

B1801

CATALOGUE

OF THE

American School of Osteopathy.

SESSION OF 1898-99.

Sixth Annual Announcement.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

B1801

CALENDAR.

1898.

Thursday, September 1.....First term opens
Thursday, November 24..... Recess, Thanksgiving Day
Thursday, December 22.....Christmas recess begins at 5 p. m.

1899.

Tuesday, January 3..... Christmas recess closes 8 a. m.
Friday, January 27.....Close of examinations for first term
Wednesday, February 1..... Graduation exercises
Thursday, February 2.....Second term opens
Wednesday, February 22.....Recess, Washington's Birthday
Tuesday, June 27.....Close of examinations for second term
Thursday, June 29..... Commencement exercises

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INTRODUCTORY.

THE American School of Osteopathy was chartered in 1892, and students have been graduated and other students enrolled each succeeding year since then, and while a distinct catalogue was not issued, the Journal of Osteopathy was used as the medium for announcing the work of the school, which was regularly presented to the public through its columns. Last year's announcement was the first one to be made in separate form but it was in fact the fifth in annual succession, and that order will be observed in the future, making the present the sixth annual announcement.

The charter of the school has been amended from time to time as experience in the development of osteopathy and the growing needs of the work seemed to call for, until a broad and permanent basis has been reached in the charter as it now stands, which reads as follows:

ARTICLE 1:—The name and style of this corporation shall be THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, and shall be located in the city of Kirksville in the County of Adair, and State of Missouri.

ARTICLE 2:—The officers of this corporation shall be a President and such other officers as the Trustees shall from time to time deem necessary, and appoint.

ARTICLE 3:—The object of this corporation is to establish a College of Osteopathy, the design of which is to improve our present system of Surgery, Obstetrics and treatment of diseases generally, and place the same on a more rational and scientific basis, and to impart information to the medical profession, and to grant and confer such honors and degrees as are usually granted and conferred by reputable Medical Colleges; to issue diplomas in testimony of the same to all students graduating from said school, under the seal of the corporation, with the signature of each member of the faculty and of the President of the College.

ARTICLE 4:—That the corporate powers of said College shall be vested in a Board of Trustees to consist of a number not less than five nor more than thirteen, and that the President of the Board shall be ex-officio President of the College; which board shall have perpetual succession, with powers from time to time to fill all vacancies in their body, and that A. T. Still, Harry M. Still, Charles E. Still, Blanche Still and Herman T. Still

shall be the first members of said Board, and shall have power to increase their number as hereinbefore specified.

ARTICLE 5:—That said Board of Trustees and their successors, for a period of fifty years, shall have full power and authority to appoint a faculty to teach such sciences and arts as are usually taught in Medical Colleges, and in addition thereto, the science of Osteopathy; to fill vacancies in the Faculty, to remove the same, to declare the tenures and duties of all officers and teachers, and fix their compensation therefor; to provide a suitable building and furnish the same, and to fix the amount of tuition to be charged students, the number and length of terms students shall attend such College before graduating, the qualifications necessary to admit students into such College; to grant diplomas to all graduates who shall have passed an examination satisfactory to the Board of Trustees and Faculty, in each and every branch required to be taught and studied in the curriculum of said College; and to make all by-laws necessary for carrying into effect the objects of this corporation not inconsistent with the laws of the State of Missouri and the Constitution thereof.

As will be noted it is not organized as a joint stock company, or as a commercial concern, but its charter is granted by the State of Missouri under the section of the law which provides for the establishment of literary and scientific institutions, the provisions of which require that the needs and interests of the work which the corporation is chartered to perform shall always be paramount in the management of its business.

In this way has the keen insight of Dr. A. T. Still into the future possibilities of osteopathy, and his entire and unre-served devotion to the interests of this child of his brain been exemplified in tangible form, and provision made for the development and promulgation of the science on a basis at once broad, liberal and permanent.

The Trustees and Faculty will, in the future as they have done in the past, endeavor to uphold a high standard of effort and attainment in the work of the school. In the teaching, the practical will be just what the term implies and the scientific will be so presented that it shall become practical to the student. The course of study, laboratory, clinical, and other facilities, are such as to make the school attractive to those who wish to prepare themselves by laying a solid foundation for their life work.

AN EXPLANATION OF OSTEOPATHY.

In the minds of many to whose notice this catalogue may come, will arise questions concerning the nature of osteopathy. Hence it is opportune to here make some explanation of the science.

In the outset be it understood that osteopathy differs radically and entirely from all schools of medicine. Its point of view in regarding disease, and its method of treating the disease have nothing in common with the methods employed by medicine. For example: a man calls upon a physician and states that he is suffering from bowel trouble; the doctor diagnoses it as a case of diarrhoea in which the disordered nervous mechanism of the bowel causes a too profuse outpouring of fluid secretions; he prescribes a remedy containing some astringent as, for instance, sulphuric acid; this causes a constriction of the vessels and of the canal, and a diminution of the symptoms.

On the other hand, the osteopath, who has also diagnosed the disease primarily as above, gives no astringent, but goes to the nerves supplying the intestinal canal, the pneumogastric, the splanchnics, and the lower spinal sympathetics; by osteopathic manipulation he removes any irritation to these nerves which may be causing them to act unnaturally; he thus quiets the nervous mechanism which rules the function of the bowel, the unnatural secretion ceases, and the patient loses his symptoms.

The doctor, true to the theorems of Hippocrates, has combated the symptoms; has killed, for the time being, the irritated and complaining nerve by the use of a poison, sulphuric acid; has thus caused the symptom to disappear, at least temporarily, and has rendered the probability of its return contingent upon the ability of the patient's system to recover from

the original cause of the disease before the poisoned nerve awakes from its dangerous sleep. If the system accomplishes this feat the diarrhœa has been "cured." The doctor gracefully acknowledges that *he* has not performed the cure. Oh no, he has merely "*aided nature!*" Poor nature! how beautiful to contemplate this *negative* aid thus afforded. Mother nature, how long will you be able to stand up with such aid, and how long can your poor aching member, the troubled nerve, withstand the effects of the poisonous draught? After sufficiently vigorous and prolonged poisoning, will not the faithful nerve, complaining, and thus giving warning to the system that cause of irritation exists somewhere, be smitten down at the post of duty by the ruthless destroyer who has come in the guise of friendship and philanthropy?

Had the physician not succeeded in abating the symptoms by use of the remedy indicated, he would have tried something else.

The above statements and questions are equivalent to saying that the medical practitioner doctors symptoms, not first causes; that nature, not the doctor, cures; that the aid afforded by medicine to the diseased system is but negative; that medicines are poisons, destructive first of the part most directly affected and later to the system as a whole; finally, that the methods employed by the ordinary medical practitioner are but experimental, as the frequent change of prescriptions in individual cases, the quick changing popularity of different remedies, the multitude of patent medicines, and the many hopeless chronic cases but too plainly indicate. Of these things, more presently.

To revert to the original case, what has the osteopath done? He has gone to the original cause, and has removed that which was hindering the nerve from performing its proper function, and causing it to act abnormally. "But," says the doctor, "the original cause was an indiscretion in diet, and has passed away." The osteopath answers that the indiscretion was bad, but was really the occasion, and not the original cause; that while, in this case, such may have been the immediate cause, the original cause lay deeper in the nerves or cen-

ters controlling the bowel. We shall see later what the osteopath regards as causes affecting the nerves and centers, and why in treating diarrhœa and many other cases, he goes to the origin of the nerve-supply, working along the spine principally and upon nerve-centers and plexuses generally, to effect his cures.

