THE
OSTEOPATHIC DIGEST
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY
OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA

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• May 1948
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Penna.
HOSPITALS frequently make appeals to the public for financial assistance, but they have done a notoriously poor job of apprising the public as to why such appeals are necessary.

Most patients feel, when they pay the bill presented to them, directly or by Blue Cross benefits, that they have at least paid the cost, if not a profit, to the hospital for their hospitalization.

It is assumed that if every one so pays his bills in this fashion, that everything is taken care of, and every one goes merrily on his way, except the hospital administrators. The patient or the public is not informed that the payment by the patient, even if all of them pay promptly and in full, is actually a contribution toward the cost. It is assumed too, that a hospital is comparable to any other business enterprise, and if it does not keep its expenses within its income it must be the result of poor management.

There are many reasons why a voluntary teaching hospital must seek funds, other than and in addition to its normal income from patients, and they are all reasons why the patient and the public should be truthfully informed. It must, of course, be understood that we are not here discussing the private hospital, operated by one or more doctors as an outlet for only their patients and for their own private advantage, and, being so operated, does not have the right to appeal to the public for financial assistance, nor of the Government Hospital, local, State or Federal, which is supported by taxation and therefore does not need to appeal to any other source for any kind of assistance.

One of the chief sources of the financial worries of voluntary teaching hospitals is its heritage, one that lies deeply rooted in our own history. From colonial times to the present, the medical profession, willingly or otherwise, through its doctors, its colleges and hospitals, has assumed the entire burden of providing the public health program of the country, and with it, the personnel and the facilities with which to do it. In carrying out this responsibility, the institutions, colleges and hospitals which became the center and core of the program have had over the years the generous financial support of many individuals and a rather faithful though limited public. Governmental agencies have contributed great relief in certain directions, specifically in the establishment of Veterans Hospitals, and in providing the means for the care of the insane, tubercular, and those having communicable diseases, etc.; but the responsibility for the medical care, means and facilities for the large percentage of the population still rests with the profession and its institutions.

It is thought in some quarters that the State Government, in its grants to hospitals, provides the means of taking up the financial slack. This, too, is a matter that is not fully understood. The usual procedure is that the State, out of, but limited to the amount of the appropriation to the particular hospital, will pay the hospital so much per day for each indigent patient admitted to the Hospital. In Pennsylvania the amount so allowed is $5.50 per day. This is done, of course, to encourage the hospital to take care of the needy patient, but it is not an attempt to pay the expenses of so doing. The State is merely purchasing...
from the hospital at half price or less, a service which costs the hospital money, and which the State could not perform except at a much greater expense. The hospital, on the other hand, has a responsibility to the community it serves and therefore willingly endeavors to serve the community by taking care of the poor patient to the extent of its facilities.

Another phase of maintenance and operation of a hospital that greatly affects its economies is the constant and laudable desire of the profession to create and give to every patient, once he is a patient, the best care known to the profession. This policy produces through research, the many advances and discoveries known to the medical profession and enjoyed by the public today. This policy, however, is not an economic one. It is rather a scientific one, which does not mix too well with policies of economy and which does not always lend itself to the limitation of finance. If professionally something is lacking or needed for the care of a patient it must be made available, regardless of cost.

The hospital, in its care of the sick, turns out every day, for the benefit of every patient, its entire personnel and all its equipment from heating plant to flowers, for the care, cure and comfort of all of them and their families, and in performing this service the dominating factor is to give the patient the best service possible, with little concern as to whether the patient is poor or rich. The mere matter of handling flowers sent to patients costs the hospitals many hundreds of dollars a year. It is not only a custom, but the custom is one that is for the good of the patient, and therefore the hospital provides the service.

The difficulty in balancing in the hospital budget is a matter that is both misunderstood and a source of criticism, chiefly because of the erroneous conclusion that since it is done in industry it can be done by hospitals. The simple truth is that the operation and maintenance of a voluntary teaching hospital is not a business or an industry in the accepted sense. Such hospitals are different.

