

The
Oregon State College
OF
Chiropractic
Incorporated



PORTLAND

OREGON

Established in year
Foreword *of 1922*

The choosing of a profession is of vital importance to a young man or woman. There are a number of things to be taken into consideration. Most of the professions of today are over-crowded, and still the colleges are turning out graduates in large numbers. But with Chiropractic it is a far different thing. If we were to turn out one thousand graduates a year for the next ten years, the field would still be large in comparison to other professions. This profession is only in its infancy. There are many places where our great science is still unknown. There are many places where it is known that have no practitioner. Many of the smaller towns adjacent to Portland are contributing a large number of patients to the already busy practitioners of our city, and will continue to do so until wide-awake and practical Chiropractors are established in these small places. Yours is the opportunity of today to carry the benefits of this great science to those who have exhausted every other known method without relief. You can become a benefactor to humanity by becoming a Doctor of Chiropractic.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC.

The new Science and Art of Chiropractic have demonstrated and are constantly demonstrating their superiority in the relief of pain and disease over every one of the acknowledged schools of medical practice. This fact deserves to be more widely known. Diseases too great for alteration by any other known agency have yielded to this new method; and many forms of afflictions with no way of escape except by the operating table have without the use of the surgeon's knife been restored to perfect health. An urgent demand has therefore arisen for practitioners. Practitioners imperfectly trained, those with a mere modicum of training, are impediments, instead of benefits and, hence the purpose of the O. S. C. C. (Oregon State College of Chiropractic) to send into the field ONLY high-class, educated and thorough Chiropractors.

The Oregon State College of Chiropractic has a faculty second to none in the United States. Its curriculum is of the highest standard, and its graduates must come up to every State requirement.

This is a recognized standard college under the laws of Oregon. The president, Dr. P. O. Riley, is a graduate from the leading universities in this country and in Europe; has had years of experience in high school, college and university work and is fully qualified to head an institution of this character.

Classes in Psychology of Chiropractic and Terminology will be under Dr. Riley's supervision as will also the business side of the O. S. C. C.

Feeling Fine

Dr. Ernest G. Wiese, vice-president, is an experienced teacher and a graduate of the Universal College of Chiropractic at Pittsburgh, Penn. He is a recognized authority on Chiropractic Technique.


Dr. William B. Chandlee, secretary and treasurer, is a graduate of the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa and also of the California Chiropractic College at Los Angeles. He has taught Palpation and adjusting for years, and is widely known as an expert in his subjects.

Dr. J. E. La Valley is a graduate of the D. D. Palmer School and was associated with the founder of Chiropractic, Dr. D. D. Palmer. He was also president of the Oregon Peerless College of Chiropractic for many years and is considered a diagnostician of the first rank. He is president of the Oregon State Association of Chiropractors and has done more for Chiropractic in the State of Oregon than any other man. He is in charge of the clinic work and of special lectures.

Dr. M. G. Woodward has the X-Ray department and plate-reading and is a well-known man in the X-Ray field.

Dr. W. P. Evans is too well-known to every Chiropractic student to need any comment. Suffice it to say that every freshman and sophomore swears by Dr. Evans and cherishes with pride his Anatomy and Histology courses under him.

Dr. C. H. Law, a graduate of St. Louis University and Rush Medical College, Chicago, has been in Portland as a successful physician and surgeon for many years. His hospital experience, both in his own and at St. Vincent's, well fits him for post graduate work and special classes in DISSECTION, Advanced Anatomy, Physiologic Chemistry, Diet, Gynecology, Obstetrics, Pediatrics and Minor Surgery are under his care and we feel he is the most competent man we could have secured. He is skillful, sincere and conscientious.

 This School employs no student instructors and only men of experience and requisite learning are allowed to teach.

THE CLINIC.

The Clinic is in charge of one of the best clinicians in the State—Dr. La Valley, and patients are treated here both day and night **ABSOLUTELY FREE**—examination, consultation and treatments all free.

NOT A PENNY TO PAY IN ANY WAY.

We invite all who are ill and ailing to avail themselves of this opportunity and come here for FREE treatments.

All methods of adjusting are taught in this College by the best teachers in the Northwest—Dr. Wiese, professor in Technique and Theory of Chiropractic, and Dr. W. B. Chandlee, in charge of Palpation classes, are the two foremost instructors in their special subjects. Dr. J. E. La Valley has had

sixteen years of most successful practice in Portland and is regarded as an authority as to diagnosis, and the students enjoying the privilege of his vast experience are fortunate.

WHY CHIROPRACTIC?

