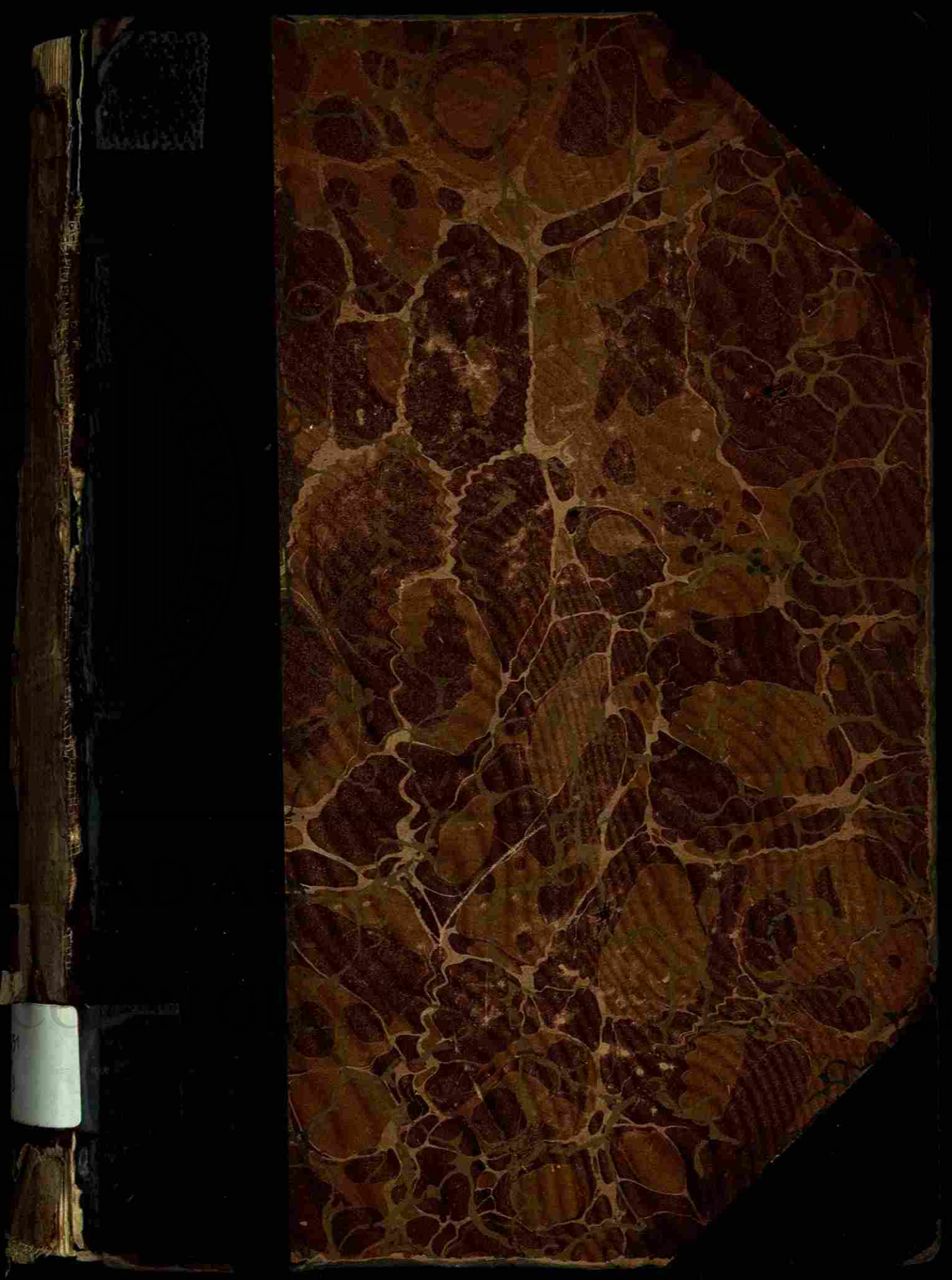

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HISTORY

OF

HOMOEOPATHY

AND

ITS INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA

Their Founders, Benefactors, Faculties, Officers, Hospitals, Alumni, Etc.,
with a Record of Achievement of Its Representatives
in the World of Medicine

Illustrated

VOLUME III

EDITED BY

WILLIAM HARVEY KING, M. D., LL. D.

Dean of the Faculty New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

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THIS VOLUME

is

DEDICATED

To those who by their Industry, Ability and Sincerity of Purpose have created Homoeopathic Literature; Men who have sifted Facts from Fancies and have placed these Facts before the Profession in an Interesting and Reliable form---Many Names should be Inscribed here, but the One which Stands out Most Clearly is that of

CARROLL DUNHAM

THE SWEET MELANCHTHON OF HOMOEOPATHY

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History of Homœopathy

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HISTORY OF HOMOEOPATHY

AND

ITS INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA

CHAPTER I

THE WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

By David Herrick Beckwith, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

The feasibility of establishing a homœopathic college in Cleveland was discussed by the physicians of the new school of medicine in the west in May, 1849, though no definite action was taken. June 9 of the same year a circular was issued by T. V. Morrow, dean of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, in part as follows:

"Resolved: That we invite the homœopathic physicians of the United States, and of the west especially, to unite in recommending and nominating a professor to fill the chair of homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical Institute."

That same month a committee composed of Drs. B. W. Richmond of Chardon, John Wheeler and C. D. Williams of Cleveland, David Sheppard of Bainbridge and A. Plympton of Painesville, selected Storm Rosa, M. D., of Painesville, to take this professorship. He was well received by the trustees of the college, its president, Hon. Edwin Fletcher, being particularly felicitous in statements made concerning Dr. Rosa, characterizing him as a "clear, judicious and practical teacher, imbued with a liberal progressive spirit of the new schools, and desirous not of exciting idle and angry discussions of abstract theories, but of filling the minds with useful knowledge." Nor did he disappoint them. In fact, so thorough was his teaching that a number of eclectic students were converted to homœopathy, and March 6, 1850, six of them, David H. Beckwith, Lemuel Rosa, E. R. Fuller, George Storm, L. E. Ober and one other, received both the eclectic and homœopathic diplomas. These six homœopathic diplomas were the first given in the west, and the date preceded by just nine days the graduation of six men from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Rosa being homœopathy's pioneer in the west, it is appropriate that his work should be particularly noted in these columns. His work made a decided impression not only upon his class but upon those who were interested in either a friendly or an official way in the eclectic college. He had been instructed to prepare two courses of lectures for the institute, but upon consideration of the situation the trustees of the Eclectic Medical Institute abolished the chair of homœopathy, saying that

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"A special homœopathic professorship is of no utility; the homœopathic party is in reality but a more subtle modern form of medical hunkerism, the progress of which tends to delude and contract the mind and to hinder the free progress of medical science. The homœopathic system is but a limited portion of medical science and contains practical errors, delusions and false philosophy; for these reasons and others the chair is immediately abolished."

Just what the strong personality of Dr. Rosa and the stronger truths of homœopathy in influencing the eclectic students toward homœopathy had to do with the decision of the board of trustees is not for us to say.

Meanwhile a college was being formed in Cleveland. March 20, 1859, a meeting of the physicians of the west was held at the Dunham house, now the Forest City house, at which an organization was effected with John H. Wheeler, M. D., president; A. H. Burritt, M. D., vice-president; Earl Tiffany, secretary, and Dudley Baldwin, treasurer. June 21, of the same year, the trustees presented a plan for formal organization, with a course of study for the session of 1850-1851. The following faculty was chosen:

Edwin C. Wetherell, M. D., Canandaigua, New York, professor of anatomy.

Lansing Briggs, M. D., Syracuse, New York, professor of surgery.

Charles D. Williams, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, professor of institutes of homœopathic medicine.

Alfred H. Burritt, M. D., Burton, Ohio, professor of gynecology and obstetrics.

Lewis Dodge, M. D., Detroit, Michigan, professor of materia medica.

Hamilton H. Smith, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, professor of chemistry.

Jehu Brainard, A. M., M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, professor of physical science.

Before the lecture term commenced A. H. Burritt resigned and Storm Rosa was chosen to fill his chair. Dr. Briggs also tendered his resignation and Arthur E. Bissell of Toledo acccepted the chair of surgery.

A building at the corner of Prospect and Ontario streets was secured, and early in the fall was held the first session of the institution which today stands as the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. At the opening exercises a large, enthusiastic and fashionable audience greeted with cheers the opening address of Prof. C. D. Williams. This address was published in the daily press, and was made the subject of bitter criticism and discussion in which the members of the old school of practice took active part. The different chairs of the college were filled by men of marked ability.

Prof. C. D. Williams had the chair of practice of medicine. He was a strong man, having practiced for a number of years at Seneca Falls, New York. He located in Cleveland in 1846, very rapidly building up a fine practice. It was he who drew up the charter for the Western Homœopathic College. In 1854 he published a quarterly homœopathic magazine in the interests of the college. He held his chair until 1856, afterward continuing the practice of medicine in Cleveland until 1863, when he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where on the 7th of May, 1882, he died suddenly from disease of the heart.

The chair of surgery was filled by Dr. Arthur F. Bissell of Toledo, a man well equipped for the work, giving during his course of lectures most eminent satisfaction. He remained with the college only one year, at the end

of that time removing to New York and giving up the practice of medicine for a business career.

In Dr. E. C. Wetherell of Canandiagua, New York, the trustees found a man of ability, energy and education, to whom they gave the chair of anatomy. He was an excellent teacher, remaining with the college until 1858, when he resigned and removed to Cincinnati. He fell a victim to the cholera epidemic of that year. Dr. Wetherell was president of the seventeenth session of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held in Philadelphia in 1860. He was one of the charter members of the Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society.

Materia medica in 1850 was just as difficult a chair to fill satisfactorily as it is to-day, but in Dr. Lewis C. Dodge of Detroit was found a

Arthur F. Bissell, M. D.

man whose education was exceptionally complete, and who was particularly interested in materia medica. He filled this chair in 1850-1851, and later was transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, being at the time of his death dean of the faculty. In 1853 he resigned his professorship in the college, some years later removing to Chicago, and finally to Michigan, where he died recently at the advanced age of 82 years.

Jehu Brainard, A. M., M. D., was a very versatile man. He had a wide experience as a teacher, having at various times and in various colleges successfully filled the chairs of natural history, botany, medical jurisprudence, chemistry, anatomy and histology. He was a public man in the sense that he interested himself in matters which involved his appearance in

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public roles. Having removed to Washington, District of Columbia, he interested himself in the repeal of certain laws passed by congress which were oppressive to all who practiced according to the homœopathic school of medicine, and as a result of his efforts the obnoxious laws were cancelled; he was a writer whose publications commanded attention; he was not educated at any seminary or college, but received degrees from several colleges for his scientific and practical work.

The president of the board of trustees, John Wheeler, M. D., was a broad, courteous, strong man, whose warmest interests could be always enlisted in that which was for the good of mankind. He never shrank from duty, and when assailed by enemies in the profession he knew no fear. During most of the time of the first ten years of its existence, he was at the head of the college, directing and advising its policy. In 1876 he "died in the harness" at the age of 81 years.

The first year of the college was very prosperous, some sixty students being in attendance, and twelve graduated on the 19th of February, 1851. They were George W. Barnes, Hileno F. Bennett, George H. Blair, Ebenezer S. Brown, William Cain, Samuel Fulton, Jr., Zebulon Hollinsworth, Eli H. Kennedy, Horatio Robinson, Jr., Lester A. Rogers, Calvin Starr, Samuel A. Steward.

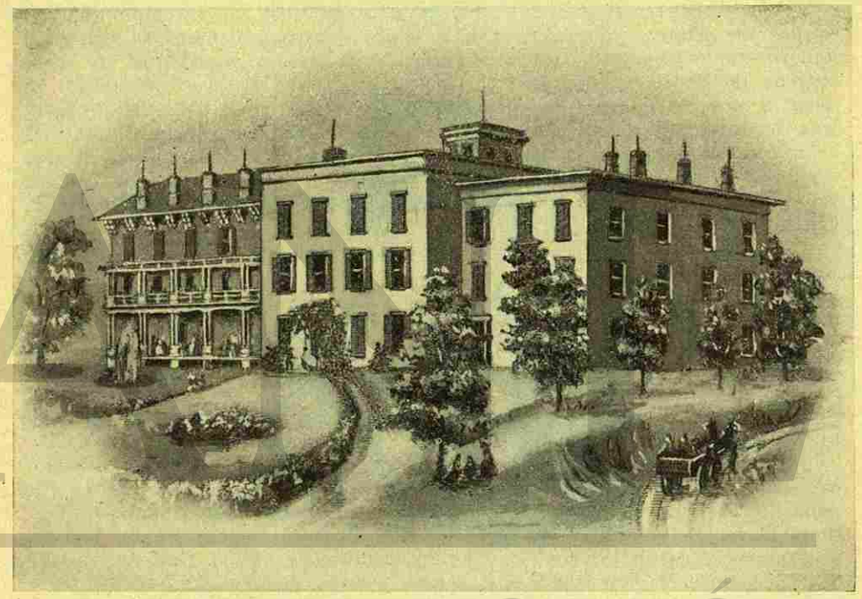
At that time there were about fifty homœopathic physicians in the entire state of Ohio. The next year showed an increase in the number of students in attendance. The faculty had been strengthened by the addition of H. P. Gatchell, M. D., former professor in the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati. He occupied the chair of general and special anatomy, while B. L. Hill, M. D., who also came from the eclectic institute, was elected professor of surgery. Dr. Wetherell was transferred to the chair of physiology. Otherwise the faculty for the second year was the same as that of the first.

Dr. Hill was a surgeon of national reputation. He was the author and the publisher of "Hill's Surgery," which was used as a text-book in the eclectic colleges. He proved to be an excellent teacher, a man of great energy and a decided acquisition to the strength of the college. It is interesting to note that he was associated with Dr. J. C. Douglas in the proving of black cohosh (Macroty's racemosa) in 1854-1857, the proving being made with great care upon forty students, male and female. He was a strong man in the state, having been twice elected a member of the legislature, and for one term was United States consul at San Juan. He died in 1871, at the age of 58 years.

Dr. H. P. Gatchell was a tower of strength to the institution. He had prepared himself for the pulpit, but finally decided to take up medicine. For six years before coming into the college he was a professor in the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, and in connection with Dr. J. H. Pulte, of that city, edited for two years a journal called the "American Magazine," which contained popular articles on hygiene, hydropathy, dietetics, anatomy, physiology and chemistry. He was in the college for some years, later removing to Kenosha, Wisconsin, and afterward to Asheville, North Carolina, where he died in 1885, at the age of 71 years.

During this year occurred the disgraceful episode which is remembered as a blot upon the treatment of the college by the citizens of Cleveland. As is well known, at that time there was no provision for the supply of

bodies for the dissecting room, consequently they were procured from various sources by outside parties and sold to medical colleges. A grave in one of the Cleveland cemeteries was found to have been opened and the body taken away. This act of vandalism created great excitement, and for some reason or other suspicion was directed to the homœopathic college. It did not take much effort on the part of those interested to gather together a mob whose purpose was to force an entrance into the college building and search the premises for the body. In a very short time a riot was in progress, the college doors being broken open and the mob swarming through the rooms in search of the body. Not satisfied with simply entering and searching the building, the work of destruction was begun, and before the mob



Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College.

was controlled the windows of the building were broken, the extensive chemical laboratory was dismantled and the contents destroyed, and a very fine museum, the property of Prof. Brainard and the result of years of collection, was entirely destroyed. All the anatomical models, manikins and charts were broken and ruined, and every piece of furniture in the rooms was either thrown out of the windows or carried away by the mob. Several times the torch was applied, and it was only by the greatest efforts on the part of the fire department that the destruction of the building was prevented. Just when the mob was starting for Prof. Williams' residence with the intention of destroying it, a force of state troops appeared on the scene and quelled the disturbance. It was afterward successfully proven that the

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body which had been stolen from the grave never found a resting place in the homœopathic college. The entire loss sustained in the college building was borne by the faculty, no recompense having been received from the state or the city of Cleveland.

February 28, 1852, occurred the second annual commencement, twenty-one graduates receiving their diplomas. They were as follows:

Lewis Barnes, David I. Barr, Benj. W. Brice, Avery P. Clark, Charles A. Drake, Hiram E. Driggs, John M. Evans, Joseph McFarland, Terah J. Patchin, Hiram Beadle, J. Christy Peterson, Francis W. Skiles, John N. Thorp, John A. Williams, John N. Wheat, Frances Woodruff, Helen Cook, William Wolcott, Isaac L. Drake, Henry Sheffield, Jr.

The register shows an attendance of eighty students.

As a direct reaction from the spirit of persecution and revenge exhibited during the winter, came a revival—or rather a strengthening—of the good will of the citizens toward the college. With money contributed by these citizens the trustees purchased the building known as the "Belvidere," in what is now called the "hay market," and August 20, 1852, the property was deeded to the trustees of the Homœopathic Medical College. Late that year, after making many changes and improvements in the building it was occupied. The college was legally incorporated in March, 1852, by Drs. C. D. Williams, Lewis Dodge, Hamilton Smith, Jehu Brainard and Horatio P. Gatchell.

In preparation for the work of the year 1852-1853, a notable addition was made to the faculty, that of J. H. Pulte, M. D., who took the chair of clinical medicine. A change also was made in the time of study required before graduation, three years' study being demanded, with two courses of lectures. It is interesting to note that the fees for the year's instruction amounted to $99, being divided as follows: matriculation, $5.00; tuition, $64.00; demonstration, $5.00; graduation, $25.00.

February 26, 1853, the dean presented the following names of students to the board of trustees for graduation:

Seth R. Beckwith, Asa W. Brown, Melancthon W. Campbell, Charles W. Taylor, John R. Jewett, Phillip Goff, H. P. Burdict, Alvin A. Lewis, Amastus R. Burritt, Samuel Landers, James L. Fuller, David J. Gish, Jepthera Davis, Benjamin B. Marcey, Orso D. Bostford, Eugene Bitely, Thomas F. Pomeroy, Joseph Watson, David S. VanRansellaer, C. L. Rawson, George S. Hill, James M. Johnson.

The class of 1853-1854 was a large one, the graduates being as follows:

Norman N. Getman, George W. Foote, Elizabeth J. Blanchard, James Melrose, C. C. White, Henry Bowen, W. B. Chamberlain, G. C. Field, J. P. Chase, F. T. McLain, S. S. Wheeler, Francis Wixson, W. H. Dake, Lemuel Eaton, Geo. W. Barker, S. M. Cate, W. W. Gray, Richard G. Nye, J. Kibby Morton, Josiah A. Blanchard, Elsie H. Barry, R. W. Spangler, F. D. Stowe, Alfred J. Sawyer, C. A. Jeeger, W. A. Jones, Susan Edson, W. H. Bacon, A. Plympton, P. E. Johnson, J. B. Walters, G. J. Joulin, Carroll Kendricks.

Some changes were made in the faculty, due to the resignation of Prof. Wetherill. Dr. Gatchell took the chair of anatomy, and Dr. Pulte the chair of obstetrics and gynecology.

The class of 1855 was composed of the following:

Charles Nubling, S. Bolivar Williams, Samuel C. Whiting, D. William Gulick, S. K. Rowland, David Joslin, Isaac N. Minor, John Babcock, Charles Morrell, Frederick Finster, Philip H. Morley, J. Wesley Failing, N. G. Burnham, Oliver A. Goodhue, Isaac Hollinsworth, Albert C. Barlow, Alvin Bagley, J. W. Woodbury.

Two changes were made in the faculty this year: The election of Dr. Seth R. Beckwith to the chair of surgical and pathological anatomy, and that of Hon. John Crowell to the chair of medical jurisprudence. Dr. Pulte, who during his professorship retained his residence in Cincinnati,

Seth R. Beckwith, M. D.

found that it was too much of a tax upon him to continue his relations with the college, and consequently resigned.

Dr. Pulte was one of the notable men concerned in the development of homœopathy in the middle states. He was a German, coming to the United States in 1834 and locating in Cincinnati in 1840, where he remained during the next thirty-five years. He was a prolific writer, having published the Organon, and a work of domestic practice which reached its seventh edition and was translated into several foreign languages. He also published a work entitled "Woman's Medical Guide," and an exhaustive monograph on diphtheria. He translated many German works into English, scattering them broadcast throughout the United States, thereby advancing the cause of homœopathy. His long and useful life ended in Cincinnati in 1874, he having reached the age of 73 years.