A private enterprise, business or industry, will establish its price to include both the cost and a profit to the owner, and if a profit is not the net result, the enterprise will be discontinued. Private business seeks its customers wholly with regard to their ability to pay, and wholly without regard to the customers' actual need, to the extent that, however great the need, there is no sale if he cannot pay. To the hospital, on the other hand, the element of profit is nonexistent. The high cost of its plant, equipment and services, is such that there is no formula by which it can be spread, and because it is so far in excess of the ability of most patients, the rates charged in many instances are but token charges in so far as they relate to the costs. There is a feeling among many that overhead costs and capital expenditures should not be included in the formula in establishing rates or in determining costs.

Unlike the business man, the hospital cannot seek its customer, but when they do come the dominating factor is the patient's need for its service rather than the hospital's desire or need for revenue, and this is true to the extent that the service is rendered even though the patient cannot pay.

The business man would move his establishment to cheaper quarters if his overhead was eating up his profits. He would curtail or eliminate departments that were losing money and would cut down on his personnel when production required it. These escapes are not normally available to the hospital. To move its establishment would not help, if it did move, it would have to take its expensive plant with it; curtailment of its department would mean merely a limitation of its services, for which it does not seek a profit anyway, and would only make it that much less a hospital; and limitation of its personnel means poorer service for it probably is working on a skeleton payroll to begin with.

The foregoing, in a general way, and to some extent specific, are some of the unappreciated phases of hospital administration and finance. Some hospitals are worse off than others, depending upon whether they have, over the years, been able to build up endowments from which they now get operating aid and the extent that they from year to year have the financial support of friends and private funds.

George E. Wetstworth

SUPPORT YOUR
HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE
IN THEIR
PROGRAM OF PROGRESS
The Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia

Historically the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania, May 10, 1911, “to establish, support and conduct a general hospital for the treatment of sick and injured persons, and to conduct a Training School for Nurses.” The corporation has no stock, and by law must not be conducted for profit. The Hospital was the outgrowth of a Dispensary, located at 1617 Fairmount Avenue. In 1911 the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was established at 410 South 9th Street. When the college moved to 19th and Spring Garden Streets, the Hospital was temporarily quartered at 1725 Spring Garden Street, where it remained until completion of the hospital building on the 19th Street site in 1918.

In January, 1929, the governing bodies of the College and Hospital sponsored a public campaign for funds setting a goal of $1,030,000, to meet the needs for a “Temple of Learning and Healing,” a new College and Hospital building. The site on the northeast corner of 48th and Spruce Streets was purchased in 1928 at a cost of $165,000.00. This tract has a frontage of 281 feet on Spruce Street and 250 feet on 48th Street. As a result of the public drive for funds the present building was erected and additional nurses’ homes acquired.

It is difficult to realize that the greatest number of doctors graduated, the greatest number of nurses and interns trained in our history, has been from the present site. The number of people who, by personal experience, remember the more humble beginnings continues to dwindle relatively and actually.

NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL

The charter of 1911 authorized the establishment of the School of Nursing of the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. In spite of, and in the face of every conceivable impediment, the School of Nursing has trained nurses in an osteopathic atmosphere for these intervening 37 years.

A great milestone in osteopathic education was passed when, in 1931, the school of nursing was accredited by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and its graduates were admitted to the examinations by the Pennsylvania Board, and accorded the same R.N. license and registration as nurses of any of the other schools.

Prior to the accreditation of the School of Nursing 21 nurses were graduated. Since accreditation 211 nurses have been trained. Countless other young women have received some measure of training, but have failed to complete their work. Each of these has doubtless been made a better citizen and, to some degree, even in these individuals the purpose of the school has been carried out.

During World War II, five nurses were commissioned as regular officers of the Nursing Corps of the United States Navy and 30 nurses were commissioned as regular officers of the Nursing Corps of the Army of the United States. This, too, was a great achievement for osteopathic education, and provided a strong argument before various Congressional committees, for here were nurses commissioned in the Army and Navy, yet commissions were denied the doctors who had in large measure trained them.

Nursing education has gone through, and is going through, revolutionary and evolutionary changes. Nursing education has become more and more expensive. These factors have caused much “thinking at crossed purposes.” Other changes are yet to come, and it would

Our institution boasts the largest School of Nursing at any Osteopathic hospital in the country.
seem imperative that we retain this foothold in the field of nursing for osteopathic education. Because of its great public relations value it is not too much to be hoped for that support from the Osteopathic Profession may be secured to help subsidize our School of Nursing.