Chiropractic is good and the coming profession. It is the best method of relieving disease yet known to man. It proclaims to the world that disease and its opposite, health, are conditions of organs, not objects or concrete things, and that the power which created man also placed within him, the mechanism which, if kept in perfect adjustment, would carry him from the cradle to the grave in uninterrupted ease and comfort.

The chief contention of Chiropractic is that disease is caused by pressure upon nervous tissues, and that when this pressure is relieved, function is re-established.

"Nature, working through a normally adjusted body, has to heal disease no matter of what nature. A body set right mechanically will speedily bring itself back to the standard Nature has set for it."

It is an established anatomical fact that the brain is the great Nerve center of the body, and that it has a prolongation, the Spinal Cord, which passes downward through a canal in the spinal column. This spinal cord also has prolongations called the spinal nerves which pass out through the intervertebral foramina. (Small openings between the movable bony segments or vertebra of which the spine is built up.)

Disease is an evidence of lack of nerve energy or balance, not some diseases, but all diseases, not traceable to wounds. These broad claims are founded on experience, and by years of success, out-reaching every other method.

Do not brood over the past nor live in dreams of the future that somehow perchance you may get well—but act now and secure the blessings of Chiropractic adjustments.

Chiropractic is the only science that exactly locates the cause of disease, and then adjusts it by hand.

Readjustments of the physical frame, then the recuperative powers inherent in the body, is all there is to so-called cures.

When we speak of a vertebra being subluxated or displaced, we refer to its being separated more or less from the one above or below.

Chiropractors are not fighting the Medical Man, the Osteopath or the Surgeon.

The Surgeon will always be needed and as the Chiropractor does not have time to practice surgery even if he had the right, the Surgeon will in time work side by side with the Chiropractor, and many are doing so now.

As to the other two, we maintain that each person, when sick, should be allowed to call the one he desires, whether it be a Medical Man, the Osteopath or Chiropractor, so why should there be a fight? The one that delivers the best results

will survive. We are willing to put the merits of Chiropractic against that of any other method and let the people choose by the results.

Your body is likened to a great building occupied by a number of perfectly constructed machines (organs), each having a specific work to do; back of this the Cerebro Spinal nervous system which furnishes the power to enable them to do their work. If these machines are not doing their work properly, better look after the power.

If the nerves are right, the man is right. If the nerves are wrong so is the man.


The Chiropractic adjustment, by restoring normal action to these nerves, supplies new life force to the weakened organs of the body.

A true Chiropractor can readily locate the point of pressure and relieve same by adjusting the vertebrae into normal position. If, when diseased conditions exist, the Chiropractor removes the pressure, the interrupted currents are set in motion again and health will follow. The Chiropractor removes the obstructions, thereby allowing Nature's restorative powers to reach the diseased parts. They remove the cause and Nature cures the disease.

Chiropractic is the practice or a system of adjusting the joints in the human skeletal frame, especially of the spine, by hand alone, for the purpose of removing pressure on nerves.

Chiropractic is not medicine, surgery or osteopathy or anything else: it's Chiropractic. It is a science of positive location of the cause of disease and Art of removing the same by hands alone.

SPECIAL.

 Professional Course of four months for Chiropractors who desire a thorough knowledge of the Theory and Practice of Chiropractic—Our course is best.

THE HEALING OF THE SICK AND THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

The healing of the sick and the prevention of diseases are the objects aimed at by every school of the healing art. All phenomena of disease are marked by a change of function or functions of the bodily organs differing from their action in a state of health. A clear understanding of the phenomena of health is therefore the first essential requirement in preventing and cure of disease. In health the bodily actions are performed not only without pain, but in a state of happy unconsciousness, with sensations of positive pleasure. The bodily temperature is maintained within narrow limits in all climatic changes, within the same bounds the beating of the heart, with a slight difference for age and sex continues at the same rate; breathing being maintained in the same way as in regards to functions of heart. The nervous system presiding over and

controlling not only the dissipation of heat by the skin and the excretions but the heat productions thruout every tissue. Thru the energy of the nervous system co-ordination by reciprocal action between the various organs with their several functional activities are promoted and maintained in a state of stable equilibrium, the alimentary processes are repeated in the stomach and alimentary canal. The phenomena of the maintenance of the bodily weight is accomplished by the nerve energy supplied to the different glands and organs which have the special phenomena of changing by mechanical actions all secretions into chemicals necessary for the proper metabolism and catabolism. All the chemical changes going on in the different internal organs are always produced in the same order. The fluids secreted by the kidneys, liver, pancreas and intestines contain definite substances, every one different according to its special functions, but each one constantly producing the same chemical substance in the same proportion.

