," "D. O." "osteopathic physician," "doctor of osteopathy," or any other title or letters, either alone or with qualifying words or phrases, under such circumstances as to induce the belief that the person who uses such terms is engaged in the practice of osteopathy, without having complied with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a mis-

demeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year or both.

New Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the state board of osteopathic examination and registration to carefully investigate all charges of immoral or illegal action of any one to whom a certificate to practice osteopathy in this state has been issued, and after due notice of time and place being set and the accused given a chance to answer charges, and investigation having been made, and it has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt to at least four members of the board that the accused is guilty as charged of any gross immorality, or shielding any one in illegal practice, or is guilty of any criminal or illegal action, or is convicted of any felony, then said board shall revoke said certificate.

Approved March 27, 1903.

Amended, 1907.

MATERIAL FOR DISSECTION.

As will be seen from the accompanying Missouri law, all the Medical and Osteopathic Schools of Missouri receive dissection material in proportion to the number of students in the school.

MISSOURI LAW ON DISTRIBUTION OF BODIES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That article 2 of chapter 128 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1899, said article being entitled "Disposition of human bodies," is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, the following is enacted:

Sec. 2. That professors and demonstrators of anatomy of the schools and colleges of the state of Missouri, which are now or may hereafter become incorporated; and in which said schools and colleges, descriptive and demonstrative anatomy is taught to students in attendance at said schools and colleges, shall be and are hereby constituted a board for the disposition and delivery of dead human bodies, hereinafter described, to and among such schools and colleges as under the provisions of this article are entitled thereto. The secretary of said board shall keep an accurate record of all bodies received and distributed by said board, showing the date of receipt and distribution, and the name and address of the school or college to which the same is sent; which record shall be at all times open to the inspection of each member of said board, and of any prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney of any county or city within the state of Missouri.

Sec. 3. Superintendents or wardens of pentitentiaries, houses of correction and bridewells; of hospitals, insane asylums and poor houses, and coroners, sheriffs, jailors, city and county undertakers, and all other state, county, town or city officers in whose custody the body of any deceased person, required to be buried at public expense, shall be and are hereby required immediately to notify the secretary of the board of distribution, whenever any such body or bodies come to his or their possession, charge or control, and shall thereafter dispose of such body or bodies, as the secretary of the state board may direct: Provided, that if at any time before said body or bodies have actually been distributed, as provided in this article, any relative or friend of any such deceased person or persons, shall have the right to take and receive the same from the possession of any person in whose charge or custody it may be found, for the purpose of interment: Provided, that when a claim is made for such body or bodies by any person, not a relative of such deceased person or persons, the expenses of the interment shall be borne by the person making such claim. The school or college securing such body shall pay all necessary expense incurred in the delivery thereof, including cost of notice to secretary, which notice shall be by telegraph, when necessary. A correct record of all such bodies, name and date of death, shall be kept in book kept for that purpose with the county clerk of the county in which such person died, or the city health commissioner of St. Louis city, and such record must be furnished said county officer by person or persons reporting said bodies to the state anatomical board.

Sec. 4. The secretary of the board shall cause to be distributed the bodies aforesaid, to the schools and colleges mentioned in section 2 hereof, upon the acceptance and compliance of said school and college with the provisions of the article in proportion to the number of students in attendance at said schools and colleges, in which the subject of anatomy is being taught.

Sec. 5. The president and secretary of such school and college in this state, desiring to accept the provisions of this article, shall, within sixty days of the first day of each term of said school or college, make and furnish to the secretary of said board a sworn statement, setting forth the number of students in attendance at said school or college, in which the subject of anatomy is being taught; and the statements contained in said affidavit are hereby declared to prima facie true.

Sec. 6. It is hereby declared unlawful for any person or persons to hold an autopsy on any dead human body mentioned in this article,

without the written, telegraphic or telephonic consent of the secretary of said board first had and obtained.

Sec. 7. The persons constituting the aforesaid board shall meet on the first Tuesday in July, after the passage of this act in Jefferson City, Missouri, and organize by electing a president and secretary and such other officers as in their judgment may be necessary, and shall thereafter meet as often as once in each year, and at such time and place as the board may decide. Said board shall fix the compensation of the secretary, thereof, and each school or college accepting the provisions of this article shall pay to the secretary of said board a sum to be fixed and determined by said board; which shall be in proportion to the number of students in attendance at said schools and colleges, as set forth in the affidavit hereinbefore provided for, or so much per capita for each of said students; and the amount so fixed shall be paid to said secretary by each of the schools or colleges accepting the provisions thereof.

Sec. 8. Any person violating the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

The present popularity of the various literary correspondence schools has caused many inquiries about the teaching of osteopathy by mail. No department of osteopathy or medicine can be successfully taught in this manner.

A diploma from any school, professing to impart a knowledge of osteopathy by mail is worthless, and an imposition on innocent men and women. No person holding such diploma can practice in any state in which osteopathy is legalized.

TEXT BOOKS.

RECOMMENDED.

ANATOMY,

DESCRIPTIVE—Cunningham

REGIONAL—Woolsey APPLIED-G Still

BACTERIOLOGY-Sternberg

CHEMISTRY.

GENERAL AND ORGANIC-

Simon

Physiological—Simon

LABORATORY MANUAL-R. E. Hamilton

DIAGNOSIS,

PHYSICAL—Sahli

DICTIONARY-Dorland, Gould,

EMERGENCY—Howe

FORENSIC MEDICINE—Peterson

GYNAECOLOGY-Woodhall

HISTOLOGY-Bohm & Davidhoff Stohr, Bailey.

HYGIENE-Bergev

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE-

Wharton & Stille

OBSTETRICS—Edgar

OSTEOPATHY-

MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES AND PHILOSOPHY—Still

PRINCIPLES—Hulett

Physiology—Howell

PATHOLOGY—Hewlett

PRACTICE—McConnell & Teall

DISEASES OF EYE, EAR, NOSE.