**VOLUME OF BUSINESS**

During the fiscal year 1946-47, 6,927 patients entered the hospital for 51,668 patient days of care. This has brought a large segment of our populace from all walks of life through our doors. It is amazing to see how Osteopathic Medicine has touched and influenced the lives of the poorest of our people, as well as the more fortunate classes. Only a few years ago it was felt that osteopathic medicine could serve only the well to do. Time has spread its benefits to all classes.

In speaking of the cost of education, a writer recently tells us that everything from professors to bullfrogs cost more during this period of inflation. Inflation has struck hospitals with untold vengeance. Costs of foodstuffs have risen just as much for hospitals as for anyone else, and in some items the proportionate rise has been greater for hospitals. What is true of foodstuffs is true of everything else. Glass cover slips not long ago were fifty cents an ounce, then rose to fifteen dollars an ounce, an increase of 3000%. Salaries for nurses have sky-rocketed to heights undreamed of five years ago, and with it hours of service have declined.

The Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia has in its short history, entered into the field of big business. The fiscal year 1946-47 showed an exchange of well over a million dollars. In fact it amounts to $1,163,906.42.

**PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**

The Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia has progressed in professional care offered to patients beyond the most extravagant expectations of the most radical thinkers of 19th and Spring Garden Street days. Whereas transfusions were so infrequent that radio calls were used to secure donors only a few years ago, in the last year 900 transfusions were administered and intervenous infusions were administered without number.

The autopsy is still a major index of hospital accreditation. Last year 65 autopsies were performed in the hospital and in addition the pathologists did several times that many more outside the hospital. More than 20,000 cases in surgical pathology have been examined in the laboratory since moving into the 48th Street Hospital.

The first Osteopathic College charter says that "its purpose was to improve upon our system of Surgery." During the course of staff meetings in recent months, comparatively young men, graduates during
Osteopathic Hospital's most publicized patient—six-year-old Kathleen Walsh, of West Grove, N. J., who, after spending two years in the Hospital as a helpless cripple since birth because of bilateral congenital dislocation of hip joints, walked out of the institution after three operations by Dr. James M. Eaton.

the 48th Street era, have reported upon operations, the like of which the department heads at 19th Street and Spring Garden Street little dreamed. The operations in point of boldness, in point of dexterity, in point of extent, or upon any other criterions, have marked tremendous advances in the practice of surgery in the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia in the intervening years. Particularly noteworthy are the advances in orthopedic surgery and gastro-intestinal surgery.

In the fiscal year 1946-47, there were 1,179 births of which 630 were males, 549 females. In addition several hundred babies were delivered outside the hospital on clinic service. Again this year, the first baby born in 1948 was in the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, so far as metropolitan Philadelphia is concerned.

The Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia has done much of the pioneering in Caudal Analgesia and in Planned Painless Parturition. This pioneering has brought international acknowledgment to our institutions.

For those of us who were familiar with the methods of anaesthesia in 19th and Spring Garden days, anaesthesia today at 48th and Spruce Streets would come as a striking revelation. The art of anaesthesia has developed by leaps and bounds, developments which have brought about at once greater safety and greater comfort to the patient, and allowed greater possibilities for the surgeon to do his work. In 1946-47 there were 924 general anaesthetics administered, 744 local, 708 spinal, 870 caudal.

There has been much concern in many quarters for a long time that hospitals in the United States, particularly teaching hospitals, have been too much devoted to surgery, and not sufficiently devoted to general medicine. It is of considerable

The Diet Kitchen of the Hospital is one of its most important units, catering to the diversified diet requirements of patients.
interest to observe, that in the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia there has been a continuous development of Osteopathic Medicine, with more cases of a general nature coming to the hospital, and a greater interest in the medical side of the surgical case. Pediatrics has shown substantial growth. Previously in these pages there has been reported, new facilities and re-arrangement of space to accommodate greater numbers of pediatric cases.

In the various inspections by the Army and the Navy, much emphasis was made in reporting upon manipulation in the treatment of patients in our hospital and in our out-patient department. Recent inspections by the American Osteopathic Association made a point of the emphasis upon manipulation in our hospital. A full time instructor is employed to teach and oversee students as they administer this form of therapy in our hospital.

REFRESHER COURSE
FOR GRADUATES
JUNE 7-12, 1948
ONE WEEK

A course of lectures and demonstrations designed to present subjects of interest to the general practitioner. Detailed program upon request. Fee $50.

