CATALOGUE
OF THE
American
School of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Tenth Annual Announcement.
Session of 1902-1903.

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KIRKSVILLE COLLEGE OF
OSTEOPATHY & SURGERY
Kirksville, Missouri
CATALOGUE OF THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY
Kirksville, Mo.

TENTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SESSION OF 1902-1903.

JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY,
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.
Calendar.

**FIRST TERM. 1902.**

Monday, September 1........... First Term Opens.
Thursday, November 27........ Recess, Thanksgiving Day.
Friday, December 19........... Christmas Recess Begins.

1903.

Monday, January 5............. Classes Reopen 8 a.m.
Friday, January 25........... Close of Examinations for First Term.
Sunday, January 25........... Doctorate Sermon.
Wednesday, January 28....... Class Day Exercises.
Thursday, January 29......... Graduation Exercises.

**SECOND TERM.**

Monday, February 2........... Second Term Opens.
Friday, June 19.............. Close of Examinations for Second Term.
Sunday, June 21............. Doctorate Sermon.
Wednesday, June 24.......... Class Day Exercises.
Thursday, June 25........... Graduation Exercises.

**Faculty, 1902-1903.**

ANDREW T. STILL, PRESIDENT.
C. E. STILL, D. O., VICE-PRESIDENT, Instructor in Clinics.
H. M. STILL, D. O., Instructor in Clinics.
CHAS. HAZZARD, Ph. B., D. O., Theory and Practice of Osteopathy, Physical Diagnosis and Clinic Lecturer.
F. P. YOUNG, M. D., D. O., Surgery, Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology and Practical Anatomy.
JUDGE ANDREW ELLISON, Medical Jurisprudence.
* Assistant in Chemistry.
* Assistant in Histology.
* Director of Athletics.
GEO. M. LAUGHLIN, M. S. D., D. O., Practice of Osteopathy and Dean of the Faculty.

All members of the faculty will do work on the clinical staff.

* To be supplied.
Course of Study.

TWO YEARS.

The course of study covers a period of two years, divided into four terms of five months each. Classes are formed in September and February of each year at which time new students may matriculate.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.
Descriptive Anatomy ....................................... 5 hours per week
General Chemistry ......................................... 5 hours per week
Histology, Lectures and Laboratory work .................. 3 hours per week

SECOND TERM.
Descriptive Anatomy ....................................... 5 hours per week
Physiology .................................................. 5 hours per week
Principles of Osteopathy .................................. 5 hours per week
Physiological Chemistry {Physiological Chemistry
Urinalysis and Toxicology } ................................ 5 hours per week
Hygiene ..................................................... 10 lectures per term

SECOND YEAR.

THIRD TERM.
Regional Anatomy, with demonstrations on the cadaver ... 5 hours per week
Physiology .................................................. 5 hours per week
Pathology .................................................... 2 hours per week
Theory and Practice of Osteopathy ......................... 10 hours per week
Clinical Demonstrations ................................... 4 hours per week
Instruction in Osteopathic Manipulations ................... 1 hour per week

FOURTH TERM.
Neurology ................................................... 1 hour per week
Surgery ...................................................... 4 hours per week
Applied Anatomy .......................................... 5 hours per week
Pathology and Bacteriology in Laboratory ............... 2 hours per week
Gynecology, ten weeks ....................................... 5 hours per week
Obstetrics, ten weeks ........................................ 5 hours per week
Clinical Demonstrations ................................... 4 hours per week
Clinical Practice ........................................... 4 afternoons per week
Medical Jurisprudence ..................................... 10 lectures per term
Physical Diagnosis .......................................... 1 hour per week

Dissection may be taken in any term after the first.

Introduction.

The history of the American School of Osteopathy is little less than the history of the growth and development of the science itself. And to say that the science of osteopathy is unique in the rapidity and stability of its growth only calls attention to the fact that the American School has likewise made phenomenal progress since its founding in 1892. At that time its faculty consisted of one man—the founder,—its student body a half dozen men and women, its home, a room in a cottage. During the past year over seven hundred students have been in attendance, presided over by the founder, Dr. A. T. Still, assisted by a corps of able instructors, and cared for in a building twice enlarged and costing with its equipments, over $100,000.

The underlying principles of osteopathy were discovered in 1874, by Andrew T. Still, then a practicing physician in Kansas. Dr. Still spent many years in developing the new science, and in putting its principles into practice in the treatment of both acute and chronic diseases. Osteopathy was so successful under his practice that he began to teach the new science to his own sons in 1887. The American School of Osteopathy is the outgrowth of Dr. Still's discoveries and his attempt to give to others the knowledge of this science and art of healing as formulated by himself. In 1892 a charter was taken out and the first regular class was formed. In 1894 a new charter was obtained according to the laws of Missouri providing for educational institutions. The aim and object of the college as specified in its charter is to reform medicine and surgery so as to bring those science into harmony with the teachings of nature, and thus establish a natural school of art.

That the school has become established in the full sense of the word is evident from all view points. In its equipment and facilities for teaching it occupies first rank. The laboratory method of teaching, so popular at the present time in all scientific institutions, has been pushed to its farthest workable limits. Hence in the anatomical department the student becomes familiar not so much with the printed page as with the actual form and substance of the body by means of skeleton, manikin and models, as well as examinations of the living body and dissections from an abundance of material. The physiological laboratory is furnished with a very complete outfit of apparatus for the purpose of demonstrating the various functions of the organism. It is equally true of the other departments including those of theory and practice of osteopathy, that students are expected
The school has further become established from the standpoint of its curriculum. Subjects found essential for the proper development of an osteopathic thinker and practitioner have been added from time to time as experience indicated, while others considered nonessential and of a detrimental nature in a two years' course have been dropped, till at the present time the curriculum represents as nearly an ideal in subjects, proportion and arrangement as ten years of painstaking experiment can teach.

That it is established in its corps of instructors need hardly be dwelt upon. Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of the science and of the school is still the active leader of the teachers, and is a constant inspiration to them to develop themselves in the science and instill into their pupils its fundamental principles. In addition to this most important function, he is constantly giving of his time and strength to the student body by personal instruction and public lecture. He has devoted every day for a quarter of a century to the study and proof of the efficacy of osteopathy in combatting disease, and hence can speak with the utmost authority on the various questions that arise. Associated with him and in closest harmony with him are teachers of wide experience both in the practice of the science and in the field of teaching. The selection of capable teachers necessary in the various branches cannot be done without a thorough knowledge of the basic principles of the science. For this reason the management is especially qualified to select from the large number of applicants only those who are best qualified to present their subjects from the osteopathic standpoint. The school has passed through the tests of selecting and retaining the best and most capable minds, and no position has ever been given to any professor merely by personal preference, but because of his fitness to impart the necessary and most useful knowledge to advance the science and develop the student.