REFERENCE AND REVIEW.

Gray, Quain, Gerrish, Spalteholz, Sobotta and McMurrich.

Schultze, Stewart, Deaver, Treves

Clark, A. Still Craig. McFarland, Abbott.

Holland, Witthaus.

Proctor, Witthaus, C. E. Simon.

Cabot, Butler, Leube. Appleton, Lippincott.

Bailey.

Haines, Reese.

Clark, Dudley, Kelley.

Rohe.

Draper's Legal Medicine

King, American Text, Williams, Jewett

Hazzard, Tasker. Landois, Schaefer.

Martin, Ziegler, American Text.

Delafield & Prudden, Adami.

Hazzard, Osler, Edwards, E. Laughlin French.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN—Holt American Text, Saunders Essentials

THROAT—Posey & Wright May, Gradle, De Schweinitz.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN-American Text MENTAL DISEASES—Kraepelin NERVOUS DISEASES-Starr VENEREAL DISEASES—Keys

SURGERY-Young

FRACTURES AND INJURIES- Pick, Scudder. Pickering

ORTHOPOEDIC-Whorton

DISEASES OF BONES AND Joints-Senn

Toxicology-White & Willcox, Dwight.

URINALYSIS-Ogden

Stelwagon, Walker, Hyde and Montgomery, Posey

Paton, Mendel

Church & Peterson, Dana, Oppenheim, Hyde and Montgomery, Lydston,

Carless.

DaCosta, Rose and Carless, American Text.

J. K. Young, Whitman, Bradford, Lovitt.

Purdy, Tyson.

Osteopathic Books.

A list of osteopathic books published by various authors during their service on the Faculty of the American School of Osteopathy.

A. T. STILL, M. D.—Autobiography, 1897. Philosophy of Osteopathy, 1899, Philosophy and Mechanical Principles of Osteopathy, 1902.

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., L. R. C. P. & S., Edin, D. O.—Notes on Anatomy, 1898.

J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN, Ph. D., D. O., M. D.—Physiology.

C. W. PROCTOR, Ph. D., D. O.—Physiological Chemistry, 1898, General Chemistry, 1900.

C. P. McConnell, D. O.—Practice of Osteopathy, 1899.

CHARLES HAZZARD, Ph. B., D. O.—Principles of Osteopathy, 1898; Practice of Osteopathy, 1901.

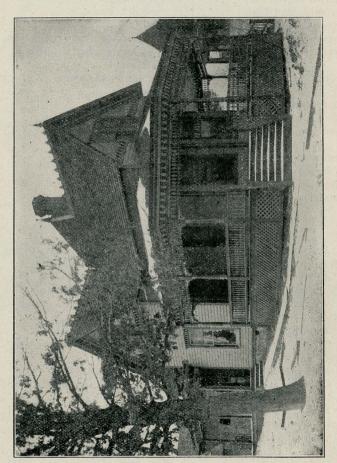
M. E. CLARK, D. O.—Diseases of Women, 1901; 2nd Edition, 1904; Applied Anatomy, 1905.

W. R. LAUGHLIN, B. S., D. O.—Anatomy, 1900; Second Edition, 1905.

G. D. HULETT, B. S., D. O.—Principles of Osteopathy, 1904; Second Edition, 1905.

F. P. Young, B. S., M. D., D. O.—Surgery, 1904.

C. H. HOFFMAN, Ph. D., M. D., D. O.-Essentials of Pathology, 1906



COTTAGE FOR NURSES AT THE A. S. O. HOSPITAL.

Training School for Nurses.

RULES FOR ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Candidates for admission should be between eighteen and thirty years of age; they must produce certificates of good character, and be of sound health, with mental and physical capacity for the duties of nurses satisfactory to the Principal of the School. Those desiring admission should call in person whenever this is possible. The applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, and English dictation, to test her ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately reports of her patients, and to make notes of lectures. This much education is indispensable for a pupil, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education, when otherwise equally qualified for nurses, are preferred to those who do not possess these advantages.

The following points are desirable in candidates: Height between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 8 inches; weight between 120 and 160 pounds; education equivalent to that of a high school graduate; good health; pleasing appearance and kind disposition.

If admitted they will be expected to serve one month on probation, during which time they will receive board and lodging, but no compensation unless accepted as pupils.

Should this probationary period prove satisfactory, they will be enrolled as pupils of the school, after signing an agreement to remain in the school, and subject themselves to the rules for the full period of two (2) years, during which time they will receive an allowance of five (5) dollars per month for the first year, and six (6) dollars the second year.

Pupils when on duty are required to wear the "hospital uniform." No uniform is worn by those on probation. They should come provided with dresses which may be washed, but not with any outside garments they expect to use on duty after admission to the School.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

- 1. The care of the sick-rooms and wards, and the principles of warming and ventilating.
- 2. Bed-making; changing bed and body linen while patient is in bed; giving baths; management of helpless patients; prevention and treatment of bed sores.

61

- 3. The administration of enemata and douches, and the use of the catheter.
 - 4. Obstetrical nursing, and the nursing of sick children.
 - 5. Care of patients in diseases of the eye and ear.
- 6. The care of patients before, during and after operation; the prevention and control of hemorrhage; artificial respiration.
 - 7. Care of orthopedic cases.
 - 8. Care of gynaecological cases.
 - 9. Care of neurological cases.
 - 10. Modification of diet in disease.
 - 11. Bandaging and bandage-making.
 - 12. Disinfection and prevention of contagion.
- 13. Observation and record of the state of the secretions, expectorations, skin, temperature, pulse, respiration, sleep, mental condition, and effects of the diet.
 - 14. Bacteriology and chemistry.
 - 15. Practical instruction in sick-room cookery.
- 16. Lectures are given by members of the Hospital Staff and Faculty of the American School of Osteopathy. Practical ward work by the head nurses.
- 17. If satisfactory examinations are passed, a diploma will be granted at the end of the course.