Apply to
OFFICE OF THE DEAN
49th and Spruce Streets

One of the busiest spots in the institution is the department devoted to the clinical care of patients. Hundreds wait in line daily for treatment.
In 1947, 1,179 babies were born in the Hospital. In this picture are sisters who became mothers simultaneously, thus making newspaper headlines.

Student interns manipulating patients under direction of their instructor, Dr. Barbara Redding.

The new Chemistry Laboratory is a valuable acquisition. The picture shows Prof. Senior at work.
Loyal Women’s Groups Helped Build Hospital

In reviewing the growth, development and accomplishments of the Osteopathic Hospital, full recognition must be given the tireless efforts of the women’s organizations so closely identified with the institution’s forward progress. These groups are the Osteopathic Hospital Women’s Auxiliary, the Junior Aid, the Camden County Women’s Osteopathic Association, and the Students’ Wives’ Club, the members of which groups have given unstintingly of their time and energies to make our hospital the outstanding institution of healing it is today. On behalf of the Hospital the Digest salutes these loyal bands of courageous women.

WOMEN’S AUXILIARY

The Women’s Auxiliary of the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was organized February 19, 1919, by Dr. Simon Peter Ross. It comprised doctors’ wives, patients, and friends of Osteopathy in general. Its purpose was to raise funds to buy a nurses’ home. In time, this was done and the home equipped.

In the ensuing week, there are about fifteen twenty or twenty-five women meet on the fourth floor of the hospital and cut, sew, stamp, and fill requisitions for linens for the nursery.

As the Junior Aid’s activities grew, through card parties, a booth at the Lawn Fete, rummage sales, bazaars and dances, they were able to expand their aid to the entire maternity floor and purchase, not only linens, but also bottle warmers, oxygen tent, heating pads and sterilizer, totaling over $1,200.

Progress over the past 17 years has expanded its help to the Children’s Ward and the purchase of many much needed items at the hospital. An Orthopedic Table at the cost of $800 is one such item.

Approximately $1,300 is spent annually by the Junior Aid to help keep our hospital in new equipment and better our facilities for the care of the ill.

A few years ago the organization called Student’s Wives united with the Junior Aid.

Our present officers are: Mrs. George Court, president; Mrs. James Eaton, recording secretary; Mrs. John Molinari, treasurer; Mrs. H. W. Starrett, Jr., corresponding secretary.

CAMDEN CO. AUXILIARY

The Camden County Osteopathic Auxiliary was organized in January, 1940. In the beginning, the main object of attention was the nurses’ home of the Hospital. After a few years help was needed for the Hospital itself and these women had furnished five rooms in the past five years. At this point, they are looking forward with renewed vitality toward even greater gains for one of the finest Hospitals in Philadelphia—The Osteopathic Hospital.

Officers are as follows: President—Mrs. Annette Albeck; Vice President and Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Marie Standlee; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Katherine Mitchell; Treasurer—Mrs. Beverly Graft; Ways and Means Chairman—Mrs. Florence Merryman; Hospital Chairman—Mrs. Marie Standlee; Publicity Chairman—Mrs. Robina Wine; Membership Chairman—Mrs. Charlotte Flack; Librarian—Mrs. Florence Lyon.
Dr. Frank G. Lankard To Be P.C.O. Commencement Orator

Dr. Frank Glenn Lankard, Dean of Brothers College of Drew University, Madison, N. J., will deliver the address at commencement ceremonies of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, to be held on June 5 in Irvine Auditorium.

Dr. Frank Glenn Lankard, educator, clergyman and author, was born in the State of Kansas and received his early education there. He attended the University of Kansas, Baker University, Boston University, Garrett Biblical Institute, and Northwestern University, from which he holds the doctorate. He was granted the honorary degree, LL.D., from Baker University.

Dr. Lankard served churches in New Hampshire and Illinois. He has been professor of Biblical literature in the University of Chattanooga, Northwestern University and Drew University. He has been dean of Brothers College of Drew University for the past seventeen years.

Dean Lankard is a member of many learned societies and has been active in civic work. In the year 1942-1943 he was Governor of the 182nd District of Rotary International, and was a member of the 1945-1946 Youth Committee of Rotary International. In 1946 he was appointed observer for Rotary International to the Third Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Dean Lankard has been chairman of the Board of Directors of the Morris County YMCA since 1944.