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Dr. Seth R. Beckwith was no less notable in his relation to the homœopathic cause throughout the middle states. After graduating from the college in 1853, he located in Norwalk, Ohio, where he was practicing at the time of his call to take the chair of surgical anatomy in the Cleveland college. He interested himself particularly in surgical work and was the surgeon of the railways entering Cleveland. Later he secured the control of the county hospital, using it for clinical teaching for the benefit of his students. He became prominent in national circles, having been an officer of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Ohio State Homœopathic Society.

The session of 1855-1856 was a great success, a larger number of students being present than at any previous year. February 27, 1856, there were twenty-four graduates, as follows:

George B. Palmer, W. H. Eddy, L. H. Olds, O. H. P. Fall, D. D. Loomis, A. S. Hinley, C. Brown, C. S. Woodruff, L. W. Sapp, J. J. Carlow, P. Austin, R. D. Rhodes, Cyrus B. Herrick, A. P. Holt, J. J. Vinall, W. S. Potwine, W. Curran, A. R. Bartlett, J. E. Smith, C. F. Reed, H. Loomis, W. B. Disbro, W. Springer, R. B. Clark.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

During this year the name of the college was changed to The Western College of Homœopathy. Several of the men who this year occupied chairs in the faculty are worthy of notice.

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Dr. James G. Hunt was professor of surgery in the college in 1855-1856, during that year publishing, in conjunction with Prof. Hill, a very creditable work on surgery, bearing the title "Hill and Hunt's Homœopathic Surgery." It was the first work on surgery published by any homœopathic author.

Dr. John Ellis was another of the strong men, retaining the professorship of principles and practice of medicine for six years in this college, afterward removing to New York, where he filled the same chair in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He was author of "Ellis' Family Physician" and popular treatises on medicine, and also of other books which were circulated throughout the United States. He lived to the good old age of 82 years, dying in New York, December 3, 1895.

The year 1856-1857 was a successful one, at its close degrees being conferred upon twenty-eight students. They were as follows:

F. Baker, F. C. Kiger, E. Penfield, R. S. Sanderson, G. W. Parke, S. F. Guilbert, F. B. Gardner, J. H. Lewis, L. Springer, J. O. M. Cratsley, S. C. Watson, J. Hewitt, L. H. Fenner, D. C. Van Renssalaer, W. R. Patchin, S. S. Hatch, A. L. Avery, N. R. Seeley, W. Rowley, P. Covill, E. R. Ellis, C. Pearson, J. S. Beach, Peter B. Hoyt, J. F. Johnson, F. B. Hancock, Thomas P. Wilson, J. W. Lawin.

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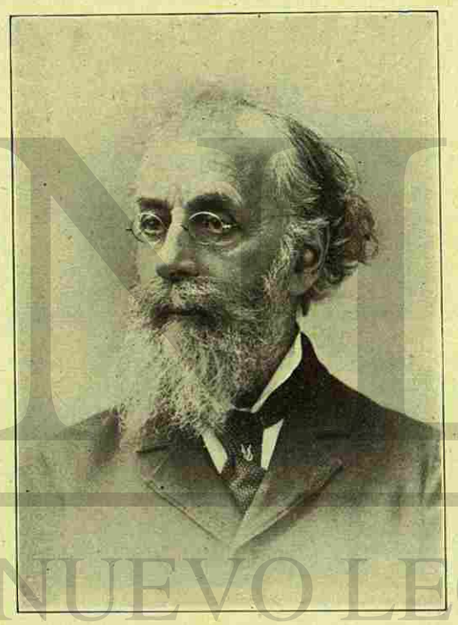

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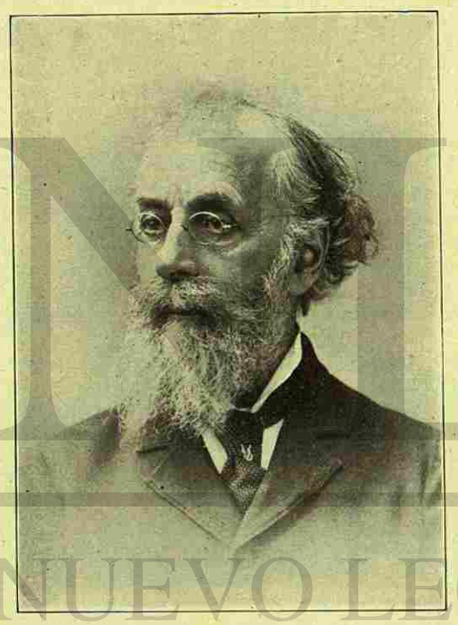

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Of the two new members of the faculty this year, Dr. A. R. Bartlett was notable. He had prepared himself for the ministry, but becoming interested in homœopathy took a course of study, graduating at the age of

forty-four years, and the next year after graduation receiving his appointment on the faculty. He practiced six years, dying in 1862, at the age of 50 years.

Dr. Edward A. Guilbert was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, class of 1847, but becoming interested in homœopathy, practiced it, and in 1857 was elected to a professorship on the faculty. He became interested in the establishment of a homœopathic college in St. Louis, inducing Profs. Bartlett, Douglas, Hill and Brainard to join him.

In 1859 trouble appeared on the horizon, occasioned by the establishment by Prof. Guilbert of this new college. After considerable trouble the faculty was entirely reorganized, the following members being appointed July 1, 1859:

John C. Sanders, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
A. O. Blair, materia medica and therapeutics.
John Ellis, principles and practice of medicine.
R. F. Humiston, chemistry and toxicology.
S. R. Beckwith, surgery and surgical diseases.
John Crowell, medical jurisprudence.
George F. Turrill, special and surgical anatomy.
D. H. Beckwith, lecturer on physiology.

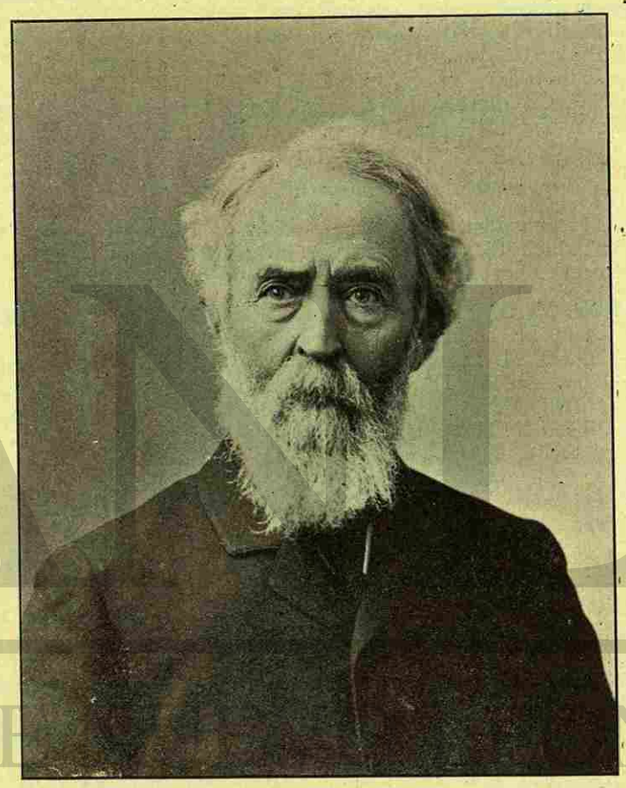
This year for the first time the announcement of the college contained an invitation to women to become students, giving them the same rights and privileges as other students. The college building having become inadequate, the authorities purchased the college buildings of the Cleveland institute, a school on University heights, owned and managed by Prof. R. F. Humiston, who was elected a member of the faculty in the department of chemistry and toxicology.

A notable addition to the faculty this year was that of Thomas P. Wilson, M. D., who in 1859 took the chair of anatomy. Prof. Wilson was in many respects a remarkable man. For a number of years he was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, noted for his oratory, his sermons drawing the largest congregations in northern Ohio. Having a strong predilection for medicine, however, he resigned the ministry and studied medicine, graduating from the Western College of Homœopathy in 1857. The next year he located in Cleveland and the following year was elected a member of the faculty, serving in the department of anatomy, pathology, physiology, surgery and obstetrics. He remained with the college a number of years, having held the office of dean for several consecutive sessions. He was prominent in his relations to the American Institute of Homœopathy, being its president in 1880, and the most efficient one up to that time. He occupied many prominent positions, was editor of medical journals, and wrote very profusely. He is still living, in failing health, having his home with his son, Dr. Harold Wilson of Detroit.

Dr. A. O. Blair, who took the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, was another strong advocate of homœopathy. He practiced medicine over fifty years, and died in 1882.

Probably the best known of the faculty among the present generation of physicians is Dr. John C. Sanders, who stands to-day as the most able exponent of obstetrics ever on the faculty of the college. He is a Yale graduate, and a graduate also of the Western Reserve Medical College, class of 1848. For nearly forty years he lectured to the students on his specialty, giving to the college the best of his life-work, and many physicians all over our land hold him in loving remembrance. He is still connected with the college as emeritus professor of obstetrics, each year delivering a special course on medical ethics.

Dr. George R. Turrill was another of the strong men of that time. As



John C. Sanders, M. D., LL.D.

a student he stood at the head of his class, and as an anatomist he was unexcelled by any.

It was during this year that Dr. D. H. Beckwith became connected with the college as a lecturer on physiology. He was a graduate from the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1850, afterward attending the Western College of Homœopathy. He at once entered into practice, rapidly pushing his way to the front. After more than half a century of hard work Dr. Beckwith is still engaged in active practice, although past four score years. He has

been associated with the local state and national societies since 1867, having been president of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society and president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has always taken a special interest in sanitary science, having been for a number of years a member of the city board of health, and also for a term president of the Ohio state board of health in 1890. He also is a member of the American Public Health Association. He is to-day a worker in the college, being emeritus professor of sanitary science, each year delivering a special course of lectures on climatology.

The class of 1859-1860 was a large one, the graduates being as follows: W. C. Barker, C. W. Babcock, B. R. Rush, C. A. Seaman, Miss J. Rabon (degree in obstetrics), W. S. Cornelius, B. F. Bailey, R. C. McClelland, H. B. Dale, C. C. Olmsted, J. W. Dake, P. C. Harter, A. F. Ward, Walter Pardee, H. W. Smith, George Logan, A. J. Moulton, W. W. Thomas, C. J. Lippe.

WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

With the arrangements for the session of 1860-1861 comes the third name under which the college was known, namely, the Western Homœopathic Medical College. The faculty for this year was as follows:

John Ellis, M. D., of Detroit, principles and practice of medicine.
A. O. Blair, M. D., materia medica and therapeutics.
J. C. Sanders, M. D., obstetrics, diseases of women and children.
R. F. Humiston, M. D., chemistry and toxicology.
G. F. Turrill, M. D., general and descriptive anatomy.
T. P. Wilson, M. D., physiology and special pathology.
S. R. Beckwith, M. D., surgery.
M. King, Esq., medical jurisprudence.

Dr. J. C. Sanders was elected president of the board, and Dr. S. R. Beckwith, dean.

During this session the trustees gave the extraordinary order that "all dissecting material required for the students must be obtained outside of the Western Reserve," an order which looked well on the records and was noted more for its breach than its observance.

The years following were quiet ones; there were a number of changes made in the faculty. Dr. C. F. Cushing, now practicing in Elyria, Ohio, became demonstrator of anatomy. In 1862 Dr. John Ellis resigned and Dr. A. O. Blair was appointed to fill his chair of principles and practice of medicine. At the same time Dr. T. P. Wilson was appointed professor of anatomy. The next year Dr. Blair resigned and Dr. George W. Bettely was appointed to this vacancy.

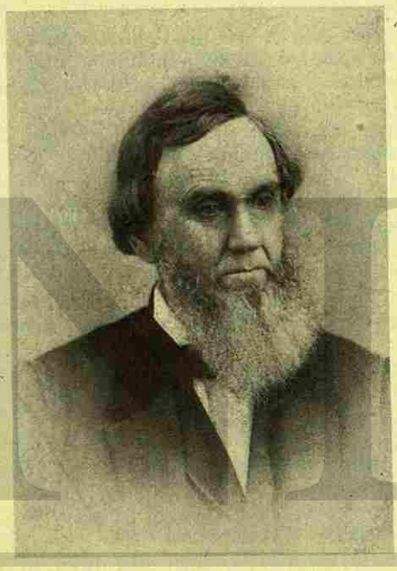
Dr. Bettely was a self-made man, a student of Dr. S. R. Beckwith and an enthusiast in the study of materia medica. It is probable that the course of lectures delivered by him in the college was as scientific and complete as that of any lecturer in the country. It was extremely unfortunate for both the college and homœopathy that his work in medicine was to be limited to a very few years. The second year after his appointment as professor he died of pulmonary trouble.

Another change was the appointment of Henry C. Allen, M. D., as professor of anatomy, Dr. Wilson having resigned. In 1866 the college

was honored in having as a teacher of materia medica the late Dr. Jabez P. Dake, who as early as 1857 had given great promise of the future. The course of lectures delivered by Dr. Dake was one always to be remembered. In this year also Dr. A. O. Blair was made dean of the faculty.

In 1867 Prof. King resigned as professor of medical jurisprudence and Hon. George Willey was chosen to fill the vacancy. He held the chair for several years and was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Hooper, who gave a splendid course of lectures.

It was during this year that Prof. Sanders started the movement toward the admission of women as students of the college. This had been discussed several years before but no definite action was taken. Late in the fall of 1867 women students were, by resolution of the faculty, excluded from the classes of the college, and in spite of the protests of those in attendance that year, the faculty persisted in its action. As a result of this the female students left the college and early in 1868 a woman's college was organized and chartered, the following faculty being appointed:



A. O. Blair, M. D.

Jehu Brainard, M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology.
George H. Blair, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine.
Myra K. Merrick, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
William E. Saunders, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery, and microscopy.
Charles E. Brush, M. E., professor of chemistry and toxicology.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ® DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

B. Cyriax, M. D., professor of materia medica.
S. A. Boynton, M. D., professor of physiology, pathology and microscopic anatomy.
P. B. Brown, M. D., professor general and descriptive anatomy.
T. R. Chase, M. A., professor of medical jurisprudence.
M. C. T. Canfield, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.
George H. Blair, dean. Wm. E. Saunders, registrar.
Mrs. C. A. Seaman was president of the board of trustees.

During the three years of the existence of this college some forty-five students were in attendance. At the end of this period a change of heart took place and women were again admitted to the classes, where they have been welcome ever since.

In April, 1868, the college acquired possession of the Humiston Institute, situated on the west side, with a building which gave the college all the room required, and also enabled the board to establish a hospital department, some fifty beds being available.

October 14, 1868, the nineteenth annual session of the college began under the most favorable conditions. Even thus early was begun in this college a movement looking toward the higher medical education, and it is noteworthy that at this time also what was then called a department of specialties was organized. In this department Prof. S. R. Beckwith had orthopaedic surgery; Prof. T. P. Wilson, ophthalmology; Prof. H. F. Biggar, surgical diseases of the genito-urinary organs; Prof. N. Schneider, military surgery; Prof. J. C. Sanders, uterine displacements; Prof. L. W. Sapp, instrumental labor; and Prof. H. L. Ambler, a prominent dentist of the city, dental surgery.

The college authorities also established this year a free dispensary for the poor, which was located in a building on Ontario street, opposite the "old stone church."

In 1869 Prof. S. R. Beckwith resigned his connection with the college, his retirement being deeply regretted, and removing from the college a very popular and thorough teacher. His resignation, however, brought his student, Prof. N. Schneider, to the chair of surgery, a chair that he filled many years. In 1869 the college adopted "The Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter," a bi-monthly magazine which had been in existence some two years, having been conducted by Drs. D. H. Beckwith, T. P. Wilson and N. Schneider. It had a large circulation and no doubt was a great advantage to the college in elevating the standard of medical education, as well as inducing students to attend the Cleveland college. During this year also the college sent Prof. George W. Barnes on a tour through the western states to solicit students for its classes. Another interesting action taken during the year was the adoption of a "Memorial on Education" which, under date of May 1, was sent to all of the members of the homœopathic profession in the state of Ohio. The full text of this memorial was as follows:

MEMORIAL ON EDUCATION.

Cleveland, O., May 1, 1869.

To the President and Members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio:

The undersigned, appointed in behalf of the faculty of Cleveland Homœopathic College, and the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, to memorialize your honorable body on the subject of medical education, beg leave to present the following for your consideration:

The need of a higher standard of medical scholarship is too universally apparent to require proof. Moreover, we do not deem it necessary to arouse the minds and conscience of the members of the medical profession to a realization of this truth, for without exception, the proposition to elevate, enlarge and otherwise improve medical education meets the hearty sanction of all.

It remains, therefore, for us to point out the steps to be taken in order to accomplish this most desirable result. And first, we believe that whatever recommendations to meet this end are adopted, should spring from the great body of the profession, through its county and state societies, and its national institutes or associations, for our medical colleges will adopt only such improved plans of education as are known to be approved by the profession.

And secondly, we believe that in order that any proposed plan shall be successfully carried out, it is absolutely necessary that the concurrence and co-operation of all our medical schools should be secured. And we do not disguise the fact that it is extremely doubtful if the united homœopathic colleges can maintain an elevated standard of scholarship against the present loose and imperfect mode of education which prevails in other medical colleges. We should, therefore, seek for a more desirable way of improving our present plan of medical examination.

Among the improvements to be adopted, we believe the following should be included:

1. Students wishing to matriculate at a medical college should be subjected to a preliminary examination, and should thereby show themselves proficient in English scholarship, and elementary scholarship, and elementary chemistry. A knowledge of the Latin language is especially to be commended; but the present state of popular education does not admit of its being made an indispensable part of preliminary acquirements.

2. The college course should be divided into three sessions of lectures, each session to consist of not less than sixteen weeks of lectures, with not more than four lectures daily. The studies to be pursued should be graded somewhat after the following order:

The first, or freshman year, should be devoted to the study of anatomy, materia medica, and chemistry; the second, or junior year, should add to the foregoing, pathology, principles and practice of medicine, and physiology; the third, or senior year, should include a review of all previous studies, and the study of surgery, obstetrics, and medical jurisprudence. Students should be subjected to an examination for each year, and prove themselves qualified before being admitted to either of the several classes.

An A. B. or a B. S. should have the right of admission to the junior year. No student should be graduated in course who does not first attend on the foregoing course, and otherwise prove to be properly qualified.

We would further recommend that the time-honored but useless requirements of thesis from candidates for graduation be abandoned; that each candidate be required to give written answers to printed questions, and that each member of the faculty shall furnish a copy of his questions, together with the per cent of each candidate, to a joint board of censors, to

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consist of such persons as may be appointed by the highest collective body of the profession. Such board of censors are to have advisory powers only, and are to keep a yearly record of the standing of all persons who may be from time to time admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE FOREGOING MEMORIAL.

The committee appointed to consider the memorial of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, respectfully submit the following report:

WHEREAS, There exists an imperative necessity for a more elevated standard of literary and medical training for the members of our profession:

WHEREAS, It is evident that the teachers in our medical colleges cannot effect this much-needed reform without the support of the profession at large;

WHEREAS, The faculty of the Cleveland Homœopathic College have, through their committee, memorialized the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, asking an expression of opinion upon certain measures of reform in the course of study; therefore

Resolved, That we will, individually and collectively, use all honorable means to sustain the faculty of said college in their efforts to elevate the standard of medical education.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the general outline of reform, as set forth in the petition of said faculty.

J. B. HUNT, M.D.,
E. B. THOMPSON, M.D.,
Committee.

The graduates of this second decade of the college, in chronological order, were as follows:

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1862.—C. P. Alling, A. R. Bell, J. B. Bailey, S. A. Boynton, N. B. Covert, J. B. Crocker, T. E. Clark, B. F. Dake, Homer Dunn, G. M. Dorsey, J. C. Freeland, E. Fowler, H. G. Field, E. R. Fuller, C. P. Graves, B. F. Green, J. N. Ginley, W. H. Graham, W. C. Gribben, W. H. Jenney, C. A. Lenthstrom, W. F. Morgan, J. C. McLean, T. E. Pomeroy, F. F. Randolph, Thos. Rowsey, W. E. Saunders, C. M. Sampson, S. J. Smith, S. W. West, H. A. Wales, M. W. Wallace, S. G. Wilmot.

