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1963-04

Application filed for entry as second class matter at the Kirksville, Mo. Post Office.

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine(SM)Kirksville,MO

ERRATUM.

my.

The last sentence under "Manipulations," on page 39, which reads "The lecturer in this course is Attorney Charles E. Murrell," should have appeared under "Medical Jurisprudence," page 38.

BULLETIN

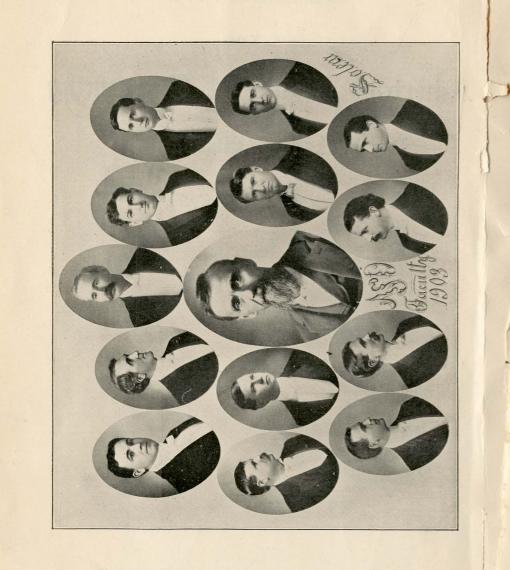
OF THE

American School of Osteopathy

Kirksbille, Missouri

1903-1904

QUARTERLY ANNOUNCEMENT
AND CATALOGUE



Board of Trustees.

DR. A. T. STILL,
DR. C. E. STILL,
BLANCHE STILL LAUGHLIN,
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Officers of the Board.

DR. A. T. STILL, President.

DR. C. E. STILL, Vice-President.

M. D. CAMPBELL, Counsel.

WARREN HAMILTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Officers of the School.

Haculty.

ANDREW T. STILL, M. D., D. O., President.

CHARLES E. STILL, D. O., Vice-President and Director of Clinics.

HARRY M. STILL, D. O.,

Demonstrator in Clinics.

CHARLES HAZZARD, Ph. B., D. O.,

Professor of Theory and Practice of Osteopathy and Physical Diagnosis.

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Director of Sanitarium and Surgical Hospital of the American School of Osteopathy in St. Louis.

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Professor of Physiology and Principles of Osteopathy.

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Professor of Descriptive Anatomy and Neurology.

M. E. CLARK, D. O.,

Professor of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Applied Anatomy.

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Professor of Surgery, Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology and Practical Anatomy.

WILLIAM D. DOBSON, B. S., A. M., LL. D., D. O.,

Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Hygiene.

E. C. LINK, B. S. D., D. O.,

Member Clinical Staff.

CHARLES E. MURRELL, LL. B.,

Lecturer Medical Jurisprudence.

PATRICK JOHN O'DEA, A. B., LL. B.,

Director of Athletics.

WARREN HAMILTON, D. O.,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Calendar.

FIRST SEMESTER.

1903.

| Tuesday, September 1 | Term Opens |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Thursday, November 26 | |
| Friday, December 18 | |
| | 1904. |
| Monday, January 4 | |
| Friday, January 22 | |
| Sunday, January 24 | |
| Wednesday, January 27 | |
| Thursday, January 28 | |
| | SECOND SEMESTER. |
| Monday, February 1 | Term Opens |
| Friday, June 17 | |
| Sunday, June 19 | Doctorate Sermon |
| Wednesday, June 22 | |
| Thursday, June 23 | Graduation Exercises |

Course of Instruction.

HE regular course of study covers a period of two years, divided into four terms of five months each. An optional three years' course has been established. Classes are matriculated in February and September of each year.

The graded curriculum of the two years' course is arranged as follows:*

FIRST YEAR.

Freshman Term.

ANATOMY—Five lectures and recitations per week, including demonstrations in osteology, myology, syndesmology and visceral anatomy.

NORMAL HISTOLOGY—Two lectures per week and laboratory work and instruction throughout the term.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Five lectures and recitations per week for fifteen weeks of term. Instruction and individual work in laboratory.

Organic Chemistry—Five lectures and recitations per week for five weeks of the term.

Sophomore Term.

ANATOMY—Five lectures and recitations and demonstrations on cadaver per week. Dissection of lateral half of cadaver.

Physiology—Five lectures and recitations per week; laboratory demonstrations.

PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY—Five lectures per week.

Physiological Chemistry—Five lectures and recitations per week for fifteen weeks.

URINALYSIS—Lectures and laboratory instructions and individual work.

Toxicology—Five lectures and recitations per week for five weeks.

HYGIENE—Ten lectures during the term.

SECOND YEAR.

Junior Term.

ANATOMY—Five lectures and recitations on regional anatomy per week, with demonstrations on the cadaver. Dissection.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY—Five lectures per week.

SYMTOMATOLOGY—Five recitations per week.

Physiology—Five lectures and recitations per week, with laboratory demonstrations.

Pathology—Two lectures per week.

CLINICS—Four hours per week.

OSTEOPATHIC MANIPULATIONS—Lectures and demonstrations one hour per week.

Senior Term.

ANATOMY—Five lectures and recitations per week on "applied anatomy." Dissection.

SURGERY—Five lectures per week, clinics and bedside instruction.

Bandaging-Instructions and demonstrations.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY—One lecture per week and twenty hours laboratory work.

GYNECOLOGY—Five lectures and recitations per week for twelve weeks.

CLINICAL GENITO URINARY DISEASES—One clinic per week and practical demonstrations.

Obstetrics—Five lectures and recitations per week for ten weeks. Obstetric clinics, bedside demonstration and attendance upon cases.

OSTEOPATHIC CLINICS—Four hours per week.

CLINICAL PRACTICE—Four afternoons per week.

Physical Diagnosis—Five recitations per week for four weeks.

NEUROLOGY—Twenty lectures and recitations.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Ten lectures during the term.

THIRD YEAR.

(OPTIONAL.)

Fifth Term.

ANATOMY OF NERVOUS SYSTEM—Five hours per week.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY—Instruction and laboratory work; writing of a thesis from original investigations by the student.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES—Five hours per week.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN-Two hours per week.

SURGERY—Diagnosis and treatment of dislocations, fractures and diseases of the bones.

CLINICAL PRACTICE AND DEMONSTRATIONS—Daily.

Sixth Term.

ANATOMY-Special work. Five hours per week.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT—Five hours per week.

EMERGENCY, ACCIDENT AND INJURY—Two hours per week.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN—Three hours per week.

DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES AND RECTUM—Two hours per week.

CLINIC PRACTICE AND DEMONSTRATIONS—Daily.

ORIGINAL WORK.

^{*}Subject to change.

Dissections of a lateral half of the cadaver must be made by the student any term after the Freshman term.

American School of Osteopathy.

HISTORICAL.

THE principles of osteopathy were discovered by Dr. Andrew T. Still in 1874. Dr. Still was at that time a physician of the old school of medicine practicing in Kansas. He comes from a family of old school physicians. His father, brothers and uncles were all medical practitioners. During the years 1852 and 1853 he was scout surgeon under General Fremont and during the Civil War was surgeon in the Union army in the volunteer corps. It was during the war that he began to lose his faith in existing medical methods and in the efficacy of drugs, and it was about this time that he commenced to search for himself the methods that seemed more natural in combating disease.

Great Truths of Osteopathy.

In his search for something better than drugs, whose administration was followed by consequences always damaging and so often fatal to the patient innocent of their properties, Dr. Still did not at the start realize that his study and investigations would lead him into discoveries of a therapeutical knowledge never before grasped by the mind of man. But that is what happened. He finally reached the goal. As he so ably expresses it, he found that "the body is a complete machine, perfect in all parts and principles, reflecting credit on its creator and containing within its tissues and forces all the remedies essential to the cure of diseases; that it is not external agencies other than substantial food, which are required by the body to prevent, alleviate and cure disorders, but that the body mechanism in those conditions demands mechanical liberation of its pent-up forces, and that when the chemical and dynamic forces of the body are complete, then health ensues; that physiological and psychological disturbances are dependent upon mechanical disorder." In other words he discovered that the cause of disease is any force that causes a derangement of the tissues, bony, muscular, nerve or otherwise, to such an extent that a pathological or perverted physiological action results.

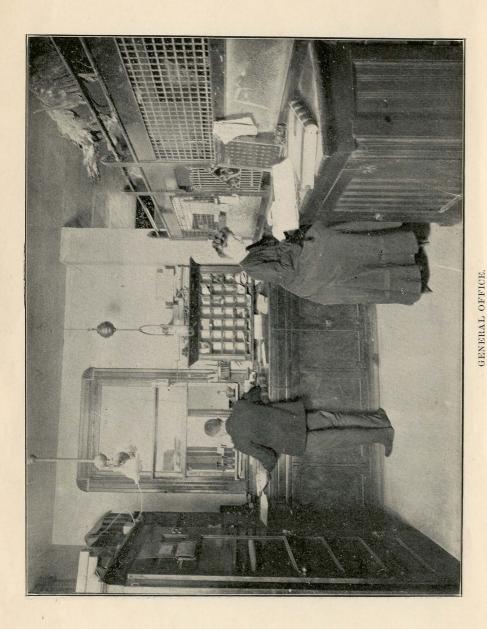
Was It Revolutionary?

Thus was osteopathy evolved. By slow degrees after years of painstaking thought, research and experiments, its discoverer finally, after winning successive victories over disease in whatever form it manifested itself, made his faith and his discoveries known. But he met a rebuff. His profession refused to accept his theories even in the face of proofs and his readiness to demonstrate his every assertion. His theories were decried as revolutionary. The world was not ready to accept his, the new born babe, osteopathy.

Then followed the struggle whose duplicate has probably never before been furnished in history. Single handed its discoverer fought the early battles of the science against terrible odds. He was ostracized by his profession and ridiculed by his friends.

Day in and day out, month after month, year after year, the father of osteopathy labored. Nothing daunted by the reverses he met, gradually in that master





mind was crystalized the thought that has given to the world today the only reasonable, the only safe system of treating ailments to which the human body is subject. That fact has been demonstrated. It is an assertion that has been proven. It has been accepted by every intelligent man that has investigated the claims of the science of osteopathy and even among the medical practitioners and medical writers of the world the fact cannot be refuted. The cures effected by the new science as practiced by its discoverer in his early years, attracted the world. At first chronic cases, which the medical practitioners and so-called specialists failed to benefit, were the only ones that came to him. They came without faith, with little hope. They grasped at osteopathy as a drowning man would grasp at a straw. And what were the results? History records it. Osteopathy won the battle against disease. As the years rolled by thousands came, were cured or greatly benefited. Suddenly there came a change. If osteopathy could cure the so-called incurable diseases it certainly would be able to treat with greater success affections of not so long a standing, those in the "acute" stage. Thus the world reasoned. The founder had demonstrated this fact whenever the opportunity presented itself, but until the people reasoned out the proposition, the opportunities were limited. Now, thirty years after osteopathy was first given to the public, every disease known as curable has been found to be amenable to osteopathic treatment. It is being practiced from the East to the West and in every community where a well educated osteopath is found, there will be found the proofs of this fact, that osteopathy cures without drugs and cures where drugs have failed.

