Business Announcement

FOR FOUR YEARS the "Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy" has been under the exclusive ownership and management of

Drs. O. J. Snyder and
Mason W. Pressly

but owing to the growth of the work it became necessary to remove the College proper into a separate building, at 33rd and Arch Streets, which will be

devoted exclusively to College work

Drs. Keene, Dunnington, Burt and Muttart
become with

Drs. Snyder and Pressly

equal owners and managers of the College of Osteopathy, under corporate agreement, but the

Infirmary Work proper
as conducted heretofore, remains at the WITHERSPOON BUILDING, under the exclusive direction and ownership of

Drs. Snyder and Pressly

Only Clinical Patients Received at the College
Special Announcement

of

The Philadelphia College

of Osteopathy

This issue of the JOURNAL is devoted exclusively to Educational Interests and we ask a careful reading of every article.

Enlarged Faculty

Arranged as to priority of Service

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Physiology, Principles of Osteopathy, Hygiene and Dietetics

O. J. SNYDER, A. C., M. S., D. O.
Osteopathic Therapeutics and Physiological Physics

W. B. KEENE, A. B., M. D., D. O.
Pathology and Symptomatology

CHARLES W. McCURDY, B. S., Sc. D., Ph. D.
Chemistry and Histology

R. W. DUNNINGTON, D. O.
Gynecology and Dissection

J. E. BURT, M. D., D. O.
Minor Surgery, Bacteriology

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Descriptive Anatomy

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PHONES: BELL. WALNUT, 5-9-47; KEYSTONE, 70-56.
HOURS: 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
LOYALTY TO THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION AND STATE ORGANIZATION.

O. J. SNYDER, A. C., M. S., D. O.

Record of Dr. O. J. Snyder, President.
Graduate Minnesota State Normal School, Post-Graduate Columbian University, D. C., with degrees of "Analytic Chemist" and "Master of Science." Special Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau, Graduate and Professor Chemistry and Microscopy, Northern Institute Osteopathy, Member American Chemical Society, Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, for four years President of Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and Professor of Osteopathic Therapeutics and Jurisprudence.

Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, has lived to see twenty State Legislatures confer legal status upon his drugless system of treating disease, and if kind Providence will spare him a few years longer he may see the remaining State legislatures give unanimous approbation to his teachings. Contrast this endorsement with that accorded Hahnemann, the founder of Homeopathy. Persecuted, driven from his own home, family and country, he died many years before a single legal body gave recognition to his teachings.

The development and application of scientific principles is unlimitable. I would not detract one word or thought from the praise that has been rightfully accorded the founder of Osteopathy; yet, in the distribution of credit much should be transferred to many of his devoted working followers. The future of Osteopathy will wholly devolve upon them. The greatest possible good and advance can come only through organized effort.

The American Chemical Society, which is national in its character, is composed of many local or subsidiary societies. The national society assigns to those various sections specific topics for investigation, which in turn report to the mother organization its findings and conclusions. In this manner great chemical laws have been discovered, verified and promulgated.
This is the manner of investigation followed by all scientific societies. It must be so with the development of Osteopathy.

The "American Osteopathic Association" is the mother society of Osteopathic development and advancement. The various State societies are or should be but the accessories of the national society. To these State societies should be delegated all matters local, and a certain portion of matters general. As these societies depend wholly for their membership upon the various Osteopathic Colleges, a very close and harmonious relationship should exist between them and the organization known as the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

It is the bounden duty of every practitioner of Osteopathy to give his greatest possible support, moral and financial, to his own State society, and to the National Association, and of every college, that has stood the test of fitness to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. All these associations require the support of all eligible practitioners. The successful and intelligent exposition and advancement of Osteopathy depends upon the honesty and sincere efforts of all its adherents. The kindest and most charitable thing that can be said for those who shirk in this responsibility is that they are selfish, indifferent, conceited or dishonest. In proportion as our science develops logically we command the respect and approbation of the public.

OSTEOPATHY AS A PROFESSION.

W. B. Keene, M. D., D. O.

Record of Dr. W. B. Keene.

W. B. Keene, A. B., M. D., D. O., was born in Providence, R. I. His early education as well as University training was obtained in his native city. He began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, was a matriculant of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, class of '91, practiced Medicine for nine years in Philadelphia, Graduate of Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and one year Professor of Surgery and Diagnosis.

To any man or woman who desires a professional career the practice of Osteopathy offers more advantages, from a humanitarian, social and financial standpoint, than any other profession. In order that success may follow in the busy era of competition, it is necessary that one should choose a profession of worth and virtue possessing the greatest possibilities and having the least element of competition. Although the profession of Osteopathy is young, its phenomenal growth and extensive legislative recognition are tributes to the virtue and proofs of the unlimited possibilities possessed by this science.