Let us note in passing that the osteopath regarded the symptom merely as such, and allowed it to lead him to the original cause; that while he merely aided nature, he did so in a positive, not negative manner, by directly treating the cause of irritation, as, for example, when in such a case he treats by putting back into place a slipped or twisted vertebra in the spinal column; that he has introduced into the system of the sufferer no foreign element, poisonous to its constitution, and destructive of its parts; that his method was not experimental, since he simply went to the affected part and by manipulation restored it to its proper position and condition; that his method was exact, and his procedure based upon an intimate knowledge of anatomy and physiology, and was therefore scientific; that his method restored parts to normal, and thus left no predisposition to the recurrence of the disease.

Sufficient has been said to show that osteopathy differs radically and entirely from schools of medicine, both in its point of view and in its method of treatment.

The fact that osteopathy has been remarkably successful in the treatment of diarrhœa, flux, constipation, and kindred complaints, both acute and chronic, will indicate to the thoughtful reader that there must be something in its method, and that there must be something the matter with medical treatment, else how does it come that so very many chronic cases are left by medicine for the osteopath to cure? The failures of medicine have made osteopathy necessary; Dr. A. T. Still, the discoverer, resolved upon finding a new method of healing only after spinal meningitis had robbed him of several beloved children. Osteopathy's place in the world, and its success in filling it, are sufficiently attested by the multitudes who seek its treatment. Failures of medicine make osteopathy a necessity, yet the doctors of medicine fight to the death the advocates of

this new science who dare to cross their paths; not at first, no! not until the newly arrived osteopath has demonstrated his power to save life, and has incidentally lessened the doctor's income. Then human life becomes a bagatelle; osteopathy is a humbug, and must down.

Such statements would seem extreme, had not the fact been demonstrated time and again. Speaking of diarrhœa and flux, one recorded case will illustrate what has been said concerning osteopathy's success: Mr. R., age twenty-eight, had been troubled for about three years with an occasional bloody discharge, at times growing profuse and very weakening; this was accompanied with a dull pain in the intestines a few hours after each meal; the trouble had commenced originally with an attack of diarrhœa. Osteopathic diagnosis revealed lesion in the lumbar region of the spine in the nature of tension and rigidity of the ligaments, and a drawing together of the eleventh and twelfth ribs on each side. Appropriate treatment righted this condition. After the first treatment the pain after eating disappeared; after the second, given about one week later, the flux also disappeared, and has not recurred at a date two months later. Similar cases, and cases yet more difficult; cases of every known curable disease, and many diseases hitherto considered incurable, might be added were such the intent of this article. Records of such cures may be found in the columns of the Journal of Osteopathy, and may be had upon application to the Infirmary office. The fact of such cures serves simply to show the adequacy of osteopathy as a system of healing.

On the other hand, medicine is admittedly inadequate. The statements already made concerning medicine are starting only to those who have given the subject no thought. We shall simply quote from doctors of medicine of high standing to show that the profession admits that medicine is not a science; that its remedies are poisons; that its practice is a system of experimentation; that the effects of medicine are destructive of the organs of the body; that nature would be better off without the kind of aid medicine gives.

Note the following:

Prof. Magendie, a celebrated French physician:

"Medicine is a great humbug. I know it is called a science. Science, indeed! It is nothing like science. Doctors are mere empirics when they are not charlatans. We are as ignorant as men can be. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? Gentlemen, you have done me the honor to come here and attend my lectures, and I must tell you frankly now in the beginning, that I know nothing in the world about medicine, and I don't know anybody that does know anything about it. I repeat it, nobody knows anything about medicine. I repeat it to you, there is no such thing as medical science. Let me tell you, gentlemen, what I did when I was head physician at Hotel Dieu. Some three or four thousand patients passed through my hands every year. I divided the patients into two classes. With one I followed the dispensatory, and gave them the usual medicine, without the least idea why or wherefore. To the other I gave bread pills and colored water, without, of course, letting them know anything about it. And occasionally, gentlemen, I would create a third division, to whom I gave nothing whatever. These last would fret a good deal. They would feel they were neglected (sick people always feel they are neglected unless they are well drugged, the imbeciles,) and they would irritate themselves until they got really sick; but nature invariably came to the rescue and all the persons in the third class got well. There was a little mortality among those who received but bread pills and colored water, and the mortality was greatest among those who were carefully drugged according to the dispensatory."

Sir Astley Cooper:

"The science of medicine is founded on conjecture."

Joseph M. Smith, M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons:

"All medicines which enter the circulation poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce the disease."

Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"Mankind has been drugged to death, and the world would be better off if the contents of every apothecary shop were emptied into the sea, though the consequences to the fishes would be lamentable. The disgrace of medicine has been that the colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering minerals, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison-bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the inconceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of human beings suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment or vital stimulation."

Dr. Broadley:—Medical Practice without Poisons:

"The single uncombined, different and confessed poisons in daily use by the dominant school of medicine number one hundred and seven. * * * The poisons that are more or less often used number many hundreds."

Such is medicine. We might multiply the above quotations many fold. The chief pity is that such statements have been made only before classes in medical schools, or treasured away in medical journals, and hence have come but little into the notice of the public.

Osteopaths have been called "the Missouri bone-setters," thus giving the mistaken impression that osteopathic therapeutics were limited to a few cases in which obvious dislocations existed. But the fact is that the realm of osteopathic practice is as broad as the field of disease. The system does indeed very frequently deal with the ordinary dislocations of bones which have evaded the skill of the surgeon. However, the basal idea of osteopathy is that the human body is an orderly organism, which must be kept perfectly adjusted in order that perfect health may ensue. Any displacement, however slight, of any of the parts, any tension or contraction set up in ligaments or muscles in response to a strain or blow, or a draft of air; any morbid growth or deposit, or thickening of tissues, such as follows inflammations; any irritation set up by some exciting agent, external or internal, acting thus upon the nervous mechanism of the part affected, through the nerves back upon the centers with which they are connected; from that center again outward through other connected nerves, causing distant pains, contractures of muscles and ligaments, and thus a secondary, but often a permanent and unnoticed cause of fresh irritation; in fact anything that may irritate, render abnormal or shut off the nerve and blood flow to parts of the body, become the sources of disease. The osteopath's work consists in finding and correcting displacements, softening and relaxing tensed ligaments and contracted muscles; stimulating the blood supply, through its vaso-motor control, to absorb deposits, build up weakened parts, feed starved and complaining nerves, and to restore to a normal condition those parts which have been deranged; stimulating or inhibiting the action of important nerves, thus affecting their centers and connected nerves. The osteopath performs this work by methods of manipulation peculiar to his practice. Illustration will aid this explanation: the writer has recently observed

the following case; a young man in tightening a saddle-girth strained his back between the shoulders, feeling as if "something had slipped" there distinctly, at the time. In the course of two days the fault was repeated. Upon the next day he complained of loss of appetite, a cramp-like feeling developed in the transverse colon and soreness extended thence through the intestines; his head became dull and heavy, his appetite diminished, his sleep troubled; the muscles of the neck became sore and much contracted; treatment at the point of injury between the shoulders showed considerable lameness of muscles and ligaments; diarrhœa was also present. After one treatment along the spine between the shoulders and over the liver and intestines, and their sympathetic plexuses the symptoms all became less severe; after the second treatment they entirely disappeared.

Sequelæ of diseases are found to be due to similar causes. For example, cases of progressive muscular atrophy; or of paralysis; or of general ill health often found following attacks of lagrippe are found very frequently by the osteopath to be due to the contraction of muscles and ligaments along the spine. These contractions become causes of general diseases by causing distortion of parts, as of spinal vertebræ, thus altering relations of structures and interfering with nerves and blood vessels. Or the contraction of the spinal muscles following lagrippe, becomes a permanent condition; they shut down upon the posterior branches of the spinal nerves supplying them, and cause "sore spots" all along the spine; the irritation from these obstructed nerves passes inward to affect spinal centers and thus the cord itself; thence disease invades either the sympathetic system and affects heart, stomach, eyes or brain; or it invades the other spinal nerves and may cause paralysis, local or general.