Founding of the School.

Eighteen years after giving osteopathy to the world, Dr. Still, in 1892, established at Kirksville, Missouri, the American School of Osteopathy. From a small beginning the institution has grown into one of the largest educational schools in the country. Its present building has been erected at a cost of over \$100,000 and has an equipment in its several laboratories equalled by few medical institutions. Its faculty is composed of men of brilliant attainments and of high moral character, who have received their osteopathic training under the founder of the science. There is only one A. T. Still college of osteopathy and that is the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville. There are no branch colleges. The only institution connected with it, is the A. T. Still sanitarium and hospital in St. Louis. In the student body are enrolled educated men and women from every state in the Union and many foreign countries. The classes today number over six-hundred students, and among them are many graduates of the old school of medicine.

The course, which at first was confined to a study of anatomy, physiology and chemistry, has gradually been increased to its present scope.

What Is Osteopathy?

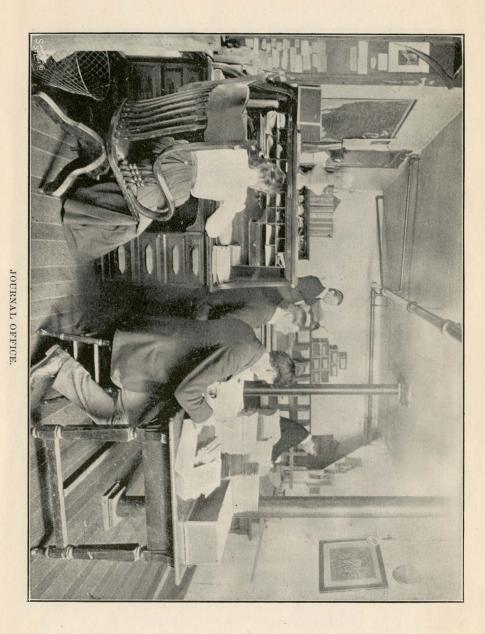
Briefly stated, osteopathy is a school of healing without drugs founded by Dr. A. T. Still. The medical system of diagnosis is abandoned. In place of "symptoms" and "poisonous drugs," the new science substitutes a careful, thorough physical examination and treatment by manipulation. Under the new system the body is examined as an intelligent machinist would examine and treat a complicated machine with which he was perfectly familiar. Through a highly developed sense of touch and a knowledge of anatomy, the osteopath is enabled to discover the

slighest anatomical disorder which, being mechanical, must be reached by mechanical means. Thus, every move made by him as a treatment, is toward the definite purpose of correcting such disorders. In short, osteopathy is a common-sense system of discovering and correcting all mechanical disorders in the human machine and providing an intelligent direction of the recuperative forces within the body to the cure of disease. This principle holds good in acute as well as chronic troubles. The rubbing and patting of the masseur is not osteopathy. Osteopathy does not embrace massage and masseurs do not employ a single principle of osteopathy. Osteopaths and masseurs both use their hands, but outside of this fact there is not the slightest similarity. Osteopathy is not Christian Science or magnetic healing, nor is it faith or mind cure. Its results depend wholly upon the scientific application of physiological measures and not upon the influence brought to bear on the mind by suggestion, etc. Osteopathy knows no compromise with any class or kind of curable diseases. It works solely by the laws of nature and no better proof of this can be given than its daily demonstration. Osteopathic treatment gives its attention to the nerves regulating the blood supply to the diseased part and thus vitality of the part is increased and disintegration of which every disease consists, is stopped.

ST. LOUIS SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL.

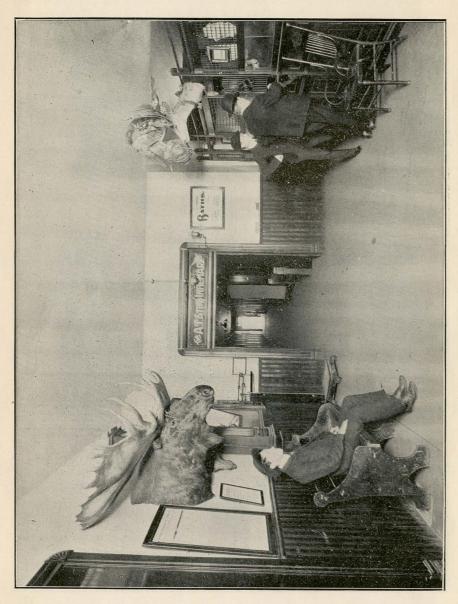
The American School of Osteopathy has in operation in the city of St. Louis a sanitarium and hospital, which was established in response to a general demand on the part of osteopathic practitioners of the country for a strictly osteopathic hospital and sanitarium in the Missouri metropolis. The hospital is centrally located at 803 North Garrison avenue, corner Morgan street. It is a commodious structure, with large, well ventilated private rooms and wards, operating rooms, etc., has all modern conveniences and in its special equipments is as completely furnished as the best regulated hospitals and sanitariums of the country.

Osteopaths of the West are already taking advantage of the services and conveniences offered for the care and attendance of their surgical cases for which special provision has been made by the management. Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, for years connected with the school in Kirksville and the treating staff of the Kirksville Infirmary, is physician in charge of the St. Louis interests of the school, and conducts an office practice in connection with the sanitarium work. The sanitarium is known as the A. T. Still St. Louis Sanitarium.



Museum of Osteopathic Medicine(SM)Kirksville,MO

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MAIN ENTRANCE.

Faculty-Viographical Sketches.

DR. A. T. STILL, President.

At the head of the school is the discoverer of the science and founder of the institution, Dr. A. T. Still. What his presence and oversight means in an institution that is giving his science to posterity is self-evident and readily appreciated by the man or woman that is planning to enter the profession, and is testified to by every osteopath that has been trained under his supervision.

Dr. Still meets the upper classes almost daily and gives them the results of his latest researches, in which he is constantly busied and which he untiringly pursues to add to the development of the science. His work in connection with the school is of incalculable value to the student. He is the author of "Philosophy of Osteopathy," "Autobiography of A. T. Still," and "Philosophy and Mechanical Principles of Osteopathy."

C. E. STILL, D. O., Vice-President, Director of Clinics.

He received his D. O. degree from the American School of Osteopathy in 1894 and then supplemented his education by a special course in anatomy taken under Dr. Eckley in his Chicago School of Anatomy. He has had the widest practice in diseases of women of any osteopath in the country and is a recognized authority on those diseases.

H. M. STILL, D. O., Demonstrator in Clinics.

He received his D. O. degree in 1894 from the American School and is also a graduate of Eckley's School of Anatomy in Chicago. His reputation as an osteopath won in extensive practices in Chicago and St. Louis is too well known to need further comment. He was prevailed upon by his father to give up his field practice and identify himself with the American School on its clinical force.

CHARLES HAZZARD, Ph. B., D. O.,

Professor of Theory and Practice of Osteopathy and Physical Diagnosis.

Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., conferred the degree of Ph. B. upon Dr. Hazzard in 1895. He studied under the celebrated Dr. Ira Von Gieson in the laboratory of the United States Fish commission at Wood's Hall, Mass., and later took a post-graduate course in Northwestern University. He has been associated with the American School for six years and is author of Hazzard's "Practice of Osteopathy" and "Principles of Osteopathy."

ARTHUR G. HILDRETH, D. O.,

Director of A. T. Still St. Louis Sanitarium.

He received his D. O. degree from the American School in 1894. He has been

connected with the school as an instructor the last nine years. He is a member of the Missouri legislature, as a representative from Adair county. He now holds the position of director of the A. T. Still sanitarium and hospital in St. Louis.

W. R. LAUGHLIN, M. S., D. O.,

Professor of Anatomy.

Educated at Canton University, class 1891; received master's degree in 1894, and D. O. degree from the American School of Osteopathy in 1898. He has taken several special courses in dissection under Dr. W. T. Eckley, professor of surgical anatomy of the Chicago Clinical School, and is author of "Anatomy in a Nutshell." He is now serving his fifth year with the American School of Osteopathy.

M. E. CLARK, D. O.,

Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics and Applied Anatomy.

Educated at Petersburg, Ill., and after fifteen months of study in medicine, he entered the American School of Osteopathy, receiving his D. O. degree in 1899. He is the author of "Diseases of Women," used as a text-book in the school.

GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN, M. S. D., D. O.,

Professor of Practice of Osteopathy and Dean of the Faculty.

Educated at the Missouri State Normal School in Kirksville, class '94; Master's degree conferred upon him in 1900; D. O. degree conferred upon him by the American School of Osteopathy, June, 1900.

F. P. YOUNG, A. B., M. D., D. O.,

Professor of Surgery, Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

Received the degree of B. S. and A. B. from the Northern Indiana Normal School and matriculated in 1890 in the Kentucky School of Medicine, then the medical department of the Kentucky State University, receiving his M. D. degree in 1893. He took a special course in surgery in New York City doing work in a number of the largest hospitals in that city. Completed his course in osteopathy in American School in 1902, when the degree D. O. was conferred upon him.

G. D. HULETT, B. S., D. O.

Professor of Principles of Osteopathy.

B. S. degree conferred by State College at Manhattan, Kansas, and D. O. degree by the American School of Osteopathy in 1900.

WARREN HAMILTON,

Secretary and Treasurer of the American School of Osteopathy.

He was born in Missouri and was educated in the State Normal School in Kirksville. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1896, and has been connected with the school in his present capacity for the last five years.

EUGENE C. LINK, B. S. D., D. O.,

Demonstrator in Clinics.

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Osteopathy in 1900 and received degree of D. O. in 1902. After practicing a year in San Antonio, Texas, he was offered and accepted a position on the treating staff of the American School of Osteopathy, acting also as demonstrator in clinics.

W. D. DOBSON, B. S., A. B., LL. D., D.O.,

Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology and Hygiene.

Received degrees from the Greenville and Tusculum College in Tennessee. Served as teacher and principal in Missouri schools for a number of years and filled positions in Normal schools. Studied law and was admitted to the practice and later was appointed president of the State Normal School at Kirksville. Entered the American School of Osteopathy and received his D. O. degree in 1902 and upon his graduation accepted the chair of chemistry, hygiene and toxicology in the school.

CHARLES E. MURRELL, LL. B.,

Lecturer Medical Jurisprudence.

Mr. Murrell was educated in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., and received his legal training in the State University of Missouri. He has practiced his profession for a number of years in Northern Missouri and is one of the leading attorneys of his district.

PATRICK JOHN O'DEA, A. B., LL. B.,

Director of Athletics.