Dr. Lankard is the author of several books and is a frequent contributor to educational and religious periodicals.

Osteopathic Meetings

The twenty-first annual clinic assembly of the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons will be held in Atlantic City, October 11 through 14. The Claridge Hotel is headquarters, and Dr. James O. Watson, Columbus, Ohio, is program chairman.

As in the past, the American Osteopathic Hospital Association and the American Osteopathic College of Radiology will hold their meetings at the same time and will participate in combined sessions with the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons.

Dr. Watson, Fellow of A.C.O.S., heads the Department of Surgery and is Chief of Staff of Doctors Hospital. He is also a member of the Department of Public Relations of the American Osteopathic Association, the National Board of Examiners for Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and the Ohio State Medical Board. Under his guidance an informative and constructive program for all osteopathic surgeons and those interested in surgical problems is being formulated. In the March Bulletin of the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons it was reported that Dr. Louis C. Kress, Director of the New York State Institute for Study of Malignant Diseases, had accepted an invitation to appear on the program at Atlantic City. Dr. Kress delivered one of the finest papers on cancer at the Philadelphia meeting of the College five years ago, and his reappearance is anticipated with pleasure.

Every well-run convention needs an efficient local committee in charge of arrangements. The College is fortunate in obtaining a veteran convention manager as General Chairman of Arrangements. He is Dr. James M. Eaton, Fellow of A.C.O.S., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Acting Head of the Department of Surgery at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. Dr. Eaton was co-chairman of the meeting in Philadelphia in 1943. Helping Dr. Eaton on the local committee are the following Philadelphia doctors:

Arthur M. Flack, Jr., in charge of hotel arrangements; past president H. Willard Sterrett, who will plan the Ceremonial Conclave; Arnold Gerber, chairman of Information and Pages; Kenneth L. Wheeler, chairman of Visual Education.

(Continued on Page 106)
WORTHY OF SUPPORT

Elsewhere in this publication, an announcement of Three Courses for Graduates, under the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, appears. For many years, this college offered short, intensive review courses to provide a refresher for the conscientious general practitioner. These were well received by the profession, one of them had an enrollment of more than 100 graduates, who came here from many states. Many years ago, the college faculty learned that the profession was hungry for continuing study. Its intellectual appetite has never been entirely satisfied.

Instruction on a graduate level, however, is of a different type than that which is projected to the undergraduate, and it is, indeed, the unusual teacher who is competent at both levels. The multiplicity of developments and advancements in the healing arts during the last twenty-five years has been amazing. Likewise, the changing philosophy of medical education which now demands small group instruction and emphasis upon the basic sciences, has made it incumbent upon the alert professor to take time, each year, for personal courses.

Realizing that the usual intensive two week review course is no longer adequate for the needs of the graduate, the Philadelphia College now offers a longer course in Osteopathic Medicine. It will be of four weeks’ duration, extending from June 7, 1948, through July 2, 1948. Not every one on the undergraduate faculty is qualified, by experience and training, to formulate and fulfill the syllabus of the many ramifications of this field of practice. Hence, it has been necessary to supplement the regular faculty with other well known authorities from within and outside the osteopathic profession.

In conformity with modern methods in medical education, the basic sciences will be stressed as they are integrated with the practical phases of each subject considered. The college library will be open to those who desire to correlate the lecture material and slides, with text book study.

The courses in cardiology, through July into August, are designed for those interested in securing special instruction in this field. The enrollment in these classes will be limited to the number that can be supervised adequately in a clinical course. The courses in cardiology have been planned as basic requirements for the later, more advanced, and more extensive courses, now in preparation for the select few who wish to specialize at a future time.

The sudden and increasing demand for training residencies in the specialties has compelled consideration of attendance in a graduate school which is basic to a residency. Opportunity for residents in osteopathic medicine who require academic work to supplement their hospital services, will be available in the Three Courses for Graduates being offered during the months of June and July 1948.

Official bodies and the profession have been pressing the college for postgraduate courses. This summer, the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy is answering some of these demands. Its efforts are worthy of support!

Auxiliary Election

At the annual Spring Luncheon and meeting of the Women’s Auxiliary of the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, held on April 12 at the Adelphia Hotel, Mrs. Henry J. Claus was elected president of the organization.