Is it not wise for the osteopath to go to the original cause, those contracted muscles along the spine, relax them, restore the ligaments and vertebrae to a normal condition and position, removing thus the irritating cause, and allowing nature to act to restore the normal condition of spine and organic and animal life?

Would it not seem foolish to doctor the *effect*, viz; the disordered heart or lung, by introduction of poisonous medical compounds into the already weakened system?

Druggists do not run drug stores for the sake of their health. It is to their interest to sell off old stock. Many drugs rapidly lose their strength and become unfit for the purpose for which they were intended, but they must be sold or be charged to "Profit and Loss." Different brands of the same drug differ in strength. Different constitutions are affected differently by the same drug; the same drug produces a different effect upon the same individual at different times. Amid so great uncertainty, how can the practice of medicine be an exact science?

The science of surgery is both necessary and beneficial. It is an exact science since it is founded upon the principles of anatomy and physiology, and uses exact methods of procedure. Its abuse, not its use, makes it dangerous.

The science of osteopathy is an exact science for the same reason, but it lacks the element of danger.

"The science of medicine is founded on conjectures."

Every good thing has its counterfeit. There are osteopathic quacks galore, many more will appear upon the scene; many people will be humbugged and pronounce the science of osteopathy a fraud. Yet even in the hands of the quack scarce does osteopathy become dangerous outright. It is dangerous only because it keeps the patient out of the hands of a competent man. The quack gives a general treatment. He works all over the body, taking plenty of time, attempting to replace quality by quantity. He does not know anatomy; he does not understand the reasons for the movements he employs. His work over the body produces the effects of a massage, it refreshes the patient because it is passive exercise. Possibly the quack may find some lesions and work upon them, getting, in a certain class of cases good results. But his failure upon other cases and his ignorance of disease soon disgusts the public—with what? Osteopathy.

Osteopathy's claims to recognition are not based upon the performances of the quack. It asks not to be judged by his

achievements but by its own. Its claims rest only upon the fact that it cures diseases. Results alone have gained it the present legal recognition of five states. Results alone have endeared it to the hearts of thousands healed, and have brought it the hundreds of students who are learning the science.

The public should learn to ask to see the osteopath's diploma, which he can always show if he is a graduate in the science. Should he present a diploma not from a well known school, inquiry should be made concerning the standing of his school, of the officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy or of the associated colleges of Osteopathy.

Osteopathy stands alone. Osteopathy is independent; not in any way related to Ralstonism, massage, faith-cure, christian science, or any other method of healing. Osteopathy became necessary through the failures of medicine; it covers a broader field than medicine. It needs no prop since it grew up of its own strength. True osteopathy does not affiliate with medicine. Schools of medicine are seeking to incorporate osteopathy with medicine; two have already done so; some physicians are willing to prescribe osteopathy together with medicine, delighted thus to imply that osteopathy is but auxiliary. The public is warned against such so-called osteopathy.

Dr. A. T. Still, the discoverer of the science is President of the American School of Osteopathy and a member of its faculty. He is the father of the science; his school is the pioneer in its teaching.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Methods of Instruction.

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

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

Laboratories.

ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.—One entire floor of the front portion of the building is devoted to this department and is provided with all the appliances necessary for the work of demonstration on the cadaver. The cadavers are subjected to a process for preservation which renders them available for careful and extended study.

No effort will be spared to make the instruction in this department so complete as to give the student the familiarity with anatomical detail so necessary for success in subsequent study and practice.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY:—The chemical laboratory is a roomy and well lighted apartment fitted with desk room for about forty students, each desk being supplied with gas, hot and cold water, a full supply of reagents, apparatus, etc., such as is necessary for a proper exemplification of the work. The course is such as will secure to the student a practical familiarity with the apparatus, material processes, and reactions, which are the subjects of his professional study, and which will be available in his subsequent practice.

There are also available for illustration and demonstration in class such apparatus as is necessary to a proper elucidation of the subject, such as spectroscope, polarimeter, specific gravity apparatus, air pump, dialyser, electrical apparatus, sphygmograph, hæmacytometer, etc.

HISTOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY:—This laboratory is fully equipped with every modern convenience for the proper application of the necessary technique. The course consists of a study of the principles of optics, and the construction and use of the microscope and its accessories. The constitution of living matter, the morphology and physiology of the single cell, primary tissues, and the organs; the preparation of microscopic specimens including hardening, cutting sections, staining and mounting and the study of specimens thus prepared. A dark room is fitted up with all the appliances necessary to facilitate this work. It will include also the examination of blood, urine, sputum and other fluids, excretions and pathological exudates.

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—For the first time in the history of the school, practical work will be done in physiology and psychology. The experimental part of the work is intended to supplement the lectures on physiology and psychology. It embraces the experimental physiology of muscle and nerve, the heart and circulation, respiration, the central nervous system, the organs of sense and

voice and the psychological phenomena. For this purpose a large number of works on physiology and psychology have been added to the physiological department. The development of physiology and psychology will be followed as outlined in the British and American journals. Practical demonstrations will be given in connection with the most important apparatus used in studying physiological and psychic action including the sphygmograph, myograph, ergograph, plethysmograph, stethograph, cardiograph, hæmacytometer, pneumograph, tonometer, metronome, time machines, electrometer, kymograph, etc.

GOURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study extends over two years, and is divided into four terms of five months each.

The first term is devoted to Descriptive Anatomy including Osteology, Syndesmology and Myology; lectures on Histology illustrated by micro-stereopticon; the principles of General Chemistry and Physics.

The second term includes Descriptive and Regional Anatomy; didactic and laboratory work in Histology; Physiology; Physiological Chemistry and Urinalysis; Principles of Osteopathy; Clinical Demonstrations in Osteopathy.

The third term includes Demonstrations in Regional Anatomy; Physiology; lectures in Pathology illustrated by micro-stereopticon; Symptomatology; Physiological Psychology; Clinical Demonstrations in Osteopathy.

The fourth term includes Symptomatology; Minor Surgery; didactic and laboratory work in Pathology; Psycho-Pathology; Gynæocology; Obstetrics; Sanitation and Public Health; Venereal diseases; Medical Jurisprudence; Clinical Demonstrations; Clinical practice.

Profile of Course of Study.

ANATOMY:—In the first term instruction will be by lecture and quiz on the bones, muscles and ligaments of the body, the

work being illustrated by painted bones and dissections of the ligaments. In the second term the student will enter directly upon regional anatomy, and the instruction will take the form of daily demonstrations on the cadaver. The same method of instruction will be followed in the third term, the work being, however, naturally of a more advanced order and attention being especially devoted to the harder part of what is always a difficult study for the student. Models, preparations and so forth are used in addition to the body and free use made of the blackboard.

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

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

CHEMISTRY:—The course in chemistry is designed to furnish the student with a thorough knowledge of the chemical basis of the human body. With that purpose in mind at the beginning, only enough of general chemistry is taken to prepare the student for the study of physiological chemistry which is to follow.

While this preparatory work is not extensive, it is not shallow. The student must familiarize himself with the reagents, which he is to use later. He must master the laws of chemical changes, the definitions of the common chemical terms. He needs to know not only that oxygen is an important factor in the metabolism of the body, but he must know something of its properties and its combinations. What is true of this element is true of every element of which the human tissue is composed.

In this part of the work also come naturally a few chapters on physics. The body is not only a chemical laboratory, but a mechanism. It has pulleys, levers and joints. In the performance of its functions we find employed, osmosis, capillarity, pressure of gases, heat, light, electricity and other physical processes and agents.

