THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE and INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY

This institution was founded in 1898. It has twice outgrown its quarters and to-day is located within four squares of the University of Pennsylvania, in one of the best residential sections of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is one of the Associated Colleges. The members of its faculty, seventeen in number, are teachers of wide experience and exceptional ability.

The students of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy have an opportunity, not found in other Osteopathic Colleges, to study disease. Hundreds of patients are treated at the college clinic by advanced students under the instruction of experienced physicians.

The Senior students are assigned dispensary duty at the Philadelphia Osteopathic Dispensary, located at 1617 Fairmount Avenue, where they see all forms of disease treated by the different dispensary physicians. This experience is invaluable to the student, because the variety of disease examined and treated is seen only in the dispensaries of cities the size of Philadelphia.

The enrollment of students in the last freshman class was the largest in the history of the school. The next class matriculates September, 1907.

ADDRESS
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy
THIRTY-THIRD AND ARCH STREETS
"Most medicines are worthless," says the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford University, England.

Dr. WILLIAM OSLER, the famous physician and recognized authority, made the following statement in an address delivered in Philadelphia, May 10th, to the Pathological Society:

"He is the best physician who knows the worthlessness of most medicines. My practice at Johns Hopkins may be aptly described as a mixture of hope and nux vomica. Our forefathers must have killed many patients with the various medicines and treatments they used."

Dr. Osler proclaims that the therapeutic measures of his school of medicine are useless and often harmful, but he offers nothing better.

Dr. A. T. Still discovered the worthlessness of medicine forty years ago and twenty-five years later gave to the world a science of drugless healing, which he called Osteopathy.

The leading physicians are telling the people that drugs are useless and often harmful, and the people believe them just as they did when the doctors told them that drugs cured. When people become convinced that drug-giving is inefficient, they turn to Osteopathy for relief.

And people are realizing that drugs do not cure, that nature is the only physician; that the skillful Osteopathic physician assists nature and thereby gets results where drugs have failed. So many people are of this opinion that there is a greater demand for Osteopathic physicians than there is for drug doctors. This is the reason Osteopathy is spreading and its colleges are growing. This is the reason a young man, if he intends to be a physician, should prepare himself in an Osteopathic college, instead of wasting four years in a medical school learning methods that the leaders of the profession decry as useless and harmful.
NONE of the most conspicuous figures in the Osteopathic profession to-day is Dr. Charles J. Muttart. Silently but surely he has worked his way by faithful, unselfish, incessant effort, until to-day he stands in line with the favored few at the head of his profession. His success has not been limited to one especial department of professional work and investigation; neither has his career been spectacular. But his success has been general and his endeavors have been of real worth to humanity and to Osteopathy.

Osteopaths are in the habit of looking for the cause; and all who know Dr. Muttart agree that the cause of his popularity and success is ability and determination, coupled with fairness. He is first honest with himself, and this makes him fair with his patients, his fellow practitioners, his pupils and his friends.

Dr. Muttart has been at the head of the department of anatomy at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy since the first years of its organization. He has held many positions of prominence and responsibility in the various Osteopathic Associations, and his services have been indispensable because he could always be depended upon.

As an Osteopathic lecturer, Dr. Muttart stands pre-eminent. He has delivered lectures on Osteopathy to both professional men and laymen in most of the large cities in the East, and they have always been enthusiastically received because the subjects were presented in a clear and convincing manner.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is indeed fortunate to have so able a man as Dr. Muttart at its head. And nothing is so assuring of the future success of this College as the fact that its students and Faculty are united in the support of their leader, Dr. Muttart, in the fight against medical intolerance.

NEW OSTEOPATHIC TEXT-BOOK.