For application blanks, or further information, write to

Dr. Warren Hamilton, Sec'y.

STUDENT NURSES.

| Bammert, Rena, D. O., (Special Duty) | Kirksville, Mo. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ammerman, Bessie Lenore | Kirksville, Mo. |
| Cookson, Jessie M | Liberty, Ohio. |
| Longsworth, Katherine | Ft. Wayne, Ind. |
| Morris, Edna | Kirksville, Mo. |
| Shreve, Myrtle | Trenton, Mo. |
| Shreve, Pearl | Trenton Mo |

List of Students.

MATRICULANTS.

| Abild, Isabel | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Abplanalp, Mrs. Emma Ebert | |
| Allen, Anna V | |
| Allen, Mrs. Susan | |
| Alspach, Mary E | |
| Ammerman, Mrs. Margaret LaRue, | |
| Appleby, Anna | |
| Ashcroft, Robert, Jr | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Aydelotte, Wm. F | Princeton, Ind. |
| Barger, Maude F | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| Barger, Eva L | |
| Barker, Mrs. Nora | |
| Barker, Robt. M | |
| Beeman, L. Mason | |
| Bergin, Fay | |
| Berry, Mrs. Lou T | |
| Beslin, Meade G | |
| Bienemann, Joseph Charles | |
| Black, Arthur C | Chillicothe, Ohio |
| Blackmer, J. William | |
| Blanchard, Jas. Franklin | Princeton, Ill. |
| Boggess, Mrs. Emma A | |
| Bolem, Mrs. Julia A | |
| Boles, Mrs. Florence | Malvern, Ia. |
| Bolton, Ridmond Alexander | |
| Bowersox, Minnie Olive | |
| Brown, Albert F | Mount Clemens, Mich. |
| Brown, W. Clare | |
| Brown, Mrs. Nora M | |
| Bucknam, Herbert L | Dubuque, Ia. |
| Burnett, Mrs. Lenore B | |
| Burnham, Carson W | |
| Burton, Wm. Henry | New Castle, Ind. |
| Carleton, Fanny Thompson | Barre, Vt. |
| Carlow, Frank G | Jackson, Mich |
| Carlton, Rufus P | Wichita, Kans. |

| Carson, Henry Jr | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cary, Philip P | East Orange N I |
| Cary, Mrs. Edith White | East Orange N J |
| Cayples, Miller Earl | Denver Colo |
| Childs, William S | Delphos Kans |
| Christy, Belle | Oil City Pa |
| Cockrell, Irvin | Bozeman Mont |
| Comstock, Mrs. Sadie H | Chicago III |
| Conger, Alice May | Newark N J |
| Conover, Robt. H | Little Silver N I |
| Cook, Fredericke Josephine | Yonkers N V |
| Cornell, Harriet Frances | Brooklyn N V |
| Coryell, Roland S | Cornwall N V |
| Crow, Lydia E. | Ord Nebr |
| Crysler, Harriet | Niagara Falls N V |
| Daniel, Ora L | Coving Celif |
| Dashiel, Mrs. Eleanor R | Washington D C |
| Davis, Robt. L. | Athena Ore |
| Dawson, James G. | Jackson Tenn |
| Deputy, Clyde Earle. | Kirksvilla Ma |
| Derck, Jerome E | Fort Wayne Ind |
| Detwiler, Eldon S. | Barlin Canada |
| Dilley, Mrs. Sarah L. | Carthage Mo |
| Dobson, Britton Robert | Kirksville Mo |
| Dove, Chester Earl | Tower Hill III |
| Durnan, Wesley L | Toronto Canada |
| Earle, Edna | Petershoro Ont Canada |
| Edy, John T | New York N V |
| English, Ross | Nodaway Io |
| Erwin, E. Paul | Indianala Ia |
| Estes, Geo. R. | Glenwood In |
| Ewing, Mrs. Mary Matthews | Clinton Ind |
| Farnham, James M. | Hollowey Minn |
| Farnum, Chas. Edward | Fall Pivor Maga |
| Ferry, Mrs. Nellie | Mitchell Ind |
| Flattery, Ermina | Righmond Ind |
| Fleming, Fred B | Solomon Kon |
| Floyd, Mrs. Amye Maye | Wayahashio Tor |
| Fogle, Arthur | Kilwinning Mo |
| Friend, Lillie M. | Rontley III |
| Frost, Hiram M | Donyon Colo |
| | Denver, Colo. |

| Gallagaher, Mrs. Dollie | Minneapolis, Minn. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Gandier, M. H | |
| Garrigues, Louis L | New York, N. Y. |
| Gazda, Joseph A | |
| Getty, Blanche | Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Gibson, Preston W | |
| *Gilman, Joseph Albert | Waterville, Me |
| Gilmour, Ray B. M. | Sheldon, Ia. |
| Givens, Mrs. Laura Belle | Kirksville, Mo. |
| Gooch, Geo. J., M. D. | |
| Gosden, Fannie | Farley, Ia. |
| Grant, Roswell D | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Gray, Edward John | . Britton, Ontario, Canada |
| Greenlee, A. C. | |
| Greenlee, Mrs. Sophia E | Ashtabula, Ohio |
| Grieves, Millard J. | |
| Groenewoud, John C | |
| Harper, Leone M | |
| Haswell, Geo. Albert | Hoosick, N. Y. |
| Hatch, Chas. G | |
| Hawkins, Mrs. Laura I. | |
| Hawk, Margaret | |
| Hawks, Charlie L | Red Lodge, Mont. |
| Hawthorne, Fred W | |
| Haynes, Mrs. Helen Lowe | |
| Henke, Mrs. Cresense | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Henke, Clara | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Herbert, Vena Loyd | Trenton, Mo. |
| Hoefner, Victor C | |
| Hoffman, Nettie | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Hollcroft, William | St. Marys, Ohio |
| Howard, Wells T | |
| Howerton, Thos. J | Durham, N. C. |
| Hubble, Arthur C | |
| Iehle, Harry R | |
| Jepson, Mrs. Beebe Ruth | |
| Johnson, D. Garnet | |
| Johnson, Henry T | |
| Kagay, Lorena | |
| *Deceased. | |
| | |