1863.—E. J. Bates, H. S. Benedict, Alanson Bishop, D. J. Chaffee, Geo. W. Clark, E. C. Cook, S. S. Cook, S. N. Coons, H. Craig, John Fry, H. J. Hazleton, J. B. Hunt, E. D. Kanouse, J. H. Lancaster, E. L. Lodge, Francis D. Ormes, G. W. Rumsey, J. P. Russell, S. C. Shane, E. P. K. Smith, H. L. Sook, R. T. Speekman, Wm. Stanley, S. B. Taylor, S. P. Town, A. R. Vail, L. B. Waldo, H. A. Warren.

1864.—H. D. Squires, F. H. Spranger, P. B. Hale, F. Flowers, J. W. Sheldon, H. H. Logee, E. M. Knowles, M. E. Tripp, William Hemter, J. D. Brook, C. P. Chapman, L. Grosvenor, C. W. F. Metzger, J. F. Boynton,

J. L. Evans, Nathaniel Schneider, H. B. Van Norman, M. A. B. Woods, J. Rust, A. C. Hofie, Frank Thompkin.

1865.—J. C. Harrington, W. D. Williams, W. H. Jackson, Wm. White, H. Trelles, L. M. Charlton, Joseph Hooper, H. B. Bagley, L. H. Sparhawk, Frank Noyes, S. G. Warren, N. B. Wilson, J. M. Pond, W. H. Nelson, M. B. M. Hausland, H. M. Warren, Edmund Beckwith, Peter McDonald, D. A. Davis, G. W. Burns, Wm. M. Eddy, W. D. Linn, Clarence T. Campbell, L. D. Crawford, H. L. Knapp, A. O. Hunter, L. W. Carpenter, N. T. Hubbell, Samuel Shell, J. Dixon.

1866.—E. T. Adams, G. D. Allen, T. R. Allen, W. P. Armstrong, D. P. Badger, H. F. Biggar, John Bryan, Thomas Bryan, W. P. Burge, J. M. Cadmus, L. D. Clark, Wm. Clark, J. A. Compton, Samuel Cowles, H. B. Cross, E. B. De la Martyr, H. T. Gatchell, E. B. Graham, J. A. Hall, Abner Hayward, G. C. Hibbard, P. S. Hollett, Robert A. Hudson, B. F. Jackson, P. J. Liedbeck (Hon.) Louis Merrette, J. R. Moody, E. C. Morrill, J. D. McCreary, H. E. Powell, L. W. Pratt, A. L. Roberts, J. G. Schmitt, J. W. Scott, W. G. Scott, M. C. Sturtevant, W. G. Ware.

1867.—T. E. Allen, Charles Allnard, J. W. Buckley, W. E. Camabon, O. D. Childs, E. L. Cook, H. M. Dayfoot, W. M. Detwiler, Alfred Dickinson, D. Dodge, G. A. Gifford, J. Goucher, B. F. Grant, Wm. Hoyt, G. S. Kelsea, A. P. Ketchum, J. E. Lowes, G. H. McLion, E. J. L. Parten, B. L. Nye, John Outhwaite, N. L. Parmater, E. H. Peck, E. A. Robertson, J. B. Walters, R. B. Woodward.

1868.—H. H. Baxter, H. C. Carpenter, W. W. Clapp, J. L. Bean, T. C. Wallace, W. M. Bailey, A. D. Johnson, R. N. Warren, M. M. Catlin, S. A. Harrington, H. L. Bradley, H. L. Ambler, G. A. Tracy, W. S. Whiting, A. S. Johnson, G. T. Blair, O. B. Spencer, J. W. Jenney, D. H. Crowley, C. S. Nellis, C. P. Burch, W. W. Booth, L. S. Ingram.

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1870.—U. F. Cassady, Hazard D. Chase, Sarah B. Chase, B. L. Cleveland, F. L. Davis, T. K. Dawson, P. S. Duff, A. L. Gardiner, M. D., George A. Gordon, C. W. Hoyt, Mrs. E. Miller, Geo. W. Moore, O. B. Moss, G. C. McDermott, S. S. Parker, J. A. Partridge, Chas. F. Petsch, Jonathan M. A. Petitt, J. D. A. Pohle, E. D. Preston, W. H. Riley, A. S. Rosenberger, A. E. Scheble, F. B. Sherburne, B. Sovereign, G. O. Spence, M. D., H. S. Strong, L. P. Truman, E. Van Norman, H. B. Van Norman, I. J. Whitfield, W. A. Whitney, C. D. Woodburn, A. F. Worthington.

At this time, as at present, the question of co-education was occupying the attention of medical educators. As previously noted, the college had been on both sides of the question, finally concluding to take the position which is held to-day that the admission of women to the class was proper

consist of such persons as may be appointed by the highest collective body of the profession. Such board of censors are to have advisory powers only, and are to keep a yearly record of the standing of all persons who may be from time to time admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine.

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WHEREAS, It is evident that the teachers in our medical colleges cannot effect this much-needed reform without the support of the profession at large;

WHEREAS, The faculty of the Cleveland Homœopathic College have, through their committee, memorialized the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, asking an expression of opinion upon certain measures of reform in the course of study; therefore

Resolved, That we will, individually and collectively, use all honorable means to sustain the faculty of said college in their efforts to elevate the standard of medical education.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the general outline of reform, as set forth in the petition of said faculty.

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1867.—T. E. Allen, Charles Allnard, J. W. Buckley, W. E. Camabon, O. D. Childs, E. L. Cook, H. M. Dayfoot, W. M. Detwiler, Alfred Dickinson, D. Dodge, G. A. Gifford, J. Goucher, B. F. Grant, Wm. Hoyt, G. S. Kelsea, A. P. Ketchum, J. E. Lowes, G. H. McLion, E. J. L. Parten, B. L. Nye, John Outhwaite, N. L. Parmater, E. H. Peck, E. A. Robertson, J. B. Walters, R. B. Woodward.

1868.—H. H. Baxter, H. C. Carpenter, W. W. Clapp, J. L. Bean, T. C. Wallace, W. M. Bailey, A. D. Johnson, R. N. Warren, M. M. Catlin, S. A. Harrington, H. L. Bradley, H. L. Ambler, G. A. Tracy, W. S. Whiting, A. S. Johnson, G. T. Blair, O. B. Spencer, J. W. Jenney, D. H. Crowley, C. S. Nellis, C. P. Burch, W. W. Booth, L. S. Ingram.

1869.—A. B. Armstrong, C. Arndt, W. E. Atwell, John Austin, W. M. Baldwin, Jr., H. H. Bartlett, D. R. Belding, New York; B. J. Brown, Ontario; W. J. Bryan, New York; H. H. Carter, Ohio; C. P. Collins, England; H. C. Coolman, Ohio; O. B. Crumbaker, Ohio; A. H. Dix, Ohio; J. G. Heaton, Australia; J. B. Hickson, Michigan; R. B. House, Ohio; R. B. Johnson, Ohio; L. E. Knapp, Michigan; R. C. W. Lewis, Ontario; L. S. Mann, Ohio; F. B. Marr, Ontario; H. W. Miller, Ontario; H. Pond, Ohio; J. A. Sapp, Ohio; W. L. Smith, Ontario; M. B. Smyth, Ohio; A. Southward, Ohio; G. W. Strong, Ohio; E. W. Veits, Ohio; M. T. Wallin, Sweden; W. H. Woodvett, Ontario; H. R. Arndt, Ohio; J. A. Hubinger.

1870.—U. F. Cassady, Hazard D. Chase, Sarah B. Chase, B. L. Cleveland, F. L. Davis, T. K. Dawson, P. S. Duff, A. L. Gardiner, M. D., George A. Gordon, C. W. Hoyt, Mrs. E. Miller, Geo. W. Moore, O. B. Moss, G. C. McDermott, S. S. Parker, J. A. Partridge, Chas. F. Petsch, Jonathan M. A. Petitt, J. D. A. Pohle, E. D. Preston, W. H. Riley, A. S. Rosenberger, A. E. Scheble, F. B. Sherburne, B. Sovereign, G. O. Spence, M. D., H. S. Strong, L. P. Truman, E. Van Norman, H. B. Van Norman, I. J. Whitfield, W. A. Whitney, C. D. Woodburn, A. F. Worthington.

At this time, as at present, the question of co-education was occupying the attention of medical educators. As previously noted, the college had been on both sides of the question, finally concluding to take the position which is held to-day that the admission of women to the class was proper

and wise. As will be remembered, the "Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter" was being published at that time. The issue of August, 1870, was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the question of co-education, and an extra edition of five thousand copies was circulated broadcast. A very strong letter over the signature of Mrs. Sarah B. Chase, M. D., who graduated in February, 1870, was probably the best advertisement the college has had during the half-century of its existence. The letter makes a strong plea for this school, saying that the institution offers peculiar advantages for the prosecution of medical education, and that in addition to this—as being most interesting to the woman—her treatment by the professors and students is marked with profound respect and consideration. This action was taken by the faculty in face of the fact that the woman's college was then in existence and making a desperate struggle for life. One of the daily papers of the city contained the following:

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF THE SEXES—HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE.

Anxious that all women who have aspirations for the profession and are determined on a course of medical education shall become comprehensively and thoroughly qualified, this college will most cordially welcome them to its classes. We are convinced by experience that students of both sexes do best under the curriculum of a joint education. We commend these propositions to the careful attention of every woman in the land who is interested in medical education.

For further information, address:—

H. F. Biggar, M. D., Registrar.

The following year the woman's college gave up the fight and transferred the property, if not the good will, of the Cleveland Homœopathic College and Hospital for Women to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. Then Prof. S. R. Beckwith, whose opposition to co-education was pronounced, gracefully surrendered and took the lead in announcing to the medical profession that the college doors would thereafter be open to women, with equal rights to those of the men.

In 1871 there were several notable additions to the faculty. S. A. Boynton, M. D., was appointed professor of physiology; D. H. Beckwith, M. D., was engaged to give ten special lectures upon the practice of medicine; and Lewis Barnes, M. D., of Elyria, Ohio, and Hamilton Ring, M. D., of Urbana, Ohio, undertook a series of lectures on special subjects. About this time also the course of optional study was extended to three years and the term lengthened to eighteen weeks.

There was instituted also the practice of giving prizes for special work, the following being the list of prizes:

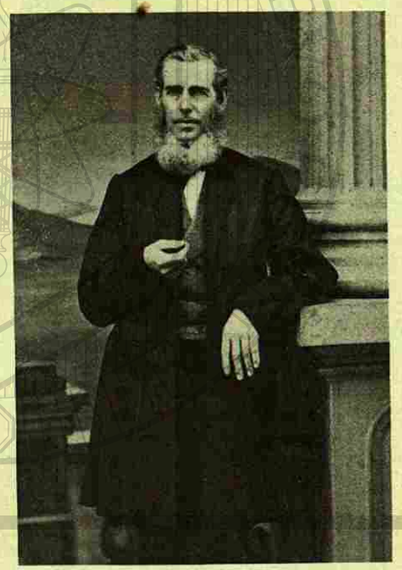
To the student who could sustain the best written examination in English scholarship, $50.00 in fees. Four prizes based on efficiency in quiz and examinations were offered to students of the college, the first being a scholarship worth $90.00; the second, a graduation fee, worth $30.00; the third, a copy of "Baehr's Therapeutics," worth $10.00; the fourth, a copy of "Raue's Pathology," worth $5.00; and to all students failing to secure any one of the above, but who could make out a creditable report of cases, one year's subscription to the "Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter."

The professor of anatomy offered a prize of $25.00 to the student who stood highest in the final examination in all the branches taught in the college; to the second highest, a prize of $15.00; to the third, a prize of $10.00. Prof. Sanders offered a prize of $40.00 to the student who sustained the best examination in regular quizzes during the session of 1872-1873. This practice was kept up for a number of years, but finally fell into disuse.

During the following year there were a number of losses from the faculty. R. F. Humiston, A. M., resigned the chair of chemistry, N. B. Wilson, M. D., the chair of pathology and differential diagnosis, and J. D. Buck, M. D., the chair of physiology and microscopy. Dr. Sarah B. Chase was appointed demonstrator of anatomy for female students.

An interesting point to be noted here is the fact that each member of the faculty received $2.00 per lecture delivered during the session of 1871-1872, Profs. S. R. Beckwith and J. D. Buck having each been paid $100 for the lectures given to the students during the preceding year.

The year 1872 is notable in the history of the college because of the efforts made to remove the institution to Cincinnati. Dr. J. H. Pulte, of that city, was instrumental in the formation of a college and had endowed it with $70,000, in consideration of its bearing his name. Inducements of such a nature that could not be resisted were offered Prof. T. P. Wilson, the result being that he resigned his professorship in the Cleveland college, following his late co-workers, Buck and Beckwith, to Cincinnati. Then came a strenuous effort to unite the two colleges, the Cincinnati people feeling that with an endowment fund of $70,000 and three of the Cleveland professors already in the faculty, the future of the Pulte college was assured, and that there would be no necessity for the existence of a college in



A. R. Bartlett, M. D.

Cleveland. Prof. J. C. Sanders, at the request of the Cleveland faculty, visited Cincinnati and made a careful investigation of the entire situation. He came back full of enthusiasm, reporting that amalgamation of the two schools was the thing most to be desired. The faculty, however, thought differently, and his report was negatived by a large majority. No further attempts have been made from that day to this to promote the union of the two colleges.

In 1872 the faculty inaugurated a course of practical instruction on special subjects to be given during the spring term of ten weeks. It was in this year also that the "Reporter" was declared to be under the control of the college authorities, with Drs. T. P. Wilson and H. H. Baxter as editors. When Dr. Wilson moved to Cincinnati he took his half of that journal

with him, Dr. Baxter retaining the balance. Thus it came about that for a short time there were two journals published, the "Cincinnati Reporter" and the "Cleveland Reporter." This, however, proved to be unsatisfactory and the "Cincinnati Reporter" was merged in another journal. The "Cleveland Reporter" maintained a separate existence as a college journal until January, 1874. It then passed to the control of Dr. H. F. Biggar, he becoming the surgical editor and Dr. W. A. Phillips taking up the general editorship, the college agreeing to pay the sum of $250 per year for three years and to receive certain pages for advertising, together with the support of the paper. This plan, however, proved unsatisfactory, existing for only a few months, the "Reporter" finally closing its career after seven years of useful service for homœopathy.

The faculty of 1873-1874 consisted of the following:
Jehu Brainerd, M. D., emeritus professor of chemistry.
George W. Barnes, M. D., emeritus professor of materia medica.
A. O. Blair, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine.
John C. Sanders, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics and gynecology.
N. Schneider, M. D., professor of surgery.
H. F. Biggar, A. B., M. D., professor of clinical surgery.
H. H. Baxter, M. D., professor of materia medica.
S. A. Boynton, M. D., professor of physiology.
G. J. Jones, M. D., professor of anatomy.
C. H. Von Tagen, M. D., professor ophthalmology and otology.
E. R. Taylor, B. S., professor of chemistry and toxicology.
W. E. Saunders, M. D., professor of surgical anatomy.
Wm. F. Hocking, M. D., professor of pathology and differential diagnosis.
G. O. Spence, M. D., lecturer on gynecology.
G. M. Barber, A. M., lecturer on medical jurisprudence.
H. B. Van Norman, M. D., lecturer on hygiene, and librarian, and curator of the museum.
N. Schneider, dean.
C. H. Von Tagen, registrar.
H. H. Baxter, recording secretary.

This large body of faculty members was unwieldy, for we find that in the session of 1875-1876 there were just nine teachers, and that small number of workers continued in force up to the advent of the four years' graded course of instruction.

The year 1876 witnessed the election to the faculty of two men, one of whom is still an honored professor. March 14, Wm. A. Phillips, M. D., was elected professor of ophthalmology and otology, and J. Pettit, M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology. The next year Dr. J. Edwards Smith was given the work in microscopy; Dr. B. F. Gamber began his college work during this year. As a consequence of the resignation of Dr. G. O. Spence from the chair of gynecology, Dr. H. F. Biggar was appointed to the vacancy, his acceptance being coupled with the condition that he be allowed to hold a surgical clinic in addition to the clinic in gynecology. Dr. G. J. Jones was given a surgical clinic at the same time.

On May 10, 1878, the faculty unanimously agreed to extend the term of study to four years, giving an advanced standing of one year to stu-

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dents who held degrees in arts and science. By way of comparison, it may be stated that during the winter of 1878 and 1879 four hundred and eighty lectures were delivered and two hundred and four clinics were held, thus showing the difference in what then was required and the requirements of the present day, the latter being as a minimum, 900 hours. During this year Prof. S. R. Beckwith delivered a special course of twelve lectures on operative surgery and Prof. Slosson of Cincinnati a special course on diseases of the respiratory organs.

It is worthy of note also that at the end of this third decade of the college existence an effort was made to have its history written, but the effort failed, Prof. Smith, who was requested to do the work, declining to undertake it.

Myra K. Merrick, M. D.

The faculty during the session of 1879-1880 was as follows:
J. C. Sanders, professor of principles and practice of medicine.
N. Schneider, professor of surgery.
H. H. Baxter, professor of materia medica and clinical medicine.
S. A. Boynton, professor of physiology and microscopical anatomy.
G. J. Jones, professor of anatomy.
W. A. Phillips, professor of ophthalmology and otology.
H. F. Biggar, professor of gynecology.
J. Edwards Smith, professor of histology and microscopy.
N. B. Wilson, professor of obstetrics.

The third decade of the college history was a most successful one, the institution having made during that time several distinct advances in its curriculum and in the requirements for graduation. As has been noted, it first provided an optional four years' course, with an obligatory three years' course, and in other ways demonstrated that its professors were progressive and willing, and anxious to meet the requirements of advancing medical science.

We herewith append a list of graduates of that decade, and among the names will be found many of those who have attained high eminence in the profession and who have done great work in keeping the homœopathic school of medicine well in the front. The graduates from 1870 to 1880 are as follows:

1871—A. Baldwin, Jr., F. H. Barr, A. W. Blakeslee, H. W. Brozie, A. Colvin, Julia W. Dunning, J. C. Ellsworth, Julia A. Ford, M. B. Garver, J. G. Gates, R. S. Gee, U. R. Guilbert, E. M. Hall, C. W. Harinsfar, C. W. Hayes, S. Hoag, M. E. Hughes, A. J. Krehbill, B. H. Lawson, L. L. Leggett, S. S. Mills, J. H. McLellan, H. W. Osborn, O. S. Runnels, J. Schneider, Geo. A. Slack, J. Q. Smith, O. P. Sook, Anna A. Sowles, S. P. Town, Edward Ulrich, J. H. Wilson, W. H. Wise, Geo. Wright.

1872—A. J. Adams, A. B., H. L. Barbour, M. J. Bearby, F. R. R. Berry, C. T. Canfield, Harry E. Colton, L. C. Crowell, W. C. Day, Alfred Eddy, John Eisenhauer, Richard Epps, M. D., Edwin Gillard, E. T. Goucher, S. G. Graves, N. J. W. Hanson, S. J. Hill, Martha Hollett, G. J. Jones, S. U. Jones, C. A. Mills, M. H. Mills, A. J. S. Neville, Henry Neville, M. A., Geo. M. Ockford, A. S. Parker, N. D. Peck, A. J. Pickard, M. A., R. H. Y. Ramage, G. W. Righter, Wm. Teegarden, M. O. Terry, H. C. Wells, C. J. Wolcott.

1873—Joseph C. Anderson, Tobias G. Barnhill, George G. Biggar, Henry E. Beebe, Edward W. Bryan, U. S. Clarke, Wm. D. Clarke, Albert E. Elliott, Herman A. Flick, A. M., Julia T. Furlong, A. Gleason, Maria L. Green, George T. Harding, Wm. T. Hamilton, Norman H. Haviland, M. E. Hickox, Olive I. Jones, Herbert H. Lyons, O. W. Lounsbury, Will Murdock, Wm. L. McCleary, Kate Parsons, Chas. F. Park, Wm. L. Parmenter, Thos. F. Spittle, Michael Stone, Leander T. Van Horn, A. E. Watson, Reuben W. Walters, Johnson Wright, Arthur M. Woodruff, Daniel G. Wilder, B. S., J. Whitely, Chas. H. Wagoner.