To the ambitious young man or woman who is desirous of attaining distinction, honor and the gratitude of humanity there is no vocation that offers such grand possibilities as the profession of Osteopathy. There is also no profession that offers such an extensive field for original research and investigation. In these respects the possibilities are unlimited, as the laws of nature are unbounded and can be fathomed only by ceaseless study and unswerving research. The alleviation of human suffering is the grandest and most beautiful vocation, the reward of which cannot be estimated in money. In choosing a profession there are many things to be considered—and perhaps competition is the condition to be particularly thought of.
Most of the professions are crowded, and regarding the practice of it is a well-known fact that in most of our large cities there are more doctors than patients. In law practice the same condition obtains, there being more lawyers than clients. In this connection it will be interesting to quote from the "Medical Record" a statement of a few facts. "There are but few countries of the civilized world in which the supply of medical men is not more than equal to the demand. In Great Britain competition among doctors is painfully acute, and a similar statement applies with equal force to France and Austria. It is notorious that the evil is more accentuated in the United States than in any other part of the globe, and that, unless steps are taken to restrict the output, the situation from being serious will become absolutely alarming."

Osteopathy has been practiced only for a period of ten years, during which time there have been graduated from reputable institutions a little more than two thousand practitioners, who are now well distributed in all parts of this country, so, therefore, the demand is far in excess of the supply. In the profession of Osteopathy it is the exception to meet a practitioner who does not do well from the beginning, yet it is solely through results attained that success is procured.

In glancing through the lists of students in Osteopathic institutions it is interesting to note the characters presented. We will find all the professions represented, particularly that of medicine, and upon investigation it has been found that the reason why Doctors of Medicine are studying Osteopathy is the fact that they have, by experience, realized the limitations of drug administration and have the courage and conviction to seek an exact science to quiet pain and heal the sick. It is to be emphatically stated that one of the great advantages possessed by Osteopathy is that it is an accurate and exact science, and this fact alone should appeal strongly to one seeking a life's work in a profession.

As a profession Osteopathy offers equal advantages both to men and women. Each year stern necessity compels a greater number of women to enter some vocation in order that they may gain a livelihood. There are many ambitious women who desire something better than the usual vocations, and so seek a profession. It has been regretted that heretofore the professions somewhat barred women, and this fact was due not to the fact that woman is not mentally equal, but that certain circumstances of adaptability were against her. For example, the practice of medicine never appealed so strongly to woman for the reason that the exposure to changes of weather, loss of rest and other circumstances incident upon a drug practice were incompatible with woman's organization. In the profession of Osteopathy, however, we have an entirely different condition to deal with, as it offers greater advantages than any profession. Women are peculiarly adapted to the profession because of their temperament, intuition and general fineness of texture in make up. Through these qualities she is very quick to acquire the deliberate and discriminating touch that is necessary to the successful practitioner.

There is only one nobler profession for woman than a trained nurse, and that is Osteopathy. To those whose inclination bids them to battle with suffering and sickness Osteopathic training offers so much more able and thorough equipment, and so much more satisfying results than the profession of music, with its limitations, can ever afford.

In the profession of law only about nine per cent. are successful; in medicine about seven per cent., and in mechanics the percentage is even less, yet graduates in these vocations are turned out annually by the thousands. In the profession of Osteopathy over seventy-five per cent. are successful. The pro-
profession of Osteopathy offers greater inducements from all standpoints to men and women than any other. Osteopathy is beyond a doubt the most desirable profession of the day.

THE SCIENTIFIC IMPLICATIONS OF OSTEOPATHY.

BY PROF. C. W. McCURDY, SC. D., PH. D.

Record of Dr. C. W. McCurdy.

Dr. Charles William McCurdy was prepared for college at the State Normal School, Geneva, N. Y., was graduated from the Michigan State College, B. S. 1881, M. S. 1885; he was a Graduate Student at the University of Wisconsin and at the University of Wooster was Assistant Superintendent of the Michigan School for the Blind, Superintendent of City Schools, South Bend, Michigan, and North Yakima, Washington, head of the Science Department Whiting, Minnesota, High School, Professor of Chemistry and Chief Chemist of the Experiment Station, University of Idaho, Acting President of the University and Director of the Experiment Station, Special Agent on the sugar beet investigation for the U. S. Government in Idaho; he was elected a Member of the American Chemical Society in 1892; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1895; and Fellow in 1895; the Honorary Degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by Milton College; the Post-Graduate Degree of Ph. D. in Chemistry by the University of Wooster; he is the author of numerous published reports, bulletins and lectures on Chemical and Pedagogical subjects.

People are beginning to understand that the curative power does not lie outside the individual. The bath, electricity or medicine is good in its way, but each has its limitations and does not possess the ultimate power to restore health. They may supply energy, but not vitality. The vital force lies within the organism. The practitioner expects to find in his patient the vigor, the living power, the curative ability to overcome disease. If the patient believes that his bath, or his nostrum, or anything else that can be administered is absolutely potent for his restoration and that it makes no difference whether he has some bodily derangement or displacement, what he may eat or drink, how he may dress, work, think or recreate, he stands on a false foundation that will in the end undermine his health and destroy his recuperative powers.