THE STATE OF DISEASE.

A state of disease is attended by sensations of pain more or less pronounced according to its severity, and in some measure according to its particular locality in the body. Debility and other sensations of discomfort generally accompanied by a rise of temperature in some part or parts of the body mark deviations from the uniform conditions of a state of health. Bodily temperature is often increased several degrees above the normal. Breathing is carried on with difficulty, and is often irregular, sometimes slow, at other times hurried, the heart action generally becoming rapid and sometimes slow, strong or weak, and then irregular. The functions are brought into vigorous exercise to withstand and remove the disturbing elements from the point of attack. Blood circulation is aroused and quickened sensations of pain are sent upwards from the seat of danger, appetite fails, troubles arise in the intestines, their contents being rapidly hurried, at other times retarded or not discharged at all, except by assistance. Kidney disturbances are manifested by distinct changes in the chemical composition as well as the appearance of the urine. Headache, lassitude and other subjective symptoms local and general furnish additional proof of the disturbed equipoise of the health functional activities of the various organs.

THE PARAMOUNT POSITION OF THE NERVE SYSTEM.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the jurisdiction and government of every organ and part of the body by the nervous system is now universally acknowledged, nor are its functions restricted to the transmission of motor impulses; all sensations pertain to it, perception of touch, smell, sight and hearing belong exclusively to the nerves of the special senses. The nerve system is also sensitive to an extreme degree to all changes of temperature, the action of all chemical substances

brought into contact with its most minute fibres; this substance is brought in contact with the nerves by the physiological circulation of the blood and lymph, etc. All the various chemical reactions which result in the growth and the continued life of the body are thus produced by the chemical physiological functions of the nerves in their distribution to the different organs. The salivary glands innervated by the nerves produce saliva. From the same kind of nutriment the innervated glands of the stomach produce gastric juices. The fluids produced in the pancreas, intestines and other organs all set in action by their respective nerves, all differ from each other in their specific properties. The composition of the chemical substances produced by the motor power of the nerve fibre moreover depends upon the functional attributes of the gland or organ with which it is connected. The pancreatic juices cannot be produced by any other organ. The separation of the constituents of the bile can be done only in the cells of the liver; urine only by the kidneys. But all reactions, all assimilations, dissimilations, secretions, excretions, absorptions and all vital functions are the direct results of nerve action upon the separate vessels, glands and organs to which they are distributed. Muscular action is also set in motion by the motor nerves under the direction of the will. The individual origin and attachments of the muscle determines the kind of action produced. The biceps extends the forearm. The glands and internal organs exhibit variations in their individual functional activities, according to the nerve connection of the same, one class being devoted to the vital functions of excretion, while the province of the other relates exclusively to the function of secretion. Others again neither to excretion or secretion, properly speaking, but merely to the transformation of the fluids taken up by them, by a change in their chemical composition. It is, therefore, found that as in the peripheral beginnings of the sensory nerves, the various impressions, whether visual, actual or thermal, mechanical or chemical, or of any other stimuli, are converted into nerve impulses in strict correspondence with the individual and organs of the different nerve fibres, so that the motor impulses received by the motor system are conveyed to it by the sensory nerves thru the transformation of sensory impressions received at the periphery to sensory impulses, which is then transmitted to the motor nerve system for action. The integument, glands and muscles, whether stripped (voluntary) or unstripped (involuntary) vary in character so as to possess a distinct individual faculty peculiarly suitable to the function of the organ to which it is distributed. Moreover, that these functions of the various organs which are denominated vital, reside in and are inherent in the organs even after separation from the body was clearly perceived by the celebrated Haller and has been abundantly confirmed by many independent investigations, all vital functions in human and animal life, however, varied in complexity

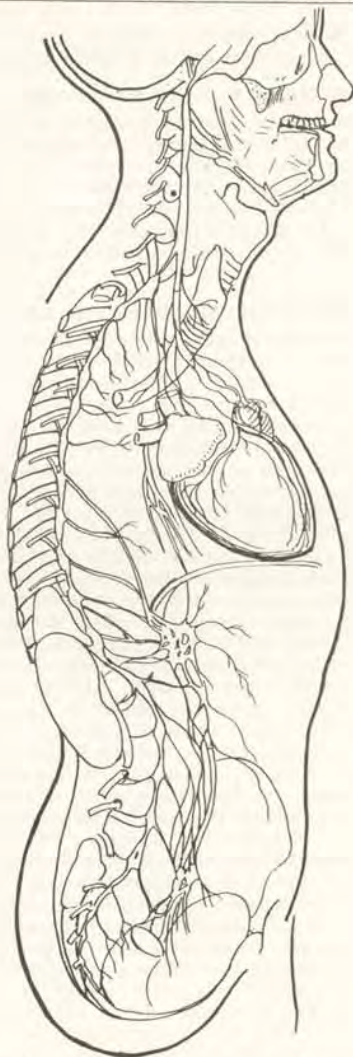
are therefore due to active functions of the living bodily organs in intimate association with their appropriate nerves.