Other officers elected were:
First Vice-President, Mrs. William Boal; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Anna Housenick; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sterling S. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. Walter Evans; Treasurer, Mrs. Edmori E. Van Horn; and Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Ethel K. Bell.

An afternoon of cards followed the meeting, of which Mrs. Edward J. Albert was chairman, Mrs. G. C. Frantz was president after four years of active and efficient service.

Principal speaker was George E. Letchworth, Jr., Esq., president of the Board of Directors of the Hospital.

Soden Goes Abroad

Announcement is made that Dr. C. Haddon Soden, for many years, Professor of Osteopathic Therapeutics, and now Emeritus Professor of Osteopathic Therapeutics, in the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, has been invited to give a series of lectures in London, England, May 25th to June 6th, inclusive, 1948.

Dr. Soden is probably best known as an outstanding militant proponent of manipulation in osteopathic therapeutics. The development of manipulation under general anesthesia has brought international notice to Dr. Soden and his work. In modern times there are few doctors who are sought by patients over such a wide geographical area as Dr. Soden. Patients travel long distances to receive the benefit of the form of treatment which he has developed.
**Student Activities**

**STUDENT COUNCIL**

The members of Student Council have busied themselves, for the past several months, discussing plans whereby the student paper, "The Axone," may continue publication. To say the least, the financial intake has been most discouraging, while on the other side of the ledger, the financial output has been tremendous. The Student Council, to date, has paid out $227.20 toward the support of our school paper. This is a rather grave situation since we must ask ourselves, "how long can we continue to publish our school paper, which requires over $700.00 a year, while our annual intake from the student body is approximately $250.00?" This figure does not include money paid in for ads, contributions and subscriptions from loyal alumni, and contributions from the Nurses' Alumnae Association.

It is the sincere wish of the Student Council that this most worthy project be given wholehearted support by the alumni and entire student body.

At a special meeting held on Friday, February 27th, the new members of Student Council from the Freshman Class were officially accepted. They are Philip Moyer, Victor Bove, Jack Steele, Marvin Mitnick, and Arthur L. Feldman. We, their classmates, have reserved this small space to wish for all of them very happy and prosperous lives.

Mrs. Lovelace underwent an operation, and the news from the front is, she is at home and well on the way to recovery. We are all glad, Jack.

Rumors are that wedding bells will be ringing very soon for Carl J. Wesley and Robert S. Weldon. There should be a couple of parties??

The new representatives to Student Council were given their first taste of high finance at a special meeting called for the purpose of supporting our school paper "Axone." It would save a lot of wear and tear on the aspirin bottle if there was a little more support from the Alumni and the Student Body to keep this paper going.

LAWSON PALMER  
Chairman, Freshman Class

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

Applications for class beginning September, 1948, are now being processed. Last day for acceptance of applications, February 1, 1948.

**School of Nursing**

**CAPPING CEREMONIES**

Sixteen student nurses received their caps at impressive capping ceremonies, held in the auditorium of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy on the evening of February 27.

Principal speaker at the exercises was Mrs. Edith Connell, B.S., N.Ed., M.S., R.N., First Vice-President, District No. 1, Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association. Caps were presented by Miss Margaret C. Peeler, Director of Nursing Service.

The ceremonies opened with the rendering of the processional by Mrs. Cecil Sharlip. Both invocation and benediction were pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Clark N. Edwards, pastor, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. An interesting vocal program was presented by the Student Nurses' Chorus under the direction of Benjamin Sharlip, A.B., B.M.

Presentation of preclinical students was made by Mrs. Ida V. Molinari, B.S., N.Ed., R.N., Science Instructor. The junior class was welcomed by Miss Catherine E. Buck, '48, and response given by Miss Charlotte L. Snyder, '50. Mrs. Sharlip concluded with a recessional.

The Spirit of Nursing was represented by a student in a costume which was a copy of that worn by Florence Nightingale.