| Kenney, Chas. F | Richmond, Ind. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kinsell, Helen | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Kellet, N. Maude | Skowhegan, Me. |
| Kerr, Frank Austin | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Kinzie, John W | |
| Kneisel, Nora Louise | Lincoln, Nebr. |
| La Rue, Chas. M | Owensboro, Ky. |
| Lloyd, J. W | Winona, Minn. |
| Lord, Emery Melvin | |
| Lord, Guy B | Normal, Ill. |
| Luft, Christian G | Forest, Ohio |
| Lyke, Selden | |
| Lyman, Mrs. Elva Jane | Iowa Falls, Ia. |
| Lyons, Jno. Mc* | Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. |
| McCandless, R. L | |
| McCurdy, Mrs. Eleanor Pound | Owosso, Mich. |
| McHolland, Frank N | Portland, Ore. |
| McKinney, Marguerite F | |
| McKinney, Mrs. Clara | |
| McRoberts, Sarah Ellen | |
| Mains, Eva Idel | |
| Malone, Jno. Axton | |
| Marcy, Mrs. Nellie | |
| Marshall, Andrew | |
| Maxfield, James H | Bloomfield, N. J. |
| Mayes, Walter | |
| Mayers, Mrs. Rebecca B | |
| Merrin, Mrs. Virginia | |
| Miller, Delbert F | |
| Miller, Harry T | |
| Mitchell, Edgar B | |
| Moffet, Thos. C | |
| Moffet, Mrs. Mattie | |
| Moomaw, Kenton B | |
| Moomaw, Mrs. Bertha F | |
| Moores, Carrie E | |
| Morrison, John F | |
| Morrow, Carroll B | |
| Most, Louis H | |
| Most, Mrs. Sara J | |
| | |

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

| | Mendota, Ill. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Murphy, Edward C | |
| Niegebauer, Anna | Landskron, Bohemia, Austria |
| Northern, Robt. Jerome | Billings, Mont. |
| Northway, Roy | Owosso, Mich. |
| | Middletown, O. |
| | Ottumwa, Ia. |
| Orr. Mrs. Viola | Bicknell, Ind. |
| | |
| | |
| Paul. Kitrvne | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Peel, Samuel K | Findlay, Ohio |
| | |
| Pellette, Eugene F | Hutchinson, Kans. |
| Perrett, Mary E | Vermillion, S. D. |
| Pherigo, Mrs. Nora B | Enderlin, N. Dak. |
| Pixley, Mrs. Anna B | Olney, Ill. |
| Poulter, Roland | Waxahachie, Tex. |
| | |
| | Porter's Bluff, Tex. |
| | Owosso, Mich. |
| Powell, Ernest S | Kirksville, Mo. |
| | New Castle, Ind. |
| Prescott, Allen Z | Lincoln, Nebr. |
| Price, Houston A | Houston Heights, Tex. |
| | Bon Air, Va. |
| Prindle, Richard H | Bon Air, Va. |
| Ray, Cyrus N | Frederick, Okla. |
| Ray, Mrs. Mary L | Tecumseh, Nebr. |
| Reid, Ralph | Alcester, S. D. |
| Reynolds, Mrs. Angie | Bozeman, Mont. |
| Richards, Chas. Halam | Oil City, Pa. |
| Rice, Mrs. Gladys Caroline | Brooklyn, N Y. |
| Roach, Effie | Austin, Tex. |
| Rogers, Robt. Ware | Boston, Mass. |
| Sage, Norman L., M. D | Detroit, Mich. |
| Sanborn, Genoa A | Skowhegan, Me. |
| Sandus, Esther, M. D | |
| Satterlee, Flora Lorena | St. Joseph, Mo. |
| Satterlee, Nettie E | St. Joseph, Mo. |
| | |

| Sawyer, Mrs. Charlotte | Cleveland, O |
|----------------------------|--|
| Schee, Geo. Arnold | Baltimore, Md. |
| Schilling, Frederick | Roxbury, Mass. |
| Scothorn, Samuel Louis | Circleville, O. |
| Shearer, Frank Leslie | |
| Shipman, Kirk Wade | Manawa, Wis. |
| Shupe, Grace | |
| Smith, Edward R | Urbana, Ill. |
| Smith, Frederic C | Black Bank, O. |
| Smith, Joseph Ralph | |
| Smith, Julia Louise | |
| Smith, Willis V | |
| Sowers, Homer E | |
| Sprague, B. R | Hemet, Calif. |
| Spafford, Melvin R | Anoka, Minn. |
| Spohr, Chas. Bernard | Berthoud, Colo. |
| Starkwather, Mrs. Louisa A | |
| Stealy, Carrie | Goshen, Ind. |
| Stearns, Maus W | Hoosick, N. Y. |
| Steele, Frederick A., Jr | New York, N. Y. |
| Still, Benj. F | Maybank, Tex. |
| Stoddard, Kate | Lost Cabin, Wyo. |
| Stokey, Laura E | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Stover, Sam H | Cherokee, Ia. |
| Sutton, Harry W | Camp Point, Ill. |
| Swift, L. J | Grant City, Mo. |
| Swope, Chester D | Amanda, O. |
| Tabor, Mrs. Eleanor E | Mapleton, Ore. |
| Tabor, Leonard | |
| Tarr, Alfred | Oelwein, Ia. |
| Thiele, Fred G | Galesburg, Ill. |
| Thompson, Media | Pomeroy, Wash. |
| Thoms, Fannie | |
| Tyndall, Amos Willard | |
| Tittsworth, R. F | |
| Tittsworth, Mrs. Eliza A | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR |
| Turner, Frances Muir | |
| Tuttle, Mrs. Mayme K | |
| Twitchell, Ionia | |
| Wakeham, Mrs. Jessie A | St. Louis, Mo. |
| | |