In physiological chemistry the normal constituents of the body are studied, and the pathological significance of certain constituents is pointed out. Among the materials examined chemically are water, blood, bile, milk, saliva, urine, muscle, fat, sugar and starch. Pancreatic and peptic digestion are carried on artificially.

Not only is the chemical examination of the blood substance made, but by spectroscope, hæmometer and hæmacytometer the blood may be subjected to important physical tests.

An improved polarimeter is employed to determine the rotary power of sugar.

A course in Urinalysis presents the latest methods of analysis of urine as used in diagnosis of disease and is taught by practical laboratory methods. Indeed, the work in a well equipped laboratory accompanies the text throughout the entire course.

In Toxicology, the common poisons, their symptoms and their antidotes are made the subject of careful study. The course is designed to prepare the osteopath for any emergency likely to arise in the practice of his profession.

While chemistry occupies a subsidiary position in the course, it is recognized as essential to the understanding of physiology. It is not only essential to a correct understanding of the metabolism of the human body, but is a branch of science which is necessary to the osteopath in taking his place among the learned professions and contending for the correctness of his mode of treatment.

PHYSIOLOGY:—After studying the structure of the body and its tissues, the study of the functions of the body and its organs forms a necessary part of the preparation of the treatment of bodily ailments. The life power consists of the harmonious action and development of the functions, of the use of

the circulatory, secretory and excretory systems together with respiration and nutrition for the purpose of preserving the balance of life. The course in physiology is divided into two terms. During the second term is considered the physiology of the organs including the blood, circulation, respiration and alimentation, absorption, secretion, excretion, nutrition and metabolism. During the third term there will be taken up the special physiology of muscle and nerve, the nervous system and the sense organs together with reproduction, development and embryology. In connection with the lectures and quizzes which are conducted daily, there will be a period set apart for work in practical physiology so as to familiarize the student with the organs of the body, and also to make him acquainted with the most important apparatus used in the physiological investigation of muscle and nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems and the organs of sense.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY:—In this class the work takes the form of daily systematic lectures on all the various forms of disease. In these are considered the etiology, symptomatology, pathology, and diagnosis of all morbid conditions, considered in regular series. As far as possible illustrative cases are shown (this will in future be more successfully achieved than in the past by collaboration with the teachers in the clinics) and an earnest effort made to fit the student with all requisite knowledge. The classes in pathology and osteopathic practice are so arranged as to cover the same ground as the symptomatology course at the same time. This course consists of two courses of eighty lectures each, delivered in two terms. The course is as complete as any course on practice in any medical school in the state.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY:—This course includes (1) lectures on general and special pathology with special reference to the etiology of parasitic and infective diseases and (2) practical work in the laboratory where the study of special tissues is taken up and the pathological conditions considered in detail. The methods of cutting, preparing and mounting such tissues are taught to the student and each student has the use of a first class microscope and all the necessary apparatus.

The nature, extent and process of post mortem examinations are carefully considered and their significance in legal, medical and scientific investigation carefully explained.

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

PSYCHOLOGY:—While it is important that in osteopathic medicine, the body mechanism should be carefully investigated it is not less important that the psychology of the mind should be clearly grasped. Mind is one of the three basal elements in osteopathy. Behind the molecular phenomena of matter there lies that which governs the living machine. All the physiological actions and functions are subject to the control of the brain. Associated with this brain are the operations and activities of the mind. In order to familiarize the students with mental phenomena, two courses will be given, one in the third term of psycho-physiology in which will be discussed the mind, the mental phenomena, the intellectual faculties, sensibilities and the will, including the desires, together with the relations of mind and body.

Another course in the fourth term in which will be discussed psycho-pathology and psycho-therapeutics including the mental disorders, imbecility and insanity with the most approved methods of dealing with such pathological conditions so as to secure the best results for the individuals affected, and society that is concerned in the welfare of all its members, the weak as well as the strong.

OBSTETRICS:—Consideration is here given to the routine work of such a course, in addition the osteopathic method of handling cases of labor is given in detail. The course consists of twenty lectures.

DISEASES OF WOMEN:—This course also consists of twenty lectures, effort being made to condense the amount of study required of the student by not entering upon operative work, rarely required in osteopathic practice, and then best performed by the operating gynecologist.

VENEREAL DISEASES:—On this subject twenty lectures are delivered, ten to ladies and ten to gentlemen students. Special stress will be laid on correct methods of diagnosis of such conditions as well as thorough consideration of recognized methods of treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH:—A course of ten lectures covers the ground in this course. Sanitation, ventilation, water supply, regulation of nuisances and the other matters which fall under the head of Public Health are fully considered. This being the first time in which the course has been included in the curriculum it may be found that the time allotted is not sufficient; in such case extra lectures will be delivered.

SURGERY:—The introduction of surgery into the realm of osteopathy is the culmination point where these two accurate sister sciences are placed side by side. In this position they can reach the ills of a suffering humanity hitherto unrecognized by the public mind. It is not intended that beneficent nature should be so outraged as to have recourse to the knife at every indication of a disordered function, seeing that osteopathy herself supplies the lacking force necessary to restore the "aching void" and reduces the proportion very considerably of the necessity for such measures. Nevertheless, it is true that the science of surgery must progress, and it is intended that such instruction shall be given that the student in after years may intelligently deal with such cases as must from time to time come to the notice of the practitioner of osteopathy. The time is too limited to cover the whole scope of surgical diagnosis and treatment, seeing that the greatest amount of time possible, is spent in the acquisition of the prin-

ciples and practice of osteopathy, but a short course is taken up in the last term which embraces the general principles of surgical treatment of wounds, ulcers, abscesses, fractures, dislocations and injuries in general, also the nature and use of antiseptics, as well as the different methods of application of bandages and splints to the different parts of the body. Every opportunity will be taken to make use of such clinical material as may be available for the purpose of presenting the real condition before the student, in order that he may the more readily acquire the facility of eye and mind to aid in his future usefulness.

PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY:—The work in this department consists in bringing to the notice of the beginning osteopath the general principles underlying the theory and practice of the science. These lectures are delivered three times each week to the members of the second term class, and the usual examinations will be held at the middle and end of the term. It will be required of the student that he show himself thoroughly proficient in this branch of the work, as it is considered to be fundamental to his further work in osteopathy.

In treating this subject, comparison will be made between the methods of diagnosis and treatment employed by schools of medicine and those practiced by osteopathy; several lectures will deal with the history of medicine, and with an explanation of other systems of healing, such as massage, swedish movements, electricity, with a view of pointing out to the student the independence of osteopathy.

Questions of theory, such as how osteopathy cures without the use of medicine, how results are obtained internally by external manipulation, the effect of osteopathic treatment upon nerve-terminations, plexuses and centers, and kindred questions will be carefully considered.

Topographical anatomy, or the location of "land-marks" for important parts and structures of the body will be systematically introduced into this course.

An analysis of the body from the standpoint of the osteopath will be made, in which the different parts of the body will be fully considered, one by one, and full detail be given for the

methods of examination, and the technique of manipulation employed in treatment of each part. In this scheme, particular attention will be given to the blood-supply and the nerve-connections of each part of the body.

The above will be supplemented by the consideration of a number of typical cases of disease, diagnosed and treated osteopathically. In each case the essential nature of the disease, the methods of diagnosis and treatment will be illustrated and explained. Comparison will be made, where practicable, between medical and osteopathic views of the case in hand. Combinations of treatment of different parts of the body will be shown in the treatments of the different cases.

Illustrations will be made by means of blackboard sketches, charts, and the use of the skeleton. Particular care will be taken to illustrate all points of examination and treatment upon a subject upon the operating table.

The object of this course is to equip the student with theory, to lead him into osteopathic habits of thought and to put into his hands all the practical methods of treatment, thus putting him upon a basis for independent reasoning concerning disease. He is thus prepared for the further work of the course in the clinic lectures and the practice in the operating rooms.

OSTEOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS:—The key to a successful practitioner is in making a correct diagnosis. The reason of the phenomenal growth of osteopathy as a therapeutic science is undoubtedly due to the completeness of osteopathic diagnosis. The osteopath prides himself upon being able to tell with exactness and minuteness the *cause* of disorders of the human system. Thus he gives a universal applicability to the saying "a case well diagnosed is half cured."

The work in osteopathic diagnosis consists of a course of two terms. The student is thoroughly and personally drilled upon the disorders and the abnormalities of the human body with special reference to the correction of the morbid conditions. He is taught how to reason from the symptoms and pathological states presented back to the primary cause of such disorders, and as the diagnosis and the treatment of a case go hand in hand, the student is at the same time instructed as to the treatment.

To sum up in a word the work in osteopathic diagnosis, particular attention is given to the etiology, pathology and treatment of diseases from an osteopathic standpoint. Regular examinations will hereafter be required in this work.

The work is supplemented by clinical material to illustrate and lecture from as the various diseases are studied. Many times patients of the A. T. Still Infirmary offer to exhibit their cases before the senior classes, consequently there is always an abundance of material from which the diagnostician may select his cases.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE:—The Board of Trustees have decided to add to the curriculum the chair of Medical Jurisprudence.

This will be supplying a want long felt, as every graduate in the science of osteopathy should be made acquainted with many of those important principles governing and controlling him in his contact with the business world.

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

The lectures will begin with the opening of the next term to continue through the year, perhaps two a month.

Library and Reading Room.

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

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

Annual Limitation.

The statements in this announcement relative to a course

of study, admission of students, conditions, rules, etc., are for the year ending June 30, 1899, 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.

Women Received.

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

Requirements for Matriculation.

1. Creditable evidence of good moral character.
2. Satisfactory evidence of a good English education as follows:
 - (a) In English, an essay of not less than two hundred words, judgment on which will include thought, construction, spelling and handwriting.
 - (b) A good knowledge of arithmetic, including compound numbers, percentage, ratio, proportion and the metric system.
 - (c) A fair knowledge of history and geography, especially of the United States.
 - (d) In physics some knowledge of the fundamental principles.

Candidates who fail in one or two of the above named branches may be admitted to the regular course of study, but such condition must be removed before the beginning of the second term.

3. In place of this examination or any part of it, the Faculty will accept the official diploma or certificate of any reputable literary or scientific college, academy, normal school or high school, or a first grade teachers certificate and enroll

the applicant upon presentation of such certificate or diploma. Candidates are advised to secure a certificate by passing examination in some such institution near home.

4. Persons who for any reason may not be able to fully meet the above requirements, but who still desire to take up the work may, at the discretion of the Faculty be admitted to the school and given a special elementary course of five months in the following subjects:

Anatomy and physiology.

Principles of chemistry.

Principles of physics.

Biology.

Satisfactory completion of this course will entitle the student to admission to the regular course.

Requirements for Graduation.

1. The candidate must have attended this school for not less than four terms of five months each.

2. He must have passed examination in all the branches taught in the regular course. He must file with the Dean not less than one month before the close of the term, written notice that he intends to apply for a diploma of graduation.

The faculty, however, wish it understood that even though a student may have complied with the above requirements, they yet reserve to themselves, and will exercise, the right of making moral as well as professional qualifications, an element in their decision. Open irregularity of conduct, negligence, habitual and prolonged absence from classes and neglect or failure to comply with the requirements without sufficient reason will always be regarded as objections to the granting of a diploma.

Examinations.

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

Supplementary or test examinations are held from time to time through the term, by the professors, according to the character of the work in hand. The students are graded, and

their standing determined by their records in class recitations and work, in the test examinations and the term examinations, and they are passed or rejected upon these records.

The interest of the student who applies for advanced standing will not be prejudiced however, by his failing in a portion of the work, (not more than one-third), providing that the quality of the remainder indicates a mastery of the principles of the subject, and he shall pass a satisfactory examination in such branch or branches before the close of the next term.

The fact of a student appearing at the close of a term, for examination in the branches taught during that term will be taken as an application for advanced standing for the next term.

Rules of Conduct.

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

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

Regular attendance upon all classes, according to assignment, will be expected of every student, exception being made only in case of sickness, or other sufficient reason, and such absence shall not exceed twenty per cent. of any one term.

Tuition Fees and Expenses.

The price of a scholarship entitling the holder to a full course, is \$500. There are no other charges of any kind during the course. This admits the student to all lectures, recitations, laboratory work, clinics, etc., as provided in the curricu-

lum, and entitles him to a diploma on completion of the course of study, providing all other regulations have been complied with.

The tuition fee is payable at the time of matriculation; at least 40 per cent of the amount must be paid in cash, the balance may be in cash or its equivalent.

Realizing that the possession or lack of a certain amount of money is but an incident and has no necessary relation to individual worth and merit, and that there are very many young men and women who would gladly take up the practice of osteopathy as a life work, but who could not do so were the tuition fee required to be paid all in cash, the board of trustees has adopted the practice of allowing worthy students to make, such arrangements for the security of the payment of a part of the tuition fee at a date subsequent to the time of their matriculation as may be acceptable to the board, this security to be equivalent to a bankable note.

Such students as may desire to make special arrangements under this ruling of the board should make application a sufficient length of time in advance of the opening of the term, to permit of such consideration and investigation as may be necessary to enable them to reach a decision.

Construction of the Law.

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

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

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

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

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

A reasonable construction of this law has made necessary the adoption of some rules on points covered by it in regard to attendance, etc., as follows:

1. Time as well as work in the course must be counted. A diploma cannot be granted to a student until there shall have elapsed twenty months' session of the school after his enrollment as a student, and he must be in personal attendance during this time, reasonable excusable absence, such as sickness, etc., excepted.

2. As a consequence of this, credit cannot be given for work done in other institutions, (except schools of osteopathy) by which students can shorten their period of attendance before graduation.

Graduates in medicine (who have the right to practice osteopathy under their medical diploma) who do not desire to take the full course, will be received on payment of the regular tuition fee, and will be required to pass examination in the work of the first year, and to take the work of the second year, and will then be given a certificate of attendance and qualification.

Early Matriculation.

Students will find it very greatly to their advantage to matriculate before the opening of the term and be in attendance from the opening of the course. Those who may come in late will find themselves laboring at a very great disadvantage because of the fact that the course, being a strictly and progressively graded one, work may have been done by the class, a full comprehension of which was necessary to a clear understanding of that which followed.

Registration.

Students will call at the office of the Dean on or before the opening day of the term and register their names and

addresses, and receive their assignment card. Any change which may be desired at any time, in such assignments must be filed with the Dean for presentation to the faculty, which alone has authority in all matters pertaining to the administration of the curriculum.

N. B.—The registration books will be closed at the end of the first month of each term (Sept. 30, and Feb. 28) and no applicants for matriculation will be enrolled thereafter, until the opening of the next term.

Books.

The books necessary for the course will cost from \$35 to \$50.

The following are recommended as standard authorities:

ANATOMY.—Gray, Morris, Quain, Holden.

HISTOLOGY.—Piersol's Normal Histology, Schafer's Essentials of Histology, Stirling, Quain's Anatomy Vol. I. Part 2.

PHYSIOLOGY.—McKendrick, The American Text-book, Stewart, Foster (edition of Lea Brothers, revised) and Landois (new edition.)

PATHOLOGY.—Ziegler, Delafield, Green.

BACTERIOLOGY.—Any standard text book in Pathology, Crookshank Essentials of Bacteriology, Schenk's Manual of Bacteriology.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Ladd's Elements of Psychology, Wundt's Human and Animal Psychology and Mandsley on the Physiology and Pathology of the Mind.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.—Simon, Lea's Chemical Basis of the Human Body, Halliburton's Physiological Chemistry.

