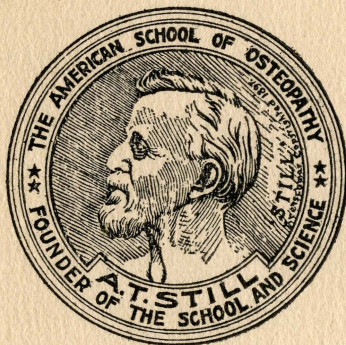


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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL  
CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
AMERICAN SCHOOL  
OF  
OSTEOPATHY



1906-07

—  
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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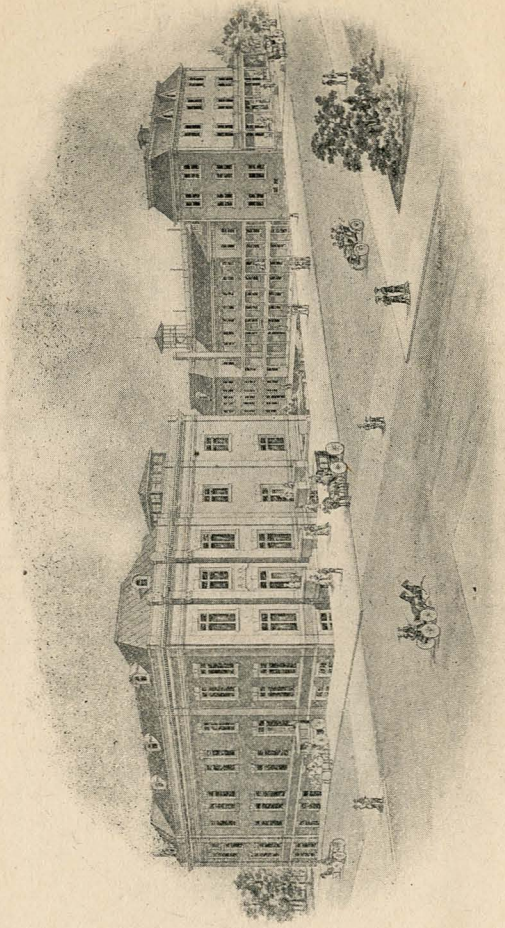
FOURTEENTH  
ANNUAL CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
AMERICAN SCHOOL  
OF  
OSTEOPATHY  
AND  
ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NURSES  
TRAINING SCHOOL

---

1906-07



KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.



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

## CALENDAR.

\* \* \*

### FIRST SEMESTER. 1906.

Monday, September 3rd  
                     Term Opens for Two Year Class and Post-Graduates  
 Monday, September 17th.....Term Opens for Three Year Classes  
 Thursday, November 29th.....Thanksgiving Day Recess  
 Friday, December 21st.....Christmas Recess Begins

### 1907.

Wednesday, January 2nd.....Classes Reopen  
 Friday, January 18th.....Close of Term Examinations  
 Sunday, January 20th.....Doctorate Sermon  
 Wednesday, January 23rd.....Class Day Exercises  
 Thursday, January 24th.....Graduation Exercises

### SECOND SEMESTER.

Monday, January 29th.....Term Opens  
 Friday May 31st.....Close of Term Examinations

N. B.—The school year for new matriculants begins September 17th and ends May 31st.

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\* \* \*

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DR. A. T. STILL.

DR. C. E. STILL.

DR. GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN.

DR. WARREN HAMILTON.

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DR. WARREN HAMILTON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

DR. JULIUS QUINTAL, ASST. SECY.

1906-07  
FACULTY 1905-06.

\* \* \*

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Infirmary.ARTHUR G. HILDRETH, D. O.  
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Diseases of Children.GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN, M. S. D., D. O.  
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Professor of Practice of Osteopathy, Osteopathic Mechanics, and Dean  
of the Faculty.E. C. LINK, B. S. D., D. O.  
Instructor in Osteopathic Mechanics and Clinical Osteopathy, and  
Secretary of the Faculty.L. VON H. GARDINE, A. M., D. O.  
Professor of Physiology of the Nervous System, Neurology, Dietetics  
and Principles of Osteopathy.CHARLES E. MURRELL, LL. B.  
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

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Professor of General Chemistry, and Physiology of Nutrition.

F. G. CROWLEY, D. O.  
Instructor in Osteopathic Mechanics and Clinical Osteopathy.

CHAS. H. HOFFMAN, Ph. D., M. D., D. O.  
Professor of Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, Diseases of the  
Skin, Venereal Diseases and Physiological Chemistry.

E. G. STARR, D. O.  
Professor of Histology, Assistant in Gynecology, and Instructor in  
Osteopathic Mechanics.

GEORGE A. STILL, M. S., M. D., D. O.  
Professor of Descriptive Anatomy, Physical Diagnosis and Diseases  
of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

G. M. GOODELL,  
Assistant in Pathology and Bacteriology.

E. M. CAMERON,  
Assistant in Chemistry.

Arranged in order of length of service.

\* \* \*

#### OFFICERS

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CHARLES E. STILL, D. O.  
Vice-President.

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

WARREN HAMILTON, D. O.  
Secretary and Treasurer.

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\* \* \*

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Superintendent.

F. P. YOUNG, B. S., M. D., D. O.  
Surgeon.

GEO. A. STILL, M. S., M. D., D. O.  
Surgeon.

C. H. HOFFMAN, Ph. D., M. D., D. O.  
Anesthetist.

M. E. CLARK, D. O.  
Obstetrician.

MISS LEONE DALTON, D. O.  
Superintendent of Nurses Training School and Assistant Superin-  
tendent of Hospital.

#### VISITING PHYSICIANS.

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

C. E. STILL, D. O.

W. D. DOBSON, A. M., LL. D., D. O.

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

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

E. G. STARR, D. O.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

The American School of Osteopathy was established in 1892, and the first degree was conferred in 1893.

**The degree** which this college confers is Doctor of Osteopathy.

**The course of study** required in this school for the degree of D. O., is of three years duration, of nine months each. This requirement was established at the beginning of the school year 1905-06.

**The school year** for new students begins on September the 17th, and ends May 31st. In order that the time of study shall count a full year students of all classes must present themselves within the first month of the school year and register their names with the secretary.

There is a Christmas recess from December 21st to January 2nd.

**Arrangement of subjects:** Beginning with the year 1905-06 a new arrangement of the subjects and the time devoted to each has been made. Each year is divided into two semesters of eighteen weeks each. The subjects taught are arranged to lead the student gradually into the more complex subjects. During the first half of the first year the student devotes his time solely to Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, General Chemistry and Physics, and during the second half, to Anatomy, Physiology, Principles of Osteopathy, Physiological Chemistry, Biology, Hygiene, and Dietetics. It is believed that this logical arrangement of the subjects of the first year enables a student to concentrate his energies to a much greater advantage than he can when his attention is divided among a greater number of subjects, and it greatly increases the amount of time which can be devoted to each subject.

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

Graduates of dentistry and undergraduates of other osteopathic or medical schools of good standing can make arrangements for advanced standing where the cases in question merit it.

**Post-Graduate Course:** Besides the regular course there is established a seven months' post-graduate course for two-year graduates of all recognized osteopathic colleges. Folders descriptive of the post-graduate course may be obtained on application. Inquiries may be addressed to DR. WARREN HAMILTON, Secretary, Kirksville, Mo.

## OSTEOPATHY.

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

The history of osteopathy is so closely connected with that of its founder, Dr. A. T. Still, that one cannot be given without the other. Dr. Still was born of sturdy pioneer stock and inherited the undaunted courage and determination that is characteristic of those who forge ahead and walk on untrodden ground. He is no less a pioneer than his parents when he stepped from out the ranks of the medical profession of which he was an honored member, and declared to the world osteopathy. It has been but a little over thirty years ago since Dr. Still announced to his patients at Baldwin, Kans., that he had done with drugs forever and that he had evolved a system of drugless healing. The struggle that followed for the next eighteen years was a hard and bitter one, and no one but Dr. Still, who bore the brunt of the battle, will know how hard it was. Deserted by relatives as well as friends and with poverty on his trail he moved with his family to Kirksville, Mo., which place was destined to become the theater of his greatest achievements. His success in treating all manner of disease and sickness was marvelous and his fame spread rapidly over adjoining counties until he was unable to care for all that applied to him. Then it was that he thought of instructing his sons so they could aid him, and from this desire sprang the American School of Osteopathy. From this nucleus has grown the osteopathic profession of to-day.

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

The theory of osteopathy has many versions but there is none that describe it more thoroughly or plainly than the one given by its founder in his own characteristic language.

"Osteopathy deals with the body as an intricate machine which, if kept in proper adjustment, nourished and cared for, will run smoothly

into a ripe and useful old age. As long as the human machine is in order, like the locomotive or any other mechanical contrivance, it will perform the functions for which it was intended. When every part of the machine is adjusted and in perfect harmony, health will hold dominion over the human organism by laws as natural and immutable as the law of gravitation. Every living organism has within it the power to manufacture and prepare all chemicals, materials and forces needed to build and rebuild itself, together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do this work in the most perfect manner, producing the only substance that can be utilized in the economy of the individual. No material other than food and water taken in satisfaction of the demands of appetite (not perverted taste) can be introduced from the outside without detriment."

Osteopathy as a profession is now on equal footing with all the healing professions and as such is recognized by state legislation.

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

Unlike other professions its field is broad and there is a larger demand for competent osteopaths in every state than can be supplied. Hence to the capable energetic man or woman it offers a remunerative profession.

### HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

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

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

The laboratories are (at the beginning of the fall term) eight in number: chemical, surgical physiological, research, bacteriological, pathological, histological and the X-ray. In each one the equipment is unsurpassed by that of any school in the country. The latest improvements in every department are immediately added to the school's equipment, and no expense is spared in procuring the best in every line.