1874—S. W. Aldrich, J. C. Campbell, John Burrough, John G. Boyd, J. Burling, Millie J. Chapman, P. M. Cowles, S. C. Chapman, G. B. Durant, H. C. Frost, G. H. Gilbert, Kate M. Goss, Mrs. L. P. Griffiths, L. C. Gusto, J. H. Jackson, J. Kimberling, E. B. Nash, John A. McGill, H. L. Obetz, A. F. Olmstead, M. T. Runnels, Miss Kate Shephardson, Chas. G. Smith, L. P. Sturtevant, O. R. Shannon, E. H. Way, J. H. Whitehead, N. E. Wright, J. H. Young, A. B. Botsford, Mary W. Ellis, Miss E. A. Davis.

1875—G. E. Barker, Martin Besemer, J. W. Borger, Miss A. T. Brindle, Mrs. M. A. Canfield, James Dickson, Will A. Egbert, E. R. Eggleston, A. A. Harding, J. D. C. Heinemann, S. H. Hickman, Mrs. E. F. Hollingshead, W. E. Keith, J. B. Lewis, Mrs. L. M. Lincoln, J. M. List, Chas. T. Mitchell, J. S. More, Miss S. F. Rose, Miss L. A. Robinson, J. B. Sargeant, F. C. Steingraver, Chas. H. Strong, J. F. Thompson.

1876—Wm. H. Barr, L. B. Bartlett, R. S. Boner, A. Cunningham, W. Cunningham, Mrs. A. A. Darby, Ira W. Disbro, James D. Easton, C. A. Edgerton, Miss A. Eldred, J. W. Ferguson, R. Hathaway, R. Heym, Miss S. A. Henderson, R. H. Hurlbut, A. M., Geo. M. Ireland, P. F. Johnson,

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J. B. Judson, Jno. Lafferty, Geo. Lee, C. S. Morley, N. K. Morris, Geo. W. Phinney, D. E. Pratt, J. M. Rickets, F. G. Robinson, H. C. Roger, A. Sheldon, H. A. Sherwood, L. W. Smith, R. L. Spencer, D. B. Stumpf, M. A. Todd, W. S. Todd, Jr., A. F. Turner, L. G. Von Scoyoc, B. F. Williamson, W. Wohlgemuth.

1877—W. P. Bennett, H. S. Boardman, Mrs. E. J. Beach, W. L. Case, C. W. Courtright, S. W. Darrow, Mrs. M. Devoe, C. P. Ehrman, B. F. Gamber, John A. Gann, R. A. Goodell, C. D. Hale, Mrs. C. M. Haynes, H. C. Houston, W. S. Hudson, J. W. Hurlbut, J. C. Kirkpatrick, John Lance, T. L. Nunamaker, F. E. Palmer, William Peach, T. J. Putnam, Mrs. H. H. Sheffield, George G. Storm, John P. Sobey, Mrs. M. M. Stowe, E. Taylor, J. O. Pritch, O. J. Travers, D. M. Turner.

The following composed the graduating class of 1877 and 1878: D. F. Baker, J. E. Barbour, W. W. Bird, L. W. Carpenter, E. A. Clarke, A. J. Crane, E. H. Damon, G. F. Fields, Lena Fink, F. O. Eggleston, C. S. Geer, B. R. Gifford, D. Gillard, M. D. V. Hibbard, D. W. Harner, E. H. Jewitt, Harrison Lilly, W. H. Kirkland, C. F. Manter, W. T. Miller, Geo. B. Parmelee, R. V. Pitcairn, C. L. Porter, Wm. Raymer, E. B. Sabin, J. E. Slaught, H. J. Smith, J. W. Swayer, R. D. Tipples, S. A. Townsend, W. F. Waltz, F. H. Woodard, J. S. Whiteley, Miss H. E. Warner. Honorary degree conferred on J. Edward Smith.

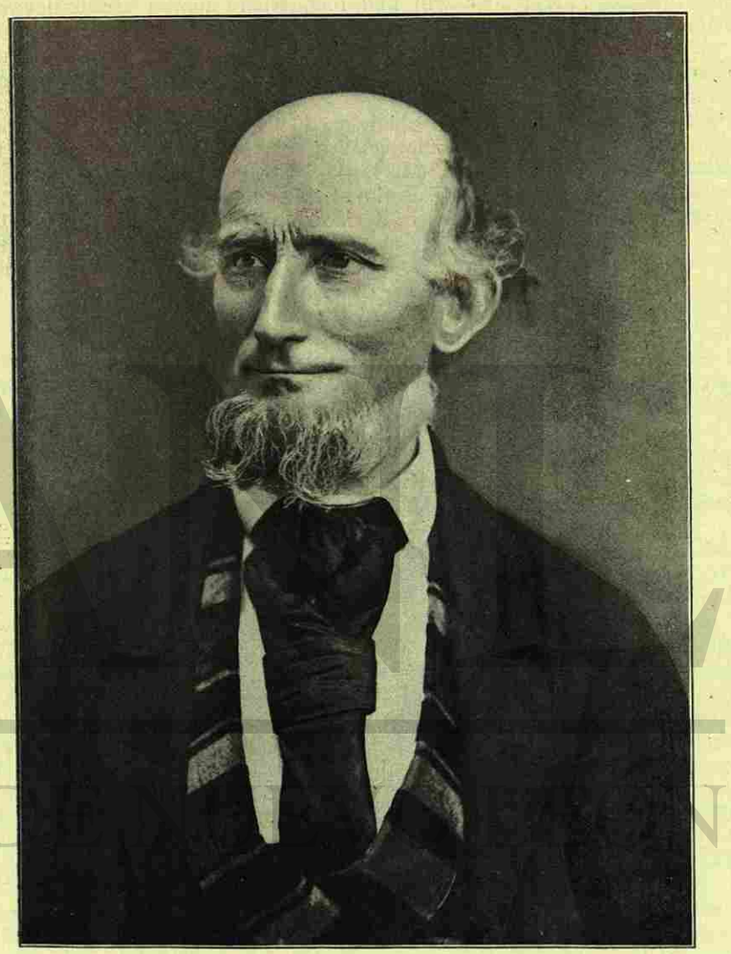
March 8th, 1879, the following were given the degree of doctor of medicine: Reuel Bartlett, D. W. Clausen, J. W. Covert, J. W. Daly, Mrs. M. E. Kurtz, W. B. Putnam, J. S. Dale, E. C. Van Numan Emery, J. J. A. Morgan, Alfred Sales, J. G. Sutton, C. L. Williams, E. W. Southall, G. E. Turrill, M. P. Hunt, W. H. Palmer, A. M. Sexton, W. S. Thompson, H. Pomeroy, Miss C. H. Fisher, F. H. Spence, E. D. Warner, J. B. Hershey, F. B. Putnam.

The graduates of the class of 1879-1880 were Bert A. Anthony, N. Anthony, D. A. Ames, J. A. Backus, G. S. Boyd, N. O. Branizer, A. C. Buell, L. A. Barnes, C. F. Barnes, F. H. Bangs, D. D. Bartholomew, George Collister, F. N. Clarke, J. N. Downs, E. C. Eddy, J. DeWitt George, W. H. Horr, Mrs. M. M. Hatfield, J. S. Kirkendall, G. A. Kelley, W. E. Long, W. W. Wolfe, B. B. Viets, R. S. Lycan, E. N. Lowry, C. H. Landfear, W. D. Gill, John A. Mitchell, R. F. Marks, T. B. Monroe, L. R. Porter, E. G. Rust, F. J. Ritter, Peter Stammer, Judson E. Strong, J. A. Simpson, Mary P. Sook, Wm. H. Thompson, J. W. Swartz, W. B. Thomas, C. J. Thatcher, J. T. Turrill, DeWitt Wilcox, A. L. Wilson, Miss Kate Whipple, Helen Weeks, A. E. Wheeler, C. E. Walton, A. Horton.

1880-1890—The fourth decade of the college history opened with the offer of two resignations from the faculty. One of these was that of Prof. Baxter, the other that of Prof. J. Edwards Smith. The faculty refused to accept Prof. Baxter's resignation, insisting upon his continuing with his work, though they were forced to allow Prof. Smith to give up his chair. Prof. S. A. Boynton also offered his resignation, being compelled to do this on account of ill health. As acquisitions to the faculty we note the appointment of Dr. Wm. T. Miller as adjunct professor of anatomy; Dr. Harlan Pomeroy, adjunct professor of materia medica; Dr. A. Y. Moore, lecturer on microscopy and histology. It is interesting also to note that the college closed a

ten-year lease for the Prospect street building, thus insuring a more permanent home.

This fourth decade shows in its history but little indication of what was to follow. It seems like the calm which often precedes the storm. If there



B. L. Hill, M. D.

were any internal dissentions they did not appear anywhere in the college records. The whole course of the ten years was noted for the success of the college work and increasing attendance of students and the heightened interest shown by practitioners of our school within the district from which its

students were drawn. The students were mostly men beyond their teens, men who had become mature in thought and intellect, and the majority of them dependent entirely upon their own resources for the money required to defray their expenses. Here, as in the list of those graduating in the former decades, the reader will find men whose names are to-day recognized wherever homœopathy is known. Many of them are earnest workers in other colleges, giving out the training and experience gained from the professors in their alma mater. The list of graduates from 1880 to 1890 is as follows:

1881—E. F. Allen, C. M. Baldwin, E. D. Bottorf, W. R. Barton, R. Buckingham, Miss Jennie R. Culp, J. W. Cook, Mrs. A. E. Burroughs, H. R. Chesboro, M. G. Edgerton, J. M. Douds, E. B. Emory, Mrs. Sarah Ellis, J. F. Elliott. A. D. Flagg, R. G. Finlay, C. F. Ginn, Oscar P. Griggs, J. Seth. Gardiner, Morris H. Goodrick, J. R. Hooper, A. S. Hayden, R. L. Hanks, C. W. Johnson, S. L. King, Helen L. Kent, O. A. Lyons, E. H. Lathrop, J. F. Miller, Allen Y. Moore, W. L. Miller, J. O. Morrow, W. E. Putnam, E. C. Quinby, W. E. Roper, George W. Rhonehouse, Chas. E. Sawyer, J. G. Seiter, J. O. Shaw, A. K. Smith, J. A. Stephens, Mrs. M. M. Scheble, Tyson Smith, J. Kent Sanders, John A. Thompson, G. Tell, E. L. Styles.

1882—C. S. Albertson, W. L. Athon, W. B. Baker, E. L. Boice, L. H. A. Brown, A. A. Brooks, C. A. Brown, F. W. Burlingame, C. W. Carrol, W. B. Croft, H. D. Champlin, A. B., T. T. Church, J. B. Davidson, S. R. Davis, W. J. H. Emory, A. M. Erwin, James Gillard, L. M. Glessner, J. E. Harner, W. A. Harlan, C. W. Haines, L. R. Heath, C. E. House, F. R. Hudson, J. O. Jackson, J. M. Kelley, F. A. Krill, H. F. Kramer, F. B. Knight, F. R. Loomis, M. W. Manahan, M. M. Moffit, C. L. Muhleman, W. E. Newton, C. O. Payne, C. P. Painter, Miss M. J. Pendleton, F. D. Pratt, G. C. Quezada, H. W. Richard, S. W. Sellew, B. W. Severance, G. H. Smith, E. B. Smith, U. H. Squires, A. B., T. H. Taylor, L. O. Thompson, S. L. Thorp, A. M. Tracy, E. P. Wilmot, E. J. Wunderlich, C. Zbinden, J. D. Zwetsch.

1883—C. B. Adams, I. J. Baughman, H. V. Beardsley, C. A. Beach, R. Belle Beach, G. W. Bond, C. Y. Brewer, E. B. R. Criswell, C. L. Cleveland, A. B., E. D. Covert, C. B. Dixon, A. B., C. D. Ellis, L. R. French, Mary A. Gault, H. B. Garrigues, M. D., R. S. Graves, C. Gangloff, G. E. Harrison, C. W. Hains, J. Richey Horner, A. M., M. Kingsley, Kate I. Kelsey, J. King, B. E. Miller, J. S. Martin, A. L. Mitchell, E. H. Morrow, M. G. McBride, L. K. Maxwell, L. J. Olmsted, P. M. Ostrander, A. B. Phillips, J. R. Phillips, W. O. Phillips, L. R. Pelton, G. H. Quay, A. P. Reeher, A. W. Reddish, E. J. Robinson, L. G. Rousseau, C. Schumacher, A. E. Stepfield, Pearl Starr, E. A. Shay, B. W. Stillings, C. W. St. John, Anna C. Smith, William Steele, Lovine Thorpe, Louisa Toles, C. E. Ward, M. D., A. L. Waltz, C. A. Wilson, E. T. White, T. A. Wilcox.

1884—M. H. Abel, W. P. Armstrong, H. F. Battey, J. C. Blinn, M. Bennett, J. H. Burch, M. F. Cole, J. F. Clarke, H. H. Crippen, T. O. Clingan, R. B. Carter, N. C. Davis, J. W. Frizzell, J. F. Fabre, J. T. Horton, H. Genung, C. F. Hough, G. A. Henninges, J. C. Irvine, J. C. Jump, E. E. Johnson, E. H. Maltbie, J. P. McGill, F. W. Morley, H. M. Marsh, F. G. McGranaghan, J. C. Norris, W. M. Nead. W. K. Paul, F. R. Smith, A. E. Springsted, C. A. Stedman, F. E. Talladay, F. P. Taylor, D. P. Terry, C. C. True, W. H. Wallace, E. J. Whittleton, W. E. Winget, F. D. Wood, W. A. Farnsworth.

1885—S. D. Allen, A. J. Atwood, J. T. Beckwith, A. C. Bollinger, J. S. Cleeland, W. A. Cook, Miss M. Dixon, B. S., J. B. Egts, J. F. Fabre, A. B., J. H. Ferrell, E. E. Flickinger, B. S., R. F. Gates, F. C. Gundlach, G. A. Henninges, E. L. Herrick, E. Herzer, A. B., Miss L. E. Hitchcock, W. Z. Kumbler, A. B., F. W. Lefevre, F. Lenggenhager, T. T. McNish, R. H. Pepper, A. Pulford, G. B. Richards, E. M. Rodenberger, H. L. Spence, L. H. Tillotson, Mrs. P. M. Webster, W. E. Wells, R. M. White.

1886—Miss A. B. Crowley, George J. Damon, Charles S. Elliott, Schuyler C. Elliott, Herbert L. Frost, A. B., Mrs. Julia P. Greene, William H. Hill, Samuel A. Hollister, Robert A. Hudson, Harlan T. Kerr, Miss Alfa R. Leib, Frank E. Lewis, John P. Maratta, T. Charles Martin, W. George Meredith, James A. Miller, Samuel A. Moore, Josiah F. Roberts, William B. Sanders, Oscar D. Shay, B. E., Richard M. Skinner, Miss Marion Spaulding, Henry C. Statzer, Thomas A. Wasson, George W. Wood, Mrs. Emmer A. Whitney.

1887—J. W. Adair, N. W. Bodenbender, James Edgehill, Miss L. H. Ellis, N. M. Follett, J. A. Gold, N. F. Golling, W. B. Hinsdale, A. H. Middleton, B. J. Miller, O. A. McDonald, J. N. Smith, J. Rollin Sook, Geo. D. Sturtevant, W. R. Wall, Mrs. A. Grace White, Mrs. M. E. Barnes, H. B. Stiles, C. H. Ellis, J. Cyrus Thomas.

1888—C. B. Adams, M. L. Adams, W. T. Anderson, C. L. V. Bell, Martha E. Benson, Stella M. Clarke, P. A. Cole, E. B. Guile, C. A. Howell, F. M. Hunt, C. E. Hauver, C. A. Hall, Nettie S. Hathaway, F. I. Henderson, Jno. H. Haegy, Alice Harris, W. C. Hewitt, Frank G. Jones, Wm. T. Kimberly, R. L. Lockwood, Annie E. Mehwrin, Chas. R. Rowley, F. E. Roper, E. H. Robinson, J. S. Read, E. E. Shaw, Jno. F. Shafer, E. A. Smith, C. H. Slosson, M. E. Sherman, J. W. Stoner, T. J. Tiffany, W. A. Tims, Kent B. Waite.

1889—Alfred G. Bailey, Emily L. Barnes, Marietta Brumbach, Frank W. Brand. Arthur F. Baldinger, Jerry E. Brainard, Wm. H. Bacon, Mary J. Cochran, Clara Isabel Darr, T. T. Fyfe, John Rossiter Gleason, F. G. Gilbert, Harry J. Garber. Wm. A. M. Hadley, Clarence W. Kellogg, Wm. T. McCormick, Guy C. Marsh, J. B. Patterson, Fred D. Page, Jennie A. Sloan, Ormiston W. Swayse, John P. Stober, Helen M. Stein, Francis M. Smersh.

1890—W. B. Andrews, D. W. Baker, H. D. Bishop, C. A. Buell, Emma H. Butman, Laura E. Brown, John T. Carter, C. K. Conard, M. E. Campbell, William W. Cole, Albert S. Dabney, W. C. DuBois, Daniel Dillman, Georgia Fultonn, Rosetta L. Gilchrist, G. H. Horwell, W. A. Kitchen, Alice E. Loomis, J. W. McMurray, J. C. McCauley, Elizabeth Murray, Jennie B. Prentiss, Margaret N. Quigley, DeForest A. Reid, Frank A. Reed, Geo. W. Redmon, Edwin V. Ross, W. H. Shane. R. D. Self, Frank W. Stuart, J. B. Stansbury, C. C. Taylor, L. B. Townley, Flora E. Wasserman, J. F. Wellington.

THE CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

By James Richey Horner, A. M., M. D.

The opening of the fifth decade of the history of the college marks the culmination of a conflict of opinions and wishes which had been waging for some time. Strenuous efforts were made by mutual friends to prevent an open outbreak of what might reasonably be called hostilities. These friends realized that such an outbreak could be productive of nothing but harm in the

students were drawn. The students were mostly men beyond their teens, men who had become mature in thought and intellect, and the majority of them dependent entirely upon their own resources for the money required to defray their expenses. Here, as in the list of those graduating in the former decades, the reader will find men whose names are to-day recognized wherever homœopathy is known. Many of them are earnest workers in other colleges, giving out the training and experience gained from the professors in their alma mater. The list of graduates from 1880 to 1890 is as follows:

1881—E. F. Allen, C. M. Baldwin, E. D. Bottorf, W. R. Barton, R. Buckingham, Miss Jennie R. Culp, J. W. Cook, Mrs. A. E. Burroughs, H. R. Chesboro, M. G. Edgerton, J. M. Douds, E. B. Emory, Mrs. Sarah Ellis, J. F. Elliott. A. D. Flagg, R. G. Finlay, C. F. Ginn, Oscar P. Griggs, J. Seth. Gardiner, Morris H. Goodrick, J. R. Hooper, A. S. Hayden, R. L. Hanks, C. W. Johnson, S. L. King, Helen L. Kent, O. A. Lyons, E. H. Lathrop, J. F. Miller, Allen Y. Moore, W. L. Miller, J. O. Morrow, W. E. Putnam, E. C. Quinby, W. E. Roper, George W. Rhonehouse, Chas. E. Sawyer, J. G. Seiter, J. O. Shaw, A. K. Smith, J. A. Stephens, Mrs. M. M. Scheble, Tyson Smith, J. Kent Sanders, John A. Thompson, G. Tell, E. L. Styles.

1882—C. S. Albertson, W. L. Athon, W. B. Baker, E. L. Boice, L. H. A. Brown, A. A. Brooks, C. A. Brown, F. W. Burlingame, C. W. Carrol, W. B. Croft, H. D. Champlin, A. B., T. T. Church, J. B. Davidson, S. R. Davis, W. J. H. Emory, A. M. Erwin, James Gillard, L. M. Glessner, J. E. Harner, W. A. Harlan, C. W. Haines, L. R. Heath, C. E. House, F. R. Hudson, J. O. Jackson, J. M. Kelley, F. A. Krill, H. F. Kramer, F. B. Knight, F. R. Loomis, M. W. Manahan, M. M. Moffit, C. L. Muhleman, W. E. Newton, C. O. Payne, C. P. Painter, Miss M. J. Pendleton, F. D. Pratt, G. C. Quezada, H. W. Richard, S. W. Sellew, B. W. Severance, G. H. Smith, E. B. Smith, U. H. Squires, A. B., T. H. Taylor, L. O. Thompson, S. L. Thorp, A. M. Tracy, E. P. Wilmot, E. J. Wunderlich, C. Zbinden, J. D. Zwetsch.