Recipients of caps were:
- Phyllis Jean Cressman .... Bethlehem, Pa.
- Mary Catherine DeBolt .. Columbus, Ohio
- Anna Mae Forwood ...... Elizabethtown, Pa.
- Etta Mae Gingerich ...... Dallastown, Pa.
- Florence Louise Hagadish ... Lansford, Pa.
- Mary Ellin Hollingsworth .. Columbia, Pa.
- Jane Helen Kern ......... Monroeville, N. J.
- Betty Madeline Nader ...... Miami, Fla.
- Caroline Elaine Paul .. Harrisburg, Pa.
- Elizabeth Schlosser Randall ... Troy, Pa.
- Helen Alice Seymour ...... Patterson, N. J.
- Charlotte Louise Snyder .. Miamisburg, Ohio
- June Marie Dittrhner ...... Hazletown, Pa.

**Nurses' Chorus**

The Student Nurses Chorus of the School of Nursing of the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia has been active this year.

During the past winter, they presented three programs in connection with School activities. Through the auspices of the American Red Cross, they broadcast over WIP during Easter Week and participated in the recreation program for patients in the Army Hospital at Valley Forge.
1924
ANNA E. BRANDT of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, died January 27, 1948. She is reported to have been ill one week.

1928
IVAN BIXBY has been a patient in the Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia.

1931
DR. J. L. SIKORSKI, P.C.O., '31, C.O.O.P.S., '32, has been appointed a fee designated physician in the Veterans' Administration.

1932
FRANK DeMALFY has been seriously ill for some time.

1934
After April 1, the office of Dr. F. C. SINGRA will be located at 1616 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.—Professional Arts Building, Suite 901. Dr. Singra was formerly located at 1925 Pacific Avenue.

1944
CHARLES BAILEY FLACK has announced the opening of his office for practice at 80 Elm St., Waterville, Maine.

J. EDWARD VINN announces his marriage November 29, 1947. Following a year of internship at Spark's Hospital in Dallas, he practiced in Velasco, and now in Houston, Texas. He is affiliated with the Houston Osteopathic Hospital.

EDWARD D. WHITE, after long service in the Army, has served an internship with the Allentown Osteopathic Hospital, and has now opened an office at 1023 Walnut St., Allentown, Penna.

1945
S. V. ORIGLIO has contributed a review, "Conditions Indicating Thoracic Surgery," making up Volume II. Number 9, of the Clinical Notes of the Lamb Memorial Hospital, Denver, Colorado.

1946
HAROLD KIRSH has announced the opening of his office at 435 Marlon Pike, Eriton, New Jersey.

BEN SCHREIBER announces the opening of an office for the practice of Osteopathy at 25 E. 66th St., New York, 28, New York.

MAX LAWRENCE KAMEN, D.O., I.I.B., announces the opening of an office as consultant to the medical and legal professions in problems involving medico-legal jurisprudence at 662 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

DANIEL FINKELSTEIN has completed his internship at the Osteopathic Hospital of Chicago and has opened an office for the general practice of Osteopathy at 1425 Townsend Ave., Bronx 52, New York.

WILBUT W. BALDWIN has completed his internship at the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia and has opened an office for the practice of Osteopathic Medicine and Obstetrics at 5004 Ross Ave., Dallas, Texas.

1947
J. WESTON ABAR announces the opening of an office for practice at 1223 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Penna.

DONALD T. BORTLE has completed his internship at the Osteopathic Hospital of Maine and has opened an office for the general practice of osteopathy at Telephone Building, Standish, Maine.

MORTON BROWNSTEIN announces the birth of his son, Gary Mark, January 5, 1948.

On the Firing Line!
JOSEPH C. SNYDER D.O.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the twelfth of a series of thumb-nail sketches of P.C.O. alumni who are carrying the torch of Osteopathy and for the Philadelphia College—men and women out in the field whose everyday lives have no glamorous side, but whose devotion and fidelity to duty make them a credit to their profession and to the college they represent.

THE son of our late distinguished Founder has been cited by the Editorial Board of the Digest as the outstanding alumnus of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy for this issue of the Digest. He is Dr. Joseph C. Snyder, widely-known, currently-practicing Philadelphia Osteopathic physician, who served his country conspicuously in the Navy in the last war, and who has been closely identified with progressive movements for the advancement of the Osteopathic therapy.

The Digest salutes Dr. Snyder, who, "like father, like son," is definitely a "chip off the old block," having inherited characteristics which made the name of O. J. Snyder a synonym of greatness in the field of Osteopathic education.