Mr. O'Dea received his A. B. degree in 1893 from Melbourne University, Australia, and after coming to the United States, entered Wisconsin University and finished the course in the law department of the university in 1900. The same year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of Wisconsin and the United States circuit and district courts of the Western District of Wisconsin. He was engaged as director of athletics by the American School of Osteopathy in the fall of 1902.

General Information.

Annual Limitation.

The statement in this announcement relative to the course of study, admission of students, conditions, rules, etc., are for the year ending June 23, 1904, only, and are applicable to all students who may be enrolled during that year. The right is reserved to make such changes in the curriculum, corps of instructors, rules of examination, etc., as may be deemed necessary at any time.

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 room, 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 this work, or for gross immorality or disorderly conduct; and no student whose relations are thus severed, by his own acts, has thereafter any claims 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 third term may assist a regular graduate, provided they do so strictly under the supervision of the graduate.

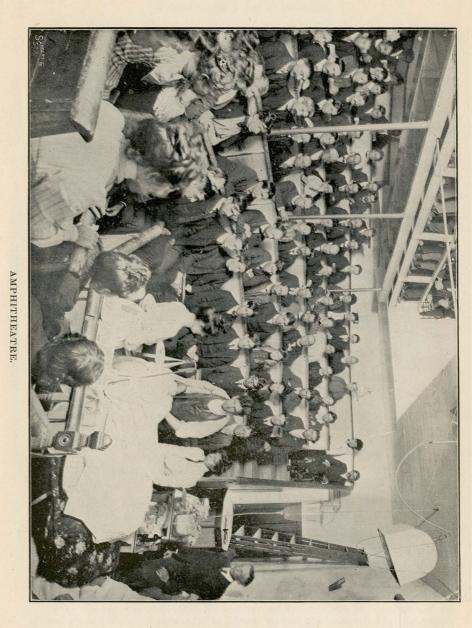
No student will be excused from school before the close of a term until after the regular examinations have been held.

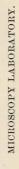
Laboratories.

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 and so arranged as to accommodate a large number of students at a time. Following is a list of the laboratories: anatomical, chemical, histological, pathological, bacteriological and physiological. 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.





Requirements for Admission.

To be matriculated, the student must furnish creditable evidence of a good moral character. To be admitted to the Freshman Class, the applicant must pass examinations in (a) English Composition, Grammar, Rhetoric, (b) Mathematics, Arithmetic including compound numbers, percentage, ratio and proportion, (c) 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 equivalent 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, (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.

If the student should fail to pass in any of the entrance examinations, he will be admitted with the condition that he make up his deficiencies before entering the Sophomore class. Applicants who present written evidence of having studied chemistry and done chemical laboratory work equivalent to that of the Freshman year in this school, may take the lectures and laboratory work of the Sophomore year during their Freshman term.

Women are admitted on the same terms as men.

Attendance and Matriculation.

ATTENDANCE—In order to be properly credited with attendance on any given term or course, it is imperative that students be present at the opening of each term. No students will be matriculated after one month of term has expired.

MATRICULATION—Each student matriculates on entering the school for the first term but not for subsequent terms. Matriculation may be accomplished by mail.

REGISTRATION—A student upon entering the school at the beginning of his first term, will procure from the secretary a blank application for admission, fill out the same carefully and return it to the secretary with tuition fee for which he will receive a receipt. The student will then present himself to the Dean and exhibit to him the credentials for admission. The Dean will then issue a card certifying admission to the proper class.

School Fees.

Tuition, three-hundred dollars.

No extra charges for matriculation, for graduation, for instruction in any department or for laboratory courses. A deposit of five dollars as caution money is required of each student at the time of his enrollment. The caution money is returned to the student when he leaves if there are no charges against him. Charges are made for breakage and damage to property.

Fee for third year, optional course, one-hundred and fifty dollars.

Dissection fee, twelve dollars and a half.

No student can be assigned to any school work until his tuition fee is paid.

Each student will be charged for damage or loss for which he is personally responsible and for his pro rata share of damage or loss, the responsibility for which cannot be individually located.

Advanced Standing.

The following students are admitted to advanced standing in the course:

First. Students from other osteopathic schools whose standards are fully equivalent to those of this institution may receive credit for time spent, estimated in months, and for any work successfully completed in such institutions which is equivalent to corresponding work in the course here. Such a student should give a complete statement in regard to his preliminary education before beginning his study of osteopathy, together with the name of the college and statement of the branches which he has successfully completed. The latter statement should give if possible the exact number of hours given to each branch.

Second. Graduates of reputable medical colleges whose instruction is deemed by the faculty equal to that given in similar branches taught here, will be given advanced standing to the extent of not to exceed two terms. Such students must successfully complete the Junior and Senior terms of work in the American School of Osteopathy in order to be entitled to receive the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. The Faculty reserves the right to submit any student applying for advanced standing, to examinations in the work completed elsewhere and for which he asks credit.

The tuition fee for parts of the course will be given on application. The fee for the course for M. D's, is two hundred dollars.

A student may matriculate in person or by correspondence.

Location.

Kirksville has a population of about 10,000. It is located in the northern part of the State on the Wabash and the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroads. The city has all the advantages common to other cities of its size, such as electric lights, water works, paved streets, granitoid and brick walks, handsome public and private buildings.

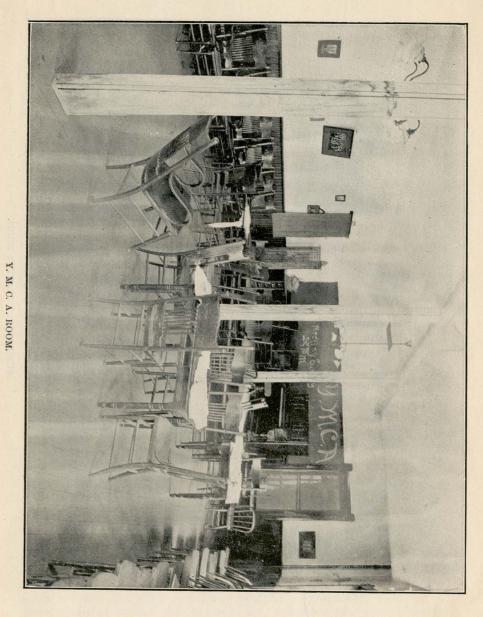
The city is well equipped with schools, has a High School, Conservatory of Music and Languages, Business College, and State Normal school. As to churches, nine religious denominations are represented; all have suitable and in several instances magnificent church buildings. They are: Presbyterian, Baptist, North and South Methodist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic and United Brethren.

Legal Status.

The legislatures of the following states have passed laws regulating the practice of osteopathy: Vermont, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, Arkansas, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, California, Nebraska, Montana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Connecticut and Ohio. The practice of osteopathy is protected in a number of states by court decisions. The American School of Osteopathy enjoys the distinction of having legal recognition by name.

Its graduates, over sixteen hundred in number, are now practicing in every state and territory in this country, also in many foreign countries.

Upon application, the secretary of the school will forward a pamphlet containing the laws of various states regulating the practice of osteopathy.



Museum of Osteopathic Medicine(SM)Kirksville,MO



SURGICAL OPERATING ROOM,

Plan of Instruction.

The Faculty of the American School of Osteopathy is not simply composed of two or three men who secure a long list of practitioners who come in once or twice a week, deliver a lecture of an hour and then are gone with no further interest in or care for the work until the next appointment comes around, as is the case in so many professional schools. The trustees have made this a college in fact as well as in name. The full time and energy of every member of the Faculty belongs to the School and in all of the departments the whole time of the professor in charge is devoted to his department.

Teacher and student are brought into direct contact throughout the course, careful and systematic study on the part of the student is outlined by the professors, subjects not understood by the student are painstakingly explained, doubtful points made clear and the knowledge gained is exact and systematic.

The required course of study covers two years and is divided into four terms of five months each. Its arrangement follows a definite plan: First, to secure a logical sequence of studies which are recognized as essential, and second, to concentrate the work in the last two terms to thoroughly inculcate in the student a knowledge of the practice of osteopathy, for which a scientific foundation was laid by the work of the first two terms.

At the beginning of each term the classes are divided into sections for lecture, laboratory, dissection and quiz work. In the laboratory work the divisions are in charge of the professors of the departments or assistants who have had special training to direct work in the several departments. Assistants are provided in the chemistry and histological laboratories and each class in dissection is provided with a director chosen by Professor Young who has charge of that work in the course.

Examinations are given at the close of each term. A student failing to pass the majority of the required examinations of the term must repeat the term's work. If he fail in a minority of the branches he will be given a second examination on the subjects and if he fail a second time he will be allowed to continue with his class for another term but the condition must be removed by the end of that term, else he will not be allowed to proceed with his class.

Anatomy.

Anatomy being the foundation upon which osteopathy is based, it is of the utmost importance to the student who wishes to master this science, that he master anatomy. This department is in charge of Professors W. R. Laughlin, M. S., D. O., F. P. Young, M. D., D. O., and M. E. Clark, D. O. In the first term work the new student becomes acquainted with the nomenclature, gets an outline of the central, somatic and sympathetic nervous systems, also of the arterial, venous, lymphatic and bony man, and a thorough knowledge of the arm and leg, including the bones, ligaments, muscles, arteries, nerves, etc. It this first term work the student is acquiring the fundamental principles of his osteopathic education.

In the second term the student studies the viscera, he learns the nerve and blood

supply of the various organs and traces each nerve to the cord or brain and each artery to the aorta. He studies the brain and spinal cord and becomes familiar with their structure, so that when he takes the physiology of these parts, the function becomes plain to him. He also learns the structure and functions of the sympathetic nerve—the nerve of organic life. A thorough knowledge of this nerve is of great importance to the successful operator.

In the third term work there are demonstrations upon the cadaver, the entire body being dissected and explained. The body is taken up in regions, each structure is demonstrated and all the relations to the other parts shown. During this term the student begins to see the fruits of his work of the first and second terms. The anatomy, physiology, chemistry, practice and pathology, etc., all fit in to make a complete and working knowledge of the principles of osteopathy. During each of these terms the classes are given talks along anatomical and osteopathic lines by "the Old Doctor," the founder of the science. In connection with the study of anatomy, students have the advantage of a thorough course in dissection under the direction of Dr. F. P. Young, demonstrator of anatomy, at the completion of which course the student is awarded a certificate from this department. The school at all times has on hand the material for this course in dissection.