1883—C. B. Adams, I. J. Baughman, H. V. Beardsley, C. A. Beach, R. Belle Beach, G. W. Bond, C. Y. Brewer, E. B. R. Criswell, C. L. Cleveland, A. B., E. D. Covert, C. B. Dixon, A. B., C. D. Ellis, L. R. French, Mary A. Gault, H. B. Garrigues, M. D., R. S. Graves, C. Gangloff, G. E. Harrison, C. W. Hains, J. Richey Horner, A. M., M. Kingsley, Kate I. Kelsey, J. King, B. E. Miller, J. S. Martin, A. L. Mitchell, E. H. Morrow, M. G. McBride, L. K. Maxwell, L. J. Olmsted, P. M. Ostrander, A. B. Phillips, J. R. Phillips, W. O. Phillips, L. R. Pelton, G. H. Quay, A. P. Reeher, A. W. Reddish, E. J. Robinson, L. G. Rousseau, C. Schumacher, A. E. Stepfield, Pearl Starr, E. A. Shay, B. W. Stillings, C. W. St. John, Anna C. Smith, William Steele, Lovine Thorpe, Louisa Toles, C. E. Ward, M. D., A. L. Waltz, C. A. Wilson, E. T. White, T. A. Wilcox.

1884—M. H. Abel, W. P. Armstrong, H. F. Battey, J. C. Blinn, M. Bennett, J. H. Burch, M. F. Cole, J. F. Clarke, H. H. Crippen, T. O. Clingan, R. B. Carter, N. C. Davis, J. W. Frizzell, J. F. Fabre, J. T. Horton, H. Genung, C. F. Hough, G. A. Henninges, J. C. Irvine, J. C. Jump, E. E. Johnson, E. H. Maltbie, J. P. McGill, F. W. Morley, H. M. Marsh, F. G. McGranaghan, J. C. Norris, W. M. Nead. W. K. Paul, F. R. Smith, A. E. Springsted, C. A. Stedman, F. E. Talladay, F. P. Taylor, D. P. Terry, C. C. True, W. H. Wallace, E. J. Whittleton, W. E. Winget, F. D. Wood, W. A. Farnsworth.

1885—S. D. Allen, A. J. Atwood, J. T. Beckwith, A. C. Bollinger, J. S. Cleeland, W. A. Cook, Miss M. Dixon, B. S., J. B. Egts, J. F. Fabre, A. B., J. H. Ferrell, E. E. Flickinger, B. S., R. F. Gates, F. C. Gundlach, G. A. Henninges, E. L. Herrick, E. Herzer, A. B., Miss L. E. Hitchcock, W. Z. Kumbler, A. B., F. W. Lefevre, F. Lenggenhager, T. T. McNish, R. H. Pepper, A. Pulford, G. B. Richards, E. M. Rodenberger, H. L. Spence, L. H. Tillotson, Mrs. P. M. Webster, W. E. Wells, R. M. White.

1886—Miss A. B. Crowley, George J. Damon, Charles S. Elliott, Schuyler C. Elliott, Herbert L. Frost, A. B., Mrs. Julia P. Greene, William H. Hill, Samuel A. Hollister, Robert A. Hudson, Harlan T. Kerr, Miss Alfa R. Leib, Frank E. Lewis, John P. Maratta, T. Charles Martin, W. George Meredith, James A. Miller, Samuel A. Moore, Josiah F. Roberts, William B. Sanders, Oscar D. Shay, B. E., Richard M. Skinner, Miss Marion Spaulding, Henry C. Statzer, Thomas A. Wasson, George W. Wood, Mrs. Emmer A. Whitney.

1887—J. W. Adair, N. W. Bodenbender, James Edgehill, Miss L. H. Ellis, N. M. Follett, J. A. Gold, N. F. Golling, W. B. Hinsdale, A. H. Middleton, B. J. Miller, O. A. McDonald, J. N. Smith, J. Rollin Sook, Geo. D. Sturtevant, W. R. Wall, Mrs. A. Grace White, Mrs. M. E. Barnes, H. B. Stiles, C. H. Ellis, J. Cyrus Thomas.

1888—C. B. Adams, M. L. Adams, W. T. Anderson, C. L. V. Bell, Martha E. Benson, Stella M. Clarke, P. A. Cole, E. B. Guile, C. A. Howell, F. M. Hunt, C. E. Hauver, C. A. Hall, Nettie S. Hathaway, F. I. Henderson, Jno. H. Haegy, Alice Harris, W. C. Hewitt, Frank G. Jones, Wm. T. Kimberly, R. L. Lockwood, Annie E. Mehwrin, Chas. R. Rowley, F. E. Roper, E. H. Robinson, J. S. Read, E. E. Shaw, Jno. F. Shafer, E. A. Smith, C. H. Slosson, M. E. Sherman, J. W. Stoner, T. J. Tiffany, W. A. Tims, Kent B. Waite.

1889—Alfred G. Bailey, Emily L. Barnes, Marietta Brumbach, Frank W. Brand. Arthur F. Baldinger, Jerry E. Brainard, Wm. H. Bacon, Mary J. Cochran, Clara Isabel Darr, T. T. Fyfe, John Rossiter Gleason, F. G. Gilbert, Harry J. Garber. Wm. A. M. Hadley, Clarence W. Kellogg, Wm. T. McCormick, Guy C. Marsh, J. B. Patterson, Fred D. Page, Jennie A. Sloan, Ormiston W. Swayse, John P. Stober, Helen M. Stein, Francis M. Smersh.

1890—W. B. Andrews, D. W. Baker, H. D. Bishop, C. A. Buell, Emma H. Butman, Laura E. Brown, John T. Carter, C. K. Conard, M. E. Campbell, William W. Cole, Albert S. Dabney, W. C. DuBois, Daniel Dillman, Georgia Fultonn, Rosetta L. Gilchrist, G. H. Horwell, W. A. Kitchen, Alice E. Loomis, J. W. McMurray, J. C. McCauley, Elizabeth Murray, Jennie B. Prentiss, Margaret N. Quigley, DeForest A. Reid, Frank A. Reed, Geo. W. Redmon, Edwin V. Ross, W. H. Shane. R. D. Self, Frank W. Stuart, J. B. Stansbury, C. C. Taylor, L. B. Townley, Flora E. Wasserman, J. F. Wellington.

THE CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

By James Richey Horner, A. M., M. D.

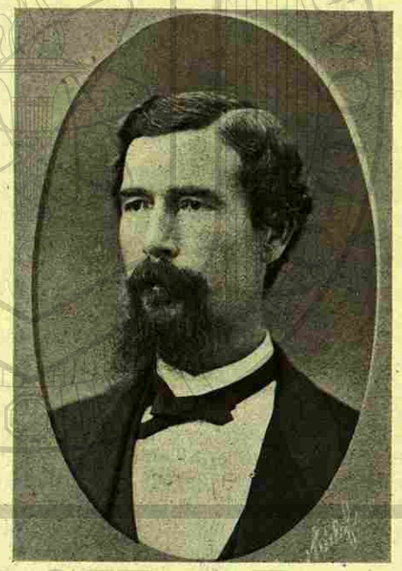
The opening of the fifth decade of the history of the college marks the culmination of a conflict of opinions and wishes which had been waging for some time. Strenuous efforts were made by mutual friends to prevent an open outbreak of what might reasonably be called hostilities. These friends realized that such an outbreak could be productive of nothing but harm in the

long run, and were anxious to avoid the trouble. It is our purpose to give, in a separate article, the history of the Cleveland Medical College during the seven years of its existence, and we shall take the liberty of waiving, until discussing that history, any consideration of the factors involved in the dissentions which led to its establishment.

As a natural consequence of the formation of a new college in Cleveland, the year 1890-1891 was unsatisfactory in many respects, principal among which was the fact that only a very small number of students attended and the graduating class numbered but nine. The reorganized faculty consisted of the following:

John C. Sanders, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics.

H. F. Biggar, A. B., M. D., professor of gynecology, operative and clinical surgery.



G. W. Barnes, M. D.

W. A. Phillips, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology.

H. Pomeroy, M. D., professor of physiology and differential diagnosis.

J. Kent Sanders, B. S., M. D., professor of practical surgery and surgical pathology.

E. R. Eggleston, M. D., professor of theory and practice and pathology.

Frank Kraft, M. D., professor of materia medica and the organon.

S. L. Hall, M. D., professor of the principles of surgery and lecturer on diseases of the nose and throat.

Edward A. Darby, M. D., professor of anatomy.

T. P. Wilson, M. D., professor of physiology.

D. H. Beckwith, M. D., professor of sanitary science.

Auxiliary Corps.

John A. Gann, A. M., M. D., lecturer on physical diagnosis.

DeForest Baker, M. D., lecturer on diseases of children.

C. D. Ellis, M. D., lecturer on osteology and dermatology.

H. D. Bishop, M. D., lecturer on chemistry, toxicology and urinary analysis.

W. E. Weils, M. D., lecturer on orificial surgery.

R. Dayton, M. D., lecturer on technical microscopy and histology.

A. W. Barber, A. M., lecturer on medical jurisprudence.

W. B. Andrews, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.

Prof. John C. Sanders was elected dean, and Prof. W. A. Phillips registrar and deputy treasurer. The faculty at once established a journal, "The Argus," with Profs. Phillips and Eggleston as editors.

The following year marks the purchase of property on which is located the college building. A most desirable location just next to the hospital was secured, the lot fronting 40 feet on Huron street, being 165 feet deep, and having a 40-foot ell facing an alley. The price approximated $17,000. Profs. D. H. Beckwith, J. Kent Sanders and S. L. Hall were appointed building committee and instructed to proceed at once with their work.

This year also marks the establishment of a school of dentistry in connection with the college. It was completely equipped with all modern conveniences and compared favorably with any dental college in the country. A faculty of six specialists in dentistry was appointed, these instructors being augmented by such others from the regular faculty as were found necessary in order to make a complete course. A three years' course was required, including all the branches taught in the foremost dental collages of the country.

The college opened for the year September 23, and on the next day—so energetic had been the building committee in its work—the cornerstone of the new building was laid with imposing ceremonies. Throughout the year the college work progressed with splendid enthusiasm, those interested being stimulated in their work by the fact that they were in competition with another institution, whose adherents were working with might and main to win in the race. Twenty-five students were graduated, six of these being dental students.

Following the conclusion of the regular course a post-graduate course of three weeks was given, and was attended by a large class, about twenty being given a certificate of attendance at the end of the course.

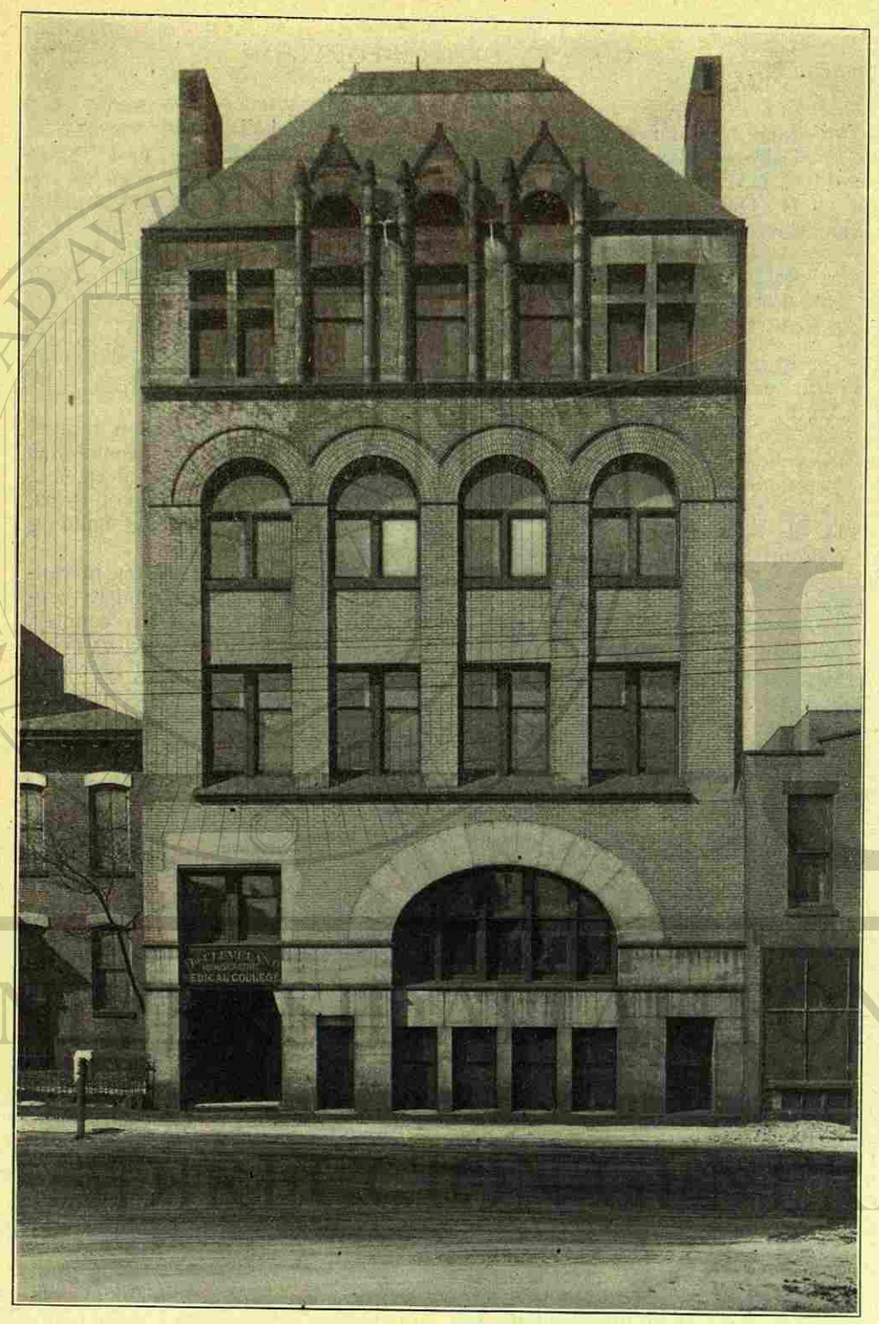
The third year of the decade showed a decided increase in the enthusiasm as well as in the number of students in attendance upon the college. A great deal of money had been spent in advertising, during the interval between the sessions, and the natural result was that more students were drawn.

The changes in the faculty were as follows:

Martha A. Canfield, A. M., M. D., was appointed by the trustees as assistant to the chair of gynecology. Prof. Harlan Pomeroy became associated with Prof. J. C. Sanders in the chair of obstetrics.

In the department of surgery C. D. Ellis, M. D., took the work in minor surgery; Kent B. Waite, A. M., M. D., genito-urinary and operative surgery; W. E. Wells, M. D., surgical and medical diseases of the rectum; H. L. Frost, A. B., M. D., surgical anatomy; and G. E. Turrill, M. D., surgical diseases of the nose and throat.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ® DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS



Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.

T. P. Wilson, M. D., shared with W. A. Phillips, M. D., the chair of ophthalmology.

Theory and practice of medicine had the following new professors: DeForrest Baker, M. D., pediatrics and specific fevers; Kent B. Waite, A. M., M. D., diseases of kidneys and bladder; G. W. Spencer, M. D., clinical dermatology, and George E. Turrill, M. D., diseases of nose and throat.

W. B. Hinsdale, M. S., M. D., took the professorship of materia medica in the place of Prof. Frank Kraft, resigned.

The chair of anatomy had several additions: H. L. Frost, A. B., M. D., surgical anatomy: E. A. Darby, M. D., brain and nerve centers; C. D. Ellis, M. D., osteology, with R. S. Evelyn, M. D., as demonstrator, assisted by H. Primm, M. D., A. D. McElroy and F. O. Reeve, prosectors.

In the department of physiology, G. W. Spencer, M. D., was associated with Prof. T. P. Wilson.

Dr. Spencer was chosen as director of the physiological laboratory, and W. G. Meredith, M. D., lectured on sanitary science.

During this year a medical college extension course of lectures was established under the auspices of the faculty, the object being to enable the people to become better acquainted with the essential facts that pertain to their existence. The following was the list of subjects assigned:

The invisible forces of the universe, as related to life and health; the world of atoms, and their relation to the universe; protoplasm and its relations to vegetable and animal life; the blood; the fountain of life; respiration, ventilation and the value of fresh air; digestion—food, cooking, eating; the brain and nervous system; heredity, its relation to society and families; the man wonderful in the house beautiful—anatomy; sanitary science—state, municipal, personal; diseases—nature, causes and prevention; chemistry—elements, atoms, molecules, etc.—relations to the human body; the origin of races; development—education, physical, moral, mental; the special senses—seeing, hearing, etc., etc.; temperance—alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, opium; how to care for the sick—in camp, hospital, home; the rearing of children—infancy, sleeping and eating, work and play; emergencies—till the doctor comes; the beauty of physical development.

The list of lecturers included Professors S. L. Hall, H. F. Biggar, W. A. Phillips, E. P. Banning, W. B. Hinsdale, T. P. Wilson, A. F. Baldinger, G. W. Spencer, E. R. Eggleston, Martha A. Canfield, Kent B. Waite, V. P. English, G. W. Meredith, J. Kent Sanders, H. D. Bishop, C. D. Ellis. The lectures were well attended throughout the winter and the idea received commendation from all sources.

The crowning event of the year was the opening of the new college building in September; more than one thousand people attended the opening exercises. Dr. D. H. Beckwith, chairman of the building committee, presented the keys to the board of trustees, and Dr. James H. McClelland of Pittsburgh delivered the opening address.

It was during this year also that the name of the college was changed to "The Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery." A number of reasons were given for the change, all of which appeared to be good. January 1, 1893, the dental department was transferred to the Western Reserve University, the university purchasing the entire equipment. In March, 1893, twenty-five men and women were graduated from the medical department and two men from the dental department.

The most noteworthy action taken at the mid-term meeting of the faculty in 1893 was the establishment, with the consent of the board of trustees, of three scholarships, to be granted each year and awarded after a competitive examination. It was required that the applicant should be a graduate of some literary college in Ohio. We believe our college to be the first homœopathic college in the world to offer free scholarships.

Progressive as ever, the college established a lunch-room for the purpose of providing at cost price a simple and inexpensive luncheon for students living at a distance.

A complimentary banquet to Prof. E. R. Eggleston was one of the events of the year, Dr. Eggleston at that time being a member of the faculty of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan.

The commencement exercises of the session took place March 20, 1894, the program including a report from Prof. J. C. Sanders, dean of the medical department, Prof. S. B. Dewey, dean of the dental department, and other interesting addresses. At the first meeting following commencement the board of trustees lengthened the college term to seven calendar months, and established a four years' graded course which took effect at the opening of the next term.

Up to this time the finances of the college were in the hands of a committee who, with the dean and executive committee, governed the institution. This created considerable dissatisfaction and the finance committee resigned, which left the entire management of the college, financially and educationally in the hands of the dean.

As there had been some changes in the faculty, we take occasion to note the composition of that body as found in the announcement for the year 1894-1895:

Obstetricy.

John C. Sanders, M. D., LL.D., dean, professor of preternatural labor, instrumentation, and maladies of the lying-in; H. Pomeroy, M. D., professor of gestation and natural labor.

Gynopathy.

H. F. Biggar, M. D., LL.D., professor of surgical diseases of women; Martha A. Canfield, A. M., M. D., professor of medical diseases of women.

Surgery.

H. F. Biggar, M. D., LL.D., professor of gynopathical and clinical surgery; J. Kent Sanders, A. M., M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery, surgical pathology and clinical surgery; Kent B. Waite, A. M. M. D., registrar, professor genito-urinary and operative surgery; C. D. Ellis, M. D., professor of minor surgery; W. E. Wells, M. D., professor of surgical and medical diseases of the rectum; H. L. Frost, A. B., M. D., professor of surgical anatomy; G. E. Turrill, M. D., professor of surgical diseases of the nose and throat.