This continued growth and prosperity of the school is materially dependent on the loyalty of its more than thirteen hundred graduates, whose universal success has constantly kept before the public the permanent nature of the new system and the principal source from which it is to be developed and taught. These graduates are practicing in every state and territory of the Union and in Canada, Mexico and Hawaii, and whenever they have gone the system has forced itself into their pupils its fundamental principles. In addition to this most useful knowledge to advance the science and develop the student.

The commanding influence of the American School of Osteopathy has been felt in every place where osteopathy has been represented, and in almost every state where osteopathic practitioners have found it necessary to fight for legal recognition. Graduates of this school point with pride and satisfaction to the prestige and public confidence that their diplomas afford them. Osteopathic progress in the line of legal recognition has been met at every step by opposition from the medical fraternity, nevertheless within the last seven years nearly one-half the states have passed laws regulating the practice. In almost every state, where osteopathic laws have been proposed, the American School has taken an active interest in securing favorable legislation. Through the efforts of this school and its graduates these struggles have been waged to a successful termination. The policy of the school has always been to assist and protect its graduates. In numerous states where osteopathy has fought for legal recognition, the school at considerable expense has provided means and sent its representatives to assist in conducting these fights before the legislatures.

From what it has done in the past in the development of the science from its infancy, for the paramount influence it is exerting at the present time on the growth and teaching of the system, and from the possibilities of further making the science thoroughly and favorably known, the management of the school feels a pardonable pride in calling attention to the details of the school and its equipment as they are further outlined in these pages.

A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF OSTEOPATHY.

To those who may be familiar with the derivation of words the term osteopathy, will immediately give at least some idea of the system. That it must have to do with bony or osseous tissue is apparent. And indeed the assumption is correct. For all osteopaths recognize the fundamental importance of the bony framework of the body in relation to cause, diagnosis and treatment of disease. But no single word or phrase can give but the most superficial picture of the science or system which it attempts to describe. Sufficient for introduction to say that fundamentally the bony structure must be considered in practically all disease conditions in relation to one or more of the considerations of cause, diagnosis and treatment. But while this be true in general, the same considerations hold, to a greater or less extent, in regard to muscular, ligamentous or other tissue. Speaking still more generally, osteopathy has to do with considerations of structure in its relation to function or activity; the discussion of the nature and extent of a disturbed function in its dependence on a greater or less disturbance of function; the investigation of the reasons why a normal
condition of function apparently is a necessary consequence of a normal condition of structure; and why the removal of an abnormal structural condition will be followed by a return to normal, of the disturbed function.

Osteopathy, then, begins with the assumption that the body is a living, self-acting, self-regulating, and self-recovering mechanism, which, so long as power be applied and properly distributed must perform its natural functions, and the proper application and distribution of such forces are largely determined by a properly adjusted mechanical condition.

The functions of the body are, first, mechanical; for example the ordinary process of walking; there is within the body a force, be it what it may, that governs that locomotive process, and in the body itself we must look for not only the hindrance to normal walking, but also for the power, the factors whatever they may be, which alone are capable of readjusting the function of walking. Second, body functions are chemical; for instance digestion takes place in the stomach partly by the aid of chemical substances; an insufficient amount of secretion of these substances may result in indigestion; so again it is to the body, not to an artificial chemical laboratory, that we must go for those substances necessary to a resumption of normal activity, because it is a fault of the mechanism that secretes the natural chemical substances, not the lack of the mechanism itself, and the restoration to a normal condition will depend on adjusting and setting in motion the disarranged mechanism. Third, functions may be nutritional; that is, directly related to the nourishment of the various tissues of the body; for instance the activity of the arteries of the body governs largely the amount of blood that reaches the different parts; if the kidney is not properly supplied with pure blood it will suffer from a starved condition; here we must look to the mechanism of the blood supply for an obstruction to the normal flow, and the removal of such obstruction is the logical method of overcoming the difficulty.

If it be true, then, that the function is interfered with by obstruction to some channel to or from the organ concerned in the function, what is the nature of the obstruction? Specifically, some derangement of position of structural parts, thereby encroaching upon the pathways for transmission of blood, lymph, nerve force or other vital element.

If a rib be slightly out of line and held in such position for a sufficient length of time, irritation is produced upon immediately adjacent structures, such as nerves or blood vessels, with the various results of congestions, inflammations and the like, which will further disturb other structures closely related anatomically or physiologically. If the chest walls be depressed there will be encroachment upon the space normally occupied by the lungs, with a resulting effect of weakening the lung tissues and not only directly producing disease but also rendering those tissues liable to the action of disease producing germs. If in lifting a heavy weight an individual sprains his back, it is likely to result in a thickened condition of the ligaments which bind the vertebrae together, and as a consequence direct pressure is produced upon nerves and vessels which pass in and out from the spinal cord. Hence the possibilities of numerous disease conditions depending upon disturbed relations of the spinal structures become quite apparent. Or in case the individual exposes a part of his body to a cold draught for some time, there will result a contraction of muscles which tend to further disturb structures and to immediately interfere with the nerve, blood and lymph channels distributed through such structures.

Thus the osteopathic practitioner in looking for the cause of disease, expects to find it in slight or marked luxations of bones, contractured muscles, thickened ligaments or displaced organs. In order to be able to detect these conditions special training and skill becomes absolutely necessary. For this reason he must know thoroughly the normal condition of the body in order to detect an abnormal one. Anatomy then is his fundamental study, to which all others are subsidiary. Having determined by methods peculiar to the osteopathic system, the location and nature of the disturbed structure his work will consist in the use of manipulations designed to render to the organism such aid as will enable it to overcome or adapt itself to the changed structure. In this process, then, the osteopath simply helps the organism to regain a normal condition of structure and hence of function—nature, not the physician, supplying the healing forces.

**DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.**

W. R. Laughlin, M. S., D. O., Professor.

The first term in descriptive anatomy covers the arm, leg, head, and everything except the viscera, giving especial attention to the anatomy of the joints. The second term’s work takes the alimentary canal, respiratory system, urinary system, and the cerebro-spinal system.

We take the work thoroughly as we go. Commencing with the shoulder, each bone with its articulations, ossifications, attachment
of muscles and blood supply is learned, also the origin, insertion, and nerve supply of each muscle. By the end of the second term the student will be able to give the articulations, ossifications, attachment of muscles, and blood supply of every bone in the body, the relations and branches of every artery in the body, the boundaries of all the ventricles of the brain. The quiz and lecture method is used and the work is made as concrete as possible. Everything is done to make the work clear and practical to the student.

Along with the anatomical work in these two terms points in physiology and osteopathy also will be given.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.
F. P. Young, M. D., D. O., Professor.