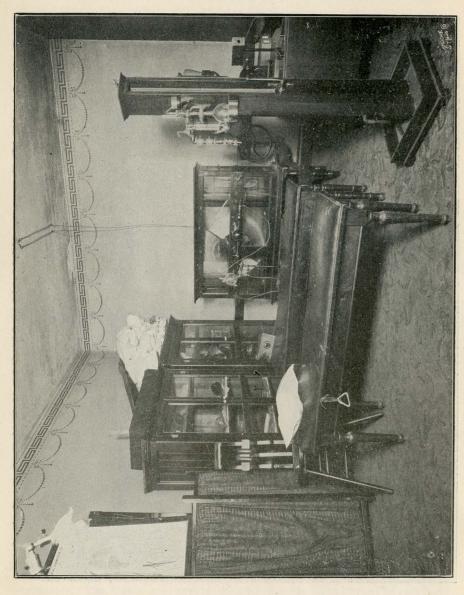
In the senior year under Dr. M. E. Clark, classes are carried through a course in anatomy from a peculiarly osteopathic standpoint. Every lesion of bone, muscle, ligament, etc., is studied. The effects of those lesions are learned in detail. Every nerve, cerebro-spinal and sympathetic, is traced to its minutest terminations. This course is the "goal" for which the student has been prepared by the instruction during the three preceding terms. It covers the whole osteopathic field from a practical viewpoint. Starting from the bony framework of the head, every structure is mastered. Daily recitations are required and the student thoroughly drilled on every muscle, bone, ligament, and viscus. The osteopathic treatment for all variations is presented through the course.

Chemistry.

The work in general chemistry is in charge of Professor W. D. Dobson, B. S., A. B., D. O., and two assistants. It covers a course in inorganic and organic chemistry as a preparation for the special work of physiological chemistry and toxicology. This course extends over five months and includes lectures, quizzes and laboratory work. A knowledge of the common elements and their more frequent combinations is obtained. The laws of the chemical action are illustrated by experiments.

Physiological Chemistry—The course in physiological chemistry, urinalysis and toxicology extends through the second term of five months. Lectures and laboratory work cover the subjects of carbo-hydrates, proteids, fats, digestive fluids, blood, milk, bile and urine. Special attention is paid to the analysis of urine for normal and abnormal constituents. Chapters on poisons give the character of the common poisons, symptoms of poisoning and antidotes in use among physicians. Besides this, practical suggestions for relieving the distress by osteopathic means are given. The equipment of the chemical laboratory includes individual desks for forty-five students, with reagent bottles, test tubes and other apparatus. The classes are worked in sections so that each student can get such personal direction as is needed. Chemical balances, water distilling apparatus,





X-RAY LABORATORY

spectroscope, polarimeter, specific gravity apparatus, ureometers, albuminometers, hemoglobinometers, microscopes, drying apparatus and other equipment of a first-class laboratory are furnished for this department.

Principles of Osteopathy.

Principles of Osteopathy are taught by Professor G. D. Hulett, B. S., D. O. Osteopathy claims advance ground in the healing art by virtue of its recognition of health as a condition natural to normal life. Hence, in the discussion of osteopathic principles, certain fundamental characteristics of life itself must be recognized. Life is self regulative; so must be body function. Life is moving equilibrium; health fails when that equilibrium is disturbed. Life tolerates nothing but nourishment; disease then acts as the stimulant to the organism to purify itself.

The course in Principles of Osteopathy consisting of lectures, text book references, and demonstrations, attempts to show the application of such propositions to the cause, diagnosis and treatment of disease. This fundamental conception furnishes the basis for a comparison of the new methods with the old, and marks an essential departure from the other systems.

Symptomatology.

In the practice of osteopathy, Symptomatology, taught by Professor G. M. Laughlin, M. S. D., D. O., occupies a secondary place. Recognizing in symptoms merely evidence of disordered function, they are of use only as indicators of the nature and location of a pathological lesion. Associated with quizzes on lectures given in Practice of Osteopathy, are discussions of the various symptoms essential in the diagnosis of the more common disease conditions. Memory work is discouraged, the constant attempt being made to show a relation between a morbid condition and its usual manifestation. Brief lectures with reference to recognized texts, a thorough quiz each day, constitute the method of instruction.

Practice of Osteopathy.

This course is given by Professor Charles Hazzard, Ph. B., D. O., to the junior class and covers a period of five months in the study of the theory and practice of the science. It prepares the student for clinic practice in his senior term as well as for the practice in the field.

The work is divided into two parts, a course of lectures delivered daily by Dr. Hazzard who has been connected with the institution for six years, dealing especially with osteopathic practice in all the various diseases, and daily quizzes by Dr. G. M. Laughlin upon the common symptomatology of the diseases as considered in the lectures.

In the lectures special attention is paid to the osteopathic theory of the cause and cure of disease, to the anatomical derangements or lesions producing disease, to the anatomical and physiological relations between lesions and the disease they cause, and to the demonstration upon a subject, of the osteopathic mode of treatment of all parts of the body.

In this course the student receives a thorough drill in the diagnosis of disease and is qualified to treat both acute and chronic ailments. Hygiene and dietetics are sconsidered in their proper relation to osteopathy.

Physiology.

The student of osteopathy, looking forward to the time when he may assist man's various organs in the performance of their duties, naturally begins early in his course to inform himself as to what part of the body economy is assigned to each of these organs and as far as possible the method by which that duty is performed.

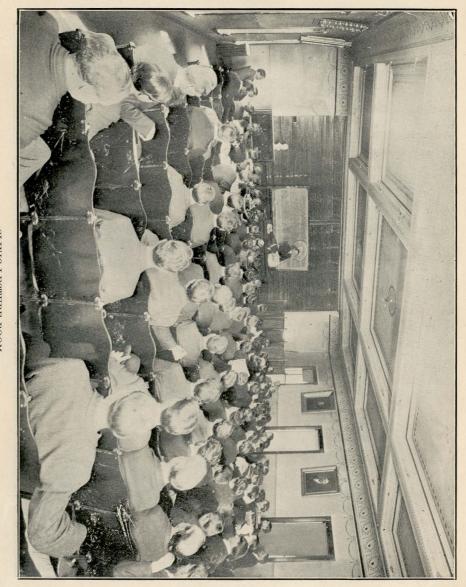
Our stock of information on this subject makes up the science of physiology. This is in many respects the most inspiring of the sciences both because of its deep personal interest to man and because, while its main facts can be grasped by an ordinary school boy, its deeper questions will keep the men of science working for generations or centuries to come. The instruction in the American School of Osteopathy in the course presented by Professor G. D. Hulett, B. S., D. O., is carried on along the following lines:

In the first place, there are many known facts which the student receives ready made and which simply require to be learned. This is less a matter of memory, however, than might be expected, for a moderate amount of observation and reasoning soon reveals to the student that the organs were planned and constructed with but one thing in view, namely, the performance of their individual functions. To the thinking student, it finally becomes difficult to imagine an organ performing any other function than the one for which its structure, which he has already learned in anatomy and histology, is so admirably adapted.

Aside from this comparatively simple question of what an organ does, there is a question, often much more difficut for any one, elementary student or advanced scientist, to answer, that is, just how or by what means this duty of function is accomplished. The student has studied chemistry in the earlier part of his work and recognizes the changes which are constantly going on in the body, really the same sort of changes that took place in his test tube in the laboratory. Or perhaps he has enjoyed the stimulating reasoning demanded by even the simplest instruction in physics. Again here in the body he finds levers and pumps and lenses, in principle, exactly like those of wood and iron and glass, but here built and adjusted with a delicacy and skill which makes the delicate apparatus of the laboratory look crude and unwieldy.

A popular make of bicycle is advertised to be "built like a watch." A watch-maker who could design a timepiece with the self-adjusting, self-cleaning, and self-repairing qualities of the heart or eye would have the monopoly of the age. But when the student has applied his chemistry to the stomach, his physics to the eye and perhaps his psychology to the brain, there remain mysteries of cell life at the borders of which his former facts and theories desert him in a body and, were it not for one saving discovery, he would be left helplessly wondering what was the use of it all.

The discovery is the fact which gradually dawns upon him that he may acquire a degree of skill in dealing with this body, complex and mysterious though it be, which will enable him to restore a proper use to organs which injury or exposure have rendered sources of suffering to their owner, and which perhaps have defied well nigh every curative agent man has heretofore had at his command. That he may be in a position to acquire these methods and their application from the proper sources is the aim of the instruction in physiology.





NORTH HALL

Physical Diagnosis.

A course of lectures upon Physical Diagnosis is delivered before the senior class by Dr. Hazzard. In it are considered the various methods of physical diagnosis with special reference to osteopathic diagnosis. Osteopathic diagnosis is in reality a special and very thorough form of physical diagnosis. The important facts of the latter science are of great use to the osteopath in carrying on his examination, but his special method of osteopathic examination of the body and diagnosis of diseases is a most important system in itself. It is new and quite different in method from ordinary physical diagnosis.

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, hearing, measurements, etc.

Clinics.

This department of the school, in charge of Dr. Hazzard, is a most important one in preparing the student for osteopathic practice. The department of clinical practice is a very large one. Several thousand patients are treated annually, free of charge, by the students of the senior class. These patients come from all parts of the country to receive this treatment. A great deal of acute practice or practice in acute cases, comes into the hands of these student practitioners, as the people throughout the city of Kirksville make a common custom of calling them to attend acute cases such as 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 any disease.

Each afternoon of the week, excepting Wednesday and Saturday, 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 filed for future reference. These case reports show a most satisfactory record of cures.

Daily excepting Wednesday, clinic lectures are delivered by Dr. Hazzard before the clinic class. The clinic 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.

The class is divided into small parties at the beginning of the term and each class meets one of the members of the staff for individual instruction in osteopathic manipulation.

In all these ways the clinic work of the institution is made of the utmost value to the student as a preparation for actual and successful practice in the field.

Gynecology.

Professor M. E. Clark, D. O., is in charge of this department. In teaching any subject which deals with effects it is necessary, in order to understand that subject,

to understand the 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. This cause is in most instances deranged anatomy. Realizing that health depends upon this, a thorough course is given in the anatomy of the pelvic organs, their connection with the spinal cord and sympathetic systems. Special attention is given bony lesions, and blood supply both to and from the pelvic organs. In order to illustrate the bony lesions a skeleton and clinic patients are used. To illustrate the pelvic organs in situ, dissections on the cadaver are shown, and to practically illustrate lesions and displacements of the uterus, patients are presented and the case explained and treatment outlined.

Gynecology 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 further along this line than any other, partly on account of the number of gynecological 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 occur often and are presented to the classes, the students thus obtaining the pure unadulterated osteopathic gynecology.

Obstetrics.

The work in this department of Dr. Clark's, consists of daily class recitations and of actual attendance at clinical cases. Models, skeletons and prepared fetuses at all degrees of development are used to illustrate the subject. In addition, the points that are peculiarly osteopathic are emphasized and illustrated by actual cases. Great prominence is given this department on account of the many advantages over and improvement on the usual methods. Also the care of the patient before and after confinement is thoroughly discussed, especially the results of osteopathic treatment. The advantages of osteopathic obstetrics over the usual methods are first, prevention of lacerations both of cervix and perineum in ninety-nine per cent of cases; second, rapid convalescence of patient; third, shortening of number of hours of labor; fourth, lessening the 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 Dr. Clark, from the record of over a thousand cases. The results of the actual practice are given to illustrate the osteopathic ideas.