From time immemorial sick people have been taught to believe that the curative power resided in external measures and so-called remedies. And so they still keep on taking medicines, visiting the seashore, the mountains, or going north or south annually in hope of restoration. They persist in violating the laws of their organization in ways that affect body, mind and spirit, thus negatizing the power of the cell, tissue, or organism to renew or recuperate itself.

Cell propagation and activity depends on its innate vital force, and this activity is in direct proportion to nerve stimulation and nutrition and freedom from all obstruction, mental or physical.

Osteopathy, the new principle of treating disease, is concerned with profound histological problems from first to last, and bases its claim to recognition upon its effort to correct the mistakes in the principles and practice of other curative systems.

"There is not a single, true, demonstrated, scientific principle employed by any of the systems of healing that is not recognized and employed by any thoroughly trained Osteopath."

To this end Osteopathic training and practice draws from the entire field of scientific research, so far as the scientific implications of osteopathy are concerned.
that knowledge and skill applies to the combating of disease.

Osteopathy is a science based upon the principles of biology, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, physics and psychology. It contends that a natural flow of blood is health, and any obstruction, be it osseous, muscular, ligamentous, tendinous, nervous, or fluid, that interferes with molecular activity and metabolic processes tending to produce pathogenic tissue, is the primary cause of disease. Hence the Osteopathic physician does not treat disease or symptoms, but goes straight to the cause and seeks to remove it, recognizing the vital force of the cell to restore the body to normality. All that is true of the germ theory of disease, indeed in the whole range of the mental, physical and biological sciences, that applies to a live human being the Osteopath lays claim to and may utilize in his practice.

With expert knowledge of normal biologic forces, as functioning through the cell and tissues and anatomical relationship, he seeks with the assistance of nature and high manual skill to reduce the abnormal, to prevent and cure disease without drugs or any other accessory save that which nature alone has provided. On this assumption the Osteopathic physicians are specialists not only of “eye, ear, nose or throat, with special attention to diseases of women,” but specialists on mankind.

Dr. Pressly forcibly states: “The great fields of specialization that have been opened by great scientists and scholars and that are reached only by a few medical men are the every day ‘tramping places’ of the Osteopath who must know the significance of his professional tenure.”

Surely, with such possibilities before the student and practitioner one cannot forego that discipline of mind, breadth of culture, high thinking and noble doing which a broad and scientific training ensures.

**HOW OSTEOPATHY IS POPULARIZING THE STUDY OF ANATOMY.**

**BY DR. R. H. DUNNINGTON.**

Record of Dr. R. H. Dunnington.

Educated in the Public Schools; took course in Herndon Business College; President of Trenton (Mo.) Commercial College; for eight years was in the Passenger Department of Rock Island Railroad, and for eight years held similar position in the Santa Fe Railroad; graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, and was Demonstrator in Anatomy therein; Professor of Anatomy in Philadelphia College of Osteopathy during the year of 1901-02.

The study of the anatomy of the human body prior to the advent of the Science of Osteopathy was compara-
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tice comprehended the extent of the possibilities which an exact, patient and thorough study of anatomy offered to humanity for the re-establishment of bodily health.

Each year's progress in this great and inexhaustible study and each additional step taken by Osteopaths in the deeper understanding of the structure of the body and its wonderful resources for the generation of all the needed energy for its fullest efficiency, opens up clearer comprehensions of what can be accomplished by the use of Osteopathic methods for the restoration and preservation of health and for the maintenance of the maximum vitality of the organism. The human mechanism, for some strange and unaccountable reason, has never been taken into right account. The great and fundamental misconception has been and is to treat so as to act upon this mechanism instead of treating the mechanism to act upon itself, and through it to establish normal conditions in place of the abnormal among the ever present but often temporarily suspended natural forces.

It may sound like a too sweeping statement to say that the older schools ignore the bodily mechanism as the prime factor in an agency to establish health, but it is not unfair to say they fail to take into proper account the resident power available in the body through normal functioning. They overlook the vital fact that Nature will never cease her proper functions while the mechanism is permitted to use such resident force as it possesses.

The enlightened instincts of the people are quickly recognizing this great fundamental fact, its reasonableness and its naturalness. They are recognizing with wonderful intuition that the most powerful and only genuine and best possible agency for health—the machinery of the human body—has been lost sight of.

This is a serious indictment, but it is a true one. Its truth is being daily demonstrated by Osteopathy in the Great Court of Public Opinion.

Hence it is that the Osteopath studies the anatomy of human body as it was never studied before. Hence it is that the intelligence of the country is directing its thought to the possibilities of overcoming disease through a proper understanding of anatomy. Hence the growing popularity of the science.

In this mechanical age the common sense of the people readily perceives the fundamental truth lying under and behind Osteopathic practice. The land is covered with schools to teach young men the intricacies of mechanical action, and the necessity for right action and the loss of power, efficiency and economy from wrong action. The human body is the most intricate mechanism, and yet until Osteopathy came, who made a study of it?