URINALYSIS.—Purdy's Urinalysis and Urinary Diagnosis.

POISONS.—Tanner's Memoranda of Poisons, Blyth's Poisons.

OBSTETRICS.—Leishman, Playfair.

GYNÆCOLOGY.—Keating, Coe.

PRACTICE.—Hughes, Loomis, Hilton.

SURGERY.—Horwitz, Wharton's Minor Surgery and Bandaging, Caird and Cathcart, Da Costa, American Text book, Dennis' System of Surgery.

The expenses of living in Kirksville are not great. Good board may be secured at from \$3 to \$5 per week. Students desiring them can rent rooms furnished or unfurnished and board themselves, thereby somewhat lessening the expense.

Students will be assisted in finding suitable boarding places, when they so desire.

For catalogue, or any information regarding the school, address,
C. M. T. HULETT, D. O., DEAN,
Kirksville, Mo.

Roster of Students.

FOURTH TERM CLASS.

Albright, Mrs. Grace.....Queen City, Mo	Klumph, C. C. Jr.....Chicago, Ill
Beal, Miss Tacie.....Clarinda, Iowa	Kyle, C. T.....Downsville, Wis
Banning, Mrs Ella McClung .LaPlata, Mo	Laughlin, W. R.....Kirksville, Mo
Beaven, E H.....Fulton, "	Lewis, J. L....." "
Bolles, N. A.....Denver, Colo	McCartney, L. H.....Hoxie, Kan
Brock, W. W.....Montpelier, Vt	McNicoll, Miss D. E.....Darlington, Ind
Burton, J. C.....Paris, Mo	Miller, Mrs. Ella Ray...Salmon City, Ido
Burton, George....Paris, "	Mingus, C. A.....La Plata, Mo
Chambers, Miss Etta....Kirksville, "	Morris, J. T.....Kirksville, "
*Cherrier, A Benj.....Kansas City, "	Morgan, S. H....." "
Conner, Miss Mary.....Paradise, Ore	Neely, Miss Marie E.....Franklin, Ky
Corbin, W. S.....Brashear, Mo	Nelson, Miss F Camille...Kirksville, Mo
Craven, Miss J. W.....Evanston, Ill	Northrop, W. N.....Louisville, Ky
Deeming, C. O.....Kirksville, Mo	Novinger, W. J.....Novinger, Mo
Dodson, C....." "	Owen, E. M.....Omaha, Neb
Dodson, J. W....." "	Potter, Miss Minnie F....Kirksville, Mo
Donohue, M. E.....Beresford, S. Dak	Pellet, H. L.....Prairie Center, Kan
Duffield, Miss Bessie A...Kirksville, Mo	Peterson, C. A.....Chesterton, Ind
Eneboe, Miss Lena.....Canton, S. Dak	Ray, T. L.....Kirksville, Mo
Elliott, W. S.....La Plata, Mo	Rhynsburger, Will J....Des Moines, Ia
Fisher, Albert, Sr.....Chicago, Ill	Rozelle, Miss Lida K.....Tarkio, Mo
Poster, Mrs. Fannie.....Carrollton, Mo	Severson, Miss K. M.....Cohoes, N. Y
Fout, Geo. E.....Kirksville, "	Sherburne, F. W.....Barre, Vt
Gage, F. S.....Baird, Texas	Sisson, Miss Effie.....Genoa, Ill
Gervais, W. A.....Crookston, Minn	Swan, W. E.....Franklin, Ky
†Green, Mrs. L. E..Hot Springs, S. Dak	Thompson, J. A.....Kirksville, Mo
Harris, M. B.....Columbia, Mo	Trenholm, A. M..Trenholmville, Quebec
Harwood, Miss Irene.....Maysville, "	Turner, Thomas E.....Kirksville, Mo
Hofsess, J. W.....Benton City, "	Underwood, E. B.....Lake Como, Pa
Huston, Miss Grace.....Circleville, "	Underwood, H. R....." " "
Illinski, Anelka...E St. Louis, Ill	Vance, G. T.....Pomona, Cal
†Jones, H R.....Estill, "	Walker, Mrs. Cornelia A...Cameron, Mo
Jefferson, J. H.....Des Moines, Ia	Westfall, E. E.....Grayville, Ill
†Johnson, Gid E.....Kirksville, Mo	Wilson, T. N.....La Plata, Mo
Kelley, Mary E.....Sioux City, Iowa	Wirt, J. D.....Kirksville, "
Kennedy, S. A.....Rochester, Minn	Wyckoff, Louis E.....Fairview, Ill

THIRD TERM CLASS.

Brundage, C. L.....Kirksville, Mo	Clark, D. L.....Harvard, Iowa
Buckmaster, Pearl....." "	Chapman, Miss Nora....Platteville, Wis
Currey, Miss Alta....." "	Dodson, A. T.....Kirksville, Mo

Dillon, H G	Ludlow, Ill	Duffie, Warren M.	Kirksville, Mo
†Ernst, J Y	Yorktown, Iowa	Dufur, J I	" "
Gilmour, G H	Kirksville, Mo	Dufur, Mrs Nannie	" "
Goetz, E W	Cincinnati, Ohio	Doneghy, A I	" "
Goetz, H F	Quincy, Ill	Delahan, William	Helena, Mont
Gehrke, Carl	Kirksville, Mo	Eckert, E C	Kirksville, Mo
Harris, Harry	" "	Eckert, G J	" "
Hardy, J H	Greensburg, "	Eckert, W H	" "
Johnson, J K	Kirksville, "	Erford, Ida J	Carlisle, Pa
Mullins, J M	Omaha, "	Edwards, Alice	King City, Mo
†McLelland, Chas A	Kirksville, "	Evans, A L	Kirksville, "
May, B E	" "	Giddings, Nell	Hamilton, Ohio
Mansfield, T B	" "	Garrett, M E	College Springs, Iowa
McKeehan, W A	Ft. Madison, Iowa	Gildersleeve, Jessie	Kirksville, Mo
Nienstedt, G	Clarinda, "	Gebhart, O C	Whitesville, "
Reynolds, J F	Kirksville, Mo	Hardin, Melville C	Kirksville, "
Sommer, Charles	Sedalia, "	Henninger, Grace	Hamilton, O
Smith, Caryll T	Kirksville, "	Helm, W W	Laclede, Mo
†Willcox, S W	Yankton, S. Dak	*Hardy, Mary	Greensburg, "
Willcox, Mrs Lizzie J	" "	Helmer, J N	Morrisburg, Canada
Anderson, J E	Macomb, Miss	Hunt, Albert T	Unionville, Mo
Ashlock, H Thomas	Kirksville, Mo	Kerr, C V	Kirksville, "
Agee, Pearl E	Kirksville, "	King, T M	College Springs, Iowa
Bowden, R W	West Salem, Wis	Kincaid, D H	Milan, Mo
Boyes, E H	Aux Vasse, Mo	†Lovell, S E	" "
Burris, J I	Kirksville, "	Link, W E	Kirksville, "
Beets, W E	" "	Lyda, J L	La Plata, "
Beckham, J J	Mystic, Iowa	Lorenz, C E	Kirksville, "
Bodwell, D M	College Springs, "	Minear, N O	" "
Bodwell, R C	" "	McBurney, Mrs M F	" "
Chapman, Frank	Gerlaw, Ill	McKenzie, A L	Macon, "
Chapman, Mrs Frank	" "	Martin, L D	Williamstown, Vt
Clayton, G F	Utica, "	Milliken, F M	Nind, Mo
Coons, W N	Estill, Mo	Minear, J F	Kirksville, "
Cresswell, Lena	Villisca, Iowa	McConnell, W A	Washington, Vt
Chappell, G G	Kirksville, Mo	McCulley, Maggie	Bailey, Mo
Chappell, E C	" "	McKeehan, Ethel	Kirksville, "
Corbin, Mattie	" "	Milford, E S	Villisca, Iowa
Clark, M E	Petersburg, Ill	Notestine, Flora	Kirksville, Mo
Carter, Mrs Georgia	Kirksville, Mo	Owens, Mrs. Charles	Monmouth, Ill
Case, Dr C M	Ferguson, "	Owens, Charles	" "
Conner, H L	" "	Osenbaugh, Mrs A D	Kirksville, Mo
Cupp, H C	New London, Mo	Poage, J F	Kirksville, "
Carstarphen, E T	" "	Peterson, Mrs J E (Dow)	Spokane, Wash
Chase, L	Farmer City, Ill	Quintal, J A	Kirksville, Mo
Corbin, E L	Kirksville, Mo	Runyon, S H	Joshua, Texas