Surgery.

The scope and the aim of the course in surgery under the direction of Professor F. P. Young, A. B., M. D., D.O., is to give the student a practical working knowledge of modern major and minor surgery. Special attention is given to the relation of surgery to osteopathy. With osteopathic methods many operative procedures in a large number of cases may be avoided with a consequent saving of pain and frequently the saving of a limb. Asepsis and antisepsis, wound treatment, injuries to the various organs and structures are taken up in detail. Tumors and infective surgical disorders are considered in reference to diagnosis, pathology and different methods of treatment.

Special attention is given to fractures and dislocations. An abundance of clinical cases are readily obtained to illustrate the various deformities and methods



QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.

of correction. The average student is thoroughly equipped to successfully treat any cases he may meet in private practice or to pass any state board examination on this subject.

Microscopy.

The chief aim is to make the work of this department practical. The subjects of histology, pathology and bacteriology are thoroughly covered in the lecture room by Dr. Young. In the laboratory the student is required to mount and study specimens of all the normal tissues of the body. Tissues of the more common and interesting pathological conditions are secured and of these specimens the student is required to make mountings. It is our belief that the only way to secure a thorough knowledge of disease is to become familiar with the microscopic appearance of pathological conditions. In bacteriology, in addition to the course of lectures, cultures and mountings of the pathogenic bacteria are made to thoroughly acquaint the student with the morphology and microscopic appearance of the various organisms. The object of the laboratory course is to emphasize the value of a bacteriological examination in certain communicable diseases, also to equip the student to do this kind of work if required.

Neurology.

At the beginning of this course, given by Dr. W. R. Laughlin, a brief review of the essentials of the anatomy of the nervous system is made. After this, the various nerve diseases are studied. The symptoms of such diseases are not ignored, but the cause and the removal of the cause are kept prominently before the student. The remarkable success of osteopathy with nervous troubles makes this one of the most interesting and important subjects in the curriculum. A large number of such cases are treated in the institution, giving a varied and interesting series of clinical observations and practice. Chorea, epilepsy, paralysis agitans, spastic paralysis, infantile paralysis, locomotor ataxia, tic douloureux and other neuralgias, facial paralysis, affections of the optic and ocular nerves and diseases of the auditory nerve, insanity, neurasthenia and reflex nervous conditions are among the most common affections treated at all times and with such a degree of success as to offer a fine field for osteopathic study and practice.

Medical Jurisprudence.

The course in Medical Jurisprudence is given in lectures to the senior class. It consists of twelve lectures, the object being to make the student familiar with all the important principles governing and controlling him in contact with the business world. The course covers the subjects of contracts, civil and criminal liabilities, malpractice, insanity, expert testimony, etc. The lectures throughout conform to the special wants of an osteopath in a legal sense and instruct him fully in his relations to the law and his legal liability to patients.

Manipulations.

Instruction in Osteopathic Manipulations is made a special feature of the course and is given to the students of the Junior and Senior classes. During the Junior term, on Wednesday afternoons of each week, the class divided into small divisions, is taken by the several members of the treating staff of the A. T. Still Infirmary

and of the Faculty of the school, and each student is drilled in the diagnosis of lesions and in the manipulations for their correction. The work is supplemented in the Senior term by instruction from members of the Faculty and treating staff in actual practice. The lecturer in this course is Attorney Charles E. Murrell.

Requirements for Graduation.

The degree of Doctor of Osteopathy is conferred upon those who, having fulfilled all the requirements for admission, have completed satisfactorily the two years' course of study in this school.

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age and of good moral character. In every instance he must have fulfilled the requirements for admission in this school and must have completed a two years' course of osteopathic study, equivalent in its standards to that given here, of which the final term must have been spent in this school.

The Faculty reserves the right and will exercise it, to refuse to confer the degree upon any candidate who has been guilty of open irregularity of conduct, negligence, habitual and prolonged absence from classes and neglect or failure to comply with the requirements without sufficient reason.

•The degrees are publicly conferred by the American School of Osteopathy at the commencements on the last Thursdays of January and June of each year.

Courses of Instruction for Graduates.

The Faculty has arranged, for graduates of recognized osteopathic schools, an improved plan of instruction, embracing nearly all the branches of practical and scientific osteopathy. It is designed to supply good opportunities for clinical and laboratory study. Instruction in the graduate course is largely distinct from that of the undergraduate department but students of the former are admitted to all the regular lectures of the latter without extra charge. A certificate of attendance is given upon completion of the course.

The length of the course is five months and the fee is one hundred dollars. An extra charge of \$12.50 is made to those taking the course in dissection in connection with the graduate's course. No extra charge is made for materials used in the pathological and bacteriological laboratories. Those seeking admission to the graduate course must first register their names at the Dean's office, pay all fees and obtain a receipt to be shown at the first exercise.

For further information and full description of the course and lectures for graduates, address the Dean.

List of Text Books.

MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES AND PHILOSOPHY OF OSTEOPATHY—Still. PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY—Still, Hazzard. Anatomy-Gray, Morris, Gerrish, Laughlin, Quain, Deaver. Physiology—Kirke, American Text Book, Stewart, Hall. Histology—Schaffer's Essentials, Stohr, Piersol, Stirling. PATHOLOGY-Green, Stengel, Ziegler. Bacteriology—Abbott, Crookshank, Schenk. CHEMISTRY—Proctor, Simon, Halliburton, Hill. URINALYSIS-Tyson, Ogden, Purdy, Long. TOXICOLOGY-Blyth, Tanner. GYNECOLOGY—Clark, Garrigues, Dudley, American Text Book, Byford. Practice—Hazzard, McConnell, Laughlin's Quiz, Anders, Hughes, Osler,

Butler, Tyson, "Modern Medicine," Eichhorst, Thompson. Surgery-DaCosta, Park, American Text Book.

Hygiene—Parks, Wilson, Davies, Rohe.

VENERAL DISEASE—Keys, Hyde and Montgomery, Phillips. OBSTETRICS-King, American Text Book, Williams, Jewett.

Cabot, "Physical Diagnosis." Hare, "Practical Diagnosis."

Vierdort, "Clinical Diagnosis." PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS-Corwin, Loomis.

NEUROLOGY-Proctor, Potts, Church and Peterson.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Dana, Grower, Church and Peterson.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN—Steelwagon, American Text.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN—American Text, Holt's, Saunder's Essentials.

DISEASES OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT-Posey and Wright, Nettleship, American Text, DeSwinett's.

Diseases of Intestines—Boas, Nothnagel's, Hemmeter.

DISEASES OF RECTUM—Tuttle, Ball, Mathews.

EMERGENCY—Howe on Emergency.

FRACTURES AND INJURIES—Helferich, Pickering Pick.

Any of the above text books may be used but the ones printed first and appearing in italics are more closely followed in the regular class work.

QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.

Summer Course of Instruction.

During the summer, courses in many branches of practical and scientific work, arranged by the Faculty of the American School, are given by members of the Staff and Faculty. These courses are partly clinical in character and that part of them is given at the Infirmary by the physicians and surgeons in charge. Practical instruction is given in several of the laboratories by the instructors in charge, including courses in inorganic and organic and physiological chemistry, urinalysis and toxicology. Lectures in anatomy and courses in dissection are given through six weeks of the summer. Laboratory courses in Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology will also be given. Fees for the latter will be made known on application. The fees for dissection will be \$12.50 and for chemistry \$10.

COURSE IN ST. LOUIS.

Commencing with the summer of 1903, the American School of Osteopathy establishes a summer school in connection with its Sanitarium and Hospital in St. Louis. The course will cover a period of six weeks and will include daily clinic lectures and demonstrations, gynecological lectures, clinics and bedside attendance on cases, lectures and demonstrations in obstetrics and attendance upon cases in the lying-in wards of hospital and upon cases at homes of patients. An abundance of material will be always on hand for dissection, courses in which will be given under competent directors. The fee for the course in dissection will be \$15. Fees for gynecology and obstetrics was be \$25. Dr. A. G. Hildreth and Dr. M. E. Clark will be assisted in the work in St. Louis by leading osteopaths and anatomists of the city.

These courses at Kirksville and St. Louis are open to graduates and students of the American School of Osteopathy and students of other schools recognized by the Faculty and to others as the Dean of the Faculty approves.

Societies.

A number of societies have been established by the students for the purpose of professional, social and religious advancement. The organizations include branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Woman's Christian Association; the Atlas Club, composed of men; the Axis Club, composed of women, the Scientific and Literary Society of the American School of Osteopathy, and the Iota Tau Sigma Society, a local fraternity.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the American School of Osteopathy was organized in 1898. It holds weekly devotional meetings, conducts a course of systematic Bible study, and offers to the students and citizens a very high class course of lectures and concerts. The association is an incorporated body and has permanent headquarters in the school building.

Its reading room is supplied with as many of the leading periodicals of the day as possible and the room is made homelike and attractive. New students are invited to come to the association room immediately upon their arrival and every effort possible will be made to aid them in getting boarding places, and getting generally located, as it means much to the new students to get started right as early in the term as possible. The association men will be very glad to render any assistance possible.

Young Woman's Christian Association.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the American School of Osteopathy was organized in 1899, for active christian work, particularly among the young women of the institution. Devotional meetings are held every Friday afternoon and a Bible class on Sunday. Receptions for the women of the school are held from time to time. The Trustees have given the association two rooms and these have been fitted up for parlors for the members. With the Y. M. C. A., a library and reading room are maintained for the use of the students.

Alumni Association

The Alumni Association of the American School of Osteopathy is an organization with a large membership which holds annual meetings in Kirksville during commencement week in June. It is the largest osteopathic society in existence with a membership of over fourteen hundred.

The officers of the associations for the year closing June, 1903, are, Dr. H. F. Goetz, St. Louis, president; Dr. A. M. Hoard. Cherokee, Ia., first vice president; Dr. J. F. Berry, Tampa, Fla., second vice-president; Dr. J. A. Quintal, Kirksville, secretary; Dr. W. F. Traughber, Mexico, treasurer; Dr. E. C. Link, Kirksville, Dr. W. M. Duffie, Hartford, Conn., Dr. Clara A. Mahaffay, Oklahoma City, trustees.

Athletics.

The American School of Osteopathy in Pat O'Dea, boasts of having one of the most famous athletes of the world in charge of its department of athletics. The baseball team, football team and track teams of the school are famed in Western athletic circles, the American School of Osteopathy's representatives being always a prominent factor in all these games and events. Mr. O'Dea, known world wide as the greatest of collegiate fullbacks and as the "Kangaroo Kicker," gained his prestige on the University of Wisconsin football eleven. While at Wisconsin University, in field day events, especially in the jumps and hurdles, he was also always a man that had to be reckoned with by competing teams. The trainer and coach, in which dual capacity Mr. O'Dea acts, is rigid in his requirements of all candidates for positions on the school teams but has a happy faculty of spurring the ambitions of candidates without resource to harsh methods of discipline. The faculty allows no student, who is back in any of his grades or whose class standing is not up to a percentage of seventy-five, to compete in any events or become a member of any track or field team. Football candidates are placed in training during the spring term and report early in August for the fall training.

