10-20-1928

Osteopathic Digest (October 20, 1928)

Philadelphia College of Osteopathy

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.pcom.edu/digest
Part of the Medical Education Commons, and the Osteopathic Medicine and Osteopathy Commons

Recommended Citation
http://digitalcommons.pcom.edu/digest/8

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@PCOM. It has been accepted for inclusion in Digest by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@PCOM. For more information, please contact library@pcom.edu.
THE CLASS OF 1932

Juniors engaged the night, November 23, as the elate for According to all reports, the

ways normalize with bony adjustment. and if you are not satisfied with

or two days before. Tissue does not

thought! at the frequent recurrence of

them

sions is accomplished by manipulative

whereas a rotary movement is used in

of Osteopathy this fall. These students

seaboard, in addition to students from

Canada,
college physics, chemistry and biology

little to fear for the advancement of

It

and every pathological

there is

many of the faculty had arrived

Wednesday has been

the initial fall meeting of the

Dr. H. Walter Evans, Diagnostician of the Clinical Department of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, featured a program sponsored by the District of Columbia Osteopathic Society on Thursday, October 4, prelimi

ary to the annual meeting and dinner of the Middle Atlantic States Associa

tion. Dr. A. C. Hagan, Columbus, A. V.; Ernest E. Tiedter, New York;

nial and North East High School and Prog

le, Richmond, D. C. It was an

in our minds for the advancement of

thing to be expected, however, for the

and Dr. H. W. Dufur for our pleasant outing and that the features in the future will be as enjoyable

as this one.

Walters to Lecture

Dr. Walter H. Walters, D.O.

Soft tissue injury is one hand in

with any, or any pathological

which places too much of a handicap on the supporting and functioning

cells of the injured tissue, hence by establishing a normal m
defining and supplementing the reduction.

the results we expected always obtained by Osteotomy Correction? Are

we not entitled to a thought at the frequent recurrence of location of the injury, to which it

cannot be equalled or by being thrown in,

Correction or contractual tissue le

the attempt will be better for the

in the Osteopathy of the

of the

Society

in the year.

these three, G. K. Dore and D. B. Bennett.

Fresh Select Rittenhouse For Annual Dance

The Freshman Classes have set Friday night, November 30, as the date for

in the Round and Cheeseman. The

This Freshman class shows

The Dance will be held at the

summer school. In addition, students

from the major importance of bone,

in the Osteopathic Hospital during

the amount owed is paralleled by the

We are glad to see the Freshmen

since its first payment on

and it is interesting to observe that the amount one can par

ments be correspondingly greater,

average daily number

in the Deborah for the erection of

Dr. H. W. Dufur, father

the building Program was

for a period of five

the Department.

in basketball is as

of

The annual meeting of the contribu

the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was held in College Hall, Thursday evening, September 18, with

Dr. Alfred P. Peal, President of the

6.00, L. V. of the expenditures were correspondingly greater, the

over-all

The new College and Hospital Buildings to be erected at 44th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia

ANNUAL MEETING HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the contribut

the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was held in College Hall, Thursday evening, September 18, with

Dr. Alfred P. Peal, President of the

of all Board Committees were read and

the Building Program was

for the amount on indebtedness to be assumed

The annual meeting of the contribut

the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was held in College Hall, Thursday evening, September 18, with

Dr. Alfred P. Peal, President of the
OSTEOPATHIC DIGEST


Adverting Rates on Application. Subscription Price, $1.50 per year.

Vol. 2 October 20, 1925

A LAYMAN’S CONCEPTION OF HEALTH

By William A. Sayre, M.D.

The term "osteopathy" has been the object of much discussion and often of much misrepresentation. For many years the osteopathic profession has sought to rectify this condition by a systematic and thorough course of education in the medical schools, and by the publication of the results of research and observation. But little has been done to remove the objections of the layman who is not professional, and yet who has a deep interest in the question of health.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.

The osteopath is a physician of the theory of the nature of disease and health. He believes in the inherent vitality of the human body, and in the power of the mind to control and regulate the functions of the body. He believes in the right of the individual to control his own life, and to live as he sees fit, with the least interference from government or society.
ALUMNI
Dr. Pers. H. Birkby, 14, Professor of Surgery on our Faculty, announced that he will return to the College on August 23.

Dr. W. W. R. Thorne, 72, and Miss Olga Camper were married September 8. Miss Camper is a recent graduate of the College. Miss Camper, who will return to the College for the fall session, will be located in the Connecticut State University, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. L. C. L. Smith, 73, and Miss Mary M. Miller, 40, were married in Pennsylvania September 12.

Dr. J. Walker Larkin, 72, and Miss Mary M. Miller, 40, were married in Philadelphia, Pa., on September 13 in Norristown, Pa.

The following graduates of the College are located in Pennsylvania:

Dr. W. J. Jennings, 73, is in Philadelphia, practicing a premordial course of treatment in Pennsylvania.

Dr. T. James, 73, has returned to Philadelphia to take postgraduate work.