Osteopathy is, in fact and in truth, a revelation to man. It offers a restored and harmonious mechanism which will generate under Nature's kindly guidance its own drugs. It has its own pharmacopeia, its own drug store, its own factory. Its prescriptions are not written in Latin. Osteopathy regards symptoms as sign boards, but looks to the cause of symptoms in the temporary suspension or misdirection of the vital forces, and finds the cause in the disordered mechanism. Osteopathy touches the abnormal, the obstruction, and calls on the giant power of nature to remove it.

The popularization of Osteopathy among the masses is as inevitable as the departure of darkness before the rising sun. It is a boon to the drug-stricken world. No power of ignorance or prejudice or hostility can check its course. Its basis is God's wisdom as shown in the Divinely created human body. Its aim is to maintain that superb structure as it was given to man, and the masses are beginning to realize that the right system of cure is that which preserves the agencies and functions of the body as they were designed to exist, recognizing, as does the Osteopath, the immeasurable powers wrapt in the bowels of Nature
to protect her workmanship, and that only man's ignorance, carelessness or disobedience permits this workmanship to get out of order, and that its restoration to order and harmony by a proper adjustment of its component parts, its anatomy, is the only genuine and natural cure.

WHAT OSTEOPATHY OWES TO MEDICAL SCIENCE AND THE FUTURE OF OSTEOPATHIC SCIENCE

BY DR. J. E. BURT.

Record of Dr. J. E. Burt.

Studied at Princeton in the class of '84, taught school for three years, was in the printing and publishing business for several years, but desired a professional life; entered the N. Y. Homeopathic College and graduated therefrom; took Post-Graduate work in Bacteriology and Clinical Microscopy in the Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital; practiced Medicine in Asbury Park, N. J., entered the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and will graduate from the Prescribed Course for Graduate Physicians January 30th, 1903.

Dr. Burt for a year has occupied the Chair of Bacteriology and Minor Surgery in the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

We believe that the science of Osteopathy, as exemplified by the intelligent practitioner, owes very little directly to medical science. But it would be a weak statement, in the estimation of the writer, to say that to it indirectly there is not due very much of credit. History is too replete with examples of sincere and earnest men, who have given their best efforts, and some their lives, in the interests of a suffering and dying humanity. It would, therefore, be utterly foolish for the Osteopath to say, had such and such medical men never lived and studied and experimented and investigated, our science would be just as perfect, just as exact and just as great a comfort to a suffering people.

The history of the human race is one of progress, the history of institutions is one of betterment, and the history of systems is one of improvement. The wise man studies the past, as well as the present, and has much to learn from it. What to him appears as failures he omits from the structure he would rear for himself. In this sense he becomes an independent builder, but his very independence is founded on the work of others. More than one hundred years ago, in a quiet German town, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann plodded along the lines of his allopathic brethren until his progressive spirit became disgusted with the failures, the shams and the unsatisfactory results of medicine. He began an independent line of reasoning, research and experimentation, during which he discovered that it was not necessary to administer maximum doses of poisonous drugs to cure disease. He recognized that Nature was her own best physician, and proved that the infinitesimal molecule of the drug would act on the infinitesimal diseased cell in a far more satisfactory manner, bring about resolutions much quicker and leave the patient with much less reduced vitality from drug poisoning. The revolution that has been brought about in medicine generally by the growth of the Hahnemann idea is an open book to all who will impartially read it.

Twenty-five years ago another independent and progressive spirit appeared in an obscure Missouri town in the person of Dr. Andrew T. Still. Disgusted with the practice of medicine as he knew it, he moved a step in advance of Hahnemann, getting even
closer to Nature's heart, and after an extensive study of anatomy and physiology, bringing into play his experimentation and sound "horse sense," he formulated the proposition that the normal flow of blood was health, and that by proper manipulation of various parts of the body no drug was necessary to cure the derangements of the body. Osteopathy soon became a fact, and the idea is more rapidly spreading in this country to-day than any other therapeutic system. What does Osteopathy owe to medicine? The recognition that the dissatisfied child owes to its family when, restless with the unsatisfying surroundings of home, it goes out into the world and makes for itself a better environment. It is more or less a matter of evolution. Indirectly it owes much; directly little—as the new and better way is radically different from the old.

The second part of our topic can be summed up in few words. The future of Osteopathy, judging from its rapid growth, not only among the middle classes, but also among the most intelligent people of the country, is a brilliant one. But that future also depends very largely upon the practitioners, men and women, who represent its principles. They must not only be willing to do hard study, but must bring into the profession all the culture and refinement possible. They must be sincere and unselfish and lose sight occasionally of the almighty dollar. They should maintain the dignity of the profession by refraining from any methods that might be questionable. The science is still in a primitive period, and the public as well as medical men are quick to note its weaknesses as exemplified in the individual. Hence, as Dr. Still notes in the December Journal of Osteopathy, "the successful Osteopath should be a person of individuality—* * * and should be educated by books and drill." Colleges are now found in several States and there are also many so-called "correspondence schools" as well. Therefore, anyone contemplating this study cannot be too careful in the selection of an alma mater. We believe those who question the permanency of the science by proclaiming it to be only a fad will be sadly disappointed, for in the language of Dr. E. H. Pratt, one of Chicago's most skillful surgeons, "its utility as a means of cure is already established beyond question. Its permanency of existence is also insured, for no truth where once disclosed is ever extinguished by the mind of man."