Ray, C D	St. Louis, Mo	Wilderson, Wm H	Nevada, Mo
Riggs, W L	Unionville, "	Waters, A R	Clarinda, Iowa
Seibert, O C	La Plata, "	Wood, E P	La Plata, Mo
Swett, B A	Kirksville, "	Wells, C E	Waterbury, Vt
Smith, Allie M	Plevna, "	Whittaker, Esther	Perry, Ill
Stephens, M L	Kirksville, "	Wenger, H U	La Plata, Mo
Stother, J	Davenport, Ia	Vance, Dr Jas A	London, O
Teall, C C	New York City	Yowell, Elizabeth	Kirksville, Mo
Wheeler, J D	Randolph, Vt	Yowell, O Y	" "
Wheeler, C G	Montpelier, "	†Yahey, W G	Trenton, "
Wheeler, G A	Randolph, "		

SECOND TERM CLASS.

Bumpuss, J F	La Plata, Mo	Ross, C A	Louisville, Ky
Crawford, Wm F	Hepburn, Iowa	Rice, W L	Brashear, Mo
Dameron, Francis	Bowing Green, Mo	Reid, Chas C	Mariion, Ill
Detienne, Harry G	Kirksville, "	Rees, J T	LeMars, Ia
Dodson, Ella O	" "	Strother, J O	Winfield, Kan
Davis, Huldah	Essex, Ia	Switzer, C R	Evanston, Ill
Davis, Otis E	" "	Sigler, Chas M	Kirksville, Mo
Ellis, H P	Kirksville, Mo	Smith, W J	" "
Finch, F D	" "	Seaman, W J	Elsberry, "
French, E B	Greentop, "	Sherburne, H K	Montpelier, Vt
Goodrich, L J	Kewanee, Ill	Sheehan, Dr Thomas J G	Beresford, S D
Hart, Miss Julia L	Clarksburg, W Va	Smith, Karl K	Clarinda, Ia
Harrington, Walter W	Clarinda, Ia	Slavin, J L	Danville, Ky
Hazard, Chas C	Kirksville, Mo	Thomas, R F	Hale City Mo
Haley, C J	Macon, "	Tanner, Mrs H A	Beresford, S D
Hicks, R Celeste	Inkster, Mich	Tracey, F L	Springfield, Ill
Hardy Linda	Hiawatha, Kan	Wilson, Lela May	Kirksville, Mo
Hunt, Adah	Gallatin, Mo	Underwood, H W	Binghampton, N Y
Jennings, Mrs F E	Centralia, Ill	Vernon, Alonzo W	Coulterville, Ill
Kibler, J W	Kirksville, Mo	Vernon Elizabeth	Lewiston Mo
Kibler J M	" "	Walpole, Miss Eliza	Storm Lake, Ia
King, H F	Hester, "	Wilson, Miss Laura J	St Paris, O
Kretschmar, Howard	Chicago, Ill	Williams, A J	Unionville, Mo
Loudon, Guy E	Shenandoah, Ia	Waite, William O	LaPlata, "
Long, J. Weller	Kirksville, Mo	White, William H	Beresford, S D
Marstellar, Chas E	Harrison, Neb	Williams, R H	Cameron, Mo
Meeks, William	Kirksville, Mo	Williams, R A	Memphis, "
McGee, Jas. H	Clarinda, Ia	Wheeler, Geo D	Barre, Vt
McIntyre, H H	Randolph, Vt	Bower, John H	Eureka, Kan
McIntyre, Marion	" "	Baughman, J S	Burlington, Ia
Mayhugh, C W	Rothville, Mo	Bandel, Chas F	Crawfordsville, Ind
Patterson, James R	Madison, Wis	Barnes, S D	Chicago, Ill
Peterson, Alfred W	Alcester, S D	Bynum, H R	Scottsboro, Ala
Pressly M W	Hamilton, O	Collier, C H	Clarinda, Ia
Riley, Harry L	Bigelow, Mo	Chase, W B	St. Paul, Minn
Ryals, Henry B	Kirksville, "		

Conger, Mrs A L.....	Akron, O	Jamison, C E.....	Coulterville, Ill
Crenshaw, John H.....	Maysville, Mo	Jones, Thomas Drew.....	St Louis Mo
Coffman, Kent W.....	Sacramento, Ky	McFee, Mrs L C.....	Milan, "
Coffman, Mrs Alice.....	"	Lyda, W L.....	Atlanta, "
Carlock, Chloe C.....	Normal, Ill	Strickland, Cordelia L (Maika)	Nebraska
Dann, H J.....	Sioux City, Ia	Morris, B F.....	Winterset, Ia
Downing, D N.....	Knox City, Mo	Mattison, N.....	New York City
Detienne, Elizabeth.....	Kirksville, "	Morehead, Lelia.....	Sacramento, Ky
Dameron, Tella,	Bowling Green, "	Montgomery, Mrs M E.....	Villisca, Ia
Drennan, Thomas L.....	New Franklin, "	McManama, W C.....	Mitchelsburg, Ky
Farmer, John F.....	Spring Valley, Min	Nuckles Robt H.....	Marshall, Mo
Farmer Frank C.....	"	Oldham, Jas E.....	Franklin, Ky
Godwin, J Brown.....	Franklin, Ky	Oldham, Mrs Jas E.....	"
Godwin, Mrs Emma.....	"	Proctor, Clara L.....	Fairdale, Ill
Foncannon, Mayme,....	Kirksville, Mo	Rogers, Allard W.....	Binghampton, N Y
Gregory Mrs Josie E.....	Canton, "	Willard Earl.....	Kirksville, Mo
Glasgow, A M.....	Kirksville, "	Walrod, Dora May.....	Beresford, S D
Hickman, L D.....	"	Waite, Webb H.....	Los Angelos, Cal
Heiny, Frank R.....	"	Woolery, Homer.....	Bloomington, Ind
Howells, William B.....	New York City		
Hester, J M.....	Allentown Ia		

FIRST TERM CLASS.