Dr. A. H. Doak, 74, assistant in the Orthopaedic Clinic, has returned to Philadelphia, Pa., to take advanced work in the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Dr. O. B. Decker, 77, has completed one year's internship at the Orthopaedic Hospital and has accepted an appointment as Resident-Commissary at a Health Institution.

Dr. W. J. E. W. Jennings, 73, is in Philadelphia, practicing a premordial course of treatment in Pennsylvania.

Dr. R. E. J. James, 73, has returned to Philadelphia to take postgraduate work.

Dr. A. H. Doak, 74, assistant in the Orthopaedic Clinic, has returned to Philadelphia, Pa., to take advanced work in the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Dr. C. D. Bruckner, 70, announced the establishment of a practice in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. P. J. Bradford, 77, is now located at 422 Lippincott Avenue, Riverton, Pa.

Dr. T. Collier, 77, has announced the establishment of a practice in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. A. Smith, 77, has opened a practice in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. M. M. Meister, 77, visited the College on September 8 and has a splendid practice in Philadelphia, Pa.

AROUND THE CAMPUSE
—1 Fall, felt, frost, football, fees, freshman's eyes are the color of the harvest.

—2 The new stock of freshmen has arrived in the dormitories and the campus is overcrowded.

—3 Politically it is a weak class, not a single Smith in it.

—4 Career at the American Real Estate Trust Bldg. is overcrowded.

—5 Summer has made many changes in the real estate market, but whether you're taking a top or a cross, you must travel in the summer.

—6 One Frosh thought Green Street was overcrowded during the rains, but the dormitories are overcrowded, and the residence halls are overcrowded, and the real estate market is overcrowded.

—7 The freshman football team will play under new rules this year, owing to the shortage of players.

—8 The college choir has been re-organized to a quartet, each man being required to form a close relationship.

—9 The enrollment in the College is still in force and probably will be in force in the coming year.

—10 The President-elect, Dr. A. B. Clark, has been chosen as the President-elect of the University.

—11 The college choir has been re-organized to a quartet, each man being required to form a close relationship.

—12 The enrollment in the College is still in force and probably will be in force in the coming year.

—13 A water color has been added to the wall of the library, and the library has been added to the college.

—14 A water color has been added to the wall of the library, and the library has been added to the college.

—15 Last year's conscientious student purchased 6,000 envelopes before he left for the trip.

—16 He wanted to learn his roommate as he had been in the college for ten years, and the college is ten years old.

—17 Said to the rusty nail, "We are off."—R. C. O.

THE RECURRING SPINAL LesION

Lecture to the New Jersey Osteopathic Society, September 10, at Madison, N. J.

Dr. R. F. English, Newark, N. J.

In this discussion we are referring to the pathologic abnormalities of the spine, which will be presented to the New Jersey Osteopathic Society in the following order: Tenderness, Rigidity, Myositis, and osteopathic treatment, which in spite of palla
tive treatment plus corrective mechanical measures consistently recur.

I believe the most common and per
taps the most just criticism of the osteopathic physician is that he is so slow to make a diagnosis or that he has a "hit-and-miss" method of diagnosis. However, when we observe the patient's suffering, temporarily at least, yet many times in the past we have administered purely symptomatic treatment just as the M.D. does, successfully. Fortunately ours is by far the most learned method of diagnosis but nevertheless in this instance it falls short of real accomplishment. It is a problem we are all confronted with. But, if not specifically these cases are referred to us by the medical doctors who are at a loss to explain the backache and the spine, it must be within their terms, "the osteopathic physician." They all are from a diagnostic standpoint at least, but truly osteopathic physicians will be more than therapeutic in treatment whenever we are content to establish forever a pathologic lesion. After all it is the fault of the patient that the lesion is present and he has made a long acquaintance with it. And often the patient has been subjected to spinal manipulation, sometimes in a hospital, sometimes in a private office. We know that the skeletal lesion is an effect as a cause and not a cause as an effect. The correction is of paramount importance. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it.

We believe we are right in saying that in discussing spinal lesions always suggest our searching pathologic conditions of the spine, as it is the only real term for the condition in reality. It must be a pathology of some kind. It may be that the patient has a history of spina in that area and not elsewhere. But his persistence in recurring symptoms of pain in the area of the lesion is the main condition of the lesion itself, and certainly the osteopathic treatment will be only a matter of comfort and will be of no real benefit to the patient. If not this our method of diagnosis is of little value. But if we make the diagnosis of each case is a matter of confirming the diagnosis of each case and not of discounting the diagnosis of each case.

The spinal lesion may dissolve readily as an effect as a cause and the correction of the lesion is necessary for the patient. It is our duty not only to diagnose these lesions but also to treat them. It is the pathologic that is often the cause of the lesion. The correction is of paramount importance. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it. We have the patient and the lesion, and we have the principle and the method to correct it.

It is needless to say that if we are successful in our treatment we will have a satisfied patient.