Dr. Percy H. Woodall is the author of a strictly Osteopathic Gynecology. It will be used next year as the text-book in the department of Women's Diseases. The book is a decided departure from medical gynecologies, in as much as it discards the barbarous, traditional therapeutic measures and advocates the modern, rational, efficacious Osteopathic methods taught by Dr. A. T. Still.
OSTEOPATHY is a summative science, for it relates to the being and well-being of the human species. Man is the microcosm of the universe. The best of everything, from highest divinity to lowest dust, is in Man. He epitomizes all the kingdoms, organic and inorganic. His welfare, therefore, is the highest science and the finest art. All the sciences have their finest illustrations in a live human being. These sciences may be summarized, in logical order, as follows: (1) Mathematics, or the science of number and quantity; (2) Physics, or the science of the forces; (3) Chemistry, or the science of the elements; (4) Astronomy, or the science of the heavenly bodies; (5) Geology, or the science of the earth; (6) Anthropology, or the science of man; (7) Sociology, or the science of society, and (8) Theology, or the science of God. In all these we have the basal principles of the life, the laws, the growth, the health, the sickness, the death, and immortality of man. No true thinker can escape the facts and forms of these great constructive sciences, if he thinks at all, and thinks logically, about the fundamental problems of right and healthful living. The mathematics of life run all through embryology, biology, physiology, psychology. Time is the prime factor—exact, varied, calculable. Periodicity is paramount. Days, weeks, months, years, mark epochs in human evolution. Why nine months of gestation? Why menstruation every twenty-eight days? Why “three score years and ten”? From the varying revolution of etheric ions, by day and night, through winter and summer, heat and cold, in rhythmic order, from birth to burial, life teems with mathematics. Indeed, it is the least understood factor in organic evolution. It is still the great problem in therapeutics. Who has mastered the physics of human life? The charm and fascination, the nature and mystery of the world, all alive and aglow, is unfolded, in the march and movements of atoms, cells, tissues, systems—millions and millions—within the pulsing body of a living being. Who can fathom the forces that unfold a spermatozoon into a saint! The marshalling of the chemical elements and their mystic moulding into form, feature, fashion,—into brain, brawn and beauty, is unrivalled as a study. No savant, even, has penetrated such simple and yet such sublime processes. Who has looked up into the purple canopy of the heavens and measured the essential powers, the sweet influences of the sun and stars, the moon and air, the night and day, the cloud and the dew, the seasons,—upon the health and happiness of our race. The story has not been told. There is highest authority for thinking that life—our life—is the
product of the forces of the celestial world, solar, sidereal and planetary. "Day unto day uttereth speech, night unto night showeth knowledge." Let no student mistake astrology for astronomy. The earth is our environment, and, now more than ever, it is believed that physical and physiological conditions are induced by environment. Who yet knows the exciting influences of the climate and "the weather" on health? If there is one science that should be the especial field of the Osteopathist, it is anthropology, and yet it is new. What unexplored fields lie, open and inviting, to Osteopathic research! Social conditions, too, constitute one of the newest studies. The law of quarantine and hundreds of others, incident to infection and contagion, grow out of expert knowledge of man's social relations. Then, if God is not a factor in the philosophy of life, it is incomplete. It is safe to say no one is sick or suffering or dying, without some governing impressions about a higher Being, a First Cause and Last End of all things. The scientist who has no God builds upon the sand. Osteopathy exalts God as the all-wise and infallible Framer of our bodies as well as Father of our spirits. More than any other science of cure, it specializes His perfection in the mechanical construction of the human body, and makes conformity to its original plans and specifications, the condition of health; and departure from the norm of His fashioning, the condition of disease; and rectification of structural defects the great work of the true physician. The Osteopathist is the true physician, and to be an Osteopathic physician, is the crown and culmination of true professional achievement. Not even the clergyman can boast a higher; for the average preacher, if he does know (and the majority do not) the specialties of the human soul, he knows nothing of its body, its instrument, that enshrines it. The Osteopathist has opened to him all the studies of the mind; and more than ever, any true science of cure, must take exhaustive account of the mental, and even spiritual, factors. The root idea of pathology—pathos, feeling—is psychological. The study of Osteopathy is itself a liberal and special education. There is no brilliancy of intellect, no charm of culture, no inspiration of spirit, no finesse of manner, no potency of personality, no fascination of discovery, no promise of eminence, that may not have full and free exercise and expression in the study and practice of Osteopathy.

In selecting a profession, it is incumbent on every one to realize three things: (1) That it conduce to the highest development, physical, mental, moral, social, and spiritual. To be an Osteopathic student means the exact knowledge that will bring a sound, healthy, powerful, satisfying body; a trained, acute, reasoning, logical, and mastering mind; a high-toned, refined, attractive, habit of action; an easy grace
and repose of manner, kindly, sympathetic and helpful; and a soul and
spirit that perceives the high and noble ends and rewards of life, and
makes them real in happy attainment. There is no cleaner, saner, hap­
pier, more contented and satisfactory work than Osteopathic practice.