Ophthalmology and Otology.

W. A. Phillips, M. D., professor of didactic and practical opththalmology and otology; T. P. Wilson, M. D., professor of clinical ophthalmology and otology.

Materia Medica.

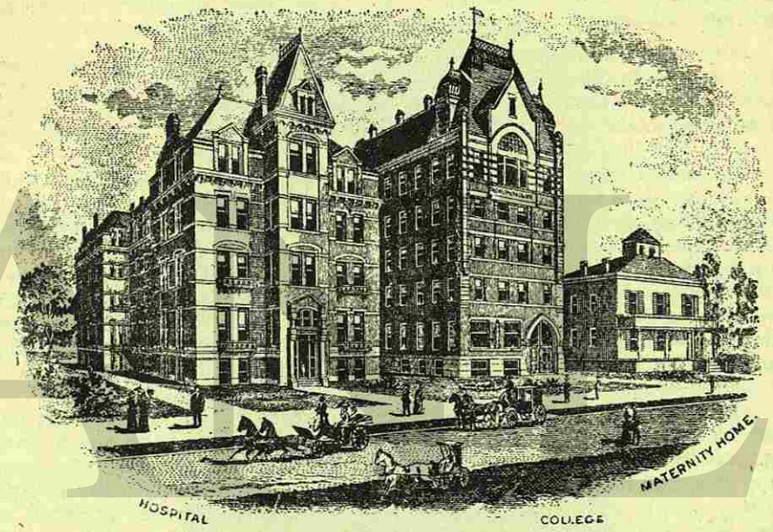
W. B. Hinsdale, M. S., M. D., professor of principles of homœopathy, materia medica and the organon.

Anatomy.

H. L. Frost, A. B., M. D., professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy; C. D. Ellis, M. D., professor of osteology.

Theory and Practice.

W. B. Hinsdale, M. S., M. D., professor of general and clinical medicine and pathology; D. F. Baker, M. D., deputy treasurer, professor of paediatrics; G. E. Turrill, M. D., professor of diseases of nose, throat and lungs; H. D. Champlin, A. M., M. D., lecturer on nervous diseases; H. G. Pyle, M. D., lecturer on the medical diseases of the kidneys and bladder; A. F. Baldinger, M. D., lecturer on normal histology; E. O. Adams, M. D.,



Hospital, College and Maternity Home.

lecturer on microscopy and pathological histology. T. P. Wilson, M. D., professor of physiology, psychology and psychiatry.

Pharmacy.

F. O. Reeve, A. M., M. D., instructor in pharmacy.

Medical Jurisprudence.

A. W. Barber, A. M., lecturer.

Stereopticon.

W. H. Price, Jr.

Demonstrators of Anatomy.

F. O. Reeve, A. M., M. D.; A. D. McElroy, M. D.

Prosectors.

C. W. Ginn; E. B. Kaple.

Sanitary Science.

D. H. Beckwith, M. D., professor of sanitary science; W. G. Meredith, M. D., professor of hygiene.

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Chemistry.

M. E. Kleckner, A. M., professor of geology and biology, Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, professor of chemistry; Thos. W. Ranson, Ph. G., M. D., lecturer on chemistry, toxicology and director of laboratories; Chas. L. Mosher, assistant.

Dental Faculty.

S. B. Dewey, M. D., D. D. S., professor of dental histology, pathology and embryology; J. E. Robinson, M. D., D. D. S., professor of operative dentistry; H. Barnes, M. D., D. D. S., professor of dental anatomy and dental technics; L. P. Bethel, M. D., D. D. S., professor of dental medicine and therapeutics; W. T. Jackman, D. D. S., professor of prosthetic dentistry and metallurgy; Grant Mitchell, D. D. S., professor of crown and bridge work and orthodontia.

This session was attended with but little outside of the regular systematic filling of the scheduled hours by the professors. At the graduating exercises, which occurred March 26, 1895, the principal speaker of the evening was the superintendent of the Cleveland public schools, Prof. L. H. Jones, who delivered a strong, scholarly address.

As was foreshadowed by the resignation previously noted, the faculty this year assumed a more prominent part in the management of the college. As evidencing their desire of change in the governing rules, they submitted to the trustees a complete plan. This took up the consideration of the entire work of the college and provided for the election of officers by the members of the faculty independent of the board of trustees. The most radical measure, however, was the provision that nominations of officers and members of the faculty be made by the trustees only upon recommendation of at least three-fourths of the faculty. It was also provided that no removal of members of the faculty should be made except upon a three-fourths vote.

The board of trustees unanimously approved this plan, and it went into effect for the session of 1895-1896. A very decided effect of this action, however, was the immediate resignation of Prof. H. F. Biggar, and a most astonishing fact was that it was accepted unanimously by both the faculty and the trustees. Prof. J. Kent Sanders took Prof. Biggar's place as professor of gynecology and clinical surgery, Dr. C. D. Ellis taking the work formerly assigned to Dr. Sanders.

The college opened in September with a large class, the work of the faculty giving universal satisfaction, the clinical work particularly increasing during the session, so that the record shows the greatest number of clinical cases of any year since the opening of the college. There seemed to be a desire on the part of every one to do the best work possible for the students. A noteworthy fact also was that a more friendly feeling was evidenced between the students of the rival colleges, even the professors becoming more congenial. March 26, 1896, a large class was graduated, the men and women showing exceptional ability.

So pronounced was the feeling of friendship between the students that on May 4, 1896, the trustees appointed a committee to meet a committee from the Cleveland Medical College to take action relative to a union of the two institutions according to a plan presented by Profs. Beckwith and Baxter.

The committee from the Cleveland Medical College in presenting their side of the case made the claim that the equipment of the new college was superior to that of the old, and that the faculty was better qualified to do the

work, this claim being made to offset the difference in the valuation of the two properties, that of the university being conceded to be worth considerably more than the property of the Cleveland Medical College. This claim of superiority, however, was not admitted by the members of the committee from the university, and after a long time spent in discussion the committees were unable to find any common ground on which they could meet, and therefore each college again began efforts to enroll students for the ensuing year.

A number of additions were made to the faculty this year, these being as follows:

E. R. Eggleston, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine; H. D. Bishop, M. D., professor of orthopedic surgery; C. S. Cutter, M. D.,

James C. Wood, A. M., M. D.

lecturer on pediatry; R. J. Cummer, M. D., lecturer on pharmacology and the theory and practice of medicine; C. M. Thurston, M. D., lecturer on histology, pathology and urinary analysis; C. A. Latimer, B. Sc., instructor in chemistry and toxicology; A. W. Sanders, D. V. S., instructor in bacteriology; N. T. B. Nobles, C. A. Bingham, J. T. Frawley, M. D., demonstrators of anatomy. The officers were Wm. A. Phillips, M. D., dean; Dudley Smith, M. D., registrar; H. Pomeroy, M. D., treasurer.

The election of Dr. Dudley Smith as registrar is worthy of especial note, as he was probably the best registrar the college ever had. His plans met with universal endorsement and had they been followed out to the letter would have resulted in a much more systematic and careful planning of college

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work than was actually the case. The session was extremely successful, the classes large, and especial efforts were made to give the best possible courses of instruction. The commencement exercises were held March 22, 1897, and were of unusual interest.

We append a list of graduates from the first year of this decade until the consolidation.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE.

1890-1891—A. E. Chamberlain, R. S. Evelyn, T. F. Hogue, Lucy S. Hertzog, Thad. L. Johnson, J. D. McAfee, J. E. Rowland, Augustus B. Smith.

1891-1892—M. Margaret Hassler-Schantz, G. G. Frost, E. P. Banning, Margaret G. Darby, C. R. Bates, Phillip T. Johnson, R. E. Pond, O. C. Standish, W. E. Pryor, C. H. Moore, H. R. Hawkins, W. C. Hodges, Chas. L. Gangloff, G. B. Sturgeon, George B. Haggart, L. L. Mong, V. P. English, Adah M. Rowland, S. B. Sabin.

CLEVELAND UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1892-1893—Ernest O. Adams, G. E. Bishop, H. J. Cranmer, J. B. Clifford, F. C. Dennison, Cora D. Fenton, Alice J. Gillespie-Allen, Mary E. Heston, L. L. Jones, Thos. M. Lanahan, Mary F. Lemmon, Eleanore G. Lennox, L. L. Laronge, J. E. Monroe, J. H. Myers, A. D. McElroy, Percy L. Prentiss, Henry Primm, Carl H. Rust, E. E. Richardson, Rose R. Robinson, Nina M. Stevens, Melissa Sayles, J. B. Woodworth, Elizabeth Young-Taylor, Bessie Schultze.

1893-1894—O. S. Allen, C. F. Baker, Carina B. C. Banning, I. M. Beatty, F. D. Bishop, Hiram Brown, May M. Brown, W. C. Crouch, Chas. H. Cushin, Anna J. Erskine, G. J. Gray, Sara A. Gray, G. L. Gridley, F. W. Judson, F. A. Licht, C. H. McLaughlin, H. G. Pyle, W. H. Pulford, T. W. Ransom, F. O. Reeve, A. C. Rideout, R. V. Saint, Dudley Smith, Ada F. Slick, W. F. Steadman, M. B. Todd, S. R. Walker, C. C. Williams, Ira L. Wyant, H. C. Zimmerly.

1894-1895—D. H. Braden, Alice L. Bishop, D. J. Close, J. G. Colton, H. Olivia Corell, H. D. Cox, Anna R. Cooper, E. J. Cauffield, G. D. Cameron, L. E. Casey, Mary E. Cruise, J. H. Davis, F. F. Finch, E. B. Guile, C. W. Ginn, Abilla J. Fisher, Sarah P. Gaston, L. W. Hilliard, C. W. Johnson, Wm. Koch, E. B. Kaple, Sarah A. Kroll, C. R. Luton, F. B. Livermore, W. L. Laser, W. H. Merriam, C. A. Marquart, W. D. Meyer, Wm. A. Mansfield, C. L. Moser, Ida B. Peffers, J. H. Quayle, H. H. Smith, R. S. Snyder, R. W. Thornburg, Emma A. Van Buren, Jane C. VanHyning, E. S. Wright, C. H. Young.

1895-1896—F. P. Ames, L. M. Andrews, C. A. Bingham, Clara M. Benson, W. C. Cross, J. R. Cox, Eva E. Correll, J. L. Cowden, S. E. Deeley, F. F. Davis, L. C. Ellis, J. T. Frawley, J. E. Gaston, L. T. Gill, Edith R. Hornberger, Mary G. Hunter, Ellen F. Hawkins, C. J. Huyck, H. W. James, Dale M. King, E. J. Koontz, J. D. Kaple, D. L. Mohn, A. H. Martin, J. H. McBride, C. E. Merrill, N. T. B. Nobles, W. W. Osgood, H. J. O'Donnell, Rose A. Ralston, F. A. Russell, E. W. Riemenschnedier, L. E. Siemon, H. F. Staples, G. B. Smith, W. F. Steer, T. H. Tubman, R. O. Totten, A. Von Fried, T. C. Wallace, Jr., F. C. Watson, C. G. Webster, G. T. York, J. W. Young, Isa Teed-Crannton.

1896-1897—F. E. Bard, F. D. Brown, R. A. Brugger, Ola M. Buckman,

Emily Blakeslee; F. A. Clapsadel, Chas. E. Clobridge, L. P. Conley, Edgar C. Cowles, F. J. Edmonds, G. T. Ely, Chas. P. Geddes, J. C. Gilfillan, Edward Grove, F. S. Haggart, Adda T. Hedges-Brady, Edward H. Hermann, Edward J. Hill, J. H. Johnson, H. A. Keep, W. H. Kennedy, E. E. Lamb, Ella M. Lance, F. H. Latimer, George T. Leeds, Fred L. Lewis, Martha A. McBride, T. A. Miller, W. C. E. Nobles, E. I. Osgood, N. G. Parker, Fred W. Peck, H. L. Prouty, W. J. Renwick, D. W. Roberts, George J. Roberts, J. T. Schlesselman, H. W. Shaffer, Amy L. Silvieus, A. B. Smith, Mabelle G. A. Spaulding Watson, Clayton E. Spire, E. A. Stanley, J. C. Steel, Jr., C. G. Swan, G. H. Wilkinson, G. H. Williamson, Edward A. Willis, D. M. Wingate, Mara L. Wingate, Marcus Zophie.

The governing faculty of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, which came into actual corporate existence through action of the board of trustees October 2, 1897, consisted of the majority of the members of the faculties of both the university and the Cleveland Medical College, which latter institution by the above action went out of existence on that date. The names and the chairs occupied are as follows:

Hon. Henry C. White, professor of medical jurisprudence.
G. J. Jones, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine.
C. C. True, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine.
G. E. Turrill, M. D., professor of physical diagnosis.
J. Richey Horner, M. D., professor of neurology.
H. D. Champlin, M. D., professor of neurology.
H. H. Baxter, M. D., professor of materia medica.
Frank Kraft, M. D., professor of materia medica.
Wm. T. Miller, M. D., professor of surgery.
H. L. Frost, M. D., professor of surgery.
Wm. E. Wells, M. D., professor of diseases of the rectum.
Kent B. Waite, M. D., professor of genito-urinary diseases.
G. W. Spencer, M. D., professor of dermatology.
W. A. Tims, M. D., professor of anatomy.
James C. Wood, M. D., professor of gynecology.
J. Kent Sanders, M. D., professor of gynecology.
B. B. Viets, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology.
W. A. Phillips, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology.
G. W. Spencer, M. D., professor of physiology.
H. Pomeroy, M. D., professor of obstetrics.
E. H. Jewitt, M. D., professor of obstetrics.
A. F. Baldinger, M. D., professor of clinical obstetrics.
G. H. Quay, M. D., professor of rhinology and laryngology.
F. L. Crobaugh, professor of chemistry.
Hudson D. Bishop, M. D., professor of dietetrics.
Eliza J. Merrick, M. D., professor of pediatrics.

As might be expected the class was a very large one, numbering more than two hundred students, and the graduating class was the largest one in the history of the college. The years following noted an upward progress from an educational standpoint, which was as marked as the retrograde movement from the standpoint of the number of students. There were but few changes in the faculty, the majority of the professors holding over from one

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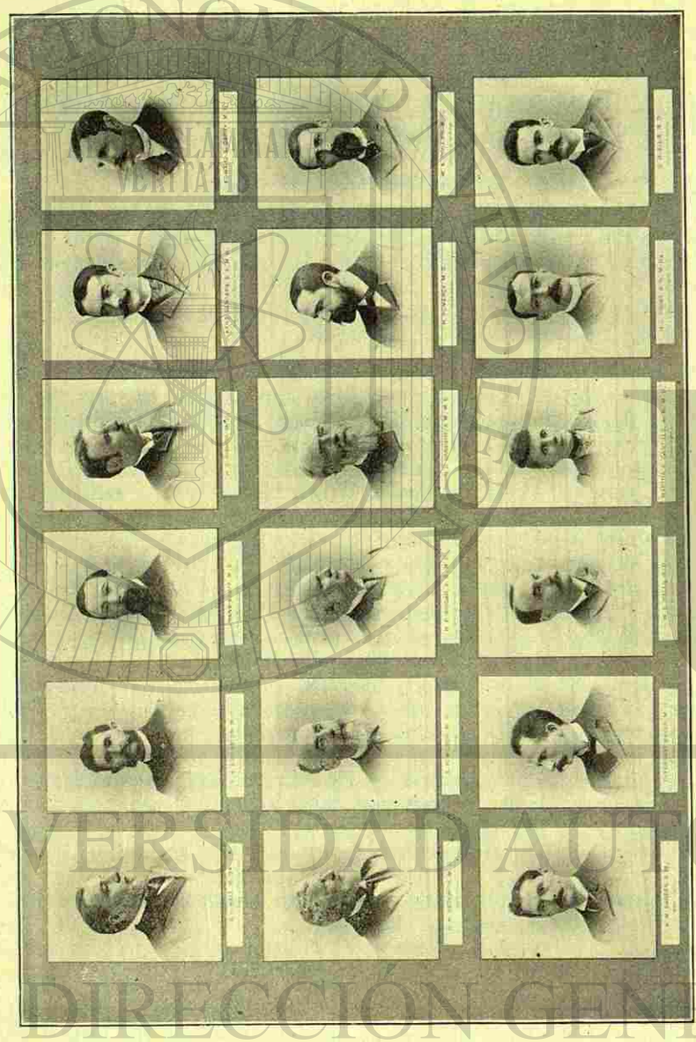

Faculty of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1893.

year to another, with comparatively little change in their assignment of duty.

For two years following the consolidation Prof. W. A. Phillips, who had been dean of the university, acted as dean of the college, while Prof. Gaius J. Jones, former dean of the Cleveland Medical College, acted as vice-dean of the new college. At the end of the second year Prof. Phillips declined a re-election, and Prof. Jones was given the leadership of the new college. This he has retained until the present day. Prof. Pomeroy retained the treasurership, with Dr. R. G. Baird as deputy, for two years, followed by Prof. A. L. Waltz for one year. Prof. Waltz was then elected treasurer, serving for several years, being followed by Prof. B. B. Viets for a few months, he in turn being followed by Prof. B. B. Kimmel, who retains the office at the present time.

Prof. Phillips retained the vice-deanship, being succeeded by Prof. H. L. Frost, who in turn gave way in 1905 to Prof. George H. Quay. Prof. C. C. True was registrar for the first two sessions after the combination, being followed by Prof. J. Richey Horner for two years, Prof. A. B. Schneider for the next two years, the office being again given to Prof. J. Richey Horner for the sessions of 1903-1904 and 1904-1905, he being succeeded in 1905 by Prof. W. T. Miller.

As we noted, the class steadily decreased in number, dropping from nearly two hundred the first year of the combined college to fifty-six, which was the number in attendance during the session of 1904-1905. The chief causes for this retrograde were the advance in the requirements for matriculation and the adoption of the four years' graded course, both of which causes prevented hundreds of students from entering upon the course of study. The requirements of the present day demand that a student shall have a degree in science or letters, a four years' high school course, which includes at least two years' Latin, or a permanent teacher's certificate. In lieu of these, he must pass an examination held by agents of the state board of medical registration, this examination being such as to tax the knowledge of the applicant up to the standard of a four years' high school course. Whereas formerly advanced standing was given for a degree in dentistry, veterinary surgery and pharmacy this is not now permitted, only one year being given for the degree of A. B. or B. S.

The faculty announced for the session of 1905-1906 is as follows:

John C. Sanders, A. M., M. D., LL.D., emeritus professor of obstetrics.

Thomas P. Wilson, M. D., emeritus professor of physiology.

David H. Beckwith, M. D., emeritus professor of sanitary science.

Gaius J. Jones, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine and differential diagnosis.

George W. Spencer, M. D., professor of physiology and dermatology.

J. Richey Horner, A. M., M. D., professor of neurology.

A. B. Schneider, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine, physical diagnosis and clinical medicine.

E. O. Adams, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine.

G. W. Gurnee, A. M., M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine.

R. J. Cummer, M. D., professor of pediatrics.

Herbert L. Frost, A. B., M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery.

William T. Miller, M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery.

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Hudson D. Bishop, M. D., professor of surgery and clinical professor of rectal and genito-urinary surgery.

W. E. Trego, M. D., professor of surgery and clinical professor of minor surgery.

Newman T. B. Nobles, M. D., professor of surgery and diseases of bones and joints.

J. A. Lytle, M. D., professor of genito-urinary and rectal diseases and fractures and dislocations.

Benjamin B. Kimmel, M. D., professor of surgical anatomy, and lecturer on minor surgery.

James C. Wood, A. M., M. D., professor of surgical gynecology.

P. B Roper, M. D., professor of medical and clinical gynecology.

Alvan L. Waltz, M. D., professor of materia medica.

F. W. Somers, M. D., professor of materia medica.

E. H. Jewitt, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica, the organon and principles of homœopathy.

William A. Phillips, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology.

Byron B. Viets, M. D., O. et A. Chir., professor of ophthalmology and otology.

H. W. Richmond, M. D., clinical professor of obstetrics.

Lester E. Siemon, M. D., professor of obstetrics.

George H. Quay, M. D., clinical professor of rhinology and laryngology.