This branch of anatomy for the third term class consists of daily demonstrations on the cadaver with frequent quizzes on the part last demonstrated, the work in this term being in a sense a review of the work in the preceding terms, but reference is here paid more especially to the relations of the structures, dissections necessary to expose certain structures, action of muscles and the functions of the different organs briefly reviewed, with frequent hints as to the cause of different diseases and osteopathic treatment of same.

In addition, we have classes in dissection under the supervision of the demonstrator of anatomy, eight students being allowed one cadaver, thus giving each student a chance to dissect, or see dissected, each part of the human body. Upon completion of the dissecting course, and passing a satisfactory examination in same, each student will receive a diploma signed by the president and secretary of the school and the demonstrator of anatomy. To help defray the cost of the material a fee ($12.50) is charged for this course.

APPLIED ANATOMY.
M. E. Clark, D. O., Professor.

Seeing the necessity for a more specific application of anatomy in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, this department was instituted and placed in the senior year. It consists of lectures, quizzes, demonstrations on cadaver and clinic, demonstrations illustrating the normal as well as the abnormal.

The joints, especially the vertebrae and ribs, are minutely considered while attention is paid to the tracing of nerves, blood and lymphatic vessels, the important muscles and ligaments. For example, how does a lesion of the fourth dorsal vertebra cause disease? With this idea each articulation is considered and the relation between cause and effect explained as far as possible.

NEUROLOGY.
W. R. Laughlin, M. S., D. O., Professor.

This course consists of a course of lectures on the nervous system, especially on the diseases to which it is subject, and their treatment from the osteopathic standpoint. The importance of this course is emphasized by the large number of diseases of this character which are constantly being treated at this institution, and by the great success of osteopathy in this field.

CHEMISTRY.
W. D. Dobson, A. M., D. O., Professor.

In the first term enough of the facts and principles of chemistry are given to enable the student to understand the work of chemical physiology, which comes later in the course. Familiarity with the common elements, their simpler combinations and the laws governing these combinations, is required. Enough laboratory work is given in this term to illustrate chemical action in its phases, and to enable the student to use intelligently the apparatus in common use.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. In the second term of the course the study of the tissues and fluids of the body is taken up, the various sugars, fats, and proteids are carefully studied and tested. Bile, blood, saliva, gastric and pancreatic juices are analyzed, and their physiology studied from the chemical standpoint.

URINALYSIS. A thorough course is given in the analysis of urine, including some quantitative estimations.

TOXICOLOGY. The importance of this work is duly emphasized as an aid to the diagnosis. Poisons, including their effects and treatment are given careful attention. This course in toxicology is intended to prepare the practitioner in osteopathy for such emergencies as may arise in the course of his practice. Accidents or suicidal intentions are the causes of many poisoning cases in almost every community, and a course of this kind is demanded. It is therefore made practical and quite comprehensive.

HYGIENE.
W. D. Dobson, A. M., D. O., Professor.

The course in Hygiene will be given in ten lectures during the second term. These lectures will deal with the subjects of Water Supply, Disposal of Refuse, Air and Ventilation, Warming and Lighting, Soil
ANNUAL CATALOGUE


This course is intended to present a practical outline of these subjects and deals with all the work covered by the examinations in Hygiene given by various State Boards of Health before whom graduates of this school are examined.

PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

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

In this course of lectures, delivered before the students of the junior class, instruction is given concerning all diseases, as well as upon the various diseases and conditions specially regarded by the osteopath. These lectures are delivered daily throughout the term. The first part of the course goes over the body topically, showing the specific osteopathic methods of examination and treatment of each part of the body, and all the various lesions and anatomical irregularities commonly found. This work is demonstrated upon a subject.

In the second part of the course the etiology, pathology, symptomatology, and treatment of all diseases are lectured upon from an osteopathic standpoint. The treatment of each disease is demonstrated upon a subject. Special consideration is given to the various lesions that may cause a given disease, to the theory of their action, and to the anatomical relations existing between the anatomical cause and the disease.

This course is supplemented by daily quizzes, held in a separate hour, in which the student recites upon the subject matter of the lectures, and upon the common pathology, etiology, and symptomatology of the disease under consideration.

Hygiene and dietetic treatment of disease is considered in its proper relation to osteopathic therapeutics.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

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

A course of lectures upon the subject of Physical Diagnosis is delivered once a week, throughout the term, before the senior class. The underlying principles of the science are presented by lecture; the use of such instruments and mechanical appliances as are employed in this work is demonstrated, and the student is shown the practical use of physical methods in diagnosis. Various clinic cases are presented, the physical signs of diseases are studied and demonstrated upon these patients, and the student has an opportunity to apply, personally, the methods of physical diagnosis to these cases.

In this course special attention is devoted to points of osteopathic diagnosis and examination.

CLINIC DEPARTMENT.

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

No more important department of work is found in the course than that of clinics. Its value as a final means of equipping the student for practice by making him familiar with the clinical manifestations of disease, with diagnosis, and the actual care and treatment of cases, is fully recognized. No effort is spared to make this department of the greatest practical benefit to the seniors about to go into the field. In it they gain sufficient practical experience in the treatment of diseases to contribute much to their later success.

Upon the clinic staff are some of the oldest and most experienced osteopaths in the profession. The student gains his practical knowledge of the treatment of cases under their personal supervision.

Clinic lectures, with demonstrations, are held daily except Wednesday. Patients come from all parts of the country for clinic treatment here, and many important cases are under the care of the students of the senior class. A great many notable cures are made by these students. Some six hundred or more cases annually are treated in this department, while as many more acute cases are treated out in the city. All of this work, as above stated, is under the careful supervision of the members of the clinic-staff. The residents of Kirksville show their confidence in the practice by calling senior students to the treatment of cases in their homes. All kinds of acute cases are met.

All clinic work is done without charge to the patient.

In the clinic lectures, at which all the senior and junior students gather the clinic cases are presented by the lecturer upon clinics. The disease is diagnosed in the presence of the class. The history of the case, the lesions present and causing the disease, and the exact method of treatment of the case, are all made clear to the class. These cases are then assigned to a student for treatment in the clinic rooms. Here the practitioner in charge of his work again goes over the case with him, demonstrating to him, by touch, the lesions present, and giving him the proper movements and treatments to be applied to the condition.

The student is required to keep an exact record of all his cases, upon blanks furnished him for that purpose. These case reports con-
stitute the report of his work, and are inspected by those in charge, to determine his fitness for graduation from this department.

In addition to this work, special instruction in manipulations is given to the students of the junior class, who are divided into small groups, and are personally instructed by one of the staff. Detailed examination of the body is made, anatomical irregularities are felt out, and the proper method of righting them are given to each student personally. Dr. A. T. Still will have general charge of this work, and will give numerous demonstrations and lectures to the students. He will show in detail how he has studied out and mastered these intricate mechanism of the body, and will give invaluable instruction in all methods of treating.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.
F. P. Young, M. D., D. O., Professor.