| Walker, Clarence Neal | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Beaumont, Tex. |
| | Medina, N. Y. |
| Waller, Granville B | Louisville, Ky. |
| Warren, Gertrude B | Ballego, Calif. |
| Weber, Ancher | . Gundestup pr Tommerup, Fyn, Denmark |
| Wheeler, Adalyne | Titusville, Pa. |
| Whibley, Geo. Morrison | Portland, Me. |
| White, Bert R | Hutchinson, Kans. |
| Whiteside, Marshall | Paris, Ill. |
| | Denmark, N. Y. |
| Wilson, Norman D | |
| Wilson, Roderick B | Dixon, Ill. |
| Wismer, Rose | Larson, Wis. |
| Woolson, Clement | |
| Young, Eva L | Beloit, Wis. |
| | Jersey City, N. J. |

CLASS GRADUATING, 1907.

| | Adam, Annie | St. Louis, Mo. |
|------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Adams, Edward | Grant City, Mo. |
| | Agnew, Earl I | Osceola, Ia. |
| | Amussen, Jos. S | |
| | Amussen, Heber S | |
| | Arand, Chas. A | Marysville, Kans. |
| | Atherton, Doras C | |
| | Bakehouse, Clara | |
| | Black, Campbell | |
| 160/ | Balfe, Anna Belle | |
| | Banker, Chas. F | |
| | Banker, Mrs. Minerva K | |
| | Barbee, Mrs. Lottie | |
| | Bartley, Matthew Banks | |
| | Bashline, Orrin O | |
| | Baymiller, Minnie M | |
| | Bean, Marwin S | |
| | Bell, Miss Anna | |
| | Beslin, Frank P | |
| | Best, Arthur E | |

| Brake, Jas | Melhourne Australia |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Brake, Isabella | |
| Breden, Willannie | |
| Brewster, Geo. Albert | |
| Brinser, John E. | Elizabethtown Do |
| Broderick, Katherine A | Taminatan Cana |
| Bumpus, Glyde Wade | |
| Burdick, Ralph H. | |
| | |
| Burrus, Madison Cooper | |
| Cady, Jas. D | Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Chappell, Wm. Floyd | Indianapons, Ind. |
| | |
| Church, Mrs. Ellen | |
| Clouse, Dorah H | |
| Cobb, Geo. A | |
| | |
| Colvin, Luella A | Deffel N V |
| Cox, Mrs. Martha | Bullalo, N. Y. |
| | |
| Curtin, Katherine E | |
| Day, Marie Warren | |
| Dunnington, Wesley P | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Echols, Robt. M. | |
| Ecker, Fred L | |
| Ecker, Mrs. Myrtle | Portland, Ore. |
| Edling, Mrs. Ada Louise | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Estlack, Marshall M. | Blackwell, Okla. |
| Estlack, Mrs. Kate H | Blackwell, Okla. |
| Fechtig, Louis R | |
| Fogle, Wm. E. | |
| Follett, Elizabeth A | New York City |
| Forsee, Edward W. | Blackwell, Okla. |
| Gaddis, Cyrus J. | |
| Gamble, Herbert F. | |
| Geddes, Paul W | |
| Gillispie, Mrs. Josephine | |
| Gleason, Mrs. Jennie C. | Mendota, Ill. |
| Goehring, Frank L. | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Gould, Dorothy | Lincoln, Nebr |
| Griggs, Lizzie O | Chicago, Ill. |

| Haller, Mrs. Bertha L. (Thompson) | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Hamilton, Carlyle W | Chicago, Ill. |
| Hardy, Thos. C | Booneville, Miss. |
| Hegyessy, James | Merced, Calif. |
| Henderson, Jos. H | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Henry, Jno. L | |
| Herdman, Sara F | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Hilliard, Wm. Franklin | Regina, Canada |
| Holmes, Frank | |
| Honska, Harry H | Norton, Kans. |
| Horn, Geo. Francis | Lafayette, Ind. |
| Horn, Mrs. Mary Barr | Lafayette, Ind. |
| Horne, Tracey B | |
| Howley, Edward | Blue Earth, Minn. |
| Ireland, Mrs. Lula M. McKinney | |
| Jameson, Bruce W | Abingdon, Ill. |
| Jameson, Harry V | |
| Johnson, H. Clyde | Decatur, Ill. |
| Kampf, Edward J | Fort Wayne, Ind. |
| Kampf, Frederick H | Albany, N. Y. |
| Kenton, F. Reese | |
| Kenton, Mrs. Elizabeth | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Knight, Delia | Boston, Mass. |
| Koester, Wm. H | |
| Kurtz, David P | Johnstown, Pa. |
| Lake, Frank B | Lansing, Mich. |
| Lake, Mrs. Agnes | Lansing, Mich. |
| Larimore, Corinne | Lincoln, Nebr. |
| Lathrop, Philip L | |
| Lathrop, Mrs. Bessie | New Market, Ia. |
| Lathrop, Guy F | Bradyville, Ia. |
| Lathrop, Mrs. Ethel M | Bradyville, Ia. |
| Lee, John H | |
| Leeper, Clarence | |
| Livingston, Laureston R | Montpelier, Vt. |
| Loofbourrow, Ward | Washburn, Tex. |
| Lowry, Mrs. Belle P | Ennis, Tex. |
| Lycan, Jessie B | Longmont, Colo. |
| McCoach, Wm. H | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| McFarland, Arthur H | Moscow, Idaho |
| | |