Allen, Bertha	Kirksville, Mo	Dawson, Minnie... ..	Kirksville, Mo
Allabach, Lazarus.....	Wilkesbarre, Pa	Dickson, J Homer.....	Adams, Neb
Albright, Bert.....	Stahl, Mo	Eaton, J A.....	Randolph, Vt
Arthaud, D.....	New Market, Ia	Elliott, Marion S.....	Flandreau, S D
Arnold, Rippy A.....	Kirksville, Mo	Elliott, W E.....	Brashear, Mo
Baker, John E.....	Arney, Ind	Edmunds, Bessie.....	Manchester, Ia
Beall, Isaac M.....	Kirksville, Mo	Elmore, R R.....	LaPlata, Mo
Barker, Mrs Nannie T....	Kirksville, "	Ellis, Mrs Sue H.....	Kirksville, "
Braden, A E.....	"	Ewing, Homer V.....	"
Blanchard, S W.....	Montpelier, Vt	Fry, Julia T.....	Laredo, "
Boyles, Louis G.....	Ottumwa, Ia	Graham, Geo E.....	Moberly, "
Canfield, C B.....	Florence, Col	Graves, Murray.....	Redding, Ia
Chappell, Miss Minerva,	Kirksville, Mo	Goben, C L.....	Lehi, I T
Chafee, George D, Jr....	Shelbyville, Ill	Gilmour, James R....	Milan, Mo
Carter, Chas.....	New London, Mo	Greene, W D.....	Kansas City, "
Carter, Jennie P.....	New London, "	Greene, Mrs Emile,....	"
Clark, Wm.....	Ottumwa, Ia	Harris, Wilfred E	Aylesforth, Nova Scotia
Collins, Annie E....	Akron, N Y	Halladay, R S.....	Kirksville, Mo
Conner, R W.....	Kirksville Mo	Harding, W C.....	Jacksonville, Ill
Cheatham W E.....	Hatton, "	Holgate, T C.....	Monmouth, "
DeFrance, Josephine,	San Francisco, Cal	Henderson, Pearl.....	Sterling, Colo
Deeming, Wm J.....	Kirksville, Mo	Hamilton, Lulu B.....	Kirksville, Mo
Dugan, R C.....	Killbuck, O	Hartford, Washington I	"
Ilgenfritz, Melvin.....	Kirksville, Mo	Hoard, Mrs Mary.....	Alcester S D
Ilgenfritz, Mrs Rowena..	"	Hook, A E.....	Lewistown, Mo

Ingraham, Miss Elizabeth M	St Louis, Mo	Powell, Mr R B.....	LaPlata, Mo
Ilgenfritz, Gertrude.....	Kirksville, "	Powell Mrs Anna H.....	"
Jones, W H.....	Eldon, Ia	Potter, Mrs W A.....	Kirksville, Mo
Kennedy, Harry L.....	Lawrence, Kan	Pickler, Mrs Mary M.....	"
Keyes, William J.....	Kirksville, Mo	Pierce, Mrs D C.....	"
Kellogg, S M.....	"	Polley, A A.....	"
Kirk, James H.....	"	Polley, Mabel.....	"
Kjerner, Samuel H....	Rochester, Minn	Propst, Zeri Z.....	"
Knox, Edgar M.....	Kirksville, Mo	Rinehart, Edith.....	"
Ludden, J B.....	"	Rothamel, Mrs C.....	Greenville, O
Lindsay, Linnie.....	Salisbury, "	Roberts, Wallace.....	Kirksville, Mo
Larrimore, T B.....	Florence, Ala	Rightenour, S R.....	Boulder, Mont
Linville, J B.....	Green City, Mo	Rogers, Cecil R.....	Lowell, Mass
Lyda, Victor.....	LaPlata, "	Riley, B F.....	Bigelow, Mo
Ligon, Mrs Greenwood....	Okolona Miss	Roberts, Benj P.....	Mexico, "
Ligon, Mr Greenwood....	"	Scobee, I E.....	Kirksville, "
Lyter, Mrs Anna M....	Great Falls, Mont	Seaman, Mrs W J.....	Elsberry, "
Miller, Robert.....	College Springs, Ia	Sharon, Thos L.....	Cedar Falls, Iowa
Mooring, Miss Cordele K.....	Florida	Smith, Leslie D.....	Plevna, Mo
Mahaffay, Mrs Clara.....	Kirksville, Mo	Smith, Frank.....	Bloomington, Ind
Markey, Mary L.....	"	Swett, W W.....	Kirksville, Mo
McMurray, Norman F.....	Canton, "	Triplett, Mrs Neva T....	Downing, "
Meeks, Geo Pearl.....	Kirksville, "	Thomas, F M.....	Kirksville, "
Mansfield, R Bernard.....	Ogden, Utah	Tevebaugh, Mrs Inez....	"
Meeks, Geo Pearl.....	Kirksville, Mo	Tyndall, Miss Jean M....	Mobile, Ala
Mills, William S.....	"	Tull, H B.....	Kirksville, Mo
Miner, A N.....	Unionville, "	Urbain, Victor P.....	Pekay, Iowa
Morrey, Miss Cordelia....	Kirksville, "	Urbain, Mary A.....	"
Moyer, Mrs Adella.....	"	Van Horn, Miss H M....	Chicago, Ill
Mullins, M W.....	Omaha, "	Vastine, Harry.....	Sunbury, Penn
Musick, Mrs J R.....	Kirksville, "	Vernon, J H.....	Kirksville, Mo
McAlpin, D E.....	New Market, Iowa	Wanless, Richard R....	Kansas City, "
McClelland, Mrs Bessie D....	Chicago, Ill	Watson, W M.....	Kirksville, "
McKay, D G.....	Peoria, "	Wendell, Canada.....	Hartsburg, Ill
McMurray, Ida M.....	Sharpsville, Penn	Whitcomb, Chas H.....	Burlington, Vt
May, Mrs Ella B.....	Kirksville, Mo	Whitcomb, Mrs N F.....	"
McNeil, Zora I.....	"	Whitcomb, Harry P.....	"
McNeil, Mary.....	"	Whitney, C E.....	Rock Rapids, Iowa
Novinger, S J T.....	"	White, W Newton.....	Kirksville, Mo
Overfelt, Louis B.....	Madison, "	Williams, C E.....	"
Ownbey, Wm W.....	Macon, "	Wiles, Albert.....	"
Paul Arthur H.....	Hackensack, N J	Williams Alice.....	"
Parcelis, M L.....	Kirksville	Willard, W D.....	"
Peterson, Ida I.....	Chesterton, Ind	Williams, W E.....	Unionville, "
		Willard, Asa M.....	Kirksville, "
		Wingard, A.....	Portsmouth, O
		Woodhull, S C.....	Forestelle, Mo
		Watson, T J.....	New London, "
		Watson, W F.....	New London, "
		Young, A H.....	Polo, "

*Deceased.
†Expelled.

Graduating Class, June 1898.

Elmer H. Beaven	Louis Elkins Wyckoff	Tacie Beal
Josiah Claude Burton	William R. Laughlin	Florence Camille Nelson
William S. Corbin	John L. Lewis	Mrs. Fannie Foster
Jno. W. Dodson	Lawrence H. McCartney	Fred William Sherburne
William A. Gervais	Squire Helm Morgan	Frank S. Gage
Irene Harwood	John T. L. Morris	Lena Eneboe
J. William Hoffsess	Walter J. Novinger	Charles T. Kyle
Mary E. Kelley	William E. Swan	Marie Francis Neely
Sylvester A. Kennedy	Albert M. Trenholm	Dorcas Ellen McNicoll
Cyrus Clinton Klumph	Etta O. Chambers	James Hamilton Jefferson
William N. Northrop	Mathew E. Donohue	Charles O. Deeming
Elijah M. Owen	William J. Rhynsburger	Cornelia A. Walker
Minnie Florence Potter	George Finley Burton	Charles A. Peterson
Henry L. Pellett	Mary A. Conner	Grace Albright
Kathryne M. Severson	Jane Wells Craven	William Wells Brock
Effie Sisson	Bessie A. Duffield	Coston Dodson
John A. Thompson	Albert Fisher, Sr.	W. Sherman Elliott
Thomas E. Turner	Maurice Brown Harris	George E. Fout
Edward B. Underwood	Grace Huston	George T. Vance
Harvey R. Underwood	Ella Ray Miller	Lyda K. Rozelle
Elmer E. Westfall	Charles A. Mingus	N. Alden Bolles
Thomas N. Wilson	Thomas L. Ray	Jerome D. Wirt