This course includes (1) lectures on general and special pathology with special reference to the etiology of parasitic and infective diseases and (2) practical work in the laboratory where the study of special tissues is taken up and the pathological conditions considered in detail. The methods of cutting, preparing and mounting such tissues are taught to the student and each student has the use of a first-class microscope and all the necessary apparatus. The nature, extent and process of post mortem examinations are carefully considered and their significance in legal, medical and scientific investigation carefully explained.

The subject of Bacteriology which has assumed such an importance in the diagnosis and prevention of disease is thoroughly taught in the lecture room and also by practical demonstrations in the laboratory. The subject in general is taken up and considered in such a way as to bring out the nature and characteristics of micro-organisms, the different methods of cultivation and separation, preparation of culture media, inoculation and staining of typical bacteria. These different points are demonstrated to the student so that each may be able for himself to carry on these experiments. Some of the more important pathogenic micro-organisms are considered in reference to the productions of disease in the human body. There is in the laboratory a very complete and modern equipment for the study of the subject in the most practical manner.

PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY.
G. D. Hulet, B. S., D. O., Professor.

It is essentially true that osteopathy is but the practical application of anatomy and physiology in the cure of disease. This fact will be dwelt upon in the course of Principles of Osteopathy, the attempt being made to show the intimate relation existing between structure and function. To further indicate this relation the fundamental properties of bioplasm will be noted and the general field of biology be made to contribute to a proper understanding of the basis upon which the science is founded. Special application of the general laws deduced will be made to the regions of the body, showing how structural conditions interfere with normal function. Lesions will be discussed, relative to their nature, causes, effects and removal. The causes, diagnosis, and treatment of disease will be considered in a general manner. Comparisons with other systems will be made a subject of minor importance. The course will be presented by textbook, lecture and quiz, with demonstrations on the skeleton and living subject.

SURGERY.
F. P. Young, M. D., D. O., Professor.

This course is taken up in the last term. It embraces the general principles of surgical treatment of wounds, ulcers, abscesses, fractures, dislocations and injuries in general, also, the nature and use of antiseptics as well as the different methods of application of bandages and splints to the different parts of the body. Every opportunity will be taken to make use of such clinical material as may be available for the purpose of presenting the real condition before the student.

HISTOLOGY.
F. P. Young, M. D., D. O., Professor.

The course in Histology consists of general lectures which embrace a description of all the elements in the different tissues. These are illustrated by the use of charts, diagrams, micro-stereopticon projections of the tissue under consideration, also practical work in the laboratory where the student is taught the different methods of preservation and preparation of the tissue. Every student has the use of a modern microscope and other materials, and is directly under the supervision of the professor. For the practical work the class meets in sections, but the class as a whole meets in the amphitheatre for the lecture.

The laboratory is thoroughly equipped with all that is necessary
for a thorough and efficient study of the subject, everything being of
the most modern type.

N. B.—In the pracical laboratory courses in Histology, Pathology
and Bacteriology the student is required to make mountings of all the
normal tissues, of the various pathological conditions and of the
pathogenic bacteria.

PHYSIOLOGY.

G. D. Hulett, B. S., D. O., Professor.

The course in Physiology is a progressive one given during the
second and third terms. The principal known facts of body function
will be discussed from text, lecture and quiz, special emphasis being
given to those subjects most directly related to osteopathic theory and
practice. Enough experimental work will be given before the class
to enable the student to better understand the various phenomena,
for which purpose the school has ample apparatus. The aim will be
to present a course eminently practical, and at the same time indi­
cating the direction physiological investigation must take in the
further development of the science.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

M. E. Clark, D. O., Professor.

This branch is taught by means of lectures. The diagnosis and
treatment of the purely venereal diseases are explained while special
stress is laid on prostatic diseases, impotency, spermatorrhea, etc.,
since such cases are as a rule cured by osteopathic methods.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY.

M. E. Clark, D. O., Professor.

These subjects are the most important to the osteopath, hence
the work along these lines is made very thorough. In addition to the
quizzes and lectures, clinical demonstrations are given, thus applying
the osteopathic principles and theories in the diagnosis and treatment
of diseases peculiar to women and in the care of cases of labor.

The work is based on a thorough understanding of the anatomy of
the pelvic organs and spinal column and after this is mastered the
effects of bony and muscular lesions and uterine displacements are
pointed out and the cases illustrated by clinical demonstrations.

In the obstetric department various models, skeletons, stereopti­
con views and prepared fetuses in the various stages of development
are used.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Andrew Ellison, Lecturer.

The lectures, ten in number, are given to the senior students.
Every graduate in the science of osteopathy should be made acquainted
with many of those important principles governing and controlling
him in his contact with the business world. This work covers the
subjects of contracts, civil and criminal liabilities, malpractice, insan­
ity, expert testimony, etc.

It is not intended the lectures shall follow the path of those
delivered in law colleges. They will be made to conform to the
special wants of an osteopath, and instruct him fully in his relations
to the law and his legal liability to patients.

ATHLETICS.

Considerable interest has always been manifested in athletics by
the students of the A. S. O. In their particular season base ball,
basket ball, foot ball, tennis and track athletics, each are engaged in.
The school owns an enclosed park and amphitheatre where the foot
ball and base ball games are conducted. There are some half dozen
tennis and basket ball courts about the school grounds.

Foot ball candidates learn the great game under the instruction
of a coach. This department has improved each year since the intro­
duction of the game. An event of special interest to every student is
the annual field day in May. Competitors making the best records
are sent to compete in the meeting of the Missouri Inter-collegiate
Athletic Association of which the A. S. O. is a charter member.

LENGTH OF TIME.

Two years is the time required to complete the full course. Grad­
uate physicians however may complete the course in one year. Two
new classes are formed annually, one in September and one in Febru­
ary.

Students will call at the office of the Dean on or before the open­
ing day of the term and register their names and addresses, fill out
matriculation blanks, present their diplomas or certificates or arrange
for entrance examination.

The registration books will be closed at the end of the first month
of each term (Sept. 30, and Feb. 28) and no applicants for matricula­
tion will be enrolled thereafter, until the opening of the next term.
METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

It is the aim of the trustees and faculty to make this a college in fact as well as in name, and its plan of organization is such as to realize as far as possible, this intention. It is not composed of two or three men who secure a long list of practitioners, each of whom comes in once or twice a week, delivers a lecture of an hour, and is gone again with no further interest in, or care for the work, until the time of his next appointment comes around. On the contrary, the full time and energy of every one of the faculty belongs to the school, and in all of the fundamental departments, the whole time of the instructor or professor in charge is devoted to this department.

In this way careful and systematic study is encouraged, teacher and student are brought into direct contact; subjects not understood are explained, doubtful points made clear and the knowledge gained is exact and systematic. In this way is laid a solid and lasting foundation for subsequent study in the practical work of the course.