WHAT THE HUMAN NERVE SYSTEM CONSISTS OF.

The human nerve system consists of the central nerve axis (the brain and spinal cord), the peripheral nerves, cranial and spinal, and the sympathetic nerve system, all intimately connected together so as to unite the nerve supply to the organs of special sense, the voluntary muscles, the integument as well as the nerve fibres supplying the viscera of the thorax, abdomen and the involuntary muscles distributed to every part of the body.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF NERVES.

Accepting the standard authority on the anatomy of man, the whole system of nerves is divided into two groups, somatic and visceral. The somatic is subdivided into the cranial nerves which are attached to the brain and pass outwards from the skull, and the spinal nerves attached to the spinal cord passing outward thru the intervertebral foramina. The visceral nerves are distributed by the special agency of the sympathetic nervous system, by which also the involuntary muscles of all the blood vessels and cutaneous glands are supplied. The cranial nerves are contained within twelve pairs of nerve trunks, which are distributed mostly to but not exclusively to the special sense organs in the head. The spinal nerves are comprised within thirty-one pairs of nerve trunks, eight pairs in the cervical region, twelve pairs in the thoracic, five in the lumbar, five sacral and one coccygeal and comprise both sensory and motor fibres, furnishing both classes of functions to all parts to which they ramify. After emerging from the spinal column they are soon joined to the sympathetic a few fibres from spinal nerve to be distributed to every part of the body. The distribution is directed from the central axis thruout the whole body so as to reach every part within the outside boundaries, thruout its height, breadth and thickness. The methods by which the nerves are spread over and thru the body in all its parts and to every vessel and organ is far from simple; on the contrary, it is most intricate—after mastering the outlines of the bony skeleton with its connecting ligaments, the muscular and vascular systems, the visceral organs and their functions, the physiological action of the vital fluids, blood lymph, mucus and other juices. The students are expected to direct their most energetic attention to this subject.



This cut gives a clear outline of the nerves and their ramifications and connections, the manner of distribution to the viscera. The spinal nerves may be noted emerging from the spinal column between the short sections of ribs; it will also be seen that they divide and connect with the gangliated cord of the sympathetic nerve system for redistribution to the viscera. The intention of this reproduction is to show that this school teaches the anatomy of nerves as they are found in the human body.

DISTRIBUTION OF NERVES.

(Periphery.)

The superficial nerves supplied to the integument of the body and limbs, with the exception of the thoracic portions, then, are at once formed in plexuses and directly proceed to the extremities of the limbs, while those of the thorax, without forming into plexuses, are led direct, of which the intercostals furnish examples and are not frequently liable to serious derangements. The nerve tracing of such nerves present no difficulty and therefore deserves little more than cursory examination from the students. The vast number of the remaining nerve fibres on the other hand demand and receive close and continued attention. Just outside of the intervertebral foramina the nerve trunks split into posterior and anterior primary divisions, each division being composed of fibres from both roots of the spinal nerves as well as filaments from the sympathetic nerve system. The anterior primary divisions of the fifth, sixth, seventh and the eighth cervical nerves, with the assistance of the first and second thoracic, together with cervical ganglia of the sympathetic, form the cervical and the brachial plexuses form the head, neck and upper extremities, thoracic and integument, also the diaphragm are supplied. The thoracic nerves supply the integument of the thorax and abdomen, these exhibit in their muscular distribution a slight but a perceptible mark of division in the upward and downward direction of the fibre, about the middle of the thoracic region, i. e., the fifth or sixth vertebra. The lumbar, sacral and coccygeal nerves, besides supplying the integument of the thorax and abdomen, are formed into the lumbo-sacral plexus (subdivided into the sacral and pudendal), and the coccygeal plexus which distributes filaments to the skin and muscles of the lower limbs as well as the remaining portions of the loins and abdomen.

NERVE SUPPLY TO INTERNAL ORGANS.