(2) That it be helpful to humanity. No one has a right not to be
directly and personally useful, and a business or profession that has
not this in view is demoralizing. There is no ethics in giving drugs.
There is absolutely no drug that can make any one better—they all de­
teriorate and disorganize. Osteopathy helps, in the truest, best fashion,
naturally, stimulatingly, abidingly. There is no one who has as happy
a consciousness of doing unadulterated good to his fellows, and who
has so many good friends, as a helpful Osteopathic doctor. He
helps sickness and suffering and sorrowing, as the Master did “by the
hand.”

Then, (3) that it solve easily the problem of support. Such a
good work has its reward. No doctor’s bills are paid so thankfully as
those of the Osteopathist. It seems a pleasure for a patient to give
the money as a blessed debt; and under such unique conditions it is
a pleasure to receive it.

There is a big future for Osteopathy, and the present satisfaction
of its practitioners is only a prophecy of the richness yet to be
unfolded, when its truths are established, as law and habit, by the
masses of the people. There is no better or brighter field in these days
of “overcrowded professions.”

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THE ADVANTAGES PHILADELPHIA OFFERS TO
THE PROSPECTIVE STUDENT OF
OSTEOPATHY.

H. ALFRED LEONARD, D.O.

THESE may be classed under two headings: first, those which
pertain to the city itself, and, second, those relative to the
Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy.

When considering the city of Philadelphia and the advan­
tages it offers to the student in the healing art, it can be truthfully said
that no other city in the United States affords equal opportunities for
acquiring the culture and education necessary for the making of a
successful physician. Philadelphia is a city of nearly two million
inhabitants. Its location is beautiful and its climate healthful.
Among some of its historical objects of interest are the Independence
Hall and Liberty Bell, Betsy Ross Flag House and Memorial Govern-
Journal of Osteopathy.

ment Buildings and the United States Mint. Its magnificent City Hall is the third tallest structure in the world. Its beautiful Fairmount Park contains 4,000 acres; its hotels and churches are not equalled anywhere. These, together with numerous libraries, hospitals, schools of anatomy and museums, all of which are free to the public, certainly afford attractive features to the Osteopathic student. We would emphasize particularly the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology as being alone of sufficient attraction to the prospective Osteopathic student to influence him to decide upon Philadelphia as the place to prepare himself for his life's work. This museum is the largest one of its kind in the United States, containing thousands of specimens of the different tissues of the body, both normal and abnormal, and its doors are open free to students of all schools. To those students who are particularly interested in the science of modern surgery, the many hospitals, with their free surgical clinics and lectures by some of the most noted foreign and American surgeons, afford opportunities to the student which can only be found in the great cities, and Philadelphia is the acknowledged center for such demonstrations.

For those students who desire to find outside employment in order to help defray expenses, Philadelphia offers special facilities for work among her numerous mercantile and manufacturing industries. Many of our students make their entire expenses by outside employment; this is only possible in a large city.

Living expenses are also an important factor to the student, being usually higher in the large cities. But in this respect Philadelphia is an exception to the rule. It is known as the city of homes, and cares for the thousands of students attending the many educational institutions. Board is both good and reasonable, ranging from $3 upwards, and in a club can be made at a rate to conform to the wishes of its members.

Philadelphia is not equalled in the attractions and advantages she offers as a city and as a temporary residence to the student in the healing art; and it is pertinent that the great science of Osteopathy should have its representative college in this world-renowned center of medical training. So in 1898 the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy was established and is to-day foremost in rational Osteopathic education.

This College has always stood for the best in Osteopathic education, for thorough instruction, and for high standards of admission and graduation. Hence its graduates are among the most successful practitioners.

The institution is conducted purely as an educational one, and not
for commercial purposes. While it has had a steady growth, it has not been the aim of its promoters to have quantity, but quality, and this has resulted in better attention and training to the individual student than can possibly be given where the classes are too large.