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

### THE A. S. O. HOSPITAL.

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

The hospital has an aseptic operating room, and a clinical amphitheatre where clinics are held in obstetrical, gynecological and surgical work, the students instructed in and given the cases for treatment in the wards.

It is the aim of the faculty to outline the work and instruct the student in the most approved manner of caring for and treating all diseases and conditions, and this they are able to do by the abundance of interesting cases which are found at all times in the hospital.

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

All patients receive the best of attention and accommodations. Their treatments are systematic and under the direct supervision of the superintendent in charge.

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

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

### A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE A. S. O.

(From Journal of Osteopathy, December, 1905.)

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

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

#### THE MAIN BUILDING.

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

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

#### HISTOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Seventy microscopes.....	\$2900.00
Microtomes, balances, incubator, ovens, and other apparatus..	299.00
Bones showing process of disease.....	100.00
Wax models of skin disease.....	500.00
Dyes, stains and chemicals.....	75.00
Specimens, over one thousand.....	?

#### CHEMISTRY.

Analytical balances, polariscope, nitrogen apparatus, etc.....	\$ 460.00
Student's desk apparatus.....	275.00
Chemicals.....	160.00

#### ANATOMY.

Twenty-eight anatomical models.....	\$ 300.00
Dissection tables.....	110.00
Framed anatomical plates.....	43.00
Skeletons and parts.....	200.00



## PHYSIOLOGY.

Apparatus cost over.....\$2000.00

## GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

X-ray equipment.....\$ 900.00  
 Stereopticon equipment..... 150.00  
 Stereopticon slides (1100)..... 300.00

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

The Histological and Pathological laboratories can accommodate some 45 students.

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

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

## ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

**Matriculation:** To be matriculated, the student must furnish credible evidence of good moral character. To be admitted to the Freshman class, the applicant must pass examination in (a) English, Composition, Grammar, Rhetoric; (b) Mathematics, Arithmetic, including compound numbers, percentage, ratio, and porportion; (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; or (e) a student's certificate of examination for admission to the Freshman class of a reputable literary or scientific college. Applicants for matriculation are advised to secure one of the above certificates in some institution near their homes. They will also find it greatly to their advantage to matriculate before the opening of the term and be in attendance at the commencement of class work.

**Conditions:** If the student should fail to pass the entrance examinations, he may be admitted with the condition that he make up

his deficiencies before entering the second semester. Women are admitted on the same terms as men.

**Advanced Standing:** Applicants for admission to the school who have studied in recognized colleges, medical, technical or scientific in which courses in Human Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, and Physiological Chemistry are a part of the instruction, may be admitted to advanced standing, provided they pass an examination in the subjects and possess the other requirements for admission.

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

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

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

## DIVISION OF STUDENTS.

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

No student will be permitted to continue his membership in the school, if at the beginning of his second year he has passed none of the first year examinations.

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

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

# COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.		THIRD YEAR.	
FIRST SEMESTER.	SECOND SEMESTER.	FIRST SEMESTER.	SECOND SEMESTER.	FIRST SEMESTER.	SECOND SEMESTER.
Descriptive Anatomy.	Descriptive Anatomy.	Demonstrated Anatomy.	Applied Anatomy.	Applied Anatomy.	Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
*General Chemistry and Physics.	*Physiological Chemistry.	*Pathologic Chemistry and Toxicology.	*Dissection.	†Gynecology.	†Gynecology.
*Histology, Bacteriology and Embryology.	Hygiene and Dietetics.	*Urinalysis.	Osteopathic Mechanics	Obstetrics.	
*Physiology.	Physiology.		Neurology.	Clinical Osteopathy.	Clinical Osteopathy.
		*Pathology and Bacteriology	*Pathology and Bacteriology.	Diseases of Skin and Venereal Diseases.	Med. Jurisprudence & Forensic Medicine.
	*Principles of Osteopathy.	Practice of Osteopathy	Practice of Osteopathy.	Physical Diagnosis.	Differential Diagnosis.
		Symptomatology.	Clinical Osteopathy.	†General Surgery.	†Operative Surgery.
		*Dissection.	Diseases of Children.	Clinical Practice.	Clinical Practice.

\*Laboratory work in each of these subjects two or more hours weekly.

†Gynecological and surgical clinic alternate daily.

## METHODS AND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

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

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

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

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

In the laboratories the work is done by the individual student. He does not look on while the work is being demonstrated, but rather his work is watched and if not done satisfactorily he has to repeat it.

**The Faculty:** We wish in this connection to call particular atten-

tion to the faculty of the school, which numbers eighteen persons. It is the custom of most medical colleges to have enrolled on their faculties almost every practicing physician of the city or community where they are located, and these men visit the school probably once a week, if so often. All professors and instructors enrolled in this faculty devote their entire time to the work assigned them. Their work and interest is to instruct, and hence good results are obtained. The student is more interested, because the time and energy of each member of the faculty is devoted to his interest.

The forenoons are devoted mainly to lectures and recitations and the afternoons to laboratory work during the first two years and to clinical treatment during the last year.

Following is the course of instruction

#### FIRST YEAR.

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

##### FIRST SEMESTER.

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

Histology, Embryology, and Biology.—Five lectures per week and laboratory work throughout the term.

Inorganic Chemistry and Physics.—Five lectures and recitations per week for fourteen weeks of term. Instruction and individual work in laboratory.

Physiology.—Five lectures per week and laboratory work throughout the term.

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

##### SECOND SEMESTER.

Anatomy.—Five lectures and recitations per week, and demonstrations on the cadaver.

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

Principles of Osteopathy.—Five lectures per week and laboratory work  
Physiological Chemistry.—Five lectures and recitations per week for eighteen weeks.

Hygiene and Dietetics.—During the term.

#### SECOND YEAR.

##### FIRST SEMESTER.

Anatomy.—Five lectures and recitations per week, and demonstrations on the cadaver. Dissection.

Practice of Osteopathy.—Five lectures per week throughout the term.  
Symptomatology.—Five recitations per week.

Pathology and Bacteriology.—Five lectures per week and laboratory work throughout the term.

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

Toxicology and Urinalysis.—Five lectures per week and laboratory work.

##### SECOND SEMESTER.

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

Osteopathic Mechanics.—Throughout the term.  
Practice of Osteopathy.—Five lectures per week throughout the term.

Diseases of Children.—Five lectures per week for eight weeks.

Clinical Osteopathy.—Four demonstrations per week throughout the term.

Neurology.—Five lectures and demonstrations per week.

Pathology and Bacteriology.—Five lectures per week and laboratory work throughout the term.

#### THIRD YEAR.

##### FIRST SEMESTER.

Applied Anatomy.—Five lectures and recitations per week.

Obstetrics.—Five lectures and recitations per week, and clinical demonstrations.

Physical Diagnosis.—Five lectures per week for ten weeks and laboratory work.

Practice and Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.—Five lectures and demonstrations per week.

Diseases of the Skin and Venereal Diseases.—Five lectures per week for eight weeks. Clinical demonstrations.

Clinical Osteopathy.—Four demonstrations per week throughout the term.

Clinical Practice.—Three afternoons per week.

Gynecology.—Lectures and clinical demonstrations.

#### SECOND SEMESTER.

Applied Anatomy.—Five lectures and recitations per week.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.—Five lectures per week and clinical demonstrations.

Nervous and Mental Diseases.—Five lectures and recitations per week.

Operative Surgery.—Five lectures and demonstrations per week. Laboratory work.

Clinical Practice.—Three afternoons per week.

Clinical Osteopathy.—Four demonstrations per week throughout the term.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Twenty lectures per term.

Differential Diagnosis.—Lectures and demonstrations.

Gynecology.—Lectures and clinical demonstrations.

### DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

#### ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.

A thorough and accurate knowledge of anatomy is the foundation of successful osteopathic practice, and it is upon this subject that the school lays particular stress.

The school furnishes ample supply of material for dissection. Every student is obliged to dissect thoroughly and carefully every part of the body during this course.

It is the aim of the instructors in the laboratory not only to demand of each student a thorough and careful dissection, but also to ascertain that he has worked intelligently and has gained a clear idea of the structure and relations of the parts he has been dissecting.

The new laboratory is a large, well lighted room, in a separate building and will accommodate over one hundred students at a time.

Suitable methods are employed to preserve the anatomical material, the blood-vessels being injected with a red material, making them easily demonstrated. Students have access to this laboratory any time during the course after the first semester of attendance.

#### DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

Descriptive anatomy is given during the first three semesters and consists of lectures and quizzes, illustrated by drawings and models.

In the first semester the arm and leg are carefully gone over, every structure of them is studied closely. The vessels and nerves are traced, the bones and joints studied and the origin and insertion of every muscle with the nerve supply memorized.

This preliminary work gives the student an excellent insight and foundation for future work in this subject.

In the second semester, a careful review is made of the term's work and in addition the viscera are taken up.

Every organ with relations, innervation and blood supply is carefully studied. In this course the student is expected to get a fair knowledge of the structures of the entire body, with the exception of the nervous system. He is at this time privileged to enter the laboratory and dissect the structures he is studying.

Lectures and quizzes are the methods used in instruction. An examination is given at the end of this term covering the anatomy of the entire term's work.

In the third semester a review is made of the entire subject gone over, and then the nervous system is taken up. This part of anatomy, on the knowledge of which his future success depends, is of especial interest to the student of osteopathy, hence every part is taken up carefully. With models, drawings, and dissections, the brain, cord, spinal nerves, plexuses, the sympathetic system with connections and ganglia are carefully studied. The work taken in these three semesters is a special preparation for the demonstrated and applied anatomy which follows.

#### DEMONSTRATED ANATOMY.

This course 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

attention is here paid more especially to the relations of the structures, dissections necessary to expose certain structures, actions of muscles and functions of the different organs, with frequent hints as to the cause of different diseases, and osteopathic treatment of same.