The numerous plexuses formed by the branches from the gangliated cord of the sympathetic nerve system receive special attention in view of the important physiological functions of the thoracic and abdominal viscera for which they form distributing centers. The cardiac and pulmonary, also the oesophageal plexuses send fibres to regulate the action respectively of the heart, lungs and the oesophagus. The abdominal and pelvic cavity organs are innervated by the solar, hypogastric and pelvic plexuses, composed of the visceral branches of the lower thoracic, lumbar and upper sacral portions of the gangliated cord in conjunction with the central nerve axis by means of the lower thoracic and upper lumbar nerves and the visceral branches of the pudendal plexuses. The solar plexus is formed by the great and small splanchnic nerves of both sides, in conjunction with two large irregular ganglia-formed masses, as well as the terminal branches of the vagus. All the abdominal

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

Post-graduate courses will be given to "graduates" of other schools of Chiropractic at any time of the school term. The practitioner may specialize in one or more subjects that he wishes to become more proficient in. Post-graduate Course in Dissection will be given any time; a class of twelve (12) can be enrolled.

SPECIAL P. G. COURSE

The curriculum includes:

ANATOMY OF	}	
PHYSIOLOGY OF		The Cranial Nerve System
HISTOLOGY OF		The Cerebro-Spinal Nerve System and
PATHOLOGY OF		The Sympathetic Nerve System
HISTOLOGICAL BIOLOGY OF		
Obstetrics	Gynecology	Physiologic
Chemistry	Diet	Dissection

Also special work in Adjusting and Advanced Chiropractic by the best instructors in the profession.

viscera are supplied with nerves from this nerve center; subordinate plexuses also spring from it to the diaphragm, stomach, liver, spleen, aorta, suprarenal bodies, kidneys, superior and inferior mesenteric for the intestines, as well as the spermatic plexus. A number of additional plexuses spring from these to assist in the distribution to the important organs of the abdominal cavity. The whole body to its remotest fibres is designated as to support and protect the exquisitely delicate nerve tissues, while on the other hand the universally diffused filaments of the nerve tissue impart the properties of consciousness and life to the whole vital domain, and by means of which man becomes influenced by impressions from the outer world, reacts on these impressions, and hence, is enabled to adapt himself to every aspect of his environments.

NERVE TRACING.

In some cases the tracing of the nerves from the periphery to the root exit at the spine is simple. The superficial nerves of the arm and thorax furnish easy examples in case of disturbances in the muscular substance of these parts; the affected nerve can be traced by palpation along its course to a point near its exit at the spinal column. With regards to the nerves distributed to the internal organs, nerve tracing by palpation can not be accomplished and requires greater powers of discrimination. In many cases the special functions of organs demand recognition with regards to excess or deficient nerve supply. In addition to the accelerator and inhibitory functions of nerves, the different pathological conditions of the organs themselves must be taken into consideration. Irritation of an organ by disturbed nerve energy will stimulate secretion, or, on the other hand, may excite the functions of excretions, or the same organ may be reduced to such a state as to enfeeble it so that its secreting and excreting powers are inadequate to maintain the necessary balance to correspond with the normal activities of the rest of the organs. Having arrived at a correct understanding of the particular function and the controlling nerves, the Chiropractor is in a position to determine whether or not the case is amenable to correction so as to restore normal activity, and if it is, by what means the nerve supply can be so regulated as to remove the pathological condition and restore health.

Ninety-five Per Cent of all Diseases Originate at the Points Indicated by the Arrow Heads. The Diseases Mentioned Below are only a few which are caused by Subluxations of Vertebrae in the Spinal Column.

1. Slight subluxations at this point will cause so-called headaches, eye diseases, deafness, epilepsy, vertigo, insomnia, wry neck, facial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, etc.

2. A slight subluxation of a vertebra in this part of the spine is the cause of so-called throat trouble, neuralgia, pain in shoulders and arms, goitre, nervous prostration, la grippe, dizziness, bleeding from nose, disorder of gums, catarrh, etc.

3. The arrow head marked No. 3 locates the part of the spine wherein subluxations will cause so-called bronchitis, felons, pain between shoulder blades, rheumatism of the arms and shoulders, hay fever, writers' cramp, etc.