| Manial Land W | T T 1 0 1 |
|---|---|
| McNeil, Jno. W | |
| McNeil, Jean Maxwell | LaJunta, Colo. |
| Mackie, Henry Wesley | |
| Martin, Frank C | |
| Mason, Hubert B | |
| Moore, Riley D | |
| Morgan, Lallah | Springfield, Mass. |
| Morgan, Mabel F | |
| Murphy, John W | |
| Newton, Thos. Herbert | |
| Nicholl, Thos. Herbert | |
| Nichols, Adrain D | |
| Nikolas, Mrs. Kathryn | Fremont, Nebr. |
| Oliver, Wm. Rollins | Salisbury, Mo. |
| O'Conner, Kathleen | |
| Orr, Oscar A | |
| Patterson, Susie I | |
| Penrose, Jno. Thompson | Burlington, Ia. |
| Proctor, Glenn J | Fairdale, Ill. |
| Ramsey, John Eugene | Cook, Colo. |
| | |
| Randall, Ada | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Randall, Ada | |
| Rankin, Florence | Washington, C. H., O. |
| Rankin, Florence | Washington, C. H., ORochester, N. Y. |
| Rankin, Florence | Washington, C. H., O. Rochester, N. Y. Wellington, Colo. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai | Washington, C. H., ORochester, N. YWellington, ColoAlcester, S. D. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. | Washington, C. H., ORochester, N. YWellington, ColoAlcester, S. DLowell, Mass. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. Rust, Maude | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo Kirksville, Mo. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. Rust, Maude Sanborn, Roy W. | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo Kirksville, Mo Galesburg, Ill. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. Rust, Maude Sanborn, Roy W. Schmelzel Franklin C. | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo Kirksville, Mo Galesburg, Ill Weiser, Idaho |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. Rust, Maude Sanborn, Roy W. Schmelzel Franklin C. Schwentker, Julious O. | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo Kirksville, Mo Galesburg, Ill Weiser, Idaho . Anaheim, Calif. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. Rust, Maude Sanborn, Roy W. Schmelzel Franklin C. Schwentker, Julious O. Sexton, Wm. H. | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo Kirksville, Mo Galesburg, Ill Weiser, Idaho . Anaheim, Calif Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. Rust, Maude Sanborn, Roy W. Schmelzel Franklin C. Schwentker, Julious O. Sexton, Wm. H. Shell, Nellie M. | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo Kirksville, Mo Galesburg, Ill Weiser, Idaho . Anaheim, Calif Philadelphia, Pa Laddonia, Mo. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. Rust, Maude Sanborn, Roy W. Schmelzel Franklin C. Schwentker, Julious O. Sexton, Wm. H. Shell, Nellie M. Shupert, Mary E. | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo Kirksville, Mo Galesburg, Ill Weiser, Idaho . Anaheim, Calif Philadelphia, Pa Laddonia, Mo Elkhart, Ind. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. Rust, Maude Sanborn, Roy W. Schmelzel Franklin C. Schwentker, Julious O. Sexton, Wm. H. Shell, Nellie M. Shupert, Mary E. Simmons, Mrs. Ida May | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo Kirksville, Mo Galesburg, Ill Weiser, Idaho . Anaheim, Calif Philadelphia, Pa Laddonia, Mo Elkhart, Ind Reamsville, Kans. |
| Rankin, Florence Rau, Mrs. Marie Reckley, Daisy Reid, Ai Rogers, Wm. L. Rogers, Robt. Ware Romig, Kathryn A Rude, Clarence C. Rust, Maude Sanborn, Roy W. Schmelzel Franklin C. Schwentker, Julious O. Sexton, Wm. H. Shell, Nellie M. Shupert, Mary E. | . Washington, C. H., O Rochester, N. Y Wellington, Colo Alcester, S. D Lowell, Mass Boston, Mass Philadelphia, Pa Stanberry, Mo Kirksville, Mo Galesburg, Ill Weiser, Idaho . Anaheim, Calif Philadelphia, Pa Laddonia, Mo Elkhart, Ind Reamsville, Kans Clinton, S. Car. |

| Skyburg, Alice | Riverside, Calif. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Slaughter Mell S | |
| Smallwood, Geo. S | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Smith Arthur N | Wayland, N. Y. |
| Smith, Minard Asturgis | Normal, Ill. |
| Smith Jas. M | Portland, Ore. |
| Snare Weldon P | |
| Couthworth Mrs Rortha R | Lawrens, la. |
| Spangenburg, Caroline | |
| Spence, Phillip S | Patterson, N. J. |
| Stanfield Mrs. Grace | Aurelia. Ia. |
| Stauffer, Grace Harriet | Lyons, N. Y. |
| Stevens, Chas. A | |
| Stephens Genoa D | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Stoel, Harry M | Valden, Alaska |
| Swift Ned L | Edinboro, Pa. |
| Taylor, Ira Ezworth | Defiance, Mo. |
| Tebbetts, Geo. Woodman | Lynn, Mass. |
| Temple, Stephen | Prairieville, Mich. |
| Thompson, Mrs. Bertha (See Haller). | Watertown, N. Y. |
| Thompson, Mrs. Dessa | Kirksville, Mo. |
| Thompson, Oresta | Aurelia, Ia. |
| Thompson, Harry E | |
| Thompson, Jno. W | Rochester, N. Y. |
| Thompson, Lillian | Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Tindall, Henry Frashier | Eureka, Calif. |
| Tindall, Mrs. Viola Carlton | Eureka, Calif. |
| Toole Mrs. Clementine P | Houston, Tex. |
| True, Mrs. Minnie W | Scotia, Nebr. |
| Urban Henry E | Prophetstown, Ill. |
| Urban, Mrs. Grace | Prophetstown, Ill. |
| Vance, Arvln T | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| Wakefield, Wm. Howard | Oakland, Calif. |
| Wall, Mrs. Zella | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Walmsley, Asa | Galt, Canada |
| Wegar, Percy L | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Wentworth, Harvey J | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| West, Harold C | Houston, Tex. |
| Whitcomb. Vernon O | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Whitcomb, Mrs. Harriet R | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| | |

| Williams, Juliette | St. Louis, Mo. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Williams, Mamie | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Williamson, Jno. A | Abingdon, Ill. |
| Williamson, Mrs. Alice Lowe | Abingdon, Ill. |
| Wood, Fred | Allendale, Mo. |
| Wynne, Ionia Kate | Franklin, Pa. |

POST GRADUATE CLASS.