This course is purely practical and every structure is carefully dissected and explained, especially of the nervous system, its plexuses, ganglia and connections, with the structures in relation. This gives the student an insight as to cause and conditions of lesions causing disturbances.

Text-books: Cunningham, New Gray, Deaver, Gerrish, Morris and Quain.

#### APPLIED ANATOMY.

In this course in anatomy the cause and symptoms of diseases are considered from an anatomical view-point. Since the underlying principle of osteopathy is that disease is due to a derangement of structure, all structures that are liable to displacement are studied as to function and relation. Every joint is taken up separately and its functions, relations and lesions, and effects of its lesions are considered. This course applies not only the knowledge of anatomy, but that of physiology, pathology, and physical diagnosis in the explanation of effects. The objects of the course are to explain treatment, interpret the various signs and symptoms of disease and to impress on the student that the body is a perfect self-running machine as long as the parts are in harmonious relation. This course is the "goal" for which the student has been prepared by the instruction during the preceding semesters. It extends through the two semesters of the senior year and consists of daily recitations, lectures, quizzes, demonstrations and clinics.

Texts: Still, Clark, A. Still Craig.

### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

#### CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The laboratory for organic, inorganic, and physiological chemistry is located on the ground floor of the main building and has excellent equipment. It consists of individual desks for forty-five students with suitable reagents, bottles, test tubes, graduated funnels, beakers,

flasks, etc., besides for general analysis, chemical balances, distilling apparatus, urinometers, albuminometers, specific gravity apparatus, spectrosopes, polarimeter, hemoglobinometers, microscopes, drying apparatus and all other articles found in a first-class laboratory.

In this laboratory, each student makes the test or performs the experiments following each lecture, and the several branches of chemical analysis in use by specialists are made and worked out by the student. He advances by working out results for himself by the experimental method.

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

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

In this way the student becomes proficient and is fully capable to make a complete urinalysis.

Desks are reserved in the laboratory for students of the senior class for analysis or research work.

#### INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

In the first semester of the first year, general and physical chemistry is taken up and consists of daily lectures and quizzes with experiments by the instructor. The work is made as practical as possible and the experiments are worked out by the individual student in the laboratory. This course gives a good general knowledge of the science and includes organic and inorganic chemistry.

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

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

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

#### URINALYSIS.

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

#### TOXICOLOGY.

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

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

Text-books: General Chemistry; **Witthaus**, Simon, Wohler, Mead, McClanahan, Proctor.

Physiological Chemistry; **Witthaus**, Hammarsten, Bunge, Simon, Wolf, Novy, Proctor.

Urinalysis; Purdy, Ogden, Saxe, Tyson, Bartley, Proctor.

Toxicology; Riley, Tanner, Dwight, Bartley.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Physiology is given three semesters in the first and second years. The method of instruction being demonstrated by models, experiments, lectures, quizzes, etc. The school has much apparatus which is available to the student for experimental and research work. A new laboratory and the latest (Harvard) apparatus is being provided for next year's work.

#### NUTRITIONAL PHYSIOLOGY.

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

Text-books: **Brubaker**, Stewart, Kirk, American Text.

#### PHYSIOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

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

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

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

Text-books: **Landois**, Howell, **Brubaker**, American Text, Stewart, Shafer.

#### HISTOLOGY LABORATORY.

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

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

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

Demonstration with lantern and projection microscope are given weekly and the tissues studied during the past week discussed.

Special accommodations are furnished in the laboratory for students, who wish to pursue, special or advanced work. Special facilities are offered to original investigators, who will receive such personal aid as may be necessary or advantageous.

Lectures in Histology are given during the first semester of the first year, daily. The different tissues and structures of the body are taken up systematically and are demonstrated by models and drawings. This hour is more of a recitation of the work done in the laboratory where the practical work is given.

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

Text-books: Bailey, Huber's Laboratory Manual, Stohr, Ferguson, Bohm, and Davidhoff.

## DEPARTMENT OF OSTEOPATHY.

### PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY.

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

Principles of Osteopathy, as the name implies, is the one branch of study which differentiates the curriculum of osteopathic colleges from that of every other school of the healing art. It stands alone, unique in its special position, embracing all that is new and distinctly osteopathic in the methods of treating disease.

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

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

Disease then is considered as an evidence of maladjustment, a sign of abnormality, and the principles of osteopathic treatment are but the principles of mechanical adjustment.

In order that the student shall be able to recognize and interpret abnormal conditions of structure the daily lectures and quizzes in this department are supplemented by individual study of the skeleton and the normal living anatomy. For this purpose the class is divided into small sections and daily laboratory instruction is given in the methods of examination and determination of lesions. Here the students become familiar with the technique of the science and by the aid of known facts of anatomy and physiology learn to diagnose internal disorders from external signs—learn to reason from effect to cause, from symptom to lesion and how to adjust the faulty structure.

Upon the proper understanding and application of the principles of osteopathy rests the success of every osteopathic practitioner.

Text-books: Still, Hulett, Hazzard.

### OSTEOPATHIC TECHNIQUE.

Instruction in Osteopathic Manipulations, is made a special feature of the course and is given to the students in the second semester of the second year, in order to prepare its members for the work of actual practice in the succeeding terms. The class is divided into small divisions for the purpose of better instruction, and each student is drilled in the diagnosis of lesions and in the manipulations for their correction. The work is supplemented in the Senior year by instruction from members of the Faculty and treating staff in actual practice.

### PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

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

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

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

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

The proper sanitary methods of handling infectious and contagious disease are demonstrated in this course, this being given in supplement to the daily lectures and quizzes.

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

In connection with the lectures, hygiene and dietetics are considered, giving to these their proper importance in the different diseases.

This course prepares the student for clinical practice in the Senior year.

### CLINICAL OSTEOPATHY.

This department of the school, 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 every disease.

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

Daily, excepting Wednesday and Saturday, clinic lectures are delivered 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.

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

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



telegrapher's cramp, psoas abscess, dislocated hip (traumatic), constipation, appendicitis, progressive muscular atrophy, Bright's disease, hemorrhoids, la grippe, pneumonia, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, tonsillitis, chicken pox, diphtheria, croup, malaria, typhoid fever, orchitis, gonorrhoea, etc. In addition, numerous cases of diseases of women, dislocations and fractures of all forms and other conditions too numerous to mention, are treated in this department.

### BACTERIOLOGY.

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

This course will consist of lectures, recitations and laboratory work, during the first semester of the second year in connection with pathology. Lectures will embrace the biology of bacteria, the mechanism of infections, immunity, methods for the observation, study and growth of bacteria, of sterilization and disinfection, bacteriology of the water, soil, foods, and also, the relative value of antiseptics, germicides and disinfectants. Specific diseases as well as chronic inflammatory diseases and the bacteria which cause them will be discussed as well as their prophylaxis.

Text-books: McFarland, Zappfe, Williams.

### PATHOLOGY.

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

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

Lectures and recitations are given throughout the entire course

and cover the whole ground of both special and general pathology.

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

Text-books: Ziegler, Delafield and Prudden, Coplin, Stengel.

### SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

This subject is given during the first semester of the second year, and is supplementary to the Practice of Osteopathy.

In the practice of osteopathy, symptomatology, 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.

Text-books: Hazzard, Osler, Anders, Stevens, Butler, Tyson, French.

### SURGERY.

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

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

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

The student will be given a thorough course in anesthesia and anesthetics. The osteopathic methods resorted to in meeting the complications and accidents occurring during the administration of an anesthetic will be an important feature of the course.

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

Text-books: **Young, DaCosta, American Text.**

#### PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Physical diagnosis is given during the first semester of the third year, by daily lectures and practical demonstrations.

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.

Text-books: **Butler, Cabot, Corwin, Vierordt.**

#### DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

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

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

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

Instruction in these subjects is given during the last semester of the Senior term, by lecture, quiz and the practical method above described. The etiology, pathology and treatment are fully discussed and studied from a purely osteopathic standpoint and many cases formerly thought to be incurable or surgical are readily relieved by osteopathic measures. The student is instructed in the differentiation of surgical cases and those not requiring it.

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

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

Text-books: **Posey and Wright, Nettleship, American Text.**

#### GYNECOLOGY.

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

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

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

In teaching any subjects which deals with effects, it is necessary in order to understand that subject to understand its causes. There must be a cause for every effect. Thus it is, in diseases of women. Disease is an effect, a result of some cause and this cause is in most in-

stances, deranged anatomy. Realizing that health depends on this, a thorough course is given in the anatomy of the pelvic organs, their connections with the spinal cord and sympathetic system. Special attention is given to bony lesions, and the blood supply both to and from pelvic organs. These are illustrated in the practical methods already mentioned.

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 farther along this line than any other, partially 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 often occur and are presented to the classes, the students thus obtaining a purely osteopathic gynecology.

Text-books: Clark, Dudley.

#### OBSTETRICS.

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

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

Text-books: Edgar, Williams.

#### PEDIATRICS.

Instruction in Diseases of Children is given during the second semester of the second year by lectures, quizzes and clinical demonstrations. This has been made an important department on account of the wonderful results that are obtained in the treatment of children, the ready response to treatment and the prevention of so many deformities and diseases if the case is taken in time. Special attention is given the prophylactic treatment of deformities, such as spinal curvature, hip-joint disease, and the various bowel complaints, exanthemata and errors in nutrition. Along with the discussion of the spinal and other bony lesions, the diet and general care of the child is considered. So far as it is possible the diagnosis and treatment of the acute as well as the chronic diseases usually found in children will be demonstrated by hospital cases.

Text-books: American Text, Holt, Saunder's Essentials, Graetzer-Sheffield.

#### SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

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

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

Text Books: Hyde and Montgomery, Keys, Stelwagon.

#### DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.

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

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

### MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND FORENSIC MEDICINE.

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

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

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

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

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

### EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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

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

**FIRST YEAR**—Descriptive Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, General and Physical Chemistry and Principles of Osteopathy, each two hours. Physiological Chemistry, two hours written and one hour laboratory. Hygiene and Urinalysis, one hour written, two hours laboratory. Toxicology one hour.

**SECOND YEAR**—Descriptive and Applied Anatomy, Practice of Osteopathy, Pathology, Physiology, Anatomy, Pediatrics and Neurology, two hours each. Symptomatology, one hour. Osteopathic Manipulations, one hour. Clinical Osteopathy, one hour written, and one hour practical.

**THIRD YEAR**—Applied Anatomy and Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, three hours each. Obstetrics, Gynecology, Venereal Diseases, Clinical Osteopathy, Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, each two hours. Diseases of the Skin, one hour.

Physical and Differential Diagnosis, one hour each.

In addition to the above examinations every student is required:

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

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

**DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF OSTEOPATHY.**

Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy must be at least twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character. He must fulfill all requirements for admission to this school and must give evidence of having studied in a recognized osteopathic college three full years, of which at least one year must be spent at this school. He must pass all required examinations.

**FEES AND EXPENSES.**

**Matriculation Fee, \$25.00**, payable at the time of entering. Tuition, \$150.00 per year, to be paid within thirty days after the beginning of each year.

This admits the student to all lectures, recitations, laboratory work, clinics, etc., as provided in the curriculum for the three years' course and entitles him to a diploma on completion of the course of study, provided all other regulations have been complied with. There are no other charges of any kind during the course except the price of material for dissection, which is \$12.50.

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

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

The full set of text books for the entire course will cost about \$65.00. Good board may be secured at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week, or students desiring to do so, can rent rooms unfurnished and board themselves, thereby somewhat lessening the expense. Students will be assisted in finding suitable boarding places when they so desire. Board and rooms can be secured at any time, and it is not necessary to make arrangements until after arrival; however, it is advisable for those who wish to rent houses or rooms for house-keeping to make their arrangements in advance. For any additional information concerning tuition, etc., address the secretary.

**CLINICAL ADVANTAGES.**

No more important department of work is found than that of clinics. After the student has mastered the principles and theory of osteopathy, and has a good knowledge of the mechanism and functionings of the body, he then must have the practical knowledge of how to apply them before he is a capable osteopath. Its value as a final means of equipping the student for practice, by making him

familiar with the clinical manifestations of disease, with diagnosis, and with the actual care and treatment of cases, is fully recognized. No effort is spared to make this department of the greatest practical benefit to the Seniors about to go into the field. In it they gain sufficient experience in the treatment of diseases to contribute much to their later success.

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

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

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

**COURSES FOR GRADUATES.**

A Seven Months' Post-Graduate Course, to begin September 3, 1906, has been instituted. This course is for the two-year graduates of this, as well as other recognized Colleges of Osteopathy, and is planned to give them with their former twenty months, twenty-seven months, or an equivalent of the three years' course of nine months each.

The American Osteopathic Association has demanded three years, all recent state legislation requires as much, and all the recognized colleges have complied with this demand. Hence this course by the American School to prepare practitioners to conform to these requirements and to better equip them for their professional duties.

Osteopathy has in the past few years made rapid strides and is now on a more scientific basis than ever before. Its great fundamental principle can never be changed, but like all other sciences, a part of its methods and teachings of yesterday are obsolete today. These changes are indicative of progress and are brought about by investigation, experiment and research. The American School as

the parent school of osteopathy still retains its place in the lead in this spirit of investigation and research. The faculty has been added to by the most efficient men obtainable, the members of which have national renown as osteopaths and instructors in their special subjects. Its equipment is now equal to that of any scientific college, the laboratories containing all that is necessary for investigation and research.

It is the intention of this course to give practical and scientific instruction along osteopathic lines with special attention given to diagnosis and treatment.

The facilities for giving this course are much better than was possible heretofore as the new hospital is in operation and open to students, and bedside clinic instruction given in acute and surgical cases.

Following is the course of instruction:

Applied Anatomy	Gynecology and Obstetrics
Pathology and Bacteriology	Skin and Venereal Diseases
Clinical Osteopathy	Diseases of the Eye, Ear Nose and Throat
Surgical and Physical Diagnosis	Diseases of Children
Dissection	Medical Jurisprudence and Forensic Medicine
Physiology of Nervous System	
Operative Surgery	

Fee for this course is \$150.00.

#### RESEARCH LABORATORY.

A laboratory is being equipped for research work and cages are being constructed on the roof of the building for the keeping of animals used in the experiments.

Members of the faculty and qualified graduates will be permitted to use this laboratory.

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Sample questions given on final examinations.

### FIRST TERM STUDIES.

#### ANATOMY.

- Trace the circulation of the blood in the adult, starting at the right auricle.
- Trace foetal circulation, and name five things that are obliterated immediately after birth.
- Give relations and branches of the ulnar artery.
- Give blood supply of (a) shoulder-joint, (b) elbow-joint, (c) wrist-joint.
- Give rule for arteries and veins above and below the diaphragm.
- Name bones of orbit, also name muscles attached to the radius.
- Trace the median nerve, also tell the muscles and integument it supplies.
- Give origin and insertion of biceps, and apply Hilton's law to the insertion of same.
- Give nerve supply to the following:  
(1) Brachialis anticus, (2) Supinator brevis, (3) Anconeus, (4) Flexor brevis pollicis, (5) also name the three classes of joints in the body, and give an example of each.
- Name the muscles attached to atlas, also give nerve and blood supply to occipito-axial articulation.

#### INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

- Distinguish between ozone and oxygen in two particulars.
- How obtain perfectly pure water?
- Give Avogadro's law.
- Compare the two oxides of carbon as to weight, inflammability and effect on human body.
- Define acid, base and salt, give example of each.
- Write a reaction for the preparation of HCl.
- Name a good bleaching, and disinfecting agent.

8. Give chemical formula, and name for blue vitriol, calomel, and saltpetre.

9. How test for arsenic, describe?
10. Give reaction of metal sodium on water.
11. Distinguish between washing soda and baking soda as to chemical names and formulas.
12.  $\text{Ca CO}_3$  yields what when heated?
13. What is slacked lime and how obtained?
14. Give chemical and common name for  $\text{MgSO}_4$ .
15. Give three properties of zinc.
16. Write a reaction for  $\text{AgNO}_3$  on  $\text{NaCl}$ .
17. Name members of Halogen Group.
18. What is the most abundant compound of phosphorus?
19. What changes occur in copperas when exposed to air?
20. What is Marsh gas? Describe.

The laboratory notes of each student are graded as to method and results of experiments performed, and equal 25 per cent of grade.

#### PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.

1. Through what channels does fat pass from the small intestine to the blood stream?
- 2 and 3. Discuss the process of proteid digestion in the stomach and small intestine.
4. (a) What is the succus entericus? (b) Give two of its enzymes.
5. (a) What are the three chief classes of foods? (b) Define chyme.
6. Describe briefly the changes which take place in the parotid gland during secretion.
7. What is the chief digestive function of bile?
8. Name the three chief enzymes of the pancreatic juice and give their functions.
9. Describe the movements of the intestines.
10. Give a complete description of the chemistry of the gastric juice.

#### HISTOLOGY.

1. Epithelial tissues.
  1. Definition.
  2. Varieties.

3. Characterize each variety.
4. Functions of each as far as possible.
2. Connective tissues.
  1. Definition.
  2. Varieties (characterize each).
  3. Functions as far as possible.
3. Compare and contrast the structure of the various divisions of the blood vessels, naming functions of each.  
The laboratory grade is given on the condition of mounted specimens and drawings made from same.

#### SECOND TERM STUDIES.

##### ANATOMY.

1. Name the muscles that go through the four openings of the posterior annular ligament.
2. Give blood and nerve supply to shoulder.
3. Give nerve supply of following muscles: Deltoid, Pronator Radii Teres, Flexor Brevis Pollicis, Latissimus Dorsi, Gluteus Maximus, Soleus.
4. Give name and example of all diarthrodial joints.
5. Give branches of brachial artery and relations of radial.
6. Name nine divisions of anatomy and give Hilton's law.
7. Give origin, insertion, blood and nerve supply of biceps of arm and biceps of leg.
8. Name six kinds of club foot.
9. Bound Scarpa's triangle and give structures in floor.
10. Name the divisions of the nervous system and tell what constitutes each. Give connections of third and fourth, and third and lateral ventricles.

##### ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

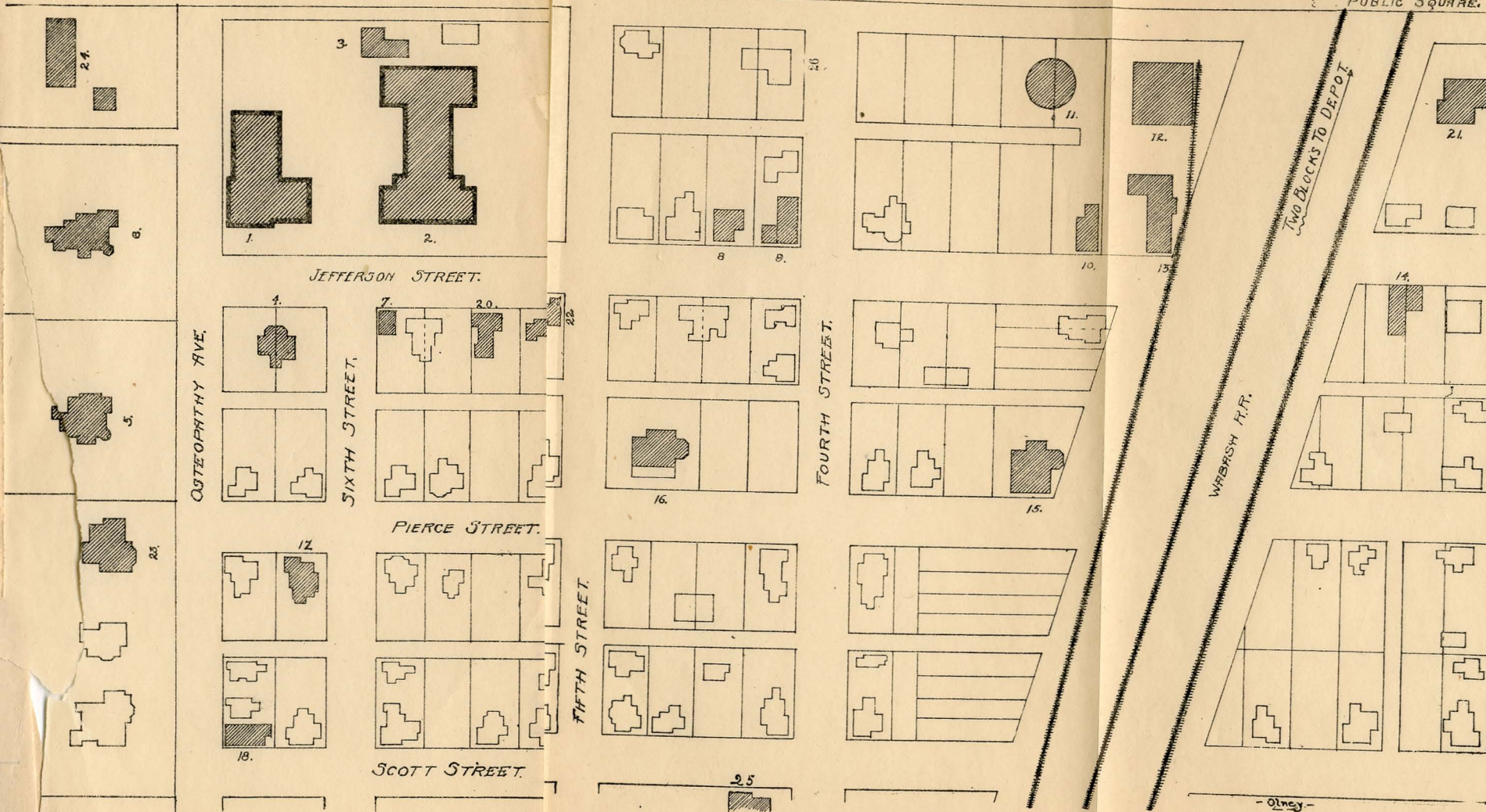
1. To what group of products does  $\text{CHCl}_3$  belong? Give its properties and uses.
2. From what and how is methyl alcohol produced? Also ethyl alcohol?
3. Describe formic aldehyde as to chemical composition, properties and uses.

# AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY AND VICINITY

SCALE 1/4" = 6 FEET REAL LENGTH  
100 Feet



FOUR BLOCKS  
TO  
PUBLIC SQUARE.



## KEY.

1. A. S. O. Hospital.
2. Main Building.  
A. S. O.
3. Anatomical Laboratory.
4. Nurses' Cottage.
5. Dr. A. T. Still's residence.
6. Dr. C. E. Still's residence.
7. Osteopathic Book Store.
8. Osteopathic Book Store.
9. Osteopathic Book Store.
10. Osteopathic Book Store.
11. Kirksville Gas Plant.
12. Kirksville Gas Plant.
13. Grain Elevator.
14. Osteopathic Table Factory.
15. Fraternity House.
16. Dr. Warren Hamilton's residence.
17. Dr. H. T. Still's residence.
18. Grocery Store.
20. First School of Osteopathy.
21. Planing Mill.
22. Old Home of Dr. Still.
23. Hon. M. D. Campbell's residence.
24. Kinloch Dairy.
25. Dr. Geo. A. Still's residence.
26. Dr. E. C. Link's residence.



4. Name three hydroxy acids; and describe one.
5. Describe acetylene—formula, properties and uses.
6. Give chemical and common name for  $C_6H_5NH_2$ , and describe the compound.
7. Give properties and use of phenol.
8. Give source and use of salicylic acid.
9. Give characteristic properties of the tannins.
10. Give three antiseptics derived from the benzene series and describe one.
11. Describe ethyl ether.
12. Give source, properties and preparation of oxalic acid.

Laboratory work counts twenty-five per cent in this subject.

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. What compounds comprise carbohydrate group which are found in animal tissue?
2. Distinguish in three particulars between sucrose and dextrose?
3. Give complete changes of starch with agencies producing same in digestion from mouth to intestine.
4. Distinguish between Molisch's and Pettenkoffer's tests as to substances acted on and results obtained.
5. Give complete changes on beef suet in digestion.
6. Name the two principal proteids in blood serum and give complete method of separating them
7. State reaction of Saliva, Gastric Juice, Pancreatic Juice. Name ferments with substance acted on by each.
8. How distinguish between albumen, albumioids and peptones by Millon's reagent?
9. How determine hydrochloric, and lactic acids in Gastric Juice?
10. Upon what chemical action does Gmelin's test for bile pigment depend?
11. Give a good general test for blood
12. Name three allied proteids and source of same.

Laboratory work counts twenty-five per cent of grade in this subject.

#### PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Give anatomy and physiology of portal circulation.
2. Discuss the mechanism for production and regulation of heat of the body.
3. Name and describe the valves of the right side of heart. Explain their function and mode of action.
4. Give anatomy and physiology of skin.
5. Name the various functions of the blood vessels. Explain and illustrate each.
6. Trace carefully the origin, course and discharge of lymph.
7. What is respiration? Name principal muscles of.
8. What is an excretion? secretion? Give example.

#### PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY.

1. Name three men prominent in the history of therapeutics, and state briefly the work of each.
2. Define
  - (a) Etiology.
  - (b) Prophylaxis.
  - (c) Immunity.
  - (d) Lesion.
  - (e) Vaso-motor.
3. How may a bony lesion produce disease?
4. What is massage? Wherein does it differ from osteopathy?
5. Diagnose a thoracic spinal lesion and give methods of correction
6. What cautions are to be observed in treating the neck?
7. Define the sympathetic system.
8. Give two ways in which the arm may be affected by an upper thoracic lesion.
9. Explain the reflex mechanism by which blood supply to a viscus is regulated.
10. Locate typical spinal lesions affecting
  - (1) eyes.
  - (2) heart.
  - (3) ovaries.
  - (4) bladder.
  - (5) knee.

## URINALYSIS.

Each student is given a sample of urine and analysis is to be made for albumen, sugar, blood, pus, mucous, bile, and for the normal salts. Quantitative analysis to be made of albumen and sugar if present. State the pathological condition present for each abnormal substance found.

## HYGIENE.

1. Give effects of decreased atmospheric pressure on organism.
2. What are some acute effects of low temperature?
3. What impurities in water are most injurious to health? Why?
4. What conditions render meat unfit for food?
5. Give three uses of food to body.
6. Perfect health of body depends on what?
7. Give hygienic conditions favorable to recovery from disease.
8. Give good disinfectant for excreta and method for using same.
9. Distinguish between epidemic and endemic diseases.
10. How may immunity be secured?

## THIRD TERM STUDIES.

## ANATOMY.

1. Name the muscles of the second layer on the back.
2. What nerve supplies the mucous membrane of the larynx?
3. What are the ligaments uniting the ribs to the vertebræ?
4. What constitutes the formatio reticularis?
5. Give the blood supply to the rectum.
6. Name in order the branches given off of the aorta from its beginning to the opening in the diaphragm.
7. What does the obturator nerve supply?
8. Describe the exit of the facial nerve from the skull.
9. What nerves supply the serratus magnus, latissimus dorsi, supinator longus, tensor palati; pectoralis major?
10. Locate the external abdominal ring.  
Locate the internal abdominal ring.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Give the distribution, location, function, cells of origin and the sympathetic connection of the seventh cranial nerve.
2. Give same of eighth cranial nerve.
3. Give same of ninth cranial nerve.
4. Give same of tenth cranial nerve.
5. Give the iris reflex and trace the connection.
6. Discuss the submaxillary ganglion.
7. Discuss the cervical splanchnics.
8. Discuss the dorsal splanchnics.
9. Discuss the lumbar and sacral splanchnics.
10. Give the nerve supply of all the structures of the mouth with distribution and function of same.

## PRACTICE.

1. What are the causes of disease? Upon what does the cure of disease depend? Define (a) Rhinitis, (b) Glossitis, (c) Stomatitis, (d) Cystitis.
2. Outline the treatment for typhoid fever including diet and hygiene.
3. Differentiate between (a) hepatic colic and renal colic, (b) the rash in smallpox and that of chickenpox. (c) Outline the treatment including diet and hygiene, for diphtheria, (d) Differentiate between palpitation and tachycardia.
4. Where are the lesions found in the following diseases: (a) Otitis media, (b) Rhinitis, (c) Pulmonary tuberculosis, (d) Enteritis
5. What are the causes of arterio-sclerosis? What are the dangers?  
Give symptoms of aneurysm of the ascending portion of the thoracic aorta, also of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta.
6. What is tabes dorsalis? Give the diagnostic symptoms. Outline the treatment.
7. What are the causes and symptoms of appendicitis? Outline the treatment.
8. What are the symptoms and where are the lesions found in sciatica?  
Outline the treatment for cerebral hemorrhage.

## NEUROLOGY.

1. Complete the following outline:

Paralysis Agitans—1. Def. 2. Age. 3. Sex. 4. Classes. 5. Pre-disposing causes. 6. Heredity. 7. Its relation to what diseases. 8. Races.