The Faculty is made up of men and women who are especially fitted to teach the subjects assigned to them, and who are interested in and love their work; this insures the student the very best instruction in each subject. As each member of the Faculty is engaged in active practice, he is daily gaining new knowledge and experience which he can impart to the student as he progresses in his course. This method is far superior to the one where a professor is simply employed to teach several subjects, with no opportunity for practical experience, especially along Osteopathic lines.

The names of the professors are well known among the practitioners, many of them having been identified with Osteopathy in its early history as teachers, writers, or officers of State and national Osteopathic societies; in fact, the Faculty is composed of a large number of teachers who have been engaged in actual daily class work for a long time.

In its clinical department the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy is especially strong, probably not equalled by any other Osteopathic college, due to the large population from which it can obtain patients. The success of any school of medicine depends largely upon the great diversity of its clinical material, and this College is fortunate in this respect, having every form of disease for observation and treatment, and in such quantity that the department is unable to accommodate all applicants, which condition has made necessary the opening of a dispensary in a different section of the city, to which all the leading Osteopaths of Philadelphia contribute their services and support, and where our senior students get practical experience in diagnosis and technique from a large variety of sources.

The work is so graded that our students early in the course are admitted to the clinical department, first for observation and then a whole year of practice. They are taught how to examine and diagnose diseases and their causes from a strictly Osteopathic view point, and each student is carefully trained in the practice, and the treatment outlined and illustrated.

The equipment of the College is both abundant and of the best quality, each department being supplied with the kind for its particular use. The anatomical department is provided with one of the best papier maché manikins in this country, so constructed that all the organs, muscles, blood vessels and nerves are demonstrable.

The College building, a large, isolated stone structure, is
situated on a large plot of ground, well shaded and easily reached
from any part of the city, and it is here that the student at once feels
at home, and where the whole student body are united as one family,
each one striving to do his best to acquire that knowledge which will
place him in the foremost ranks of the Osteopathic profession.

The combination of the advantages of the city of Philadelphia
with those of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy
present such attractions to the prospective student that he should have
no hesitancy in deciding to come to Philadelphia to prepare himself
for the practice of that great science, Osteopathy.

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THE WORD OSTEOPATHY.

EARLE S. WILLARD, D.O.

The name Osteopathy is derived from the Greek words osteon,
meaning bone, and pathos, suffering. From the derivation of
the word some are led into the erroneous belief that Osteo-
pathy treats bone diseases only, or that it considers all diseases
are due to some bone derangement. This conclusion is as unwar-
ranted as it is untrue. The word allopathy, a term invented by Hahne-
mann to designate the ordinary practice of medicine as opposed to
homeopathy, is derived from the Greek word allos, meaning other,
and pathos, suffering. By taking the same liberty with the literal
meaning of the word allopathy that some do with the name Osteopathy,
one might say that the old school physician simply attempts to add to
the suffering of his patients. But a person of observation and thought
knows that the name of a science does not describe the methods of
applying its principles.

When Dr. Andrew Taylor Still conceived the theory of Osteopathy,
he broke away from the generally-accepted explanation of the cause
and the cure of disease, and established an entirely new viewpoint
from which to study the phenomenon of life. He contended that,
since every object, condition or event depended upon some other object,
condition or event, consideration should be directed first to that upon
which the most depended. So he turned his attention to that force
which caused and continued life and studied Nature.

After twenty-five years' study and investigation, Dr. Still was
confirmed in his belief that the force which created man was the
same force which continued his existence by each moment replacing
healthy tissue for that which had been destroyed by life processes.
And that this creative force, which was sufficient to repair the body
in health was capable, when left free to act, of replacing the tissues destroyed by disease. This rational theory repudiated the old doctrines of curing by likes and by opposites, and in their place established the principle that Nature cures Nature.

Dr. Still maintained that the fundamental laws of life, upon which the existence of man depended, were of prime importance in the consideration of disease. They formed the framework of his philosophy, and this is the skeletal structure which he considered first when naming his science. And the importance of the figurative skeleton of Dr. Still's philosophy and its relation to recovery from disease suggests the relative importance of the physical skeleton to the welfare of man. All of the complexly differentiated tissues of the body depend, primarily, for their support, position, size and shape, upon the bony framework of the body. It not only supports, but also protects, all of the vital organs; it makes possible every act of life and, after the disintegration of all other body tissue, retains its shape to grimly remind us of its importance to the life of man.