July, 1907.

| Adam, Annie M., D. O | St. Louis, Mo. |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Arand, Charles Alvin, D. O | Marysville, Kans. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Breden, Willannie, D. O | |
| Burdick, Ralph H., D. O | |
| Coppernoll, Orieannie, D. O | Wilber, Nebr. |
| Dalton, Leone, D. O | Kirksville, Mo. |
| Dersan, Katheryn, D. O | Johnstown, Pa. |
| Echols, Robert McRae, D. O | Roanoke, Va. |
| Estlack, Marshall M., D. O | |
| Frey, Julia V., D. O | Alliance, Nebr. |
| Getchell, Charles, D. O | |
| Gould, Dorothy, D. O | Lincoln, Nebr. |
| Hilliard, William F., D. O | |
| Hoard, Mrs. Mary Alice, D. O | Cherokee, Ia. |
| Hulett, M. Ione, D. O | Cleveland, O. |
| Livingston, Laureston R., D. O | Montpelier, Vt. |
| Mackie, H. Wesley, D. O | New Orleans, La. |
| Slaughter, Mell S., D. O | Colfax, Ia. |
| Smith, LeRoy E., D. O | Portland, Ore. |
| Snare, Welden P., D. O | Wyoming, Ill. |
| Southworth, Mrs. Bertha, D. O | |
| Spangenberg, Caroline, D. O | Washington, N. J. |
| Stevens, Chas. Allen, D. O | |
| Tebbetts, George W., D. O | Lynn, Mass. |
| Thompson, Lillian, D. O | Syracuse, N. Y. |
| | Arand, Charles Alvin, D. O. Balfe, Anna Belle, D. O. Beaver, Olga, D. O. Bensen, Lester R., D. O. Breden, Willannie, D. O. Burdick, Ralph H., D. O. Coppernoll, Orieannie, D. O. Dalton, Leone, D. O. Dersan, Katheryn, D. O. Echols, Robert McRae, D. O. Estlack, Marshall M., D. O. Frey, Julia V., D. O. Getchell, Charles, D. O. Gould, Dorothy, D. O. Hilliard, William F., D. O. Hulett, M. Ione, D. O. Livingston, Laureston R., D. O. Slaughter, Mell S., D. O. Smith, LeRoy E., D. O. Smith, LeRoy E., D. O. Southworth, Mrs. Bertha, D. O. Spangenberg, Caroline, D. O. Stevens, Chas. Allen, D. O. Tebbetts, George W., D. O. |

| True, Mrs. Minnie W., D. O | Scotia, Nebr. |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Valens, Helen D. D. OValens, | Ont., Canada |
| Walmsley, Asa G., D, O | Galt, Canada |
| Walters, Mary, D. O | irksville, Mo. |

POST GRADUATE CLASS.

March, 1907.

| Baker, Harvey N., D. O | Cainsville, Mo. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Black, Charles Lester, D. O | Johnstown, Pa. |
| Bowen, Margaret Ellen, D. O | Ruskin, Va. |
| Dill, Emma B., D. O | Chillicothe, O. |
| Gladman, Julia M., D. O | Chicago, Ill. |
| Graves, Lottie Richardson, D. O | Pomona, Calif. |
| Howe, Alice Elliott, D. O | Gardiner, Me. |
| Ivie, William Horace, D. O | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Lilliard, Archie H., D. O | Owensboro, Ky. |
| Peters, Martin Orrin, D. O | Riverside, Calif. |
| Pool, William Oscar, D. O | Kirksville, Mo. |
| Veazie, Ella B., D. O | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Vyverberg, Kryn T., D. O | La Fayette, Ind. |
| Warner, Summer Elward, D. O | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| | |

NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEO-PATHY FROM 1893 TO 1907.

| 1093 10 1907. | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--|------------------|
| 1893-4 | 17 | 1901 | 334 |
| 1895 | 26 | 1902 | |
| 1896 | | 1903 | |
| 1897 | | 1904 | |
| 1898 | | 1905 | |
| 1899 | | | |
| 1900 | | 1906 | |
| | 317 | 1907 | 183 |
| Total. | | | the state of |
| 10001, | | | 2577 |
| | | | 2011 |
| | Post Grad | duates | 2011 |
| 1903 | Post Gra | | Jan 146) |
| 1903 1904 | | The state of the s | 5 |
| 1904 | | | 5 |
| 1904 | | | 5 12–67 17 |
| 1904. 1905. 1906. | | | 5 12–67 17 |
| 1904. 1905. 1906. | | | 5 12–67 17 |
| 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. | | | 5 12–67 17 |
| 1904. 1905. 1906. | | | 5 12–67 17 |

In 1900 and 1901 the A. S. O. graduated in addition to the regular students a large number of students from the Columbian School of Osteopathy.

In 1904 a post-graduate class of 67 was matriculated at St. Louis during the World's Fair.