Apparent exciting causes: 1.—2.—

Actual exciting cause: 1.—

Symptoms: 1. Developed by— 2. Ushered in by— 3. Face, neck and tongue are or are not involved. 4. Flexors are or are not involved. 5. Appetite is— 6. Temperature is—

Prognosis is good as to—but poor as to—

2. Give blood supply to the spinal cord. Give blood supply to spinal column and its ligaments. Name 5 ascending, 3 descending and 2 association tracts.

From what is the sympathetic nerve developed?

## PATHOLOGY.

1. What is the pathology and explanation of the characteristic urinary findings in (a) Acute Nephritis. (b) Chronic Parenchymatous nephritis. (c) Chronic interstitial nephritis.

2. Broncho-pneumonia:—(a) Etiology. (b) Pathology. (c) Explanation of the progress.

3. Cardiac Hypertrophy:—(a) Differentiate from cardiac dilatation. (b) Give all the causes you can think of. (c) Explain the significance to the patient.

4. Discuss Osteomyelitis:—(a) Etiology. (b) Pathology. (c) Prognosis.

5. Endocarditis:—(a) Etiology. (b) Pathology. (c) Results (Sequelæ.)

6. Diphtheria:—(a) Pathology. (b) Important results that may follow.

7. (a) Name the important changes that may take place in the body in fever. (b) Explain the changes. (c) Explain the symptoms from its pathology.

8. Define the following terms: 1. Inflammation. 2. Fever. 3. Necrosis. 4. Caries. 5. Thrombosis. 6. Embolism. 7. Infarction. 8. Septicæmia.

## FOURTH TERM STUDIES.

## APPLIED ANATOMY.

1. What viscera are affected by a subluxation of the third dorsal vertebra? Explain why they are affected?

2. What visceral disorders will produce pain or tenderness at the pit of the stomach (superficial)? Explain.

3. What is indicated by contracture of muscles of back (bilateral) between the 7th dorsal and 2nd lumbar?

4. What is anatomically wrong in palpitation of the heart?

5. What are the sensory effects of subluxation of the axis?

6. Trace the blood from the small intestine to the heart and point out where obstruction most often occurs.

7. Give character and destination of the nerve impulses that pass through the 2nd lumbar intervertebral foramen.

8. What sensory nerves are involved in angina pectoris?

9. Describe the anatomical changes in a chronic vertebral subluxation.

10. What conditions would produce pathological vascular changes in the circulation of the spinal cord? (thoracic portion.)

## PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

1. Locate the area of audition of an aortic systolic murmur.

2. What are subcrepitant rales?

3. Outline the lower lobe of the left lung.

4. What respiratory sounds are heard in the second stage of pneumonia over the affected area?

5. What percussion sounds are heard in the following condition:

1. (a) Pleurisy without effusion. (b) With effusion. 2. Bronchitis

3. Pneumonia, second stage. 4. A superficial cavity in the lung.

## GYNECOLOGY.

1. Name and give course of all nerves connecting the spinal cord with the uterus.

2. Describe the utero-sacral ligaments.

3. Upon what would you diagnose "infantile uterus"?

4. Upon what is the diagnosis of congestive hypertrophy of the uterus based?

5. Describe the condition of the spinal column in fibroid tumor of uterus.
6. Name the important indications of cancer of the cervix uteri.
7. Name the complications of the menopause.
8. What are the indications of prolapsus uteri.
9. Outline the treatment for chronic perimetritis.
10. Of what are the following indicative:
  - (1) pin hole os.
  - (2) patulous os.
  - (3) conical cervix.
  - (4) soft cervix.
  - (5) smooth vaginal walls.
  - (6) immobile uterus.
  - (7) clotted menstrual flow.
  - (8) discharge of pus from vagina.
  - (9) tenderness over sacral foramina.
  - (10) frequent micturition.

#### SURGERY.

1. What is infection?
2. Differentiate between chancre and chancroid.
3. Name in order of importance the four most valuable signs of fracture.
4. Differentiate between an impacted intracapsular fracture of the neck of the femur and a dorsal dislocation of hip.
5. Describe Sayer's dressing for fracture of the clavicle.
6. Give in detail the treatment of white swelling of knee-joint with and without abscess formation.
7. What constitutes a dislocation?
8. Why is it necessary to maintain extension in treating a fracture?
9. Which anesthetic is the safer? When would you use chloroform?
10. What is the most common form of club-foot? What structures are at fault?

#### OBSTETRICS.

1. What is a placenta succenturiata? What would lead you to think that one had been left in the uterus at the end of a case of labor? If such were the case what would you do?
2. Give the signs and symptoms which point to the death of the fetus in utero during the sixth month. Prognosis and treatment

3. When would you expect to arrest an impending miscarriage at five months? When would you favor its completion?
4. What may be learned by careful abdominal examination during labor?
5. What is the normal mechanism of labor when the head presents L. O. A. ?
6. What are the symptoms of exhaustion during labor which call for interference; on the part of the mother; of the uterus; of the foetus?
7. Why is ante-partum hæmorrhage likely to occur in cases of placenta prævia? And why is post-partum hæmorrhage more likely to occur than when the placenta is normally seated?
8. A primipara, on the fifth day of the convalescence, has a chill and a temperature of 102 degrees. The right breast has an indurated, reddened, tender area in the right lower quadrant; the right nipple looks healthy, but is markedly inverted, and nursing is possible only with a nipple shield. Diagnosis and treatment?
9. What complicating diseases arising in the puerperium might lead you to believe that septicæmia was developing, and how would you differentiate from it?
10. Treatment of puerperal septicæmia?

#### CLINICAL OSTEOPATHY.

1. What are diagnostic symptoms of Pott's disease? Outline the proper treatment for both the active and quiescent stages.
2. A child, two years old, was taken suddenly ill, had slight temperature; the condition was thought to be only a cold with some gastric disturbances. On the following day it was discovered that the child was paralyzed in both legs but sensation remained normal. In the course of several weeks a slight return of motion was discovered, which continued to improve slowly, but at the same time there was progressive atrophy of the affected parts. The sphincters were never disturbed. The patellar reflexes were lost. At the end of three months the child was placed under osteopathic treatment. Give diagnosis, prognosis and treatment.
3. Discuss in full the various causative factors of epilepsy. Give treatment and management of case in general. Upon what conditions would you base a favorable and unfavorable prognosis.
4. Give diagnostic symptoms of locomotor ataxia, lateral sclerosis, bulbar paralysis and paralysis agitans.
5. What bony lesions are usually present in sciatica, tubercular knee, Bright's disease, facial neuralgia and chronic conjunctivitis?

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

### THE ANNUAL LIMITATION.

Statements in this announcement relative to the course of study, admission of students, conditions, rules, etc., are for the year ending June 1907 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 claim upon the school.

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

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

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

### THE LABORATORIES.

The school has excellent laboratories for all branches of study where laboratory work is essential. All of these laboratories are sup-

plied 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, surgical, bacteriological, physiological and research. 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.

### ADVANCED STANDING.

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

First. Students from other osteopathic, medical, or scientific schools whose standards are 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 three semesters. Such students must successfully complete the last three semesters 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 require of any student applying for advanced standing, examinations in the work completed elsewhere and for which he asks credit.

A student may matriculate in person or by correspondence.

## SOCIETIES.

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

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

These associations represent a practical working force in this school. While the Sunday meetings have proven a vital and inspiring factor, utilizing as they do the best talent in an out of school, yet their practical aid to students in getting located and securing outside work has been a special feature this last year. Several students have been able to make all expenses while here, by outside work, but it is wiser for a student if he is to get the most out of his course to have some other resource from which he can draw. Letters of inquiry addressed to the presidents of either association will be gladly answered and referred to a committee whose business it is to give every possible assistance to those who expect to take the course.

An unexcelled lecture course has been another feature of the association's work.

## ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

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

The officers of the association for the year closing June, 1906, are: President, Dr. M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.; 1st vice-president, Dr. C. C. Cornelius, Carthage, Mo.; 2nd vice-president, Dr. Carrie A. Gilman, Honolulu, H. I.; secretary, Dr. E. C. Link, Kirksville, Mo.; treasurer, Dr. Bertha Buddecke, St. Louis, Mo. Trustees: Dr. H. E. Bailey, St. Louis; Dr. J. L. Holloway, Dallas, Tex.; Dr. Alameda Goodspeed, Chicago, Ill.; president and secretary, members ex-officio.

## ATHLETICS.

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

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

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

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

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

## PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

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

## LIBRARIES.

The students have access to all the special libraries of the several departments on application to the professors in charge. The Sojourner's club of the city has also a library containing many medical works which are open 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.

## KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

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

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

In its business portion the number and size of its stores and business houses equal and rival many cities of twice its population, and in which the latest production of manufactured goods can be obtained. It is electric lighted, has a perfect water system, and its sidewalks are paved with brick and asphalt pavement.

Its public school system is graded, at the head of which is the State Normal School the largest and best of Missouri's Normal Schools, located on beautiful grounds within the city limits. This school has an annual attendance of 1000 students with a faculty of 32 teachers and professors.

This city being a college town the opportunities for social advantages and entertainment are excellent, having many societies and

organizations for social and intellectual development. It has a large, well equipped opera house which presents each season a number of excellent performances. It has ten churches, representing all the denominations, in which the student can find an active church home.

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

## 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, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Hawaii, Arizona, Massachusetts, and South Carolina. 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 two thousand in number, are now practicing in every state and territory in this country, also in a few foreign countries.