Nature's law of universal recovery from disease is to therapeutics what the skeleton is to the body. Each constitutes a framework which, for the best interests of man, must be in harmony with every other object of Nature. Dr. Still, the first man to recognize and proclaim the existence of this law of universal recovery from disease, called it Osteopathy, because it is the backbone of truth which enables the science of drugless medicine to hold up its head and face the opposition of precedent and prejudice.

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THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

ARTHUR M. FLACK, D.O.

The field of a physician is certainly one in which there is abundant opportunity for serving humanity; and of the various schools of healing none offers a greater opportunity at the present time than Osteopathy.

The progress and development of Osteopathy has been exceedingly rapid and gratifying. It was first taught as a definite system of healing in 1892. Since then it has become favorably known over the entire United States, and the dignified standing Osteopathy has attained in so short a time before the legislative and judiciary bodies of the majority of our States is unprecedented in history.

To the young man or woman of high school or college education, the practice of Osteopathy as a profession should appeal very strongly,
and should receive due weight and consideration with the other professions.

The science has passed the embryonic stage and stands forth boldly before the people, judged upon its merits. It has demonstrated its claim to world-wide recognition, and by so doing the demand for its practitioners has correspondingly increased.

Our large cities are insufficiently supplied with practitioners, while the vast majority of our smaller communities are wholly without the services of an Osteopath. This fact is in striking contrast to the condition found in the other professions. Osteopathy is the only profession which is calling for practitioners on account of an absolute shortage and a rapidly-growing demand.

That fundamental economic law of supply and demand holds in professional life as it does in the business world. The commodity which is found to be of great value and service to the public will be in correspondingly great demand by the public. And the producer of whatever is in demand will be the one to reap the greatest financial benefit from it. Consequently, from a purely financial standpoint, the Osteopathic physician meets with abundant success, though his greatest reward is in seeing the actual good he is to humanity through his ability to relieve pain and to cure disease.

Another striking fact to be considered in the choosing of a life work is this: very few persons have ever attained marked success, financial or otherwise, by giving their services for a salary. It is the individual of freedom and independent thought who makes the conspicuous success in his undertakings.

A careful investigation of Osteopathy will convince the young man or woman wishing an honorable, pleasant and remunerative life work, that it offers more real advantages than any other profession.

Osteopathy wants manly men and womanly women, honest, brainy, of good health and personality—those desirous of making a success of life.

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"CHIROPRACTICS" A COUNTERFEIT.

A Wisconsin court has decided that the system of treatment calling itself "Chiropractics" is an infringement upon Osteopathy—"an imitation of Osteopathy with the education left out," as a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Health put it. It was declared in court to be an easy way for the person who is unwilling or unable to pursue the rigid course of study demanded by the Osteopathic profession to hang his sign out as a practitioner of this system without the formality of obtaining a State license. People should not be deceived by counterfeits.
OW that the legal aspects of Osteopathy have for a third time been brought before the public, and we have three times failed to obtain legislation in Pennsylvania, a brief explanation of why we should have a law seems pertinent.

In 1900, when the first class graduated from the P. C. I. O., and most of the graduates started practice in Philadelphia, the public began to wonder what Osteopathy was and what it could do. Patients, who were still patients after having tried everything else, tried Osteopathy. Some of them were cured, most of them were benefited, and they enthusiastically praised Osteopathy to their friends; they were of the educated class, for thinking people soon saw the rationality of a drugless system of healing.

The Osteopaths prospered, and the P. C. I. O. matriculated larger classes. But some will seek the royal road to learning, and the correspondence schools appeared to solve the problem. For a nominal fee they gave a highly-decorated and be-ribboned diploma and the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy and turned third-rate clerks and salesmen into first-class Osteopaths—first-class as far as the public knew.

A trusting invalid, having been persuaded to try Osteopathy, goes to a pseudo-doctor, who, with six months' correspondence with a fake school, proves unworthy of the confidence, and possibly ruins the health of the patient whom the law does not protect from such impostors. Citizens of this State are protected from irregular medical practitioners; why not from irregular Osteopaths?

Twice the people of this State, represented by the legislature, have voted for an Osteopathic bill, and twice the Governor has vetoed it. But each defeat has been a victory. Each fight has brought Osteopathy more prominently before the public eye. Each time we have gained new friends and adherents, and when the next legislature convenes we confidently expect our Osteopathic bill to become a law.
COLLEGE NEWS.