THE IDEAL OF EQUIPMENT FOR OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

BY DR. CHARLES J. MUTFART.

Record of Dr. Chas. J. Muttart.

Studied in Normal School; took course in a Commercial Business College; entered the American School of Osteopathy and graduated therefrom in June, 1902; elected to Chair of Descriptive Anatomy in the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, which he still occupies.

A strong mentality, a sound body, a personality that inspires confidence, and a character above reproach, are qualifications necessary for the ideal Osteopathic physician. The physician must first of all be a student, not only until he has been granted a diploma, but a student always. His best mental talents should...
be employed with untiring zeal in his efforts to solve the problem of cause and cure of disease. An exhaustive study of anatomy, the foundation of the science of Osteopathy, is absolutely indispensable; not alone the knowledge gained from text books, but a thorough practical understanding, such mental pictures of the relation of structures that in placing a hand upon the body he may be able to name each in order from periphery to center. This knowledge is not only useful, but is positively essential to the intelligent application of Osteopathic principles. This, of course, also includes morbid and microscopic anatomy. Next in order of importance, if not equally important, is physiology, or a knowledge of the functions of the structures which are described by anatomy. By a thorough understanding of this branch the physician is able to determine, after he has discovered some abnormality in the anatomy, what the result of such lesion would be in some distant organ or part of the body. Physiological chemistry also plays an important part in the general education of the Osteopath, by a knowledge of which he is able to understand two of Nature's most complex processes—digestion and assimilation. So we might continue down the list, including symptomatology, diagnosis, bacteriology, Osteopathic principles, practice, etc. After acquiring a thorough knowledge of the minutest anatomical arrangement of the body, that the slightest deviation from the normal may be detected, the sense of touch must be cultivated to the highest degree.

A personality that inspires confidence is of the utmost importance, for he the physician ever so learned and skillful, if he lack this essential quality he will not have the hearty co-operation of his patient, which will in many cases defeat the best efforts of an otherwise skillful physician.

The physician should be of broad culture, possess a vital intelligence, ex-
The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy enters this month on the fifth year of its incorporated and chartered existence.

We hope every graduate of our college will join the American Osteopathic Association, and thus become a member of the national body. Such membership carries with it a year's subscription to the Journal of the Association.

Dr. Evans and the Educational Committee are bringing the Journal up to a high standard of literary excellence and professional culture.

We admire the practical and spirited administration of President Teall. He is a capital leader. Let every physician join hands to make the A. O. A. a power for good in the land.

This Journal would like to be present at every meeting of every State organization, to catch and reflect the splendid Osteopathic sentiment that is manifested throughout the country.

We send good cheer to the New Jersey Society. It stands like a wall for the cause. We can look for solid work at Trenton.

We await with eager anticipations the organization of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Association. We could have a model city society if every graduate Osteopath would do his part.

We hope to make the splendid building of the Philadelphia College the rallying point for every Osteopathic physician in the city. Brethren, the college is going to be "at home" for you very soon.

We are confident that, under the leadership of Dr. Vastine, at Harrisburg, the State Society is compacting itself to hold aloft with increasing strength and numbers the standard of Osteopathy in Pennsylvania.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Philadelphia College is now entering upon its fifth year, and has been one of the strongest factors in giving Osteopathy its present high standing in the East. It has grown so rapidly that the management has found it necessary to seek more commodious quarters and increase its faculty. We have, therefore, procured a building which is now being fitted up with all necessary appointments for a complete Osteopathic college, and which will be devoted exclusively to school work and clinical practice. We will occupy this building after February 3d, the beginning of the coming term, and have no hesitancy in saying that it will be one of the finest buildings devoted exclusively to Osteopathic education. Half-tone cuts are given herein which speak for themselves.

It has always been our aim to make the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy second to none, and neither time nor expense will be spared to bring about this end.

The following are a few reasons why any intelligent man or woman should not hesitate to take up Osteopathy as a life's work:

a. Osteopathy is founded upon natural laws, and, therefore, must live and thrive because it is natural.
b. The science is young and its greatest possibilities have not yet been reached.
c. It is the only profession to-day that is not overcrowded.
d. The Osteopath is to be the physician of the twentieth century.

Philadelphia is the recognized center for everything medical. Its colleges, hospitals, publications, libraries, churches, lecture rooms and art galleries are all of inestimable value to the student, in the way of culture and learning. A physician must have not only technical knowledge, but must possess culture as well, a quality best cultivated in a city with refined institutions.

Another point we wish to emphasize is the unusual opportunity a large city affords for clinical experience. Our senior students have the opportunity of doing as much clinical practice as they may desire. A city also affords advantages in the way of procuring employment for part of the day, which is of great assistance to some of our students in defraying their expenses.