The course of study covers a period of two years, divided into four terms of five months each. Owing to the fact that a considerable amount of work is to be done in this time, the students find but little time for anything outside of their regular school duties. Most of the classes are very large, and for this reason they are divided into divisions for lecture, laboratory and quiz work. The following classes during the past year have met in divisions: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, Urinalysis, Practice of Osteopathy and Clinical Practice.

EXAMINATIONS.

During the last week of each term, students are required to pass examinations upon the work which they have been over during the term in the several classes.

Supplementary or test examinations are held from time to time through the term, by the professors, according to the character of the work on hand. The students are graded, and their standing determined by their records in class recitations and work in the test examinations, and the term examinations, and they are passed or rejected upon these records.

SOCIETIES.

The students have established a number of societies for the purpose of professional, social and religious advancement. There are at present four permanent organizations, viz: The Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Atlas Club and Axis Club. All of these associations are under student control.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have nicely furnished Association buildings adjoining the school. The Atlas and Axis Clubs have elegantly furnished halls of their own in the city.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian association of the American School of Osteopathy was organized in 1899, for the prosecution of active Christian work, particularly among the young women of the institution.

Devotional meetings are held every Friday afternoon a Bible class on Sunday. Practical demonstrations in the care of the sick have been given during the year. Receptions for the women of the school have been held from time to time. This year the Trustees have given the association two rooms and these have been fitted up for parlors for the girls.

Together with the Y. W. C. A. a library and reading room are maintained for the use of the students.

A general secretary gives her entire time to the work of the Y. W. C. A. and the women's department.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian association of the American School of Osteopathy was organized in the year of 1898, for the purpose common to all similar associations of promoting all around Christian manhood. It holds weekly devotional meetings, conducts a course systematic Bible study, and offers to the students and citizens a very high class course of lectures and concerts.

The new association building has for many years been known as the Luellen House, but in future will be known as the Y. M. C. A. building of the A. O. S., and is situated one block east of the Infirmary, No. 515 E. Jefferson street.

The association has recently become an incorporated body and has rented the above mentioned building for the purpose of having permanent headquarters of their own and where they can also have furnished rooms to rent to student members at reasonable rates, giving them the advantage of bath room, electric lights, furnace heat, etc.

The association reading room will be supplied with as many of the leading periodicals of the day as possible and the house will be made home like and attractive. New students are invited to
come to the association building 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 student to get rightly started as early in the term as possible, and the association men will be very glad to render any assistance possible.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Library furnishes excellent facilities for such supplementary reading and study, as students may desire in connection with their regular work. It contains standard text books and works of reference on all subjects having a bearing on the course.

The reading room is also provided with anatomical and physiological charts with accompanying explanatory keys, skeletons, both articulated and disarticulated, models, diagrams, etc., all of which are at the service of the students under suitable regulations.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Alumni Association of the American School of Osteopathy holds its annual meeting during commencement week in June.

This is the largest organization in the osteopathic profession, having over thirteen hundred and fifty members.

The officers of the Association for the year closing June 26, 1902, are: President, D. P. Putnam, Sioux City, Ia.; Vice-President, Dr. Clara Procter, Ames, Ia.; Second Vice-President, Dr. H. P. Ellis, Canton, Ill.; Secretary, Dr. H. K. Benneson, Clay Center, Kas.; Treasurer, Dr. Wm. Hartford, Champaign, Ill. Trustees: Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. H. McMains, Baltimore, Md., and Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.

THE MISSOURI LAW.

The law of the state of Missouri recognizing and regulating the practice of osteopathy reads as follows:

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

Section 1. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine and surgery within the meaning of Article 1, Chapter 110, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889, and not subject to the provisions of this article.

Section 2. Any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each, before graduation, shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, after having filed such diploma for record with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such person proposes to practice; and having filed with such clerk an affidavit that the diploma is genuine, and that he or she is the person to whom the diploma was issued, and that all the provisions of this act were fully complied with before the issuing of said diploma; whereupon the clerk shall record such diploma in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and shall endorse upon such diploma the date of filing and recording same, for which he shall receive from such person a fee of one dollar.

Section 3. Any person who shall practice, or pretend or attempt to practice or use the system, method or science of osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without having complied with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery in this state from curing disease, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any disease may be cured or alleviated.

WOMEN RECEIVED.

Women are admitted on the same terms as men. It is the policy of the school that there shall be no distinction as to sex, and that all shall have the same opportunities, and be held to the same requirements. They pursue the same studies, attend the same lectures, are subject to the same rules, and pass the same examinations. Separate reception rooms and all necessary facilities are provided for their comfort and enjoyment.

TUITION FEES.

Tuition for the full course of study for students matriculating in September, 1902, or February, 1903, will be $350.00 on time payments or $300.00 if paid in cash at time of matriculation. The school is prepared to arrange time of payment to suit the convenience of the student where satisfactory security can be given but will require
in all cases that settlement be made for the full course either by cash
or note on matriculation. Interest will be charged on all deferred
payments. There are no other charges or deposits of any kind during
the course except fee for dissection. This admits the student to all lectures, recitations, laboratory work, clinics, etc., as provided in the
curriculum and entitles him to diploma upon the completion of the
course. Students who desire to give note in settlement of tuition are requested to write the Treasurer before the beginning of the term, stating fully their circumstances, security which they propose to offer and references. Fee for physicians' course is $200.

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

The school maintains one of the largest school journals published in the United States. The JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY is devoted to the advancement of the science of osteopathy, it is printed monthly and in no edition are there less than ten thousand numbers sold and distributed. This Journal contains articles from graduates and professors, also clinical reports and many other things that are of interest to those who desire to investigate the science of osteopathy. The subscription price of this Journal is 50 cts. per year in advance.

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, from which the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, the leading osteopathic publication in the country with a circulation of over 11,000 is published, is in the basement. On the west side of the basement are located the men's bath-rooms and water closets. 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 laboratory, library and the X-Ray room. On the fourth floor are the Amphitheatre, and two large dissection 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, with 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., etc., is in keeping with the building.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS.

PHILOSOPHY OF OSTEOPATHY—Still.
PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY—Still, Hazzard.
ANATOMY—Gray, Morris, Gerrish, Laughlin, Quain, Holden, Heath.

PHYSIOLOGY—Kirke, American Text Book, Stewart, Hall.

HISTOLOGY—Schafer's Essentials, Stohr, Pieriol, Stirling.

PATHOLOGY—Green, Stengel, Ziegler.

BACTERIOLOGY—Abbott, Crookshank, Schenck.

CHEMISTRY—Proctor, Simon, Halliburton.

URINALYSIS—Tyson, Ogden, Purdy, Long.

TOXICOLOGY—Blyth, Tanner.