Dr. Joseph C. Snyder's unique record of service follows:

Born April 2, 1907, at Narberth, Penna. Father—O. J. Snyder, M.S., D.O., D.Sc., (Ost.).

Mother—Alma C. Snyder.

One younger brother and sister.

1924—Enlisted in U. S. Navy.

1926—Entered U. S. Naval Academy.

1930—Graduated U. S. Naval Academy.

1930-40—Active in U. S. Naval Reserve, Philadelphia Battalion.

1932—Entered Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.


1946—Called to active duty in U. S. Navy.

1940-47—In Navy, serving as Assistant Naval Attaché in London, as special observer at Chungking, China, and as Commanding Officer of six naval vessels. Duty included American, European and Pacific Theaters of operations. December, 1946, released to inactive duty with rank of Commander.


Presently, Chairman of Pennsylvania State Committees of the Osteopathic Progress Fund, and Home Building Fund; and most anxious to have Pennsylvania reach and pass its quota in both drives.

1948
A Correction

March 29, 1948

Dear Sir:

In your January 1948 issue of the Digest, on page 91, apparently an error was made in the table as to work done in the department of anatomy. The complete body dissection was performed by David Silverman and not William Silverman.

Very truly yours,

Dr. David Silverman
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

OFFERS

THREE COURSES FOR GRADUATES

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE (PARTS I, II, III, IV) June 7 to July 2, 1948 $200.00

Part I—Diseases of Digestion, Nutrition, Metabolism, Internal Secretion 75.00
June 7, 1947, through June 11, 1948

June 14, 1948, through June 18, 1948

Part III—Diseases of Blood Forming Organs. Allergy. Diabetes. Infectious Diseases (exclusive of the exanthemata) 75.00
June 21, 1948, through June 25, 1948

Part IV—Diseases of the Heart including Arteriosclerosis. Peripheral Vascular Disease. Diseases of the Lung 75.00
June 28, 1948 through July 2, 1948

This course will emphasize the current trends in Osteopathic Medicine, at a graduate level. It will be given as a refresher for specialists and as a review for candidates preparing for examination before the American Board of Osteopathic Internists. Alert general practitioners can use the instruction as an admirable refresher course covering the recent developments in the fields listed.

This course will also serve as an excellent introduction to the later, more searching, advanced courses for specialty training, now in preparation.

CARDIOLOGY (Fundamentals) July 5, 1948, through July 16, 1948 $150.00

This course has been devised for the busy general practitioner who desires instruction in Cardiology. It will provide a foundation for the physician who aims to specialize in this field. Emphasis will be placed upon the clinical, laboratory, and radiographic diagnosis and the treatment of the commoner heart diseases and hypertension. The basic principles of electrocardiography and kymography will be covered. Instruction will be planned in a way so that the material given be appropriate as an introduction to more advanced courses in Cardiovascular Diseases, Cardiology, Pediatric Cardiology, etc. Cardiology (Fundamentals) will be acceptable as a requirement for Cardio-logy (Laboratory and Clinical). The practical nature of the syllabus makes it necessary to limit the enrollment for Cardiology (Fundamentals). Instruction will be paced for the graduate student but ample time will be allowed for library study.

CARDIOLOGY (Laboratory and Clinical) July 26 through August 6, 1948 $200.00

The curriculum for this course has been designed for those who are now engaged in the full or part time practice in the specialty of cardiology. It will include pathological and cadaveric demonstrations, roentgen diagnosis of congenital heart disease, kymography, ward rounds, clinics, and library assignments. Since most of the actual work on patients will be done by the graduate student in the various departments of the hospital and clinic, the number of applicants accepted will be very limited. Cardiology (Fundamentals), or its equivalent, will be required of all graduate students accepted for this course.

* * * * *

All instruction in the clinical parts of these courses will be given by osteopathic specialty certificate holders, or by recognized authorities who are not under osteopathic jurisdiction.

A group of distinguished Guest Lecturers will supplement the regular college faculty.

* * * * *

Special financial arrangements can be made by recognized osteopathic institutions for the enrollment of medical residents in training and fellows, in any of these courses.

Address all inquiries to the Dean,

DR. OTTERBEIN DRESSLER
48th and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia 39, Penna.
A joint program for the advancement and perpetuation of a profession...

Osteopathic Progress Fund

Osteopathic Foundation of Philadelphia