Our 1903 catalogue, giving account of our new officers, faculty, building and other equipment will soon be in the hands of the printer, and will be mailed you when ready.

CHAS. J. MUTTART, Secretary.

GREETING TO THE PROFESSION.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy sends greeting to every member of the profession in the land. We invite you to our spacious, commodious and beautiful college. We shall welcome you to our halls and home. We recognize the practicing physician as the typical representative of our science. He explores and expands the Osteopathic field. It is by virtue of his faithful work, his skill and intelligent enthusiasm that Osteopathy grows great and becomes a leading factor in the healing of disease. He first impresses the community in favor of Osteopathy, and not only makes grateful and happy patients, but prospective students. We ask every Osteopath in the country to send us students. There is not one who may not interest some one in the study of our great sci-
ence, and we are now confident of ourselves to train students in all the disciplines of the science in a manner second to none. We have a building that is simply magnificent. It shows for itself. It is one of the finest buildings in Philadelphia. The following is a meagre description of it and the grounds:

N. E. corner of 33d and Arch streets, 193.6 feet to Cherry street on 33d street, and 185 feet on Arch street. Large, commodious stone house, with bay windows and piazzas, containing all modern appliances, broad staircases, electric bells, finely located in centre of a large lot with three fronts, giving plenty of light and air; the exposure is the ideal one for sun and air. The grounds contain fruit trees as well as some of the finest and rarest specimens of shade trees, from Japan and other countries, to be found in the United States. Trolley cars pass the door; the property is convenient to the new station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE HOUSE CONTAINS:

First Floor.—Four large lecture rooms, with cloak rooms, two large kitchens, also toilet and dressing rooms; two rooms have parquet floors; entry and hallways have tile flooring; the kitchens have large and commodious ranges with water backs and circulating boilers, insuring an abundance of hot water at all times; walls and ceilings all painted and frescoed.

Second Floor.—Three operating rooms, with dressing room and bath attached; also nine other operating rooms, with baths and water closets, and one large linen closet; the walls and ceilings all being frescoed.

Third Floor.—Four large rooms, with bath and water closet; also two additional large rooms, with large attic above.

Basement.—Laboratory; wash trays, also bath and water closet; large water filter, steam furnace in cellar; cement floor.
Library.—Finished in the most unique and exquisite manner as a "Japanese Room," costing alone $11,000, and remaining in its original beauty for the exclusive use of the college.

The estimated value of the property is $80,000.

We ask you to read the statements of our professors in this issue of The Journal, and to judge of their ideals and abilities and culture. They are all men of large and liberal training, and are devoted, mind and heart, to Osteopathy.

We will take pleasure in sending any doctor of Osteopathy such literature as he may need in his practice, or for the information of intending students. We recognize the fact that a growing practice follows a free use of informing literature, and that students come from the successes of working physicians. We wish to co-operate in your work, to help you to win an intelligent public to your practice, and we openly ask you to send inquiring student to us. Let every doctor of Osteopathy who knows of our expanded and enriched facilities for teaching Osteopathy write to us for our plan by which we may mutually aid each other, and at the same time advance the cause and science of Osteopathy upon a high plane.

THE ASSOCIATED COLLEGES.

This body represents the first distinctive movement for a high and consistent standard of Osteopathic education. It has an admirable constitution, and can conserve better than any other body the educational interests of our science. Everything, however, depends upon its executive management. It has had little influence, because of an open and flagrant disregard of its rules and spirit, and more than once its usefulness has been repudiated. We trust that such conditions have changed for the better, and are ready to support it whenever it becomes evident that it conserves the best interests of Osteopathic education rather than subserves the narrow and de-
structive interests of self-aggrandizement. Its usefulness has been publicly questioned by high authority; but we still stand by the original purpose and work of the organization. We approve of the present directory of the association, and know of no better man for its Presidency than Dr. S. S. Still, because we do not feel that the questionable methods that have brought one of the colleges into disrepute, were approved by President Still. On the other hand, we have direct testimony that Dr. S. S. Still has personally sought to carry out the spirit and letter of the association. We know, further, that there are others who have recently violated not only the rules of the association, but the common sense of propriety. Blame will certainly rest where it belongs, if the Associated Colleges' compact is further questioned. We wish to say that if the A. C. O. proves derelict to its trust, we shall at once transfer our allegiance in all matters educational to the American Osteopathic Association. The A. C. O. is on trial, and another year will decide its future. The American School may have had the best of reasons for withdrawing from it; it certainly could not do otherwise than it did, in view of evident circumstances. Other colleges may withdraw, if the best conditions are not established. We wish to see the colleges united—all of them. If the A. C. O. cannot do it, then let the A. O. A. do it. We must have esprit du corps. The Philadelphia College stands for union—unity of sentiment, affection and operation in all things that look to the good of our science and profession.