Number of Graduates of Schools Which Have Been Merged With the American School.

| S. S. Still School. | 602 |
|--|------|
| Northern Institute | 000 |
| Colorado College | |
| Northwestern College | 298 |
| Milwaukee College | |
| Atlantic College, Complete data not obtainable, over | 200 |
| Total | |
| Total, | 1181 |
| Total Alumni of the A. S. O. | 3758 |

INDEX.

| Admission of Students | .18 |
|---------------------------|------|
| Advanced Standing | .19 |
| Alumni Association | .47 |
| Number of | .74 |
| A. S. O. AND VICINITY | sert |
| Amphitheater, Diagram of | .15 |
| ANATOMY, DEPARTMENT OF | . 28 |
| Applied | . 29 |
| Demonstrated | .29 |
| Descriptive | .29 |
| Laboratory | 28 |
| REGIONAL | 29 |
| Annual Limitation | . 45 |
| ATHLETICS | .47 |
| Bacteriology | 37 |
| Laboratory | 37 |
| BOARD AND ROOMS | .:20 |
| Books, Cost of | . 20 |
| Text | 56 |
| OSTEOPATHIC | 57 |
| Buildings—School | 10 |
| ANATOMICAL LABORATORY | 28 |
| Hospital | 11 |
| Nurses' | 1-58 |
| Calendar, School | |
| CHEMISTRY, DEPARTMENT OF | |
| General | 31 |
| Laboratory | 31 |
| LECTURE ROOM, DIAGRAM OF. | 13 |
| Organic | 32 |
| Physiological | 32 |
| CLINICAL ADVANTAGES | |
| CLINICAL OSTEOPATHY | |
| Conditions | |
| Correspondence Courses | |
| | |

| Course of Study (Tabulated) | 24 |
|--|-----|
| First Year. | 26 |
| Second Year | 27 |
| THIRD YEAR | 7 |
| Courses for Graduates. | 22 |
| Derree | 18 |
| Diagnosis—Chemical. | 32 |
| Differential | 12 |
| Osteopathic | 34 |
| Physical | 39 |
| Dissection | 53 |
| Division of Students | 21 |
| Equipment, General | 2 |
| Examinations | 23 |
| Expenses | 0.9 |
| Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Diseases of | 9 |
| Facts About the A. S. O | 2 |
| FACULTY5-2 | 5 |
| Fees and Expenses. 19-2 | 0 |
| Fellowships4 | 4 |
| FORENSIC MEDICINE4 | 2 |
| General Information4 | 4 |
| Statement | 8 |
| GRADUATION, REQUIREMENTS FOR | 2 |
| Graduates, '07 | 7 |
| Courses for | 2 |
| Number of | 5 |
| Gynaecology4 | 0 |
| Histology | 0 |
| Laboratory | 0 |
| History of Building1 | 0 |
| Home Study4 | 6 |
| Hospital1 | 1 |
| Appointments | 5 |
| Staff | 7 |
| Hygiene and Dietetics. 4 | 2 |
| Interne, Hospital4 | 5 |
| JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY | 3 |
| Kirksville4 | 3 |
| | |

| ABORATORIES46 | |
|--|----|
| Laboratory, Anatomy | 3 |
| BACTERIOLOGY37 | 7 |
| CHEMISTRY31 | |
| Histology30 |) |
| Pathology | 7 |
| Laws, Distribution of Bodies | ł |
| MISSOURI OSTEOPATHIC |) |
| Legal Status4 |) |
| Library4 | 3 |
| List of Students6 | 1 |
| MATRICULANTS | 1 |
| Matriculation1 | 3 |
| MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND FORENSIC MEDICINE4 | 2 |
| MEDICINE, GRADUATES IN | 9 |
| MEMORIAL HALL1 | 7 |
| Methods and Courses of Instruction | 5 |
| Nerve Physiology | 3 |
| North Hall, (Diagram)1 | 6 |
| Number of Graduates7 | 4 |
| Nurses Training School | 9 |
| Course of Training | 9 |
| Rules for Admission | 9 |
| Students6 | 0 |
| Nurses' Cottage11-5 | 8 |
| Obstetrics4 | 1 |
| Officers of School. | 4 |
| Organic Chemistry | 2 |
| OSTEOPATHY, (DESCRIPTIVE) | 8 |
| CLINICAL3 | 5 |
| DEPARTMENT OF | 4 |
| Practice of | 5 |
| Principles of | 4 |
| STATE BOARD | U |
| Osteopathic Books | 7 |
| Osteopathic Diagnosis | 4 |
| ()STEOPATHIC LAWS |)1 |
| ()STEOPATHIC MECHANICS | 5 |
| Pathology, Department of | 57 |
| Laboratory | 51 |
| | |

| Pediatrics | 4 |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Physical Diagnosis. | 3 |
| THYSICIANS, VISITING | |
| Physiology, Department of | 3 |
| General | 3 |
| Nervous System | 3 |
| Nutritional | 3 |
| Senses | 2 |
| Physiological Chemistry | 3 |
| Physiological Psychology | 3 |
| Post-Graduate Course | 9 |
| Post-Graduates—List of | 7 |
| Number of | 7 |
| PRACTICE, DEPARTMENT OF | 3 |
| PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY | 3 |
| PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY | 3 |
| Publications | 4 |
| REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION | 13 |
| For Graduation | 2 |
| Rules of Conduct | 4 |
| SELF SUPPORT | 41 |
| Skin and Venereal Diseases. | 45 |
| Societies | 46 |
| STUDENT ASSISTANTS | 6 |
| STUDENTS, DIVISION OF | 21 |
| LIST OF | 61 |
| Surgery, Department of | 38 |
| Laboratory | 38 |
| SURGICAL AMPHITHEATER, (DIAGRAM) | 14 |
| Table of Studies | 24 |
| Text Books | 56 |
| Toxicology | 39 |
| Training School for Nurses | 59 |
| Trustees | 4 |
| Tuition | 20 |
| Tutors | 44 |
| Urinalysis | 24 |
| Venereal Diseases | 12 |
| X-ray | 10 |
| Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A. | 17 |