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

## TEXT BOOKS.

- MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES AND PHILOSOPHY OF OSTEOPATHY—Still.  
 PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY—Hulett, Tasker.  
 ANATOMY—Cunningham, New Gray, Deaver, Quain, Gerrish, Spateholz, Laughlin, Sabotta.  
 PHYSIOLOGY—Brubaker, Laughlin, Landois, Schæfer, Tigerstadt.  
 HISTOLOGY—Bailey, Furgeson, Stohr Bohm and Davidhoff.  
 PATHOLOGY—Ziegler, Coplin, American Text, McFarland.  
 BACTERIOLOGY—McFarland, Zapffe, Williams.  
 CHEMISTRY—General Chemistry; Witthaus, Wohler. Physiological Chemistry; Witthaus, Bunge, Wolf, Herter, Novey, Hammersten.  
 URINALYSIS—Purdy, Ogden, Saxe, Tyson, Bartley Mead.  
 TOXICOLOGY AND LEGAL MEDICINE—Draper, Tanner, Dwight, Bartley.  
 PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS—Butler, Leube, Cabot, Sahli, Caille.  
 GYNECOLOGY—Clark, Dudley, Gilliam, Garrigues, Kelly.  
 PRACTICE—Hazzard, Anders, Osler, Butler, Tyson, French, Eichorest.  
 SURGERY—Young, DaCosta, American Text, Bryant, Wharton.  
 HYGIENE—Bergey, Harrington, Rohe  
 VENEREAL DISEASE—Keys Hyde and Montgomery, Lydston.  
 OBSTETRICS—Edgar, King, American Text, Williams, Jewett.  
 NEUROLOGY—Dana, Church and Peterson, Oppenheim, Gowers.  
 NERVOUS DISEASES—Dana, Gowers, Church and Peterson, Barker, Oppenheim.  
 DISEASES OF THE SKIN—Stelwagon, American Text, Walker, Hyde, Pusey.  
 DISEASES OF CHILDREN—American Text, Holt's, Saunder's Essentials, Holt, Koplit, Blake, Fox, Shirley.  
 DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT—Posey and Wright. American Text, DeSwinett's, May, Grade.  
 DISEASES OF INTESTINES—Boas, Nothnâgel, Hemmeter  
 DISEASES OF RECTUM—Tuttle, Ball, Mathews, Gant.  
 EMERGENCY—Howe, Bailey.  
 FRACTURES AND INJURIES—Pickering, Pick, Scudder.  
 DICTIONARY—Dorland, Gould, Appleton, Lippincott.  
 MENTAL DISEASES—Patton, Church, Barkley, Krapelin.  
 MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Ellison, Taylor.

## TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

LEONE DALTON, D. O., SUPERINTENDENT.

### Rules for Admission of Pupils.

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

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

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

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

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



## COURSE OF TRAINING.

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

For application blanks, or further information, write to

DR. WARREN HAMILTON, Sec'y.

## LIST OF STUDENTS.

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Amussen, Heber S . . . . .	Logan, Utah
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Wynne, Miss Ionia Kate	Franklin, Pa.
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Dorrance, Mrs. Maie L. Sebben	Albuquerque, N. M.
Dunbar, Rolla J	Warren, Ohio
Elliott, James Wm	Cordele, Ga.
Ellis, Miss Ella Adelyn	Washington C. H., O.
Foss, Miss Martha	Cincinnati, Ohio
Foster, Julian	Butler, Penn.
Foutz, Miss Cordelia	Pleasanton, Kans.
Frazier, Hugh M	Clay Center, Kans.
Gable, Miss Mary LaFonda	Bayesville, Ohio
Gamble, Gustavus A	Salt Lake, Utah
Gamble, Mrs. Mary E	Salt Lake, Utah
Gass, L. D	Trenton, Mo.
Gazda, Mrs. Myrtle Mace	Brazil Ind.
Gibbons, James Ernest	Owosso, Mich.
Gladman, Mrs. Julia M	Chicago, Ill.
Goodrich, L. M	Cazenovia, N. Y.
Gossmann, Wm. Adam	Buffalo, N. Y.
Harris, Andrew J	Jackson, Mich.
Harris, Mrs. Clare E	Jackson, Mich.
Hanson, Sten	Lewistown, Mont.
Hart, Mrs. Ida Chambers	New York City
Haviland, Miss Nora Estella	Grand Junction, Colo.
Hay, Gilbert W	Montrose, S. D.
Holm, Miss Gudrum	New York City
House, Edward S	Manhattan, Kans.
Howland, Luther H	Hastings, Nebr.
Hull, Mrs. Ellen	Bowling Green, Ohio
Ingalls, Clyde B	Perry, Ill.
Johnson, Nelson A	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Johnson, Miss Myrtle S	Blueford, Ill.
Johnston, Bruce	London, Ohio
Judd, Miss Florence	Findlay, Ohio
Keller, Oliver Curtis	Grand Junction, Col.
Kidwell, James	Viaden, Miss.

Leeds, George T., M. D.	Pspiau, Burma, India
Larter, Edwin R	Tippecanoe, Penn.
Lorbeer, Thomas Lord	Pomona, Calif.
Lumsden, Chas. A	DeWitt, Ark.
Long, Frank W	Toledo, Ohio
Long, James Harmont	Delaware, Ohio
Lown, Miss Anna B	Hartford, Conn.
Lyda, E. R	Kirksville, Mo.
Megrew, John Lewis	Kirksville, Mo.
Merkley, Jas. Roy	Buffalo, N. Y.
Messick, Mrs. Effe M	Chicago, Ill.
Miller, Joseph Donley	Mt. Morris, Penn.
Morelock, E. W. Raymond	Kirksville, Mo.
Morelock, Mrs. Nellie Mae	Kirksville, Mo.
Morelock, Miss Daisy Ethyl	Kirksville, Mo.
Morris, Mrs. Sadie Frances	Kirksville, Mo.
Morrison, Miss Myrtle Pleasant	Emporia, Kans.
Morrison, Daniel Neal	Boston, Mass.
Moses, Mrs. Lucy Jean	Honolulu, H. I.
Mosher, Stephen Gurney	Ackworth, Iowa
McCaslin, Miss Anna	Cleveland, Ohio
McCormick, Joseph P	Albion, Ind.
McKay, Mrs. Mary S	Miles City, Mont.
McNeal, Mrs. Christina V	Paradise, Colo.
MacRae, John Norman	Galt, Ontario Canada
McDaniel, Miss Fannie Anna	King City, Mo.
McLaughlin, Albert	Summer, Nebr.
Nicholas, Mrs. Rebecca	Akron, Ohio
Nichols, Miss Augusta	Lewes, Dela.
Norton, Carlton C	Buffalo, N. Y.
O'Donnell, Bernard M	Chicago, Ill.
Olson, Albert	Leonardville, Kans.
O'Neill, Thos. H	Denver, Colo.
Parker, Frank A	Champaign, Ill.
Phelps, Charlie	Gallatin, Mo.
Phillippe, Hester T	Bicknell, Ind.
Pickler, Richard Smith	Smith Center, Kans.
Poland, Frank Leslie	Freeland, Ohio
Pratt, Frank Preston	New York City
Printy, Miss Sylvia	Plano, Ill.

Reid, A. M. . . . .	Hatfield, Mo.
Roberts, Miss Annie M. . . . .	Alton, N. H.
Robuck, Jesse Howard . . . . .	Denver, Colo.
Rogers, Alfred W. . . . .	Winthrop, Mass.
Rogers, Mrs. Effie L. . . . .	Winthrop, Mass.
Rouze, Miss Elizabeth A. . . . .	Degraff, Ohio
Root, Frank E. . . . .	Boston, Mass.
Russell, Hugh L. . . . .	Buffalo, N. Y.
Russell, Mrs. Sarah . . . . .	Buffalo, N. Y.
Samuels, C. T. . . . .	Kirksville, Mo.
Scobee, Jephtha Dudley . . . . .	Kirksville, Mo.
Scott, J. H. B. . . . .	Houston, Pa.
Sebben, (see Dorrance . . . . .	
Sheldon, Miss Caroline . . . . .	Waterford, Ohio
Shepherd, Miss Mary M. . . . .	Springfield, Ill.
Sigler, Vane Burdette . . . . .	Kirksville, Mo.
Simkins, Mrs. Bel C. . . . .	Reading, Kans.
Smith, Miss Georgia . . . . .	Garden City, Kan.
Spence, Thomas H. . . . .	Patterson, N. J.
Spence, Mrs. Alice M. . . . .	Patterson, N. J.
Sperry, Chas. <i>Sperry, Chas. Frederick 20706-922</i> . . . . .	Kane, Ill.
Stephens, Rhodes Lee . . . . .	Round Rock, Tex.
Steen, Fred N. . . . .	Boise, Idaho
Still, (see Wallace) . . . . .	
Strum, Miss Charlotte . . . . .	San Antonio, Texas
Sullivan, Alfred T. . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stewart, Walter . . . . .	Washington C. H., Ohio
Thayer, Miss Edna . . . . .	Erie, Pa.
Traver, Ethel Kent . . . . .	Churchtown, N. Y.
Treble, John M. . . . .	Buffalo, N. Y.
Turk, Miss Bertha . . . . .	Staunton, Ill.
Veasie, Ella B. . . . .	Kansas City, Mo.
Wallace, Merle Reed . . . . .	Los Angeles, Calif.
Wallace, Mrs. Iva Mae Still . . . . .	Oakland, Calif.
Waller, Mrs. Olive Colver . . . . .	Eugene, Ore.
Walling, Miss Bessie Belle . . . . .	Medina, Ohio
Walters, Miss Mary . . . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio
Wardell, Miss Sarah C. . . . .	Asbury Park, N. Y.
Warner, Summer E. . . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.
Weir, Loren Ray . . . . .	Burnside, Ill.

Whitfield, Henry Allen . . . . .	Grant City, Kan.
Williams, Byron P. . . . .	Peoria, Illinois
Wilske, Chas. A. . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
Yoder, Gwynne Holmes . . . . .	Bradshaw, Nebr.
Streeter, Wilfrid A. . . . .	Boston, Mass.