W. H. Phillips, M. D., professor of rhinology and laryngology.

L. A. Noble, Ph. G., M. D., professor of chemistry.

C. M. Thurston, M. D., professor of histology, bacteriology, pathology and principles of surgery.

George W. Jones. M. D., professor and demonstrator of anatomy.

Daniel J. Bryant, M. D., professor of visceral anatomy and clinical instructor in surgery.

B. R. Burgner, M. D., lecturer on anatomy and anæsthetist.

Josephine M. Danforth, M. D., lecturer on dietetics and clinical instructor in pediatrics.

John P. Sobey, M. D., lecturer on pharmacology.

George R. Wilkins, M. D., lecturer on materia medica.

E. O. Bonsteel, M. D., Ph.G., lecturer on physiological materia medica.

H. D. Fowler, Ph.G., M. D., lecturer on toxicology and pharmacology.

H. F. Staples, B. S., M. D., lecturer on hygiene, state medicine and obstetrics.

T. S. Dunlap, lecturer on medical jurisprudence.

Pauline H. Barton, M. D., lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine, and clinical assistant in medicine.

H. R. Clarke, M. D., instructor in physiology and clinical instructor in surgery.

T. H. George, B. S., M. D., anæsthetist and instructor in bacteriology, histology and pathology.

R. F. Livermore, M. D., assistant to the chair of gynecology.

H. F. Ryder, M. D., clinical assistant in gynecology.

Carl V. Schneider, M. D., lecturer on anatomy and clinical instructor in surgery.

H. Landon Taylor, M. D., clinical assistant in surgery.

Frieda E. Weiss, M. D., clinical assistant in gynecology.

Denver H. Patterson, M. D., instructor in electro therapeutics and hydrotherapy and clinical assistant in medicine.

George H. Benton, M. D., clinical assistant in diagnosis.

Arthur W. King, M. D., clinical assistant in physical diagnosis.

Walter H. Loomis, M. D., clinical assistant in rhinology.

Alice Butler, A. B., M. D., clinical assistant in rhinology.

A. G. Schnabel, demonstrator of histology, pathology and bacteriology.

A noteworthy part of the history of these years is the establishment of a journal by the college. It was given the name of "Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter," the same name held by the journal which was published in the interests of the college nearly forty years before. The first year—1899—it was published quarterly, the two following years bi-monthly, and since 1901 monthly. During all this time Prof. J. Richey Horner has been its editor. It has attained a wide circulation, not alone among the alumni of the institution, but is a welcome visitor to many who do not own the college as their alma mater. It consists of from sixty-four to eighty pages monthly, and contains articles of interest to the general medical profession, together with editorials, materia medica notes, excerpts from other journals, and alumni notes, besides a full quota of general news.

In 1898 the Hahnemann and Dunham societies were united, the Hahnemann society, incorporated, being the name given to the new organization. This is still active, full of life, and doing its part toward promulgating medical knowledge among the students.

The Good Samaritan Dispensary, which had been operating for so many years in connection with the college, was in 1899 completely re-organized upon a departmental basis. This consisted of dividing the work into departments of general medicine, gynecology, genito-urinary diseases, surgery, ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, pediatrics, physical diagnosis and neurology. Each of these departments was placed in charge of clinical instructors, and the senior class was divided into sections, each section being assigned work in a department and rotating at the end of each week. In this way the entire facilities of the dispensary were utilized. Patients are assigned to the proper department, and the student obtains a careful personal training in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

The liberality of the Cleveland city administration has given to the homœopathic profession in the city a part of the work of the Cleveland City Hospital. We have now a complete homœopathic staff of attending physicians, with three resident physicians to care for the patients assigned to our school of medicine. The proportion of assignment is one-fourth of all patients admitted, and these are kept under distinct homœopathic treatment. One-half of the members of the visiting staff are members of the college faculty and their assignment of work is coincident with the term of the college session. The patients are utilized in college instruction, two days each week the entire senior class being scheduled for work in the hospital, at which time not only are general clinics held on all branches of medicine and surgery, but a complete system of bedside instruction is provided. This, of course, adds much to the value of the training given in the college, nearly doubling its clinical facilities.

Taken all in all the college is doing better, work to-day than ever before during its more than half century of existence. The laboratories are fully

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The classes graduating in the respective years from 1897 to the present time are as follows:

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1897-1898—C. W. Abels, Claude C. Anderson, F. S. Basquin, Harry G. Bevington; Albert Carey, W. A. Crecelius, Clara K. Clendon, John S. Cross, H. L. Davis, Jessie C. Dickerson, J. H. Erskine, H. H. Ewing, A. A. Griffis, E. W. Gurley, W. B. Glendinning, Arba S. Green, W. J. Gilbert, Edwin E. Gillard, Ida B. Hamblin, Hugh A. Hagerty, D. Handmacher, Chas. L. Ireland, Tomo Inouye, Margaret Johnson, Anna Johnston, Wm. H. James, L. A. Jackson, B. B. Kimmel, A. A. LaVigne, J. A. Lytle, Edwin C. Livingston, Jerry H. Leaming, Thos. Minahan, H. P. Mera, John A. Mellon, George P. Myers, H. C. Neff, F. C. Newcomb, C. A. Overholt, W. T. Parsons, Lucy I. Pierce, R. C. Pease, G. C. Radcliffe, Mary D. Ridgway, A. L. Reusing, Alex C. Smith, J. G. Schild, Standley G. Small, J. S. Steiner, W. W. Smith, C. E. Silbernagel, Lamont B. Smith, E. E. Shannon, J. H. Schneider, Jr., Bert D. Shedd, Jennie P. Turner, Wm. V. Van Norman, Herbert C. Waite, Wilson W. Walters, C. E. Watson, Thos. Welch, Albert D. Williams, Mary H. White.

1898-1899—Frank E. Adams, Enos B. Allen, Harry J. Austin, C. W. Banks, Fred C. Bissell, C. E. Bradshaw, Albert J. Brainard, L. M. Bunnell, Carl J. Cannon, Jay L. Cecil, W. R. Cleave, Sara Davies, Edward B. Doan, G. W. Ellison, Prudence Fennemann, Chas. M. Ginn, F. B. Groesbeck, J. W. Henderson, John C. Hill, Julia E. Hoover, Harry F. Hunt, Rose F. Jackson, Phillip M. Johnson, R. O. Keiser, George A. Kreiger, Florence W. Lyde, R. W. McLain, Augustus W. Mercer, C. L. Moore, Van V. Morgan, Garry Mount, C. H. Murphy, Emma A. Murphy, Mary C. Murphy-Brightman, Johnson Niles, Isabelle B. Nixon, G. W. O'Grady, J. M. Olin, James B. Orwig, Albert Porter, W. H. Price, C. J. Richards, J. A. Ruder, E. J. Schwartz, T. P. Shepherd, Ethel W. Walters, Samuel Warner, Fred L. Watson, M. H. Westbrook, G. R. Wilkins, Wm. Wilson, C. J. Wright.

1899-1900—B. R. Burgner, Mrs. Alice Butler, J. A. Black, H. R. Clarke, F. C. Coombes, E. W. Crecelius, H. H. Crum, E. A. Dale, C. A. Fraser, A. E. Gangloff, T. H. George, J. K. Hamilton, S. Blanche Harpst-Jackson, J. T. Henderson, Robert Hodgson, W. C. Holbrook, Israel S. Milstone, Perry L. Morgan, J. D. Parker, E. G. Radway, F. N. Richardson, E. T. Smith, Nina J. Stansbury, O. B. VanEpp, J. J. Waite, R. M. Wallace, C. C. Wright.

1900-1901—E. O. Willoughby, M. C. Barker, Pauline H. Barton, Elroy V. Bishop, T. L. Blackledge, R. A. Buchanan, R. A. Case, W. H. Diebel, J. W. Donaldson, H. B. Faulder, J. A. Ferree, Robert M. Ganow, J. G. Hemington, G. A. Hildebrand, E. C. Hoff, W. K. Hoffmann, F. C. House, G. E. Hull, A. P. Hyde, F. B. Jackson, George W. Jones, J. K. Kiser, C. L. McCoy, A. A. Mackintosh, A. O. Miller, Mary D. Mumford, G. D. Nicholas, D. H. Patterson, G. O. Rowland, R. C. Rush, Ida M. Scott, L. F. Sipher, F. H. Sisley, E. O. Silvieus, G. P. Spaulding, E. T. Tripp, H. D. Wallace, Carl Watson, H. O. Whitaker.

1901-1902—A. W. Andersen, W. H. Burns, F. R. Carvell, E. W. Dean, E. E. Esley, R. R. Ewing, C. K. Farber, Edwardena McK. Grant, W. C. Hirzel, G. H. Irvin, W. J. Jend, J. H. King, Gertrude S. King, W. E.

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1897-1898—C. W. Abels, Claude C. Anderson, F. S. Basquin, Harry G. Bevington; Albert Carey, W. A. Crecelius, Clara K. Clendon, John S. Cross, H. L. Davis, Jessie C. Dickerson, J. H. Erskine, H. H. Ewing, A. A. Griffis, E. W. Gurley, W. B. Glendinning, Arba S. Green, W. J. Gilbert, Edwin E. Gillard, Ida B. Hamblin, Hugh A. Hagerty, D. Handmacher, Chas. L. Ireland, Tomo Inouye, Margaret Johnson, Anna Johnston, Wm. H. James, L. A. Jackson, B. B. Kimmel, A. A. LaVigne, J. A. Lytle, Edwin C. Livingston, Jerry H. Leaming, Thos. Minahan, H. P. Mera, John A. Mellon, George P. Myers, H. C. Neff, F. C. Newcomb, C. A. Overholt, W. T. Parsons, Lucy I. Pierce, R. C. Pease, G. C. Radcliffe, Mary D. Ridgway, A. L. Reusing, Alex C. Smith, J. G. Schild, Standley G. Small, J. S. Steiner, W. W. Smith, C. E. Silbernagel, Lamont B. Smith, E. E. Shannon, J. H. Schneider, Jr., Bert D. Shedd, Jennie P. Turner, Wm. V. Van Norman, Herbert C. Waite, Wilson W. Walters, C. E. Watson, Thos. Welch, Albert D. Williams, Mary H. White.

1898-1899—Frank E. Adams, Enos B. Allen, Harry J. Austin, C. W. Banks, Fred C. Bissell, C. E. Bradshaw, Albert J. Brainard, L. M. Bunnell, Carl J. Cannon, Jay L. Cecil, W. R. Cleave, Sara Davies, Edward B. Doan, G. W. Ellison, Prudence Fennemann, Chas. M. Ginn, F. B. Groesbeck, J. W. Henderson, John C. Hill, Julia E. Hoover, Harry F. Hunt, Rose F. Jackson, Phillip M. Johnson, R. O. Keiser, George A. Kreiger, Florence W. Lyde, R. W. McLain, Augustus W. Mercer, C. L. Moore, Van V. Morgan, Garry Mount, C. H. Murphy, Emma A. Murphy, Mary C. Murphy-Brightman, Johnson Niles, Isabelle B. Nixon, G. W. O'Grady, J. M. Olin, James B. Orwig, Albert Porter, W. H. Price, C. J. Richards, J. A. Ruder, E. J. Schwartz, T. P. Shepherd, Ethel W. Walters, Samuel Warner, Fred L. Watson, M. H. Westbrook, G. R. Wilkins, Wm. Wilson, C. J. Wright.

1899-1900—B. R. Burgner, Mrs. Alice Butler, J. A. Black, H. R. Clarke, F. C. Coombes, E. W. Crecelius, H. H. Crum, E. A. Dale, C. A. Fraser, A. E. Gangloff, T. H. George, J. K. Hamilton, S. Blanche Harpst-Jackson, J. T. Henderson, Robert Hodgson, W. C. Holbrook, Israel S. Milstone, Perry L. Morgan, J. D. Parker, E. G. Radway, F. N. Richardson, E. T. Smith, Nina J. Stansbury, O. B. VanEpp, J. J. Waite, R. M. Wallace, C. C. Wright.

1900-1901—E. O. Willoughby, M. C. Barker, Pauline H. Barton, Elroy V. Bishop, T. L. Blackledge, R. A. Buchanan, R. A. Case, W. H. Diebel, J. W. Donaldson, H. B. Faulder, J. A. Ferree, Robert M. Ganow, J. G. Hemington, G. A. Hildebrand, E. C. Hoff, W. K. Hoffmann, F. C. House, G. E. Hull, A. P. Hyde, F. B. Jackson, George W. Jones, J. K. Kiser, C. L. McCoy, A. A. Mackintosh, A. O. Miller, Mary D. Mumford, G. D. Nicholas, D. H. Patterson, G. O. Rowland, R. C. Rush, Ida M. Scott, L. F. Sipher, F. H. Sisley, E. O. Silvieus, G. P. Spaulding, E. T. Tripp, H. D. Wallace, Carl Watson, H. O. Whitaker.

1901-1902—A. W. Andersen, W. H. Burns, F. R. Carvell, E. W. Dean, E. E. Esley, R. R. Ewing, C. K. Farber, Edwardena McK. Grant, W. C. Hirzel, G. H. Irvin, W. J. Jend, J. H. King, Gertrude S. King, W. E.

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Kneale, R. F. Livermore, J. C. Morrow, F. H. Newland, Mabel E. Price-Hazel, G. W. Root, R. W. Reynolds, A. A. Taylor, C. E. White, W. H. Wyckoff.

1902-1903—W. E. Allyn, A. H. Berr, O. J. Bready, E. O. Bonsteel, B. G. Boyce, C. E. Beeman, G. H. Benton, C. E. Battles, D. I. Cochran, F. F. Crandell, M. H. Castle, J. E. Frasch, F. W. D. Finke, H. D. Fowler, H. E. Griswold, E. W. Grubb, A. B. Hewes, A. Z. Hall, A. G. Hinman, F. L. Johnson, R. F. Lamberton, L. A. Noble, J. C. Price, W. J. Quigley, H. F. Ryder, O. H. Riemenschneider, R. DeW. Robinson, F. M. Rumsey, Fred Stork, H. H. Sink, W. A. Smith, F. L. Stratton, D. C. Thomas, H. L. Taylor, I. A. Tawney, J. B. Talmage. Frieda E. Weiss, J. B. Wilkinson, R. C. Warren.

1903-1904—Frank H. Barr, Rosa Gould-Barr, Harry C. Barr, M. L. Battles, W. W. Campbell, R. B. Chamberlain, W. J. Francis, J. E. Flinn, John V. Hartman, W. H. Ketchum, W. H. Loomis, F. H. Mersfelder, R. R. Parcher, M. E. Roasberry, A. N. Robinson, P. D. Russell, Carl Von Arx Schneider, Harvey A. Snyder, W. M. Wallace, Chas. N. Welles.

1904-1905—Fridolin Aeberli, A. E. Biddinger, John C. Brisbine, C. A. Burrett, Arthur L. Canfield, William L. Case, Mary E. Coffin, Franklin E. Cutler, Robert A. Gans, Earle V. Gray, Frederick P. Goodwin, H. Hugh Hill, James E. Hulett, Arthur W. King, George R. McGee, Philip Lee Ring, Wm. F. Rohland, Jesse L. Saddler, Braden C. Tiffany, Floyd C. Thompson, Henry Lycurgus Wells, Walton Henry Williams.

THE CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

By James Richey Horner, A. M., M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

In every institution where a number of men are concerned in the management there is bound to come a time in its history when disturbances occur. This is necessarily a fact and it would be a pity if it were not so. Given a faculty of a dozen men, or less, it could not be expected that on every point all would agree and that the course pursued by that faculty would be the course dominated by the stronger party. Thus it is that a division in the faculty demonstrates the strength of that faculty, because it shows that there are in its component parts men whose strength of character and force of mind are such that they insist upon the justness and correctness of the views they have, and failing to carry their point, yet being convinced of the impossibility and impracticability of the plans proposed by the party stronger by reason of the possession of votes do not permit themselves to be made subservient.

Such a situation obtained in the faculty of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in the decade between 1880 and 1890. The college was considered one of the best—if not the best—in the country; and it was so considered because the teachers in the college were men of such attainments and such ability as to force their recognition. These six men—Nathaniel Schneider, H. F. Biggar, G. J. Jones, Wm. A. Phillips, H. H. Baxter and J. C. Sanders—had been teaching for years. To them was due all the credit for the high standing of the college, but there came a time when these men could no longer work together. Allied on one side were Drs. Schneider, Jones and Baxter; on the other, Drs. Sanders, Biggar and Phillips,—all strong men, all good men; men who were vitally connected with the college and its interests in every detail.

It is not necessary to go into a detail of the history which led to a rupture; it began back in 1872, when by action of the board of trustees the entire management of the college, both financial and educational, was placed in the hands of the faculty. Upon assuming control the faculty found a considerable debt against the college, which in the years following, by hard work and careful management, they paid. Not only this, but they built up the college to a point of excellence well known throughout the United States, and furthermore, there was a surplus in the college treasury at the end of the year in 1889-1890.

It was with a feeling of profound astonishment that a number of the faculty learned that the trustees had been so influenced as to change the plan of government so that the financial management was placed in the hands of a committee of five appointed by the board. No reason for this action was given; in spite of the repeated questions of those most interested it was not explained, and a number of members of the faculty felt called upon to close their connection with the college. This they did, resignations to the number of six being presented to the board of trustees July 14, 1890. Profs. Wm. T. Miller, C. C. True and E. B. Bauder had joined with Profs. Jones, Schneider and Baxter.

At the time of their resignation these men had not the least thought of establishing a new college; it was only upon repeated and insistent demands by the medical profession throughout the United States, especially of the alumni and friends of the old college, that they determined upon the organization of a college in which they could have a place. From all sides came letters demanding that they should not bury themselves and that their ability as instructors and teachers should not be lost. On July 31, 1890, a charter was obtained, and early in August the first announcement was issued.

The faculty was as follows:

N. Schneider, M. D., professor of surgery.

H. H. Baxter, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics and lecturer on the Organon.

G. J. Jones, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine, pathology and differential diagnosis.

Wm. T. Miller, M. D., professor of principles of surgery and clinical surgery.

Charles C. True, M. D., professor of anatomy.

E. B. Bauder, A. M., LL.B., professor of medical jurisprudence.

Edwin Gillard, M. D., Sandusky, O., professor of gynecology.

B. B. Viets, M. D., O. et A. Chir., professor of ophthalmology and otology.

E. H. Jewitt, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics.

Kent B. Waite, A. M., M. D., professor of descriptive anatomy and demonstrator of anatomy.

John A. Gann, A. M., M. D., professor of physiology.

Perry A. Cole, M. D., professor of physiology.

H. L. Spence, M. D., clinical lecturer on diseases of nose and throat.

Eliza J. Merrick, A. B., M. D., lecturer on diseases of children.

H. D. Champlin, A. B., M. D., lecturer on hygiene and sanitary science.

John T. Carter, M. D., lecturer on chemistry, toxicology and urinary analysis.

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R. Dayton, D. D. S., lecturer on microscopy and histology and dental surgery.
S. A. Jones, M. D., professor of materia medica.
G. W. Spencer, M. D., professor of dermatology.
H. W. Osborn, M. D., professor of orificial surgery.
T. C. Martin, M. D., lecturer on genito-urinary diseases.
W. A. Tims, M. D., assistant demonstrator of anatomy.
F. G. Jones, M. D., assistant to the chair of gynecology.

The first faculty meeting was held September 11, 1890, at the office of Dr. G. J. Jones, and two weeks later the opening session was held in a building on Prospect street, forty-seven students attending the opening exercises. To this number others were added in the course of the term. The work of the year progressed splendidly, six hundred and fifty lecture, clinic and laboratory hours being filled.

The summer of 1891 witnessed the erection on a part of the lot fronting on Bolivar street of a commodious three story brick building. This was completely furnished and ready for the opening of the second annual session of the college. The building that fronts directly on the Bolivar street line was erected the next year.

There were but few changes in the faculty and the work was such as to commend itself to all. It was during this year that the "Argonaut," one of the college journals, was established, being issued irregularly at first, but beginning with January, 1892, was made a monthly journal, with Dr. Frank Kraft, editor.