GYNECOLOGY—Clark, Garrigues, Dudley, American Text Book.

PRACTICE—Hazzard, Anders, Osler, Tyson, "Modern Medicine,"
Eichhorst, Thompson.

SURGERY—DaCosta, Park, American Text Book.

HYGIENE—Parks, Wilson, Davies, Rohe.

VENEREAL DISEASE—Keys, Hyde, Montgomery and Phillips.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS—Vierdort, "Clinical Diagnosis."

NEUROLOGY—Proctor, Potts, Church and Peterson.

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.
A HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD
"OSTEOPATHY."

BY DR. A. T. STILL, THE FOUNDER OF THE SCIENCE.

I had worked and tried to reason that a body that was perfectly normal in structure could keep a man in the full enjoyment of health just as long as the body was perfectly normal. On that conclusion, I worked first to know what was normal in form and what was not normal; then I compared the two in disease and health. I found by hard study and experimenting that no human body was normal in bone form whilst laboring under any disease, either acute or chronic. I got good results in adjusting these bodies to such a degree that people began to ask what I was going to call my new science.

I listened to all who thought I ought to name my science, so I began to think over names such as allapathy, hydropathy, homeopathy and other names, and as I was in Kansas when the name Osawatomie was coined by taking the first part of the word Osage and the last part of Pottawattamie and the new word coined represented two tribes of Indians, I concluded I would start out with the word os (bone) and the word pathology and press them into one word—osteopathy.

I wanted to call my science osteopathy and I did not care what Greek scholars said about it.

I give the students this bit of history that they may know from me why and when I coined the word. Pathology is a system of treating disease, and the bone is my guide in treating disease, thus bone, or osteo-pathology—osteopathy.

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 information concerning tuition, etc., address, Warren Hamilton, Secretary, Kirkville, Mo.
Not much study at home before entering school will make your work 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.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Credit cannot be given for work done in other institutions except recognized schools of osteopathy, by which students can shorten their graduation. Graduate physicians in medicine are required to attend two terms of five months each. Upon the completion of this course the degree of D. O. is conferred. Fee for this course is $200.

LOCATION.

Kirksville has a population of about 10,000. It is located in the northern part of the State on Wabash and 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, State Normal. As to churches, nine religious demonstrations are represented; all have suitable and in several instances magnificent church buildings. They are: Presbyterian, Baptist, North and South Methodist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Trinity Episcopal, Catholic and United Brethren. There is also a free public library given to the city by Mr. Carnegie.

LEGAL STATUS.

The legislatures of the following states have passed laws regulating the practice of osteopathy: Vermont, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, 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, thirteen hundred and sixty 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.
Wakefield, Miss Elta C. - Oakland, Cal
Waller, John C. - Smithville, Mo
Wallace, Herbert Chase - Grant City, Mo
Wallen, Anna E. - Milwaukee, Wis
Washick, Mrs. Lona H. - Lena, Ill
Wheeler, Mrs. Missie - Laddington, Mich
White, Miss Virginia - Kirksville, Mo
White, Miss E. - Coldwater, Mich
Wilson, Arthur L. - Hebron, O
Worley, Wm. Henry - Unionville, Mo
Wright, Mrs. Lina - Scandia, Kan
Yewell, Algeron S. - Owensboro, Ky
Yost, Charley F. - Kirksville, Mo
Schroek, Joe H. - Kirksville, Mo
Shifflett, Clarence E. - Grinnell, Iowa
Skyberg, Miss H. - Grand Meadow, Minn
Smith, John M. - Kirksville, Mo
Smith, J. Elliot - Ravenna, Iowa
Smith, Amos E. - Chariton, Iowa
Stanley, Miss A. - Stronghurst, Ill
Stauffer, Miss Gertrude - St. Louis, Mo
Stewart, Charles E. - Canton, Ill
Stewart, Fred. - Prophetville, Ill
Stockton, Mrs. M. J. - Summerfield, Kas
Stovall, Miss Minnie - Partlow, Ky
Swartz, Miss Laura E. - Olney, Ill
Swartz, Miss Laura E. - Olney, Ill
Taylor, Charles E. - Dallas, Ohio
Thomas, Wm. W. - Colo. Springs, Colo
Thompson, Miss L. - Keosauqua, Iowa
Tracy, Miss Elvire - Buffalo, N. Y
Tripplett, Wm. Benj. - Sharpsburg, Ky
Tucker, Ernest Eckford - Mo. Ia.
Tucker, Hartwell - Tallinna, Ind.
Tucker, Mrs. M. S. - Tallinna, Ind.
Vance, C. Heber - Chiliicotho, Ohio
Vyverberg, Kryn T. - Sherrill, Iowa
Walker, Frank P. - Memphis, Mo
Williams, Mrs. Anna J. - Cohocton, N. Y
Wiley, Andrew S. - Buffalo, N. Y
Wilkins, J. Herman - Monte Vista, Colo
Willard, Miss Jessie H. - Chicago, Ill
Wimmer, Miss E. - Neenah, Wis
Wolf, George B. - Princeton, Ill
Woodson, Thos. H. - New London, Mo

Junior Class.