The school owns an enclosed park with a large amphitheatre which is known as the Still Athletic Park. All games and field meetings are held there. Many tennis and basket ball courts are about the school and in the vicinity.

The local field day contests are held annually in May and the winners of the home meeting represent the school in the meetings of the Missouri Inter-Collegiate Association of which the American School of Osteopathy is a charter member.

Publications.

The American School of Osteopathy publishes the leading osteopathic journal and one of the largest school journals published in America. It is known as the Journal of Osteopathy and has a circulation of over 25,000 copies per month. It

is devoted to the advancement of the science of osteopathy and numbers among its contributors the leading osteopaths of the country. It contains each month, besides articles of a technical nature, articles of general interest to the public and to those who desire to investigate the science. The subscription price of the Journal is fifty cents a year, in advance.

The school publishes a quarterly Bulletin descriptive of the course and matters pertaining to the conduct of the school.

The Atlas and Axis clubs publish a monthly Bulletin which circulates among the field and resident membership of the two organizations.

Libraries.

The students have access to all the special libraries of the several departments on application to the professors in charge. The Sojourners' club of the city has also a library containing many medical works which are available to the students upon the payment of a very small fee.

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

Expenses.

The full set of text books for the entire course will cost about \$45.00. Good board may be secured at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week, or students desiring them 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 housekeeping to make their arrangements in advance. For any additional information concerning tuition, etc., address the secretary.

Description of Building.

The American School of Osteopathy has the largest and most complete osteopathic College building in the world. It was designed by the founder of the science and represents his ideals of a school building for the special needs of osteopathic work. The present building, whose dimensions are 64 by 176 feet, was completed in 1897 and was erected at a cost of \$100,000. The sixty-eight rooms have a floor surface of over 30,000 square feet.

The Journal office is in the basement. On the west side of the basement are located the men's bath-rooms and toilet rooms. On the first floor the main offices, two large and bright reception parlors and the twenty-five commodious treating rooms are located. The women's bath-rooms and toilet rooms are also on this floor.

On the third floor are three immense lecture and quiz rooms, Memorial hall, North hall and Surgery room, besides the histological, pathological, and bacteriological laboratory rooms, library and the X-Ray room. On the fourth floor are the Amphitheatre, and two large dissecting rooms. The chemical laboratories and chemistry lecture hall are in the basement of the North wing of the main building.

All the rooms of the building are brightly lighted, well ventilated and are arranged for the special purpose for which they were intended. The building is equipped throughout with a sanitary system of plumbing, with hot and cold water and steam heat in every room. This heating plant, which is in the basement, together with the plumbing, cost \$16,000. The building inside is finished in the natural woods, oak, cypress and yellow pine. The building is also equipped with electric lights, having over 600 incandescent lamps, and has a gas lighting plant of its own. The walls of the school building are of pressed brick with mansard roofs of slate and iron.

The structure is complete and perfect and the apparatus in the several departments, including thousands of dollars worth of models, manikins, charts, etc., is in keeping with the building.

List of Students.

SESSION 1902-1903.

Graduating Class.



| Abell, Wm. PearlMonroe City, Mo. |
|---|
| Abbott, Mrs. Ellen E Louisville, Ky. |
| Adams, Walker WAnahein, Cal. |
| Adams, Wm. JAllendale, Mo. |
| Allen, Lewis W |
| Ament, Lytton GrayCincinnati, Ohio. |
| Armstrong, Miss Eugenia, Holy Springs, Miss |
| Atkinson, Miss Grace |
| Baker, Harvey NCainsville, Mo, |
| Barnes, Perry JamesKirksville, Mo. |
| Bennett, C. EOwensboro, Ky. |
| Blocker, Mrs. Bolling LJackson, Tenn. |
| Bartlette, Miss Laura F Orland, Ohio. |
| |
| Boyer, George RowlandHarrodsburg, Ky. |
| Boyer, Mrs, Minna Riker Harrodsburg, Ky. |
| Breitzman, Edward J Fond du Lac, Wis. |
| Bridges, Jas. PCharleston, Mo. |
| Bright, S. HChuckey City, Tenn. |
| Bruce, Miss Alma LManchester, Iowa. |
| Bruce, J. B. OliverBrunswick, Mo. |
| Burdette, Gabriel FFulton, Mo. |
| Campbell, Christopher ADallas, Texas |
| Chatfield, Mrs. Lenna Turner Kirksville, Mo. |
| Chemark, Joseph |
| |
| Coffman, John MarvinSacremento, Ky |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. |
| |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. |
| Coke, Richard Henry Louisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia N Mason City, Ill. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. Craig, WmNew Haven, Mo. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. Craig, WmNew Haven, Mo. Collins, Ira WKirksville, Mo. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. Craig, WmNew Haven, Mo. Collins, Ira WKirksville, Mo. Crowley, Forrest GGalion, Ohio. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. Craig, WmNew Haven, Mo. Collins, Ira WKirksville, Mo. Crowley, Forrest GGalion, Ohio. Dameron, Mrs. Malinda EKirksville, Mo. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. Craig, WmNew Haven, Mo. Collins, Ira WKirksville, Mo. Crowley, Forrest GGalion, Ohio. Dameron, Mrs. Malinda EKirksville, Mo. Deming, Mrs. Edith HRavenswood, W. Va. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. Craig, WmNew Haven, Mo. Collins, Ira WKirksville, Mo. Crowley, Forrest GGalion, Ohio. Dameron, Mrs. Malinda EKirksville, Mo. Deming, Mrs. Edith HRavenswood, W. Va. Downey, Sylvester WmJerseyville, Ill. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. Craig, WmNew Haven, Mo. Collins, Ira WKirksville, Mo. Crowley, Forrest GGalion, Ohio. Dameron, Mrs. Malinda EKirksville, Mo. Deming, Mrs. Edith HRavenswood, W. Va. Downey, Sylvester WmJerseyville, Ill. Downing, John ESt. Charles, Mo. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. Craig, WmNew Haven, Mo. Collins, Ira WKirksville, Mo. Crowley, Forrest GGalion, Ohio. Dameron, Mrs. Malinda EKirksville, Mo. Deming, Mrs. Edith HRavenswood, W. Va. Downey, Sylvester WmJerseyville, Ill. Downing, John ESt. Charles, Mo. Downs, Henry AWilliamstown, Vt. |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl HGreencastle, Ind. Cottingham, Vaspashion P.McPherson, Kan. Craig, DaleSmithville, Mo. Craig, WmNew Haven, Mo. Collins, Ira WKirksville, Mo. Crowley, Forrest G |
| Coke, Richard HenryLouisville, Ky. Copper, Miss Lydia NMason City, Ill. Cosner, Earl H |
| Coke, Richard Henry |

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|----|--|--|
| | Fox, John DeFayetteville, Ark. | |
| | Gates, Otto BIonia, Mich. | |
| | George, Miss Eve HelenYork, Nebr. | |
| | Glascock, Alfred DeanRensselaer, Mo. | |
| | Glenn, J. Orlin Grant City, Mo. | |
| 1 | Graham, Richard Fred Bellefountain, Ohio. | |
| | Graham, Mrs. Virginia White. Kirksville, Mo. | |
| ì | Gray, Chester WSteubenville, Ohio. | |
| 1 | Gray, Mrs. Estella Steubenville, Ohio. | |
| • | | |
| Š | Grow, James A | |
| j | Hale, Mrs. M. E North Yakima, Wash. | |
| | Hansen, Edward NMemphis, Mo. | |
| ì | Harris, Edwin LewisSacremento, Ky. | |
| | Harrington, James SamuelCorning, Iowa | |
| v | Heagney, Wm. HenrySpringfield, Ill. | |
| d | Henderson, Edward EmmettMarshall, Mo. | |
| | Herbert, Miss Erie VTrenton, Mo. | |
| | Herbert, Miss Lulu JTrenton, Mo. | |
| 20 | Heyenga, P. HarrenEmden, Ill. | |
| | Heyer, FrankToledo, Ohio. | |
| , | Hoisington, G. S Gilt Edge, Mont. | |
| 7 | Holland, Miss Addie J Exeter, Canada. | |
| | Howell, Russell DeanJerseyville, Ill. | |
| | *Johnson, Phay Arthur Elmira, N. Y. | |
| | Jones, Miss Urania T Webster City, Iowa. | |
| | Kaiser, Florian John Palmyra, Mo. | |
| | Knapp, Lester IHuntington, Ind. | |
| J | Laughlin, Earl H Kirksville, Mo. | |
| | Lichter, SolomonChicago, Ill. | |
| | Lindsay, ArnoldPortland, Ore. | |
| | Lindsey, Clement BEllsbury, Mo. | |
| | Love, Samuel RobertErie, Pa. | |
| | Loudon, Harry MShenandoah, Iowa. | |
| | Lynn, Mrs. Ollie AllenKirksville, Mo. | |
| 3) | Malone, Eugene | |
| - | Mathison, Margaret JaneLittleton, N. H. | |
| | Matsen, Jesse EOwatonna, Minn. | |
| | McCreary, Joseph RFranklin, Ky. | |
| | Miller, Mrs. AdalineChicago, Ill. | |
| | Mills, David AAnn Arbor, Mich. | |
| 16 | Montague, EdwardNew Orleans, La. | |
| ۱ | | |
| 1 | Montague, Hardeman CMarshall, Mo. | |
| | Montague, Wm. Cartwright. Owensboro, Ky. | |
| | Morse, Mrs. Sarah EAtlanta, Ill. | |
| d | Moseley, Jas. RobertGriffin, Ky. | |
| ų. | Mossman, Harry A Chadron, Nebr. | |
| ۱ | Mossman, Mrs. NellieChadron, Nebr. | |
| | Nevius, Mrs. Zeula A Jerseyville, Ill. | |
| | Noonan, Wm. EKirksville, Mo. | |
| | | |

Overton, Mrs. Sylvia R.......Rensselaer, Ind. | Stewart, Mrs. ElminaProphetstown, Ill. Pigott, Mrs. Adalyn K New York City. Pluss, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Kirksville, Mo. Powers, Mrs. Ada Wilmans....Sea Breeze, Fla. Rice, Miss Harriett Florence... Topeka, Kans. Richardson, Horace J. Excelsior Springs, Mo. Robinson, Schuyler Colfax....Rensselaer, Ind. Robinson, Mrs. Iva W......Rensselaer, Ind. Rohacek, Wm.....Jersevville, Ill. Schrock, Jos. B.....Kirksville, Mo. Sheridan, Miss MargaretCleveland, Ohio. Wrigley, Mrs. Lina J...........Scandia, Kan. Shumate, Chas. R., M. D...... Bluff City, Va. Yewell, Algernon S..... Owensboro, Ky. Smith, Orren E......Danville, Ind.