The beautiful college campus is a delight to the student these warm spring days. The athletic spirit is stronger this season than ever before, and after school hours basket ball, tennis and other games are played on the college grounds. The tennis club has improved its court, which is one of the finest tennis courts in Philadelphia.

The track team of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy contested against teams from all the leading colleges in the relay race held at the athletic grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday, April 27th. The Osteopaths came in ahead of the medical students from Medico-Chi, and next year they hope to win the first prize. Mr. A. J. McNelis is manager of the team. The runners are: F. A. Beale, '08; George B. Graves, '09; M. L. Richardson, '08; C. D. Sixx, '09; L. P. Bartlett, '08; W. L. Sacrey, '09.

The Phi Omicron Gamma fraternity gave an elaborate entertainment at the College Hall, Friday, May 3d. The decorations were tastefully arranged. Music was furnished by an Italian orchestra, and an address was given by Mr. S. S. Graves. His subject was "A Layman's View of Osteopathy." Mr. Graves has one son who has graduated from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, one who is now a student and one who will enter the next class. Mr. Graves is a newspaper man of wide experience, and when he says the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is the place for a young man to prepare for a life work, it means something.

The Neuron Society of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy gave its monthly reception Friday, April 27th. The students presented a play, which was well received. Those who took part in the dramatic production were: Mrs. Marie McGill, Dr. Marie Ketcham, Miss Hetty McCaughan, Miss Ada Thomas.

The ladies of the Omicron Phi Phi Society gave a reception Friday, May 10th, to the mystic brothers of the Phi Omicron Gamma Fraternity. A literary and musical program was given, after which a banquet was served in the club rooms. Mrs. Stoeckel, of the freshman class, gave several enjoyable piano solos. Miss Gordon recited "Paradise and the Peri," which was much appreciated. Dr. Onie Barrett gave the address of welcome to the invited guests. Dr. Barrett practiced medicine a number of years before she studied Osteopathy at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, and her words of praise concerning Osteopathy as a profession were encouraging to the students. Dr. Earle S. Willard delivered an address upon "The Philosophy of Osteopathy."
Dr. Charles J. Muttart, dean of the Faculty, delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture at a meeting of the Maryland Osteopathic Association, which was held at Baltimore, April 13th. Dr. Muttart has a reputation as an Osteopathic lecturer, and has several engagements this month to deliver lectures on Osteopathy in nearby cities.

One of the most interesting studies in the freshman year is Dr. H. Alfred Leonard's "Prolegomera to Osteopathy." In this course Dr. Leonard teaches comparative therapeutics, thereby impressing upon the student the superiority of the Osteopathic method. The Philadelphia College was the first school to incorporate this course in its curriculum.

Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, one of the pioneers of Osteopathy, will teach principles of Osteopathy next year. Dr. Dufur's exceptional ability as a practitioner and an instructor, together with his experience in the clinics of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy especially fit him to fill this important chair. Dr. Dufur will continue as chief of clinics in the infirmary department of the College.

Dr. Earle S. Willard, president, and Dr. W. Nelson Daniels, vice-president of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Dispensary, have been appointed physicians in charge at the dispensary. Dr. Willard is professor of Osteopathic practice, and Dr. Daniels occupies the chair of surgery at the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy.

At the annual banquet of the Faculty and Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, Dr. Charles W. McCurdy made his farewell address to those connected with the Philadelphia College. Dr. McCurdy has been dean of the College for a number of years, and now retires from college work. He has been an instructor for thirty-one years. At one time Dr. McCurdy was dean of the University of Idaho. But he became so interested in Osteopathy that he gave up the deanship at the University of Idaho, and pursued the study of Osteopathy at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

The senior students are enthusiastic over Dr. D. S. Brown Pen-nock's lectures on "Physiology of the Nervous System." His original research work and studies along this line are doing much to advance the science of Osteopathy.