**INTER-COLLEGIATE COMITY.**

The following are some of the rules which the Associated Colleges have adopted regulating the relations of students, and the dissatisfaction that sometimes arise in college administration. Sometimes a student becomes restless, or falls short in his studies, or has a disagreement with a professor, or has committed some disciplinable offence, and he seeks to leave his school and go elsewhere. All Osteopathic Colleges have had cases like this. To meet such disturbing conditions and to mutually protect themselves from this class of students, these rules are at present in force, and shall be strictly carried out with us:

1. No college of the Association shall receive a student from another college of the Association without written consent of such college.
2. It is the duty of each school in the Association to use its best influence to adjust difficulties and prevent trouble and dissatisfaction in other colleges of the Association.
3. Confidential information shall be furnished to any college in which dissatisfaction or trouble is brewing of every fact relating thereto which may become known to other colleges in the Association.

**STUDENTS FROM UNRECOGNIZED COLLEGES.**

There are several schools that teach Osteopathy which are not in the Associated Colleges, because of a failure to comply with the high standard of qualification and equipment. Graduates from such schools sometimes apply to the regular colleges for graduation. It is not optional with a regular college to act in such cases without regard to the adopted standard of scholarship. The following rule is intended to cover such cases:

"While students may be received from unrecognized colleges a rigid examination shall be given, testing their qualifications for admission and credit for advanced standing."

**U. S. SENATOR DILLINGHAM ON OSTEOPATHIC EDUCATION.**

Last June we invited Senator Dillingham to make the Commencement Address at the Graduating Exercises of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, but owing to urgent press of
in his studies, or with a professor, or with a discipline he was unable to do so. He wrote us as follows:

"I very much appreciate the honor of your invitation, and were it possible to do so should be glad to make an address on the occasion of your graduating exercises.

"I am very much interested in Osteopathy, fully believing that it is an advance step in the art of healing. Having experienced in some degree the difficulties attending attempts to secure recognition of practitioners in Osteopathy by the Legislatures of States, I have been impressed with the necessity of thorough preparatory work on the part of students. If it seeks an honored place among the different schools of healers in the world its students should be cultured men, thoroughly grounded in knowledge, and well able to maintain themselves when they come in contact with the educated men of other schools. Were I to deliver the address I should impress this thought upon the faculty and upon the pupils, and should insist that nothing can be so advantageous to the cause you represent as thorough and scientific work. I have no doubt you are fully imbued with this thought and have sought to impress it upon your students, but as this is the crucial stage in the development of the new science, the importance of sending out only first-class young men will be recognized by all thoughtful people. Regretting that I can not be of service to you, I am,"

"Most truly yours,

"W. P. DILLINGHAM."

THE DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS.

The Osteopathic profession is sadly in need of a new code of ethics. This will come in time, and, indeed, is even now in rapid process of formation; but it is not spontaneous. Our physicians do not get together until they have to. They are too busy for anything but personal work and business. The bond in many places is an armed neutrality. It is tolerance, not fraternity. When an individual is attacked, the attack is rather enjoyed if it can be turned to personal advantage. If Osteopathy is attacked, defence is made chiefly for personal gain. Practitioners have not yet risen above the mere competitive plane. There is little real professional spirit. Every one is looking out strictly for himself. There is no common good; it is all for self. Of course there are exceptions to this. Legislation has been the chief unifying motive, and it will be chiefly before the law that our profession will be compacted. When we get a common standard of qualification, which all of the profession will respect, and when we can come together in local unions, for professional, social and educational interests, then we will have a code that will regulate all details of our life. All this will come, and we hope very soon; for it is pitiable to witness the depreciation, the envy, the indifference, the outright misrepresentation, indulged in between some members of our profession. Yes, between graduates of the same school and between the different schools. Strict discipline should be enforced upon every regular Osteopath who indulges in unprofessional conduct, and membership in either the State or National Society should be made the test and standard of professional repute and standing. Mutual acquaintance and intercourse would remedy many of the defects from which our profession now suffers, in the absence of a professional ethics.

OUR PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

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license. Familiarity with the human body and, especially, the details of dissection, are supposed to beget a recklessness of view and thought about the sanctities of life and the proprieties of conduct. Probably the work of dissection and the handling of drugs do tend towards loss of respect for the physical in life, and the use of strong drinks, tobacco and deleterious poisons. At any rate, the utmost should be done to help students cherish the highest, the noblest, and the purest ideals, relative to the human body, the human conditions and passions, and the sickness that is so closely related to sin and sorrow and suffering; Sympathy is as indispensable a qualification for a successful physician as scholarship. We do not see how a student can maintain the best ideals if he is trained to drug, to dope, and dupe living beings; to administer to a living being the noxious compounds of medicine. It certainly tends to the blunting of the finer instincts, and a divestiture of the human body of the sanctities of life. We do not wonder that the average medical doctor is considered devoid of feeling and sympathy and compassion for the sick, and of respect for the body. It is quite different with the Osteopathic student. We especially discipline our students to the high conception that the body is the shrine of life, that its chemistry and physics, its anatomy and physiology, are the material manifestations of a power and presence as Divine as sacred as Heaven. The cadaver is not our ideal; we deal not with dead elements. Our ideal is “the image of God,” pulsing with His breath, warm with the glow of the sun, fluent with the stream of precious blood; and our touch of the sick body is with the intent that it might again thrill with the native power and presence that paints the flowers, pulses in the bursting buds, and beams in the rainbow. Our students must necessarily grow more deferential towards all that appertains to an essential being, more refined and chaste, more pure in thought, more tender in sympathy, more distinctive in personality, and more charitable in action towards all those who are sick, who suffer and who are in sorrow.