Tucker, A. R..... Litchfield, Ky. Vallier, Samuel W.....Leonard, Mo. VanDoren, Frank......Malvern, Iowa. Wakefield, Miss Etta C Oakland, Cali. Walker, John C.....Smithville, Mo. Wallace, Herbert Chase Grant City, Mo. Werkheiser, Amos E.....Lena, Ill. Wheeler, Miss Myrtie B, Ludington, Mich. Ross, Andrew I.......Alma, Ill. | Wilson, Arthur L......Hebron, Ohio. Worley, Wm. Henry......Unionville, Mo.

Junior Class.

| Allen, Mrs. Bridget AgnesVincennes, Iowa |
|--|
| Barnes, Noah BMolone, Mo. |
| Beckwith, Miss AnnettePueblo, Colo. |
| Beets, J. CKirksville, Mo. |
| Bliss, Charles WilmarthJanesville, Wis. |
| Bragg, Jas. AKirksville, Mo. |
| Bywaters, John HKirksville, Mo. |
| Bywaters, Mrs. Fanny Kirksville, Mo. |
| Callaway, John L Mountain Home, Idaho. |
| Carlson, Ed A Hampton, Iowa. |
| Cobb, James EnnisJackson, Tenn. |
| Cowgill, Henry ROttawa, Kan. |
| Cowgill, Ralph Elliott McCandless, Kan. |
| Dawes, Willard Crockett Garneil, Mont. |
| Dooley, Miss Loranna Wilmet, Kirksville, Mo. |
| Downey, Chas. NKirksville, Mo |
| Durrett, John MCanton, Mo. |
| Edwards, Chas. RGalena, Ill. |
| Ervin, Wilbur BChicago, Ill. |
| Farrington, Miss Adaline P Kirksville, Mo. |
| Farrington, Mrs. Mary EKirksville, Mo. |
| Floyd, Miss Minnie B Kirksville, Mo. |
| French, Amos G Syracuse, N. Y. |
| Galbreath, Mrs. Anna Kirksville, Mo. |
| Garring, Chas. KDenison, Texas. |
| Glascock, Harold WRensselaer, Mo. |
| Graham, Robt. HBellefountain, Ohio. |
| Hamilton, Robert Emmett Kirksville, Mo. |
| Harris, Miss FrancesGreenwood, Miss. |
| Harwood, Jos. FMaysville, Mo. |
| Heineman, Mrs. Sophia C Fairbault, Minn. |
| Hoggins, Miss Josephine Princeton, Ky. |
| Holbert, Edwin DKeosaugua, Iowa. |
| Holloway, James LFort Smith, Ark. |
| Houghten, Miss Alice L. White Pigeon, Mich. |
| Houseman, Evan GMarietta, Ohio. |
| Howard, Edward W. SBuffalo, N. Y. |
| Hubbard, WmKirksville, Mo |
| |

Hunter, Mrs. Eva M.....Livingston, Mont. Irwin, Lloyd Samuel..... East Palistine, Ohio. Johnson, Mrs. Nannie A... Kirksville, Mo. Kartowitz, Miss Ida B......Crookston, Minn. Kelsey, Calvin C.....Farmington, Iowa. Kerr, Franklin E.....McComb, Ohio. Lamkin, Frank......Kirksville, Mo. Lamkin, Mrs. Grace Hughes...Kirksville, Mo. Laybourn, Miss Fannie......Kirksville, Mo. Lee, Harry T.....Cynthiana, Ky. Lewis, Miss Mary Louise Centerville, Ia. Loving, Arthur S.....Sutton, Nebr. Lyons, Willis E..... Adams, Nebr. McBurney, Miss Ethlyn......Chicago, Ill. McKone, Micheal.....Brooklyn, Ia. McMains, Henry A Crawfordsville, Ind. McPike, Mrs. Susie M.....Kirksville, Mo. Maxey, Mrs. Ottie M.....Springfield, Ill. Miller, Mrs. Libbie U......Hancock, N. Y. Morris, Clark......Winterset, Ia. Murray, Chas. H St. Louis, Mo. Noble, Arza J..... Lewistown, Mont. Oneland, Miss Sarah C.....Milwaukee, Wis. Overton, Jas. H.....Chicago, Ill. Parks, Geo. Washington......Kirksville, Mo. Pauley, Walter Frank Fairmont, Mo. Peet, Truman JMt. Ayr, Ia. Peet, Mrs. H. Capitola.....Mt. Ayr, Ia. Pennock, Lewis Norman Park City, Mont. Phalen, Mrs. Ruth...... Kirksville, Mo. Platt, Miss Frances...... Kalamazoo, Mich. Polly, Philemon W Lewistown, Mont. Pontius, George W Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Poole, I. Chester North Dartmouth, Mass. Pratt, Miss Mary E....,Elmore, Ohio. Purnell, Miss Emma Ottawa, Ohio Ramsey, Miss Nancy Grace.....Albia, Ia. Rector, Miss Emma Benton Harbor, Mich.

* Deceased.

| Robinson, M. C | Cleveland, Ohio. |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Robison, Mrs. Lou M | Ottumwa, Ia. |
| Russell, Mrs. Maud G | Commerce, Texas. |
| Schmid, Ed L | Kirksville, Mo. |
| Scott, Miss Amy | .Pleasant Plains, Ill. |
| Shephard, Leroy K | Glendale, Ohio. |
| Smith, Miss M. Elnora | Cripple Creek, Colo. |
| Smith, Mrs. Anna | Chicago, Ill. |
| Snavely, Perry B | Albia, Ia. |
| Speigel, Miss Bertha C | Washington, Ia. |
| Stryker, Miss Anna K | Belleville, N. Y. |
| Switzer Robt Hilton | Camden N J |

Sylvester, John Wesley Cleveland, Ohio. Talbott, Mrs. Emma KKirksville, Mo. Talmage, Mrs. Catherine Kansas City, Mo. Terrell, Clarence Monroe......Kirksville, Mo. Thompson, Miss Nora L.....Colfax, Ill. Walsh, F. K.....Owensboro, Ky. Webster, Geo. V......Gouvernour, N. Y. Wells, Miss Emma J Bens Run, W. Va. White, Mrs. Ella R......Enid, Okla. Willcox, Harold H.....Peoria, Ill. Woods, Miss Leva.....Cleveland, Ohio Worrall, Joseph E......Williamsburg, Ia.

Sophomore Class.

QUARTERLY CATALOGUE.

| Allison, Mrs. JennetteKirksville, Mc |). |
|---|----|
| Allyn, Miss Angie M | a |
| Atkins, Warren EClinton, II | |
| Atkinson, John Bradford, Ontario | |
| Baker, Chas. F Marshall, II | |
| Balfe, Miss SusanToledo, Ohio | |
| Bammert, Miss Rena AgnesKirksville, Mo | |
| | |
| Barton, Edgar GDewey, Ind. Terr | |
| Barton, Mrs. Lynette Dewey, Ind. Terr | |
| Bashaw, Miss ClaraCenterville, Iowa | |
| Baugher, Guy LSpringfield, II | |
| Baughman, Jay HChicago, Ill | |
| Bawden, Miss MaryLake City, Iowa | |
| Bean, Arthur SRandolph, Vt | |
| Bedley, H. ERio, Wis | |
| Bennett, Jas. WLouisville, Ky | |
| Bennett, Mrs. Fanny CLouisville, Ky | |
| Bennett, Miss Carrie Wilmington, II | 1. |
| Berry, Clinton D., Elmira, N. Y | |
| Berry, Mrs. Gertrude Seeley Elmlra, N. Y | |
| Bissell, Miss Ella FrancesMadison, Wis | |
| Bodle, Jos. H Kirksville, Mo | |
| Boles, Arthur E Malvern, Iowa | |
| Brown, Geo. E Hoosick, N. Y | |
| Brown, Miss Frances Ray Findlay, Ohio | |
| Buddecke, Miss Bertha ASt. Louis, Mo | |
| | |
| Bush. Mrs. Ida A. EllisDenver, Colo | |
| Camp, Cloyd AndrewLincoln, Ill | |
| Carleton, Miss Margaret BelleBarre, Vt | |
| Cash, Miss BelleSt. Louis, Mc |). |
| Carton, H. BNew Haven, Conn | 1. |
| Chappell, Miss Nannie J Williamstown, Mo | |
| Clark, Reuben T Jackson, Miss | |
| Close, Miss Effie Annie Amity, Mo | |
| Coffland, Miss FlorenceCircleville, Ohio | |
| Coggins, Lucius B St. Louis, Mo | |
| Collicott, Miss RettaTrenton, Mc |). |
| Coon, Bert DBrooklyn, Iowa | ١. |
| Cooper, R. M | ı. |
| Coopernold, Miss Orie Hampton, Iowa | |
| Corbin, Perry TBrashear, Mo | |
| Coyle, Mrs. Ida MayKirksville, Mo | |
| Crawford, Miss Sara VErie, Pa | |
| Crofton, Miss Henrietta . New Orleans, La | |
| Crotton, 2100 Henricotta . 110 ii Oricans, La | • |

Curry, Miss Grace E..... Kirksville, Mo. Curry, Wm. B...... Kirksville, Mo. Dandy, Miss Agnes......Trenton, Mo. Dawson, Harry MJackson, Tenn. DeTienne, John A......Kirksville, Mo. Downs, L. EBloomington, Ill. Drost, Louis C.... Albia, Iowa. Drost, Miss Goldie G.....Albia, Iowa. Dunnington, Bert L.....Kirksville, Mo. Durrett, J. C...... Canton, Mo. Edwards, Wm. B..... King City, Mo. Eisiminger, John WmFilmore, Mo. Eisiminger, Miss Lenia Filmore, Mo. Ennis, Emery..... Petersburg, Ill. Ennis, Seba Arthur..... Petersburg, Ill. Fisher, Miss Nellie M Wauwatosa, Wis. Fiske, Franklin Lincoln, Ill. Flannagan, Miss Louisa C .. Kirksville, Mo. Gano, Chas. H Hartford City, Ind Ganoung, Floyd......Olean, N. Y. Gifford, Harry M Onarga, Ill. Glenn, Frank A.... Grant City, Mo. Graves, William......Kirksville, Mo. Haight, Mrs. Nettie Olds McMinnville, Ore. Hall, Geo. Sam'! Arthur.....Circleville, Ohio. Hall, Miss Mae..... Irvin, Iowa. Hall, Miss Beth VIrvin, Iowa. Hall, Wm. C...... Brazil, Ind. Hannah, Everette E.....Kirksville, Mo. Harden, Edward E Conneaut, Ohio. Harlan, Wm......Conneaut, Ohio. Hawk, Miss Sara Mae......Alleghany, Pa. Head, Ben JOwensboro, Ky. Head, Miss Emma Owensboro, Ky. Hearst, Miss Ethel Lavina..Garnet, Kansas. Henderson, James V......Owensboro, Ky Hester, Golden M......Colridge, Nebr. Holland, Miss Gussie A..... Exeter, Ont. Hudson, Franklin Paris, Texas. Huntington, Jos. Lee......Princeton, Ill. Keeler, Edward E.....Leon, Iowa. Kenaga, Miss Hermione..... Joplin, Mo.