## FEBRUARY CLASS, 1906.

Armond, Richard H. . . . .	Pringhar, Iowa
Austin, Miss Isabel . . . . .	Belleville, Illinois
Baker, H. U. . . . .	Long Tree, Ia.
Ball, Chas. D. . . . .	Dennison, Tex.
Barbee, Judson F. . . . .	Chillicothe, Ohio
Bennett, Willis H. . . . .	Maxwell, Ky.
Bereman, Jno. Worling . . . . .	Latham, Kans.
Blanchard, Chas. A. . . . .	Lincoln, Nebr.
Briscoe, Martin Luther . . . . .	Fresno, Calif.
Briscoe, Wilbur S. . . . .	Fresno, Calif.
Bruce, Mrs. Armista Miller . . . . .	Running Water, S. Dak.
Butcher, Miss Frances . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
Cabana, Miss Edmire M. . . . .	Buffalo, N. Y.
Cady, Darwin F. <i>Cady, Darwin F. 20706-929</i> . . . . .	Syracuse, N. Y.
Catlow, Miss Jessie L. . . . .	Albion, Iowa
Clements, Kibby J. . . . .	Cropper, Ky.
Corkill, Miss Lena C. . . . .	Beatrice, Nebr.
Cormeny, Howard J. . . . .	York, Pa.
Coulter, Robt. P. . . . .	Bellefontaine, Ohio
Courts, Miss Lillian Josephine . . . . .	Eddyville, Iowa
Cox, Robt. C. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cowgill, Ralph H. . . . .	McCandless, Kans.
Davis, Paul R. . . . .	Kansas City, Mo.
Dodge, Miss May C. . . . .	Glen Ellyn, Illinois
Drummond, John Jones . . . . .	Blyth, Ontario
Eimert, Frederick J. . . . .	Quincy, Ill.
Eimert, Mrs. Mabel A. B. . . . .	Quincy, Ill.
Estes, Elmer C. . . . .	Glenwood, Ia.
Farley, R. Monroe . . . . .	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fisher, Chas. Swan . . . . .	Wauwatosa, Wis.
Fledderman, Henry . . . . .	Carrier, Okla.
Floyd, Ambrose B. . . . .	Buffalo, N. Y.
Friend, Jas. H. . . . .	Des Moines, Ia.

Gable, Clyde A	Byesville, Ohio
Goodell, Geo. M	Albion, Iowa
Greene, Frank Jas	Elmira, N. Y.
Hamilton, Miss Amanda	Bellefontaine, Ohio
Hart, Edward B	New York City
Henry, Percy Randolph	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Holcomb, Guy Ernest	Jackson, Mich.
Holcomb, Mrs. Maude Brown	Jackson, Mich.
Howes, Luther Allen	Creighton, Nebr.
Hubbard, Mrs. Theodora W	New York City
Johnson, Miss Julia Augusta	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kaufman, Jas. John	Cynthiana, Ky.
Larkins, Earl E	Keytesville, Mo.
Larkins, Fred Blaine	Keytesville, Mo.
Lawrence, W. S.	Covington, Penn.
Leitch, Oliver S	St. Louis, Mo.
Lockwood, Miss Jane E	Buffalo, N. Y.
Lyman, Geo. P	Des Moines, Ia.
Mabis, Miss Carrie	Kirksville, Mo.
Martin, Jos. W	Yankton, S. D.
Miller, Mrs. Isabel Winsor (now Mrs. Brewington)	Chicago, Ill.
Mitchell, Miss Carrie Elizabeth	Birmingham, Mich.
Mitchell, Warren B	Little Falls, N. Y.
Munn, Allen	Kirksville, Mo.
Nelson, Mrs. Loretta B. Lee	Kane, Pa.
Newton, Ralph W. E.	Wyoming, Ill.
Nuckles, Geo. Taylor	Marshall, Mo.
Oliver, G. Earle	Seeger, Okla
Owen, Harl L	Bloomville, Ohio
Paul, Augustus C.	Carbondale, Pa.
Pecinovsky, Albert E.	Valpariaso, Nebr.
Pennock, Mrs. Daisy	Hammont, Ind
Perry, Carrol W.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Pierce, Miss Nellie M.	Belleville, Illinois
Plummer, Frank M.	Orange, N. J.
Prindle, Miss Julia Grace	Roodhouse, Ill.
Quick, Roy Terwilliger	Zanesville, Ohio
Raffenburg, Edward L.	Valentine, Nebr.
Rahn, Mrs. Geraldine	Greenville, Ohio
Robertson, Oscar C	Panther, Ky.

Robinson, John W	Erie, Penn.
Robson, Ernest W	Buffalo, N. Y.
Rockwell, Mrs. Loula Ayers	New Port, Tenn.
Rust, Claud D.	Tacoma, Wash.
Sands, Ord Ledyard	New York City
Schmunk, Paul B.	Beaver Falls, Pa.
Schofield, Mrs. Jennie M.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Scott, Wm. Eugene	Peabody, Kans.
Shank, Mrs. Jane C	Red Oak, Iowa
Shook, Ross O. S.	Houston, Kan.
Smith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth	Cambridge, Ohio
Smith, Miss Grace Leone	Union City, Mich.
Snare, John P.	Florissant, Colo.
Snyder, Miss Cora Evangeline	Pueblo, Colo.
Stern, Mrs. Rose Tepper	San Antonio Tex.
Stiles, J. Abram	Whitesville, Ky.
Stuver, W. N	Brookfield, Mo.
Sutton, Miss Lucy B.	Akron, Ohio
Sweetman, F. Howard	Sioux City, Ia.
Ticknor, Miss Elaa Pearl	Mogadore, Ohio
Thompson, Garret Elva	Washburn, Ill.
Townsend, Geo. A.	Greenville, Ohio
Trimble, Guy C.	Albia, Iowa
Trowbridge, Lee R.	Hillsdale, Ill.
Trowbridge, Mrs. Jennie G.	Hillsdale, Ill.
Tucker, Chas. H.	West Nashville, Tenn.
Ure, Mrs. Sallie Hardin	Saginaw, Mich.
Ure, Wm. R.	Saginaw, Mich.
Ussing, Miss Agn's	Crawford, N. J.
Vance, Howe	Chillicothe, O.
Van Halteren, Guy Wm.	Cawker City, Kans.
Wageley, Chas. C	St. Louis, Mo.
Walker, Horace Matteer	Monroe, Ga.
Wells, Geo. Allen	Waxahachie, Texas
Wells, Miss Inez	Waxahachie, Texas
Welsh, Oscar F.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wheeler, Glen B.	Wahpeton, N. D.
Wheeler, Mrs. Jennie Young	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Witmer, Miss Frances M.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Young, Miss Jennie (see Wheeler)	



## POST-GRADUATE CLASS,

Entered January 30, 1906.

Armond, Richard H., D. O.....	Pringhar, Iowa
Austin, Miss Isabel E., D. O.....	Belleville, Ill.
Bruce, Mrs. Armista Miller, D. O.....	Running Water, S. D
Courts, Miss Lillia Josephine, D. O.....	Eddyville, Iowa
Dill, Miss Emma B., D. O.....	London, Ohio
Fisher, Chas. S., D. O.....	Wauwa osa, Wis.
Glenn, John Orlin, D. O.....	Ritzville, Wash.
Goodell, George M., D. O.,.....	Albion, Iowa
Howe, Mrs. Frances A., D. O.....	New York City
Hamilton, Miss Amanda Naomi, D. O.....	Bellefontaine, O.
Laughlin, Earl H., D. O.....	Ashland, Kans.
Johnson, Miss Julia Augusta, D. O.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Nelson, Mrs. Loretta B. Lee, D. O.....	Kane, Penn.
Pierce, Miss Nellie Margaret, D. O.....	Belleville, Ill.
Snare, John P., D. O.....	Florissant, Colo.
Streeter, Wilfred A., D. O.....	Boston, Mass.
Snyder, Miss Cora Evangeline, D. O.....	Pueblo, Colo.
Taylor, Miss Carrie Burke, D. O.....	Michigan
Thompson, Garret E., D.O.....	Washburn, Ill.
Ure, William R., D. O.....	Saginaw, Mich.

## POST-GRADUATE CLASS,

Entered September 1, 1906.

Bagley, Miss Louise M., D. O.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Bush, Mrs. Ida A. Ellis, D. O.....	Colorado
Corbin, William S., D. O.....	Malvern, Iowa
DeDiemar, Chas. A., D. O.....	Edina, Mo.
Hook, Albert E., D. O.....	Cherokee, Iowa
Kelso, Miss Sophronia B., D. O.....	Aux Vasse, Mo.
Kidwell, Mrs. May Van S., D. O.....	Viaden, Miss.
Kerr, Miss Janet M., D. O.....	Grinnell, Iowa
McWhortor, Miss D.O.....	
Palmer, Harry Dunbar, D. O.....	New York City
Penland, Hugh Elmer, D. O.....	Albany, Oregon
Smoot, Marshall Anderson, D. O.....	Petersburg, Ill.
Schmidt, John Joseph, D. O.....	Danville, Ill.
Schmidt, Mrs. Emma Robinson, D. O.....	Danville, Ill.

Taber, Miss Mary Edith, D. O.....	Medicine Lodge, Kan.
Whittaker, Miss Esther, D. O.....	Perry, Ill.
Whitcomb, Henry Phelps, D. O.....	Burlington, Vt.
Wolfert, William Jules, D. O.....	Philadelphia, Pa.

\*York, Effie, D. O., Sept. 1905.....San Francisco, Calif.

## Number of Graduates From 1893 to 1906.

1893-4.....	17	1901-.....	334
1895.....	26	1902.....	269
1896.....	48	1903.....	262
1897.....	48	1904.....	263
1898.....	136	1905.....	246
1899.....	185	1906.....	266
1900.....	317		
Total,.....			2394

## Post-Graduates.

1903.....	5
1904.....	12-67
1905.....	17
1906.....	38
Total,.....	139

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

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

\*Omitted from last year's catalogue.

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