The student body is loud in its praises of the past year's work at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. It is a contented, united, determined body of young people. The Faculty is proud of the work the students have done, and the students and the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy are working in harmony to spread the teachings of drugless therapeutics.
FACULTY

C. J. Muttart, D.O., Dean of the Faculty.
  Professor Descriptive and Applied Anatomy.

D. S. Brown Pennock, D.O., M.D.
  Professor of Physiology of the Nervous System, Physical Diagnosis and Surgery.

J. Ivan Dufur, D.O.
  Professor of Clinical Osteopathy, Principles of Osteopathy, and Chief of Clinics.

  Professor of Physiology, Principles of Osteopathy, and Lecturer in Prolegomera.

Onie A. Barrett, M.D., D.O.
  Professor of Pediatrics, Nervous and Mental Diseases.

Earle S. Willard, D.O.
  Professor of Symptomatology, Therapeutics and Gynecology.

Myron H. Bigsby, D.O.
  Professor of Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique.

Eugene M. Coffee, D.O.
  Associate Professor of Visceral and Regional Anatomy.

Sarah A. May, M.D., D.O.
  Professor of Embryology and Obstetrics.

Arthur M. Flack, D.O.
  Associate Professor of Pathology, Dermatology and Bacteriology.

Frederick W. Kraiker, D.O.
  Associate Professor of Biology and Histology.

W. Nelson Daniels, D.O.
  Associate Professor of Surgery and Demonstrator in Dissection.

John A. Cohalan, D.O.
  Associate Professor of Clinical Microscopy.

Lillian L. Bentley, D.O.
  Lecturer in Hygiene and Dietetics.

R. W. Bailey, D.O.
  Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Charles T. Hoopes.
  Assistant in Chemistry.

CLINICAL STAFF

J. Ivan Dufur, D.O., Chief of Clinics.
Myron H. Bigsby, D.O.
Charles T. Bryan, D.O.

W. Nelson Daniels, D.O.
George T. Hayman, D.O.
Thomas W. Ellis, D.O.
James F. Boylan, D.O.

ASSISTANTS

Simon P. Ross, M.B., D.O.
  Assistant in Surgery.

Charles T. Hoopes.
  Assistant in Chemistry.
CURRICULUM

The course of study covers three years of nine months each, and is graded progressively with reference to the more strictly scientific subjects, and to the special science of Osteopathy.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Semester:
Anatomy—Descriptive.
Physics and Chemistry.
Biology and Histology.
Prolegomera to Osteopathy.

Second Semester:
Anatomy—Descriptive.
Organic Chemistry and Toxicology.
Histology and Embryology.
Principles of Osteopathy.
Physiology.
Personal Hygiene.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Semester:
Anatomical—Neurology.
Physiological Chemistry and Urinalysis.
Physiology.
Principles of Osteopathy.
Symptomatology.
General Pathology.
Bacteriology and Hematology.
Pediatrics.
Dissection.

Second Semester:
Anatomy—Regional.
Physiology of Nervous System.
Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique.
Symptomatology.
Osteopathic and Laboratory Pathology.
Osteopathic Therapeutics.
Gynecology.
Physical Diagnosis.
Minor Surgery.
Dissection.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Semester:
Anatomy—Applied.
Obstetrics.
Nervous and Mental Diseases.
Gynecology.
Minor Surgery.
Dietetics.
Dermatology and Venereal Diseases.
Physical Diagnosis.
Clinical Osteopathy.
Clinical Practice.

Second Semester:
Anatomy—Applied and Comparative.
Obstetrics.
Nervous and Mental Diseases.
Operative Surgery.
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Public Hygiene and Sanitary Chemistry.
Gynecological Clinic.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Clinical Osteopathy.
Clinical Practice.

Post-Graduate Courses

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is prepared to offer post-graduate courses to graduates of this or any other reputable Osteopathic college.

The subjects offered are as follows:

Applied Anatomy.
Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique.
Physiology of Nervous System.
Clinical Osteopathy.
Public Hygiene and Sanitary Chemistry.
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Skin and Venereal Diseases.

Surgical and Physical Diagnosis.
Urinalysis and Clinical Microscopy.
Gynecological Clinic.
Obstetrical Clinic.
Pediatrics with Clinic.
Osteopathic and Laboratory Pathology.
Dissection.
Operative Surgery.

Special tickets may be purchased for attendance at lectures on any one or several of these branches.

Further information on this subject may be obtained by addressing the Dean of the Faculty.
FERRIS & LEACH, PHILADELPHIA.