| Keyte, Mrs. Mary EKirksville, Mo. | 0' |
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| Trillynn Orloy (| Pa |
| Timbe Morning G | Pe |
| Traight Tongs Ommerce, Tenter | Pe |
| Troba Goo Wm | Pe |
| LaFon, Atwell McKarney Hereford, Mo. | Pi |
| Larron, W. E | Ra |
| Longan, Silas, WKirksville, Mo. | Ri |
| Love, Miss Klare Jane Erie, Pa. | Ri |
| Lynd, Nathaniel RBeaumont, Texas. | R |
| T Mica Ffia R Audins, Month | R |
| Magers, Miss Florence LTiffin, Ohio. | S |
| | S |
| Marseilles, Mrs. MyrtleBrookfield, Mo. | S |
| Martin, Jos. S | S |
| Martin, Jos. S | S |
| Marts, Miss Tella May Bloomington, Ill. Matsler, Mrs. Julia B Bloomington, Ill. | S |
| Maurer, Mrs. Anna Eugene, Oregon. | S |
| Maurer, Mrs. Allia | S |
| Millay, E. O | S |
| Miller, Orion S | . 8 |
| Miller, Orion S | . 8 |
| Mitchell, Reuben Mann. New Bostos, Mo | . 8 |
| Montague, Mrs. Mary AKirksville, Mo Moriarity, John JMartinton, Ill | . 8 |
| Moriarity, John J | . 8 |
| Morris, S. G | . 1 |
| Morris, Mrs. Emma CTiro, Ohio | |
| Morrison, James G Owensboro, Ky | |
| Morrison, James G | . 1 |
| Most, Wm Edinboro, Pa | 1. |
| Mostinger, N. HIndianapolis, Indianapolis, India | 1. |
| Myers, Lewis A | 3. |
| McCoy, Thos. S | 1. |
| McDonald, John A | 1. |
| McGalliard, Arthur E Lincoln, Il | a. |
| McMillen, John | h. |
| McWilliams. Alex F Detroit, Micl | a. |
| Nay, Wm. F Enid, Okla | h. |
| Toggo I Luuing ton, mile | |
| Olson, John EWeldon, I | |
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| | |

| O'Neil, Miss Margaret R Perry, Okla. | |
|--|--|
| Davidoo Fred A | |
| Dandanvis Owen KIRKSVIIIe, MO. | |
| Pennock, Mrs. DaisyPark City, Mont. | |
| Petree, Miss Martha Oregon, Mo. | |
| Petree, Miss Martine | |
| Ray, C. T | |
| Ray, G. 1 | |
| Ringler, Sanford Marengo, Iowa | |
| Ringler, Sanford Ashland, Kas. Rogers, Miss Johnny Belle Ashland, Kas. | |
| Rogers, Miss Johnny Bene. Philadelphia, Pa. | |
| Russell, Ralph | |
| Scaife, Miss Martha Emma Springfield, Ill. | |
| Severy, Chas. L Detroit, Mich. | |
| Shoemaker, Paul Alonzo Pioneer, Ohio. | |
| Siler, Orion A | |
| Smith, Frank P | |
| Smith, Van B | |
| Spencer, Miss Anna May. Hornellsville, N. Y. | |
| Spencer, Miss Bessie Mabel. Hornellsville, N. Y. | |
| Spicer, David F | |
| Gaison Mrs Nottie L | |
| Stapley Rolland PManzanoia, Can. | |
| Ctankwonther Roy L | |
| Gt Elmor Gordon Eugene, Oregon. | |
| Ctenhone Tohn H Lewistown, Mont. | |
| Grace Grace Ashland Nebi. | |
| Thomas F G | |
| Thomasson W S | |
| Thomogeon Mrs Alice Utica, Mo. | |
| The angelian EugeneSterling, Colo. | |
| The towar K Ionkers, N. 1. | |
| Wongo Arthur B Jacksonville, Plat | |
| Waganar Geo F Fort Madison, Towa. | |
| Westers E Burton Wichita, Kas. | |
| West Palph I Unicago, In. | |
| Wilson Mrs Clara B | |
| William Mrs Anna L Kallsas City, Mo. | |
| Witmer, Miss E. Louisa, Niagara Falls, N Y. | |
| | |
| | |

Freshman Class.

| Avery, Frank H | Emporia, ixan. |
|---|------------------------|
| Boles, Miss Harriett F | Alma, IllChicago, Ill. |
| Cain, Mrs. Emma E Campbell, Scott S Carrothers, Miss Sada Loi Colclasure, W. E | isTiro, Ohio. |
| Conklin, HughWm Conklin, Mrs. Ida Maier Cook, C. F | Owasso, Mich. |
| Cramb, Albert J | Fairbury, Nebr. |
| DeHart, Sherman B DeVries. Mrs. Emma | Keosauqua, ra. |

Darrow, C. Roy.....Ogden, Utah. Darrow, Mrs. Anna A......Ogden, Utah. Davis, Roy L.....Moulton, Ia. Deegan, Jos. P.....Omaha, Nebr. Deming, Herbert V.....Amsterdam, N. Y. Dozier, Wm. R...... Atlanta, Ga. Duncan, John G.....Carmen, Okla. Elsea, Miss Lottie G............, Abingdon, Ill. Feather, D. D. Kirksville, Mo. Feather, Mrs. Effie B......Independance, Ia. Floyd, Miss Lillian May......Kirksville, Mo. Forrest, Miss Gertrude..... Lovilia, Ia. Freeman, Archie E..... Cameron, Ill. Fullam, Claire V Corunna, Mich. Fullam, Mrs. Alice M..... Corunna, Mich. Giddings, Miss Mary Hamilton, Ohio. Gray, Clyde..... Maryville, Mo.

| Green, Charles StanleyNew York, N. Y |
|---|
| Griffin, Finis Kirksville, Mo |
| Hancock, John C Calhoon, Ky |
| Harman, Miss MinnieCallao, Mo |
| Hassell, Stonewall JSan Antonio, Tex |
| Hassell, Mrs. Nellie San Antonio, Tex |
| Hedegarde, Miss Adelaide V St. Louis, Mo |
| Hedgpeth, Chas. EAlbany, Mo. |
| Heiny, John Dale Kirksville, Mo. |
| Henderson, Frank M Kirksville, Mo. |
| Henderson, Mrs. Lucy Kirksville, Mo. |
| Hicks, Miss Bessie B Battle Creek, Mich. |
| Hildreth, Mrs. Margaret Kirksville, Mo. |
| Jones, Frank S Paris, Tex. |
| Johannett, W. Ware Burlington, Vt. |
| Kew, Arthur Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Knox, Wm. FPeoria, Ill. |
| Koons, Wm. MPhiladelphia, Pa. |
| Lofborrow, Don JuanMt. Sterling, Ohio. |
| Long, Robert Harry Flushing, N. Y. |
| Long, George Percy Flushing, N. Y. |
| Loper, Miss Matilda EChampaign, Ill. |
| Lynch, Frank Kirtley, Jr Noonon, Mo. |
| Manassa, Mrs. Virginia S Kirksville, Mo. |
| Marshall, Wade Hampton Harrisville, W Va. |
| Mattocks, EdwardFranklin, Idaho. |
| Meyers, Ralph |
| Morelock, Miss Isabelle Kirksville, Mo. |
| Morris, Mrs. Hattie The Dalles-Oregon. |
| Morris, Lester O Little Rock, Ark. |
| McCall, Dr. Thomas S Owensboro, Ky. |
| McIntyre, Wilbur G Memphis, Tenn. |
| McKinney, Charles H Wooster, Ohio. |
| McKone, Miss Ida Brooklyn, Iowa. |
| Newcomer, Miss Laura Pearl Toulon, Ill. |
| Nicolson, Miss Pearl Kirksville, Mo. |
| Oliver, Miss Gertrude Glasgow, Mo. |
| Oswalt, Adam PRay, Ind. |
| Otey, John J Picard, Cali. |
| Parenteau, Mrs Carrie Parsons Chicago, Ill. |
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| Phelps, Henry Clay Gallatin, Mo. |
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| Piper, F. A. JrSan Antonio, Tex. |
| Plant, Ernest A St. Louis, Mo. |
| Pool, Edmond LeslieAlma, Ill. |
| Ray, Edwin CForth Worth, Tex. |
| Richards, C. E Ednid, Okla. |
| Richardson, W. HartCleveland, Ohio. |
| Roberts, Herbert Edward. Watertowu, N. Y. |
| Robertson, JMontreal, Canada. |
| Robertson, A. E Montreal, Canada. |
| Rutledge, Miss Emily Linn Grove, Ia. |
| Sarratt, Miss Julia MSteubenville, Ohio. |
| Sheldon, Mrs. Susie A Weedsport, N. Y. |
| Sheridan, Miss MaudeSterling, Colo. |
| Slayden, Robert H Wichita, Kan. |
| Smith, Jos. M Great Barrington, Mass. |
| Smoot, Marshall Anderson Petersburg, Ill. |
| Smyth, Wm. P |
| Snare, Chas. J |
| Snedal, Miss Lena Denison, Tex. |
| Springer, Victor L Weaver Station, Ohio. |
| Stelle, Robert D Los Angeles, Cali. |
| Stephenson, C. Irving Tamora, Nebr. |
| Stephenson, Wm. CalvinSpringfield, Ohio. |
| Stewart, Homer DLincoln, Ill. |
| Vallier, Archie EdwardLeonard, Mo. |
| Wenig, Geo. EFindlay, Ohio. |
| Wheelock, Jay E Tampico, Ill. |
| White, Charley Boscobell, Wis. |
| Willis, Chas. EEdnid, Okla. |
| Wilson, Sam'l. W Paris, Tex. |
| Wilson, Mrs. Willie T Paris, Tex. |
| Wolfe, Arthur E Malvern, Iowa. |
| Wolf, TrumanPrinceton, Ill. |
| Wolf, Mrs. Frances Marian Princeton, Ill. |
| Wolf, Truman WaynePrincton, Ill. |
| Woods, N. H Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Wren, RodneyPueblo, Colo. |
| Wright, S. Ellis Mattoon, Ill. |
| Wright, Mrs. Florence Parrish Mattoon, Ill. |
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