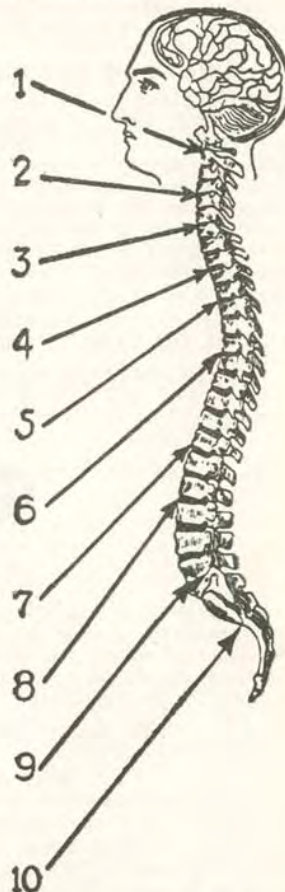
4. A vertebral subluxation at this point causes so-called nervousness, heart disease, asthma, pneumonia, tuberculosis, difficult breathing, other lung troubles, etc.

5. Stomach and liver trouble, enlargement of the spleen, pleurisy and a score of other troubles, so-called, are caused by subluxation in this part of the spine, sometimes so light as to remain unnoticed by others except the trained Chiropractor.

6. Here we find the cause of so-called gall stones, dyspepsia of upper bowels, fever, shingles, hic-cough, worms, etc.

7. Bright's disease, diabetes, floating kidney, skin disease, boils, eruptions and other diseases, so-called, are caused by nerves being pinched in the spinal openings at this point.

8. Regulations of such troubles as so-called appendicitis, peritonitis, lumbago, etc., follow Chiropractic adjustments at this point.



9. Why have so-called constipation, rectal troubles, sciatica, etc., when Chiropractic adjustments at this part of the spine will remove the cause.

10. A slight slippage of one or both inominate bones will likewise produce so-called sciatic, together with many "diseases" of pelvis and lower extremities.

THE FIRST THEORY OF NERVE IMPINGEMENT.

Ever since the first discovery, which was by accident, in the year of 1895, of a method of affecting nerve supply to a particular organ by a sudden slight movement of the vertebrae, the theory of nerve impingement by the bony intervertebral foramina has been generally accepted. This theory is based upon the assumption that the spinal nerve trunks so nearly fill the whole space of the intervertebral foramina that a very slight deviation from its normal position, or even the natural shrinkage of the cartilage between vertebra, the natural results of advancing age cause the approximation of the vertebrae so close to each other as to pinch the nerve trunks at their exit from the spinal column.

THE COLLEGE WITH A DISTINCTIVE PURPOSE.

O. S. C. C.



CHIROPRACTIC.

Chiropractic is a science; this is being more and more investigated by men of intelligence and scientific research. Its service to humanity is measureless and the Chiropractor that is the real, honest-to-goodness well instructed Chiropractor is a blessing to humanity.

This school is founded to give exactly what is advertised. No more, no less.

AIM OF THE O. S. C. C.

Each student shall have the services of the best possible faculty selected from experienced, licensed and thorough Chiropractors. A Clinic Supervisor will be always with the students and Chiropractic Theory and Technique will be given every student be he Freshman or Senior.

OPPORTUNITIES.

To the "Post Graduates" and others as well we wish to say that should lack of money seem an impediment we stand ready to find you employment in order that you may gain an education.

The 1925 Exposition will afford many openings for the one who is anxious to work, and already plans are forming where millions of dollars will be expended within the next three years in Portland.

WHY COME TO THE O. S. C. C.?

This school is affiliated with all the leading Chiropractic schools in the United States. It is a recognized and standardized college and will always have the best faculty obtainable. The curriculum taught in this school will entitle you to take the State Board examination in any state in which Chiropractors have a license.

You will be taught all methods of adjusting by the best Chiropractors on the Pacific Coast and the East, and their years of experience will be a guide to you in your work to come. There will be no student instructors in this college. Only men of years of experience who have a thorough knowledge of their subjects will be in charge.

POST GRADUATE COURSE.

To Chiropractors and others of the Drugless Field this course will be attractive. Under the able direction of a skilled and well known physician a night course in Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Dissection, etc., will be given as will also free lectures to the public in Anatomy, Health, Hygiene and Sanitation.

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE OREGON STATE COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC.