I illustrate to want a patient to correct these cases:

Case 1.—Mrs. B., Age 35. Complaint: Pain in the region of the chest and the back, of long duration, of three months. She was diagnosed as having a tumor in the region of the lungs. She was referred to us by the medical doctor, who said there was nothing the matter with her. On physical examination there was no evidence of organic disease. She gave histories of a lung abscess, which had been removed, and a history of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Case 2.—Mrs. A., Age 30. Complaint: Pain in the region of the spine and the back, of long duration, of six weeks. She was diagnosed as having a tumor in the region of the spine. She was referred to us by the medical doctor, who said there was nothing the matter with her. On physical examination there was no evidence of organic disease. She gave histories of a lung abscess, which had been removed, and a history of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Case 3.—Mrs. B., Age 30. Complaint: Pain in the region of the spine and the back, of long duration, of six weeks. She was diagnosed as having a tumor in the region of the spine. She was referred to us by the medical doctor, who said there was nothing the matter with her. On physical examination there was no evidence of organic disease. She gave histories of a lung abscess, which had been removed, and a history of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Case 4.—Mrs. C., Age 30. Complaint: Pain in the region of the spine and the back, of long duration, of six weeks. She was diagnosed as having a tumor in the region of the spine. She was referred to us by the medical doctor, who said there was nothing the matter with her. On physical examination there was no evidence of organic disease. She gave histories of a lung abscess, which had been removed, and a history of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Case 5.—Mrs. D., Age 30. Complaint: Pain in the region of the spine and the back, of long duration, of six weeks. She was diagnosed as having a tumor in the region of the spine. She was referred to us by the medical doctor, who said there was nothing the matter with her. On physical examination there was no evidence of organic disease. She gave histories of a lung abscess, which had been removed, and a history of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Case 6.—Mrs. E., Age 30. Complaint: Pain in the region of the spine and the back, of long duration, of six weeks. She was diagnosed as having a tumor in the region of the spine. She was referred to us by the medical doctor, who said there was nothing the matter with her. On physical examination there was no evidence of organic disease. She gave histories of a lung abscess, which had been removed, and a history of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Case 7.—Mrs. F., Age 30. Complaint: Pain in the region of the spine and the back, of long duration, of six weeks. She was diagnosed as having a tumor in the region of the spine. She was referred to us by the medical doctor, who said there was nothing the matter with her. On physical examination there was no evidence of organic disease. She gave histories of a lung abscess, which had been removed, and a history of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Case 8.—Mrs. G., Age 30. Complaint: Pain in the region of the spine and the back, of long duration, of six weeks. She was diagnosed as having a tumor in the region of the spine. She was referred to us by the medical doctor, who said there was nothing the matter with her. On physical examination there was no evidence of organic disease. She gave histories of a lung abscess, which had been removed, and a history of tuberculosis of the lungs.
SOMETHING NEW ON INNOMINATES AND HOW TO KEEP THEM FIXED (Summary from page 4)

Superior Spine, the midline logical crest of ilium, long posterior aseous-like insertions, above the iliac portion of the acetabulum, the great trochanter and the ilium spine of ilium. It will surprise you what you find at or above the iliun region.

Another combined treatment for ties and hoxy lesion is as follows. Hold lines by interlaced fingers and slight pressure by leaning slightly over loin. Flex and extend fixed leg and thigh--External rotation, circumduction, internal rotation.

Dr. Albert J. Mohrman, '10, Dr. Cora B. Molyneux, '30, Dr. M. J. Schenck, '21, and Dr. Donald B. Thorburn, '20, denied the removal of their right sides to Alcalar Court, 2060 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J., and Camp Osteopathic, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., announce the removal of their right sides. The removal of their right sides is a source of serious concern to Board members. The Property Committee will set forth in detail the many improvements and conditions it is desired to cite especially to the public.

MASON'S VICTORY COAL

“More Heat Value for i. Dollar”

Dr. Geo. D. Noeling
Dr. Katherine L. Noeling
Osteopathic Physicians & Surgeons
S. E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts.

Dr. Donald B. Thorburn
303 Lexington Ave.
New York City

Benjamin Howell
Lackey
Joseph Norman Hettel
Architects
5 Hudson Street
Camden, N. J.

Henry Sauer & Co.
515-517 North 8th St
Abdominal Belts
Trusses—Elastic Hosiery
Orthopedic Appliances
Phone, Market 4600

BONSOR
FANCY POUHTRY
Reading Terminal Market
Philadelphia

Let Us Do Your Work!
CLINICAL LABORATORY
Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia
Chemical, Bacteriological, Microscopi-

Address
WALTEE S. CLAYTON, Ph.D., M.D.
Director of Clinical Laboratory

PATRONIZE
Jack's Fruit Store
20th and Walnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA

FRANK J. KUHN & SON
4512 Crexen St.
DANFAX

For information Address
DUFUR OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Philadelphia's Proposed Osteopathic Teaching Units

A prominent Osteopath writes:

“When you have completed these splendid structures I will regret not being able to take 100 or more years but I will be proud indeed to send students, and refer patients, and in return from time to time for post-graduate work.”

Everyone will desire to patronize these fine institutions.

The Class for September, 1929, Is Already Enrolling

Write for the College Bulletin. Let us answer your questions concerning eligibility for entrance.

THE REGISTRAR

Philadelphia College of Osteopathy

19th and Spring Garden Streets