Phalen, W. H. - Kirksville, Mo
Abbot, Miss M. A. - Louisville, Ky
Akin, Mrs. Missie K. - St. Louis, Mo
Ashlock, Miss Carrie H. - Kirksville, Mo
Barr, Miss Anna M. - Salem, Oregon
Barr, Frank J. - Salem, Oregon
Beatty, Isabel M. - Gilletts, Montana
Beatty, Albert H. - Gilletts, Montana
Betts, Charles Steele - Franklton, S. D
Bower, Miss Mary R. - Eureka, Kas
Bradley, Oscar Evans - Bible Grove, Mo
Brown, Miss Maude A. - Paxton, Ill
Bush, Mrs. Evelyn - Kirksville, Ky
Campbell, Mrs. Susan L. - Labelle, Mo
Clarke, George B. - Detroit, Michigan
Colby, Irving - Gamed, Montana
Coleman, Miss Mattie M. - Kirksville, Mo
Connor, Mrs. Mrs. C. E. - Stanfords, Ill
Coom, Fred P. - Brooklyn, Iowa
Cowdill, Ralph E. - McCandless, Kas
Crumb, Levi Kelsey - Fairbury, Nbr
Crumb, Arthur B. - Fairbury, Nebr
Cubbage, B. H. - Correctionville, la
Cullins, Mrs. Nellie M. - Rockfalls, Ill
Curry, Wm. B. - Kirksville, Mo
Deputy, Hazelton E. - Trenton, Mo
Deputy, Mrs. Anna L. - Trenton, Mo
Dinsmore, Gordon - Kirksville, Mo
Dinsmore, Mrs. Laura B. - Franklton, Ky
Doezler, Jesse Knight - Canastota, N. C
Dunn, Wad. - Cherokee, Iowa
Edwards, Miss Myrtle D. - Windsor, Mo
Englehart, Frank A. - Kirksville, Mo
Englehart, Wm. F. - Kirksville, Mo
Fitts, Fairfax - Franklin, Tenn
Ford, Miss Ada - Mansfield, Ohio
Francis, Jesse E. - Rensselaer, Ind
Francis, Mrs. G. - Rensselaer, Ind
Gable, Mrs. Hattie Mabel - Harmony, Ind
Gase, Preston Y. - Trenton, Mo
Glenn, J. Orin - Grant City, Mo
Glitner, W. J. - Ottumwa, Iowa
Graves, Amos Churchill - Fairdale, Ill
Hamm, Miss E. V. - O. Coldwater, Mich
Hassmann, George E. - East Arton, Ill
Hawes, Leon B. - Coldwater, Mich
Heinemann, Frank E. - St. Paul, Minn
Henderson, Mrs. M. E. - St. Paul, Minn
Henderson, Miss Lida E. - Dalton, Ga
Herman, Arthur M. - Taylorville, N. C
Hickman, Mrs. Julia L. - St. Louis, Mo
Hodge, George Edgar - Ethel, Mo
Hoefner, J. H. Benj. - New Melle, Mo
Huffman, Thomas P. - Atlanta, Mo
Hunt, Clifford Benson - Omaha, Nebr
Hyde, Miss Lessley - Moweaquis, Ill
Ives, Wm. Horace - Kirksville, Mo
Jones, Lauretta B. - Gorden, Nebr
Kartowitz, Herman F. - Kirksville, Mo
King, Miss Mary A. - Chicago, Ill
LaFon, Atwell McArthur - Horeford, Mo
Lane, George H. - Centerville, Iowa
Larson, Mrs. Mrs. Wm. M. - Emporia, Kas
Lodwick, Wm. M. - Mystic, Iowa
Lyke, Charles Hubert - Brooklyn, la
Lytle, Clinton R. - Sandys Lake, Pa
Manatt, Earl Leslie - Brooklyn, la
Martin, Elmer - Lincoln, Ill
Maxwell, H. L. - Commerce, Texas
Maxwell, Mrs. S. M. - Commerce, Tex
McClenahan, J. L. - Kirksville, Mo
McGinnis, John C. - Mendota, Ill
McLaren, Miss M. B. - Marietta, Ohio
McQuary, Harvy E. - Kirksville, Mo
McQuary, H. L. - Kirksville, Mo
Miller, Mrs. Minnie F. - Kirksville, Mo
Miller, Samuel W. - Fulton, Mo
Miller, Mitchell - Fulton, Mo
Moffet, Adam - Hanover, Ill
Molesworth, Clyde E. - Princeton, Ill
Moore, John Harvey - Kirksville, Mo
Morelock, Miss Josephine - Kirksville, Mo
Morris, John B. - Chicago, Ill
Moser, Ernest H. - Memphis, Tenn
Mosesley, Gordon B. - Jonesboro, Miss
Neal, Miss Jennie B. - Clinton, Ohio
Norris, Harley D. - Monticello, Ill
Palmer, Chas. R. - Minneapolis, Minn
Parrish, Earl Victor - Kirksville, Mo
Pearson, Mr. E. - Iowa Falls, Iowa
Philps, Thos. G. - Chillicothe, Ohio
Pleak, Mrs. Dana Hyde - Moweaqua, Ill
Printy, Miss Josephine - Grifflville, Iowa
Proctor, Ernest R. - Fairdale, Ill
Proctor, Mrs. Florence - Fairdale, Ill
Rogers, Elmer Duncan - Brooklyn, la
Rost, Charles C. - Kirksville, Mo
Schroek, Joseph H. - Kirksville, Mo
Shifflett, Clarence E. - Grinnell, Iowa
Skyberg, Miss H. - Grand Meadow, Minn
Smith, John M. - Kirksville, Mo
Smith, J. Elliot - Ravenna, Ill
Smithy, Leslie B. - Chariton, Iowa
Stanley, Miss M. E. - Stronghurst, Ill
Stauffer, Miss Gertrude - St. Louis, Mo
Stewart, Charles E. - Canton, Ill
Stewart, Fred. - Prophetville, Ill
Stockton, Mrs. M. J. - Summerfield, Kas
Stravens, Mrs. Minnie - Partlow, Ky
Swaiz, Wm. C. - Kirksville, Mo
Swope, Miss Minnie - Gravelly, Ore
Treas, Wm. C. - Olney, Ill

Senior Class.

Amon, Miss Virginia Lee - Franklin, Ky
Adams, Miss Arvilla P. - Kirksville, Mo
Apperson, Frank B. - Jefferson, Okla
Apperson, Mrs. Mrs. R. E. - Okla
Arnold, Chas. N. - Kansas City, Kas
Archbell, Miss Mary E. - Bath, N. C
Bagley, Miss Louise E. - Winfield, S. D
Baldwin, Miss Helen M. - Windsor, Can
Balance, Charles J. - Porcia, Ill
Barker, Francis M. - Kirksville, Mo
Bartlett, Mrs. Edgar C. - Kirksville, Mo
Beauchamp, Miss Vina - Kirksville, Mo
Bebee, Miss Isadora Allice - Chicago
Berry, Albert E. - Fulton, Mo
Bibbs, Miss Delta C. - Kirksville, Mo
Bigby, Frank L. M. D. - Lincoln, Neb
Blake, Miss Mabel Adeline - Sargent, Mo
Bodie, Miss Arils - Kirksville, Mo
Bower, Roy A. - Eureka, Kas
Bowers, Homer D. - Crawfordville, Ind
Bowers, Miss E. C. - Crawfordville, Ind
Bowker, Edward - Panora, la
Bowman, Edwin L. - Sperry, Mo
Bowman, Mrs. Pearl M. - Kirksville, Mo
Brenz, Louis E. - Kirksville, Mo
Browning, Martin Perry - Memphis, Tenn
Burner, Miss Ethel L. - St. Louis, Mo
Cain, Raymond Wm. - Brookland, Kas
Carlisle, Hardy W. - Henderson, Ky
Childs, Miss Bessee C. - Milwaukee, Wis
Cline, Corliss O. - White Heath, Ill
Cole, William Albert - Kirksville, Mo
Cooney, Mr. George W. - Kirksville, Mo
Corkwell, Franklin J. - Mt. Sterling, Ill
Craig, Irving - Varsailles, Ky
Craig, Mrs. Mrs. C. - Salmon, Kas
Deegan, Mrs. Grace E. - Omaha, Neb
Deming, Leeta Clear - Oil City, Pa
Dickmann, Mrs. Louise - Buffalo, N. Y
Dillon, James Arthur - Centerville, la
Dobson, Wm. D. - Kirksville, Mo
Eckstein, Mrs. Mrs. Charles V. - Kirksville, Mo
Eller, Miss Frances M. - Manchester, la
Elsea, Miss Lena Kate - Kirksville, Mo
Elsea, Homer J. - Kirksville, Mo
Ewing, Ernest - Allendale, Mo
Ewing, Miss Mary - Benedict, Kas
Fagan, Cari L. - Stuttgart, Ark
Fager, Miss Emma C. - Havana, Ill
Fitzgerald, Frank - Blackwell, Okla
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Lena D. - Blackwell, Okla
Flack, Wm. O. - Kirksville, Mo
Fleming, Miss Anna B. - Look Haven, Pa
Fowler, John Couter - Miltonvale, Kas
Francis, Miss Anna - Rensselaer, Ind
Gabel, John Emmett - Harmeny, O
Gooden, Mrs. Cora Lee - Kirksville, Mo
Goodspeed, C. O. - Washington, D. C
Grimesley, Frank N. - Greenview, Ill
Hammond, Charles H. - Rushville, Ill
Harbert, Miss Emma - Kirksville, Mo
Harrington, Edmerence F. - Allendale, Mo
Harris, Mrs. Isabell - Kirksville, Mo