Freshman Semester No. 1, Four and One-half Months.	
8:30- 9:15	Histology140 hours
9:15-10:45	Anatomy280 hours
10:45-11:30	Physiology140 hours
11:30-12:00	Chiropractic Palpation, Drill and Technique140 hours
12:00-12:30	Chiropractic Theory 95 hours
Sophomore Semester No. 2, Four and One-half Months.	
8:30- 9:15	Hygiene and Sanitation140 hours
9:15-10:45	Anatomy (40 hours Tox).....280 hours
10:45-11:30	Physiology140 hours
11:30-12:00	Chiropractic Palpation, Drill and Technique140 hours
12:00-12:30	Chiropractic Theory 95 hours
Junior Semester No. 3, Four and One-half Months.	
8:30- 9:15	Symptomatology and Pathology140 hours
9:15-10:00	Diagnosis (Physical and Chiropractic) 140 hours
10:00-10:45	Physiologic, Chemistry, Diet, Urinalysis120 hours
10:45-11:30	Gynecology, Obstetrics150 hours
11:00-12:00	Minor Surgery, Pediatrics and Dermatology 95 hours
12:00- 1:00	Free Clinic190 hours

OREGON STATE COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC

Senior Semester No. 4, Four and One-half Months.

8:30- 9:15	Symptomatology and Pathology	140	hours
9:15-10:00	Diagnosis (Physical and Chiropractic)	140	hours
10:00-10:45	Psychology, Salesmanship and Terminology	140	hours
10:45-11:30	Gynecology, Obstetrics	150	hours
11:30-12:00	X-Ray, Technique and Plate Reading	95	hours
12:00- 1:00	Free Clinic, Dissection	190	hours

Note—This curriculum as given above will give the student 850 hours of Chiropractic where the law only requires 250 hours. Besides this there will be a pit class held for analysis, palpation and diagnosis for every patient that comes to the College for treatment. A class in Terminology will be held daily for Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

Anyone over eighteen years of age, of good moral character, being a high school graduate, or having the equivalent to a high school education, may enroll. Credits from other school will be accepted and honored.

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS.

All students must have completed the course as prescribed by the Oregon state law. An average of 80% must be obtained for each term and not less than 75% in each subject.

N. B.—Each student must have 500 adjustments before he can graduate.

DIPLOMAS.

When all requirements for graduation are fulfilled a diploma will be issued conferring the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic (D. C.) If a post graduate course is undertaken and the conditions are satisfactory to the faculty the degree of Philosopher of Chiropractic (Ph. C.) will be given.

TUITION.

\$25.00 month, 18 months, \$450.00.
\$200.00 payable on entrance and \$200 in six months. \$400.
\$375.00 cash in advance.
Man and wife 1½ tuitions.

Make all communications and payments to the Oregon State College of Chiropractic, Acorn Bldg., Sixth and Oak Streets, Portland, Ore.

HOW ADJUSTMENT IS TAUGHT.

The methods followed in making adjustments of subluxated vertebra and regulating abnormal tension of nerves in the different vertebral regions in order to correct and equalize the nerve supply to any and all organs and parts of the body, cannot be readily imparted, if indeed at all, except by personal instructions. These are all received by our students under skilled instructors in the clinics during the college course.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC

To graduates of the various medical schools and osteopathic as well, the claim to remove pathological conditions from any part of the human system without the administration of drugs or the application of a systematic course of manipulations and muscular movements, but merely by the naked hand guided by an understanding of the origin and termination of nerve fibres of the whole nervous system may appear extravagant; but the results already achieved in the complete cure of various forms of diseases when many practitioners of the older systems of healing had pronounced them as beyond recovery, cannot, however, be gainsaid.

CHIROPRACTIC AS A PROFESSION.

The young man or woman just starting out in life is confronted with the problem, How shall I earn a livelihood? With a classic or business education there is no walk in life which either can enter that will show a financial reward of more than \$100 to \$200 per month (and that exceeds the average), unless that young man or woman has capital to invest in business. Even then results are often unsatisfactory and financial returns often slow.

To the middle-aged or elderly man or woman the changing of vocation is a serious matter. The modern business world suffers no standing room for the man or woman along in years. It is practically impossible for him or her to find a place unless with capital to offer as an inducement.

In this age the question of the middle-aged man has become one almost without solution. When he reaches this period, he is considered incompetent by his employer, and just when he needs his position most, he must give place to the younger man. Then he, too, is confronted with the problem that of earning a living both for himself and those depending upon him. To such who are willing to investigate Chiropractic this problem is solved. Coming as a Godsend, it helps them to rise to a higher plane in life and a greater field of usefulness to their fellowman, while it makes no excessive demands and requires but small capital.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUALIFIED CHIROPRACTOR?

The thorough Chiropractor understands the human anatomy upon physiological lines, he must know the construction of tissues, normal and pathological, their functions in health and diseases, also cause of disease, he must be well versed in symptomatology, so that he may intelligently classify all morbid and functional changes presented to him. The Chiropractor understands the cause of functions, and likewise their changes. He does not need to spend four or five years to find the effect of different vegetable and chemical compounds called "Medicine," on the tissues. He does not need to spend hours, days, months and years in the laboratory making chemical analysis, and working out chemical experiments, as all

the time taken to learn the effects of drugs and medicines is a waste of time.