THE WISTEr INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY.

In close proximity to our College of Osteopathy is this remarkable anatomical exhibit. We prize the privilege, which all our students enjoy, of having such an opportunity for study. The Department of Osteopathy is unmatched in our knowledge. We are sure no other Osteopathic College in the country can afford such a privilege. This institute is in connection with the University of Pennsylvania, and we are sure there are no students there who can make better use of the treasures of the Institute than our students of Osteopathy. If we are distinctive for any one special accomplishment, it is anatomy, and we offer to prospective students, and urge all our attending students to improve, the facilities of the Wister Institute, as a most valuable adjunct to Osteopathic equipment.

LIVING ANATOMY.

Osteopathy emphasizes four great departments of anatomy, descriptive, dissective, demonstrative and living anatomy. Of course, our students get living anatomy in the clinical course, but this is chiefly pathological anatomy. We wish that they might have a full course in such living anatomy as artists have,—of normal, typical anatomy. Art-Anatomy is what they need—the study of the finest living types and models. Artists usually study their models in repose and in pose. In addition to this, Osteopathic students should see such types and models in action. A few lectures in the fourth term by seeing models in Osteopathic fine finish course.

REASON.

It settles “What sha the student is very lit difficult new opportun unit are willing the problem yields the capital. It to become on average the high another a achievement pressure of the university. It wins the of its patients ministry to amidst pre responds to an eager for the charm recovery. It multitudes viates the bering. It workings of the worth living science of tells how to well. It te development spires conf It qualifies takes no its popular with on Nature, is for wom and find out the best thin
 Reasons for the Study of Osteopathy.

It settles successfully the question, "What shall I do for a living?" Osteopaths are in demand. The supply is very limited. It constitutes an entirely new profession. It presents the opportunity of a life-time to all who are willing to be faithful. It solves the problem of financial support. It yields the largest return from the least capital. It only takes twenty months to become qualified. It sets a premium on average ability, and opens a door to the highest talent. It illustrates another new victory in scientific achievement. It relieves from the pressure of competition. It fulfills the universal obligation to do good. It wins the gratitude and enthusiasm of its patients. It qualifies for a blessed ministry to others. It makes its way amidst prejudice and opposition. It responds to the needs and demands of an eager public. It fascinates with the charm of a new and helpful discovery. It brings hope and health to multitudes otherwise invalids. It alleviates the burdens of the sick and suffering. It gives knowledge of the workings of our bodies. It makes life worth living. It unfolds the grandest science of being and well-being. It tells how to get well and how to keep well. It tends to the highest self-development and improvement. It inspires confidence by its good works. It qualifies for immediate service. It takes no time to establish itself. It is popular with the people. It is founded on Nature. It is true. It is a fact. It is for woman as well as man. Write and find out more about it, if you want the best thing to do.

American Osteopathic Association.


Gentlemen: The annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association will be held during the week of July 12th at Cleveland, Ohio, the days on which it will occur to be announced later. This action was unanimously taken by the trustees in order that we might secure the benefit of the railroad rates for the Epworth League Meeting in Detroit, thus encouraging attendance from a distance. Further information on this subject will be given from time to time, and every one will be kept informed.

We wish every Osteopath to make preparation for this meeting which will be a red-letter event in the history of our organization. There will be many novelties, and we expect one very delightful surprise for all who attend. Respectfully,

Charles C. Teall,
President.

Conditions of Admission to Osteopathic Colleges.

In English—An essay of not less than two hundred words, which shall be judged on the point of thought, construction, spelling, punctuation and writing.

In Arithmetic—A knowledge of fractions, compound numbers, percentage, ratio and proportion and the metric system.

In History and Geography—Such questions as will show a fair knowledge of the United States.

In Physics—Such questions as will show some practical knowledge of mechanics, hydraulics, hydraulics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, hydraulics, acoustics and optics.

Personal.

Dr. Chas. C. Reid, of Worcester, Mass., sold his practice there to Dr. F. P. Millard and has opened an office for practice at 307-308 Temple Court, Denver, Col.

The school conducted for the past five years as "The Boston Institute of Osteopathy" will hereafter be known as "The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy." For information concerning rules governing admission, course of instruction, and terms address THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, 697 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The "Boston Institute of Osteopathy" continues under the direction of Drs. Achorn and Ellis, who will give their whole time to their practice.
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