American School of Osteopathy.
ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Harrison, Mrs. Cornelia F. Atlanta, Ga
Harwood, Mrs. M. E. Kansas City, Mo
Hayes, Henry W. S........ Phelps, N. Y
Hazel, Miss Helen E. Washington, Kas
Hemstreet, Miss C. G. Deer Park, Tex
Higgin, Miss Corinne M. Kirksville, Mo
Hoard, Byrl O. Alcoester, S. D
Holland, Jas. E. P. Milwaukee, Wis
Holecaw, John F. Albia, Ia
Hoof, Henry W. Fulton, Mo
Hudson, Guy Clinton N. Hengh, Neb
Ireland, Edward M. Kirksville, Mo
Jaeger, Henry Fred......Lexington, Ky
Jennings, Charles H. Petoskey, Mich
Jones, John Wesley...... Des Moines, Ia
Joss, Wm. Irving Fairview, Kas
Karney, Mrs. Isabel Muskegee, I. T
Keith, Archie M. Macomb, Ill
Keye, Itara Anise......Kirksville, Mo
Kirk, Harvey Ernest Logan, Ia
Kirkham, Charles L. Rushville, Ill
Kline, Miss Lulu Ruth Malvern, Ia
Laughlin, N. D. Alma, Ill
Leach, Miss Marieetta... Kirksville, Mo
Leonard, Miss Mertie...... Fremont, Ill
Leslie, John Godfrey Deer Ridge, Mo
Lewis, Miss Loretta Lee Robinson, Ill
Linder, Mrs. Charlotte...Oakland, Cali
Link, Eugene Clarence...Kirksville, Mo
Mahaffy, John Hynds Kirksville, Mo
Maloney, Miss Mary...... Kirksville, Mo
Maltby, John Wesley...Milwaukee, Wis
Martin, George A. Bloomington, Ill
Mathison, Miss Machine Brooklyn, N. Y
Maxwell, Gus Clinton Magnolia, Miss
Morgan, Mrs. Mary E. Cookville, Tenn
Murfitt, John Cephus Trenton, Mo
Murray John H., Jr. Milwaukee, Wis
Muttart, Charles J. Oshkosh, Wis
McCearns, Miss R. L. Iowa Falls, Ia
McDougal, Jesse R. Chicago, Ill
Moflke, James K......Kirksville, Mo
Oden, Leo E. Winchester, Ky
Oliphant, Mrs. Mariana Kirksville, Mo
Oliphant, Miss Lorna..... Kirksville, Mo
Olney, Mrs. Belle Kirksville, Mo
Parcells, Jno. W. Wilbur, Wash
Peckham, Herbert E. Brooklyn, N. Y
Penland, Hugh E. Albany, Ore
Phillips, J. W. Harry Palmyra, Mo
Pieck, John J....... Pieck, Ill
Prewitt, James W Mt. Sterling, Ky
Prewitt, John M. Mt. Sterling, Ky
Price, Wm. Estus.......Alief, Tex
Proctor, Miss Mehltable Grinnell, Ia
Reactor, Beadles N. Cuba, Ill
Reese, David H. Jerseyville, Ill
Reld, Mrs. Anna Borton Marlon, Ill
Rieger, Mrs. Daisy D. Kirksville, Mo
Ryals, Miss M. Susie... Champaign, Ill
Byron, Oscar Henry. Kirksville, Mo
Sappington, Miss V. D. Trenton, Tenn
Shove, Miss Florance MILwaukee, Wis
Smith, Elbert Claude Kirksville, Mo
Smith, Forrest Preston Brooklyn, N. Y
Smith, Mrs. Helena F. Brooklyn, N. Y
Smith, Mrs. Anna M. Kellerton, Ia
Strong, Miss Fannie...... Tiffin, Ia
Starr, Joseph Fletcher Eugene, Ore
Starr, Mrs. Eileen F. Eugene, Ore
Stauffer, Lloyd S. St. Louis, Mo
Stevens, Miss Eva...Stroud, Okla
Terrel, Mrs Bennora Kirksville, Mo
Thayer, Herbert A. Lake Side, N. Y
Thawley, Edgar Q. Chicago, Ill
Thomas, Mrs. Bertha L. Osceola, Ia
Thompson, Harvey B. Kirksville, Mo
Thompson, Miss A. I. Millerboro, Neb
Townsend, Edgar E. Washington, Ia
Trask, Riverus E. Karoma, Okla
Triplett, Louis B. Brooklyn, Ia
Turfier, Frank A Sugar Loaf, N. Y
Tuttle, George H. Butte, Mont
Van Deen, Miss H. L. Amsterdam, N. Y
Wagoner, Mrs. L. E. Ft. Madison, Ia
Walker, Mrs. H. E. Jefferson, Okla
Waterman, Miss M O. Kankakee, Ill
Watson, Miss Nella F. Bancroft, Neb
West, John Allen...Springfield, Ill
White, Mrs. Dutcher Kirksville, Mo
White, Bert H. Dexter, Ia
White, J. Lenoir Kirksville, Mo
White, Ernest C. M. D. Cohocton, N. Y
Whitehead, Mrs. H. A. Whitewater, Wis
Wilcox, Mrs. N. F. Philadelphia, Pa
Wilcox, Frank F. Philadelphia, Pa
Wiles, Harl Kirksville, Mo
Wiles, Miss Esther Kirksville, Mo
Wolfe, Cha. A. Terre Haute, Ind
Wolffmann, Miss Katherine Lincoln, Ill
Young, Miss Cinderella...Kirksville, Mo

Directory of graduates with their locations will be sent free upon application.