THE CHIROPRACTOR'S THEORY

Is that the causes of disease are lesions (displacements) of the bony framework, but more especially that of the spinal column, causing the contraction of muscles, which in turn draw and impinge nerves, creating too much or not enough action—disease.

NERVES ARE THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Through which the vital energy is forwarded to their terminal endings. If in normal quantities there is health, but an impingement, through mechanical lesions or poisons, will either increase or lessen the vital actions, which results in disease. This abnormality is corrected by the Chiropractor with a unique movement of the hand, thereby restoring to the organs the normal amount of nervous energy—Health.

THE DEMAND OF THE CENTURY.

Drugless methods are fast finding favor with the public. More and more the people are turning from the use of drugs. The whole country is thinking and experimenting upon this subject. Every newspaper and magazine of any prominence is taking up this subject in some form. Everywhere we hear the insistent demand for natural methods of healing. Chiropractic, the acme of all drugless methods, supplies this demand.

Join the ranks of the Chiropractors. Become a benefactor to humanity. The field is large; the amount of good you can do is unlimited.

THE SCIENCE AS IT IS TAUGHT BY THE OREGON STATE COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC.

In the preparation of our ⁶⁸twelve months' course, which we do not hesitate to proclaim the best, most practical and scientific, also closer to the principles of the philosophy of the science than that of any school in the United States, we have considered the entire science, ridding it of every ignorant superfluity, and grouping facts and essentials in a form most easily assimilated by the student, yet covering exhaustively every principle of the science. Chiropractic is presented to the student through a most complete and perfect course.

A GENERAL OUTLINE OF INSTRUCTION.

Chiropractic—Theory, Philosophy, Art, Hygienic.

Anatomy—Physiological, Pathological, Orthopedic, Special, Regional, Histological.

Osteology, Neurology and Physiology are taught thruout the course, as Chiropractic is founded upon those especial branches of anatomy.

THEORY

Is an exposition of the general principles of the science, distinguished from the art. The accounting for certain phenomena as regards our science.

THE ART OF CHIROPRACTIC.

Chiropractic has a system of rules by which the hands have a most important part to play; it is the mechanical part of the science, in which the Chiropractor must become so skilled with his hands that he is able with expertness to give the adjustment quickly and with exactness. This is obtained thru the thorough training in the clinics by instructions, observations and practical experience.

HYGIENE.

The science of Chiropractic is so directly opposite in theory and principles to that of the medical science that it causes a complete change in the hygienic ideas, as they have been taught according to the medical theory. The preservation of health and the prevention of disease according to our science is most simple, yet very interesting. It is taught thruout the course and the principal difference between the medical and Chiropractic teachings of hygiene is that the medical man will inoculate a healthy person with disease pus, or virus, to prevent disease, while Chiropractic teaches through philosophical laws the proper understanding of the physiology of the human system, through which he is able to prevent disease and preserve health, by giving the proper adjustments, which will free the impinged nerves, the cause of pathological changes.

PROGRESS.

A few years ago electricity was unknown, today we consider it indispensable. For the past fifteen years Chiropractic has been forging ahead. Today it is known very favorably to a great number of people. The next decade will show its universal adoption as the **method pre-eminent of relieving and permanently curing** the ailments of mankind.

THE CLINIC.

The clinic is for the benefit of the student, and is where the principles of Chiropractic are exemplified, each and every student is assigned to as many patients as the clinic applicants will allow, and outside of that he is allowed as many as he himself will bring. This part of the work gives to the student the opportunity of applying his knowledge in a practical way.

The Oregon State College of Chiropractic has the best Clinicians in the country. There is **ABSOLUTELY NOTHING** to pay, either for consultation, examination or treatment.—Everything is free and you are **ALWAYS** under the care of the best diagnosticians. This clinic (day and night) is open to anyone who desires to come. It is **ABSOLUTELY FREE** in every way.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

The famous I. D. K., organized by the Freshmen class, is a real live "boosting" club.

The Alpha, Beta, Theta and Gamma Sigma are Greek letter societies having national headquarters at this College, and the members of the fraternity and sorority must be honest and upright, conscientious and right-living Chiropractors.

The A Minor Quartette is a musical club.

N. B.:

Ex-Service Men! The State recognizes this school and you may study Chiropractic here.

Investigate this Superior School.

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