The class was larger than that of the year before, and there seemed to be permeating the entire membership a spirit of loyalty and progressiveness which augured a brilliant future. For the third year the scope of the curriculum was much extended, this action necessitating an enlargement of the faculty. The following were added:

M. P. Hunt, M. D., of Delaware, professor of gynecology, and C. A. Hall, M. D., assistant; H. W. Osborn, M. D., lecturer on diseases of the rectum; W. C. Pardee, M. D., lecturer on dermatology, filling the position vacated by the resignation of Dr. George W. Spencer; H. W. Richmond, M. D., assistant to the chair of obstetrics; John E. White, M. D., lecturer on histology and microscopy, and George H. Quay, M. D., lecturer on diseases of the nose and throat. Kent B. Waite, M. D., resigned his position as professor of anatomy.

One hundred and twenty-nine students were registered during the year, the graduating class showing the same growth in number.

The opening of the fourth year was notable in the addition to the faculty of Prof. James C. Wood, who took the chair of gynecology, after having served eight years in the same office in the University of Michigan. One hundred and thirty-one students were in attendance, and the graduating class numbered thirty-five.

The fifth year was one of natural progress, the number of students in attendance being greater, and the graduating class larger than in the previous year.

It was a sadly memorable year from the fact that on the 4th of February, 1895, occurred the death of Nathaniel Schneider, who had been connected with the college thirty years, had been dean for fifteen years and for many years was at the head of the surgical department.

One hundred and forty-four students attended the sixth course of lectures, and about the same number the seventh and last course. A decided change in the atmosphere around both colleges was noticeable at this time, the tendency being towards union. Many forces were at work, all tending toward the bringing about of this desirable result. It is not necessary to go into detail as to how it was done; suffice it to say that with the commencement exercises of 1897 the Cleveland Medical College closed its separate existence and became with the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery the present Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. How the faculties were united and a department was given each member has been told in the history of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.

A complete list of graduates of the Cleveland Medical College is as follows:

ALUMNI OF THE CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1890-1891—Richard W. Bell, Glenn G. Caswell, Theodore D. Foljambe, Samuel D. McClure, Chas. B. Thomas, Julia Washburn, A. C. Graham, Frank C. Lee, Cash C. Mantz, William S. Priestley, Fred W. Stewart, Perry C. Williams, Henry F. Zink, Owa O. Hausch, Justice S. Lunger, Christian I. LaTrobe Mottley, William Patterson, Thad. B. Smith, John E. White.

1891-1892—Cornelia C. Albert, Arthur Besemer, Helen Babcock, Homer Bryant, Geo. H. Bradt, George H. Cole, Harriet W. Carman, Henry Franck, H. C. Galster, B. W. Genung, Ruth B. Kirch, J. E. Moore, Monroe Manges, Hannah B. Mulford, H. L. Stem, F. W. Somers, A. E. McClure, H. L. Sexton, A. D. Smith, P. H. Sigrist, H. Josephine Wright, John L. Winslow, J. M. Wallace.

1892-1893—J. H. Ablett, J. W. Barnhill, W. D. Barnhill, A. C. Barrett, H. B. Bryson, Celia O. Clemans, W. B. Dawson, W. L. Ely, W. G. Fish, C. B. Forward, Eva E. Furlow-Collins, Mary E. George, E. F. Gifford, A. W. Goodwin, Julia Cleves Harrison, S. S. Jordan, R. G. Kerstine, W. G. Krauss, J. D. Lewis, Katherine F. Ozmun-Phillips, P. E. Kerlin, W. H. Phillips, W. J. Richey, M. D. Satterlee, A. Preston Steele, Chas. J. Suetterle, N. L. Wakeman, Hannah W. Walter, C. L. Yakey, Onie A. Barrett.

1893-1894—Marjorie Alling, Edward A. Anderson, Edward A. Bodenbender, Louise E. Campbell, Guy Mortimer Canfield, Addison E. Cattron, Clinton Albert Crosby, Francis Edwin Chase, Clarence Starr Cutter, Charles Alfred Dixon, William Walter Dixon, James R. Elliott, George Washington Gurnee, William Moody Hunt, Jerome Howard King, Francis Horace Lower, Ella Jane Littell, Joseph A. Maurice, Frances McMillan, William Elbon Noble, Evelyn Sarah Pettit, Robert Milton Richards, William D. Radcliffe, B. B. Ronk, Pulaski B. Roper, Joseph Franklin Roe, Bertha May Satterlee, Christopher W. Sigrist, William A. Stuckenholt, Adolph B. Schneider, Alba Langdon See, Helen Kaulbach Smith, Henry Salomon, Charley Glessner Van Tilburg, Seth Stewart Webb.

1894-1895—Edward F. Reuscher, Emmett Burns Whigam, Charles A. Monroe, William Meredith, Lyman E. Baker, Ambrose L. Robinson, Joseph Eugene Burnham, Wade K. Chamberlin, S. Elliott McAdoo, Michael William Kapp, Daley Gates Frisbie, Albert N. Seidel, George Lincoln King,

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1895-1896—J. A. Shafer, C. D. Shafer, L. C. Haefli, H. H. Bean, W. J. Venen, M. D. Pass, A. A. Smith, B. L. Johnson, Anna D. Varner, Harriet

N. C. Schneider, M. D.

B. Chapman, Effie J. Croft, J. E. Johnston, F. D. Smith, G. W. Hopkins, J. W. Calvert, O. H. Boulee, W. R. Wall, Richard Kittle, J. S. Lehman, A. M. Doutt, W. H. Henninges, Miss B. A. Bickle, E. I. Vredenburg, H. E. Ramsey, H. Nyvall, John Van Hee, J. W. Hassenflue, A. E. Ewing, W. P. Ellis, H. F. Littell, C. L. Bacon.

1896-1897—U. L. Adams, A. B. Armsbury, R. G. Baird, D. C. Burson, Ralph E. Brake, D. J. Bryant, G. K. Beyer, Claude C. Craig, Edgar P. Cook, Caroline W. Coats, John C. Calhoun, F. C. Crawford, Sherman Cook, Daniel Christy, M. H. G. Carmedy, Josephine M. Danforth, F. W. Devitt, Elizabeth H. Delaven, H. G. C. Engels, Clifton B. Green, John L. Hadley, P. L. Hatch, H. P. Hurley, Minnietta Hervey, E. DeA. Holly, Chauncey O. Hudson, George S. Iddings, Frederick C. Johnson, F. E. Keep, Ellia L. Linder, M. W. Livingston, Chas. P. McComb, H. H. Metcalfe, F. X. McNamara, E. S. H. McCauley, W. P. McClure, A. H. Perry, H. W. Pyle, F. F. Quilliams, Clarence G. Robinson, Luther Schofield, Wm. Snearer, Milton A. Stewart, M. J. Sample, Jessie W. Smith, Mindia P. Sears, W. H. Vosburg, Louis H. Wagner, Chas. R. Wallace, Wm. T. Whan.

FACULTY REMINISCENCES.

Nathaniel Churchill Schneider was born in Canada in 1839. His early life was spent on the farm and his early education was such as was obtained in the common schools. Later on, however, he removed to Ohio and took a course of instruction in Baldwin University, Berea. Still later on he went to Cleveland, entering as a student of medicine under Dr. Seth R. Beckwith. He entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which he received his degree. He then formd a partnership with Dr. D. H. Beckwith and settled down in what proved to be his life home.

Surgery was a passion with him, and it was as a surgeon that he obtained his greatest prominence. Soon after graduating he was given a professorship in his alma mater, occupying the chair of surgery throughout the greater part of his professional life. He was for sixteen years surgeon of the Lake Shore railroad. In 1873 he spent a year abroad in hospital clinics, bringing his knowledge up to date.

He was a strong member of the medical societies of Ohio, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in which bodies he held a number of offices. Stricken desperately ill in the winter of 1889, he was compelled to leave all work for a year, but returned full of desire to labor on. Four more years were given, but his strength was becoming weakness and the last year was that of an invalid, eager to finish his course manfully and well. "Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a noble courage, and a memorial of virtue not only unto young men, but unto all his nation."

Gaius J. Jones was born in New York state in 1843. He took up the study of medicine with Dr. M. M. Gardner of Holland Patent, N. Y.; attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland and in March, 1865, began practice. In 1872 he was appointed lecturer on anatomy in the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, and one year later became professor, which chair he held until 1878. In 1878 he was appointed to the chair of theory and practice, and from 1890 to 1897 was dean of the Cleveland Medical College, and was vice-dean of its successor, the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, two years; since that time he has been dean of the college. Dr. Jones has been a member of the staff of Huron Street Hospital since 1874; he also is lecturer in the Cleveland training school of nurses. For further mention of Dr. Jones' career see a later chapter of this volume.

James Craven Wood was born in Wood county, Ohio, January 11, 1858. He was a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he received the honorary degree of M. A. in 1894. He graduated in 1879 from the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, and served as professor of obstetrics, gynecology and paedology in that institution eight years. In 1893 he accepted the chair of surgical gynecology in the Cleveland Medical College, continuing as such to the present time in its successor, the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He is gynecologist to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, the Cleveland City Hospital and the Good Samaritan Dispensary. Dr. Wood is a frequent contributor to the current medical literature of both

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schools of medicine. A fuller account of his professional career will be found in a later volume of this work.

H. D. Champlin, A. B., was born in 1853 in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he lived during the early part of his life and received his education. He graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1883, taking high honors in his class. During the first three years of the existence of the Cleveland Medical College he was lecturer first on hygiene and sanitary science, then on microscopy and histology and later on nervous diseases. In 1894 he was made professor of nervous diseases in the University of Medicine

E. H. Jewitt, A. M., M. D.

and Surgery, continuing until 1898, when the pressure of business compelled his resignation.

Pulaski B. Roper was born in New York in 1859, being brought up in Elmira, New York, graduating from the Elmira Free Academy in 1877. He attended a year at the medical department of Wooster University, and graduated in 1882 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1894 he graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. For two years he lectured in this college on anatomy, being then appointed to the department of gynecology, where he has served to the present time.

George W. Spencer has been lecturing in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College since 1890. His first subject was dermatology, later taking

up in connection with it, physiology, upon both of which he is lecturing to-day, being professor of dermatology and physiology.

Edward H. Jewitt, A. M., was born in 1851. He received his early education in the common schools, later attending the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, from which he received his degree of A. M. He attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1878.

He practiced two years in Oberlin, Ohio, then removed to Cleveland, in which city he has been practicing to the present time. In 1890 he received the professorship of obstetrics in his alma mater, and retained the

Adolph B. Schneider, M. D.

chair until the present year, when at his own request he was transferred to the department of materia medica for the ensuing year. Dr. Jewitt is a member of the Ohio local societies and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He also is obstetrician to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital.

Adolph B. Schneider was born in 1866 in Dunkirk, New York, his early education being gained in the public schools of that city. He graduated in 1894 from the Cleveland Medical College, and the same year was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy. The next two years he lectured on physical diagnosis, and in 1898 was elected professor of anatomy. In 1900 he was transferred to the department of theory and practice, having the chair of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine, later taking the professor-

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ship of theory and practice of medicine in addition to the other branches of work. He served as registrar of the college from 1901 to 1903.

Dr. Schneider is visiting physician to the Cleveland Homœopathic and Cleveland City hospitals, consultant to the Maternity Home and head of the department of diseases of the chest in the Good Samaritan Dispensary. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Tuberculosis League, a member also of the local societies of the state, the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Anglo-American Society of Vienna, Austria.

William A. Phillips was born in Ohio in 1840. He had a good preparatory education in the public schools before taking up the study of medicine. He graduated in 1866 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and in 1890 from the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery.

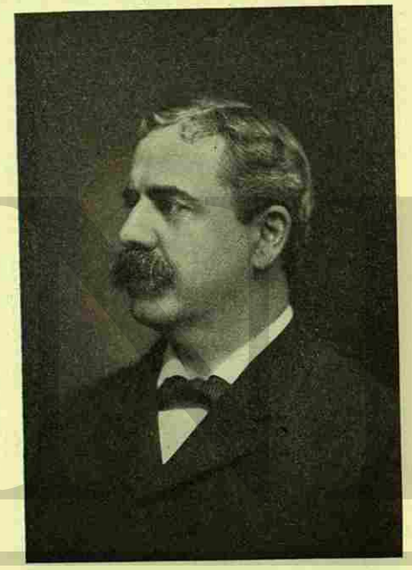
William A. Phillips, M. D.

He took a special course of instruction in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital preparatory to entering upon his special work in diseases of the eye. He has been a member of the faculty of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College for nearly one-third of a century, having served a number of years as treasurer and registrar, and for several terms as dean of the faculty. He has been a member of its board of trustees for years and has contributed much to the excellent reputation of the college.

He is a member of the local societies of Ohio, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was one of the charter members of the Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society of the United

States, and subsequently was its president. He is an honorary member of a number of state societies, notably the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. At present he retains his professorship in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and is on the medical staff of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital and the Cleveland City Hospital.

Harlan Pomeroy was born in 1853. His early education consisted of a five years' course in Oberlin College. He studied medicine in Dr. C. F. Cushing's office, Elyria, Ohio, graduating from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical Colege in 1879, being the honor man of that year. He then took a position as resident physician in the Toledo Protestant Hospital, subsequently taking a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital College, New York city.



Harlan Pomeroy, M. D.

He then located in Cleveland, being appointed to the chair of materia medica in his alma mater in 1881, and professor of physiology in 1884. In 1891 he took the chair of obstetrics, which he retained throughout the remaining years of his connection with the college. A full sketch of Dr. Pomeroy's professional life may be found in another volume.

Cyrus M. Thurston was born in Galien, Michigan, in 1865. He studied medicine in the University of Michigan and graduated from that institution in 1892. In 1895 he removed to Cleveland to take the chair of microscopy in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. This position he has occupied to the present time.

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Hiram W. Richmond was born in 1856, his early life being spent on the farm. He attended high school and college at Oberlin, Ohio. He graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1882, locating immediately in Cleveland, where he has practiced ever since. In 1890 he began teaching in his alma mater, and has continued to the present time on its faculty. He is now professor of clinical obstetrics. He is a member of the staff of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital and a member of a number of professional organizations.

Herbert L. Frost, A. B., was born in 1859. His education was obtained in the public schools, Brooks Military Academy, Cleveland, and Yale University, from which latter institution in 1883 he received the degree of A. B.

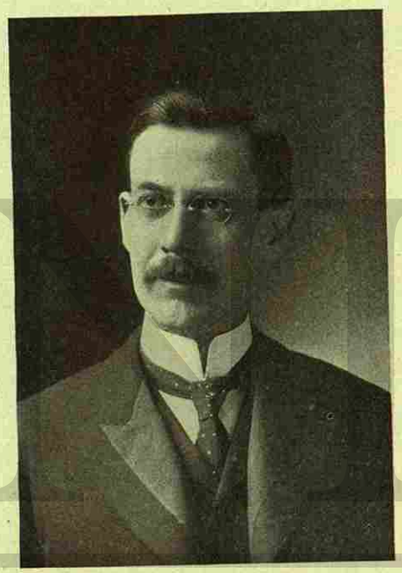
Cyrus M. Thurston, M. D.

He graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1886, subsequently being house surgeon in the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital for two years.

He then visited Europe, spending a year in the study of surgery at St. Batholomew's Hospital, London. On his return to Cleveland he was made a demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, in 1891 being appointed professor in the same department. Three years later he was appointed professor of surgery, still being at the head of that department. He is surgeon to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital and to the Cleveland City Hospital. He is a member of a number of local organizations and is doing a large surgical practice in and around Cleveland.

George W. Gurnee, A. M., was born in 1860, in New York state. He received his education in the public schools, and graduated from the University of Rochester in 1885. For six years following graduation he was principal of schools in New York and Pennsylvania. Finally deciding to study medicine, he graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1894. The fall of 1895 he was appointed to the chair of physiology, accepting the professorship in 1898, which position he filled for the ensuing five years. He is now professor of theory and practice.

During his professional life he has occupied a number of official positions, being at present president of the homœopathic staff of the Cleveland



Hiram W. Richmond, M. D.

City Hospital. He is a member of a number of societies and of the Greek letter fraternity.

Ernest O. Adams was born in 1868, attending the public schools and Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. He graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1893, during his senior year having been demonstrator of microscopical anatomy. Since that time he has held various positions in his alma mater, among them lecturer on histology, pathology and bacteriology, and also professor of anatomy, state medicine and physiology. At the present time he is professor of dietetics and the theory and practice of medicine. He is giving special attention to diseases of the digestive tract, being on the medical staff of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital and the Cleveland City Hospital.

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Charles C. True was born in 1855, receiving his early education in the public schools. In early life he took an active part in politics, having been recorder for Ottawa county in 1878. Three years later he began the study of medicine, graduating from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1884. In the same year he was appointed to the chair of anatomy, two years later receiving the professorship. This position he held for eight years, then being promoted to a professorship in the department of theory and practice, taking up neurology and clinical medicine. In 1889 he was appointed registrar of the college, a position he held for ten years. Recently he resigned his college positions in order that he might give his entire time to his large general practice.

Herbert L. Frost, A. B., M. D.

Newman T. B. Nobles was born in 1872. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Batavia, New York, and the Rochester academy. During his young manhood he was a reporter on the "New York Sun" and also on the "Toledo Blade."

He took up the study of medicine, however, graduating from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1896. Since graduating he has attended special courses in surgery in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Harvard Medical School, New York Polyclinic and the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical College. In 1900 he was appointed in the anatomical department, lecturing there two years, being then promoted to the department of surgery, where he was first lecturer and, in 1902, professor of surgery. Dr. Noble is author of a work on minor surgery.

Ernest O. Adams, M. D.

Eliza J. Merrick was educated in Oberlin College, graduating therefrom in 1879, with the degree of A. B., from which she was later advanced to the higher degree of A. M. She read medicine in the office of Dr. Huldah Sheffield of Napoleon, Ohio, and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1884. She has held the chair of obstetrics in her alma mater, making a record of which she might well be proud. She is a member of a number of societies, physician to several hospitals, and now is engaged in general practice in the city of Cleveland.

William Edgar Trego was born in 1866, obtaining his education in the public schools and in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1894, immediately thereafter locating in Cleveland. He was appointed to the chair of anatomy in the

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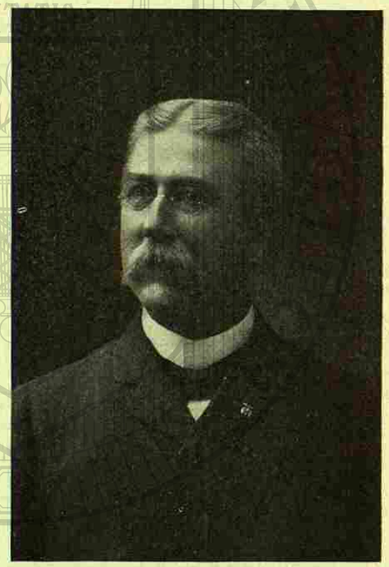
Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College and was elected professor in that department in 1900. The following year he was elected professor of surgical anatomy, which chair he still holds. Dr. Trego is engaged in general practice in Cleveland, being on the staff of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, the Cleveland City Hospital and physician to the Eliza Jennings Home, a charitable institution of that city. He is a member of various societies and organizations and is active in his profession.

Harris H. Baxter was born in 1846, his early education being obtained in the common schools and later at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts. He immediately entered upon the study of medicine, graduating from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1868. Two years later he was appointed professor of materia medica, a position he held for almost thirty years.



Charles C. True, M. D.

He was intensely interested in college work, and during all the years of his connection with the college was a vital factor in its management. For a number of years he held the position of registrar in addition to his professorship, his conduct of that office being an index of the executive ability of the man. Immediately upon graduating he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, as well as of local societies. In these he has been active and has contributed much to their strength.

Upon the organization of the Ohio State Board of Medical Registration,

Dr. Baxter was appointed one of its members and has retained the position ever since. It was due to this fact and the demands made upon him by his active practice that several years ago he resigned his professorship. For two years, however, he has given a course of lectures upon the organon and principles of medicine, a subject which he is well qualified to discuss.

Henry Clay White, A. M., LL.B., was born in 1839. His education was obtained in the public schools and later at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, from which he graduated while the late President Garfield was its president. Afterward he attended the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1862. He located in Cleveland in 1887, being elected probate judge of Cuyahoga county, and being re-elected to that position five times for terms of three years each. In 1890 Judge White was appointed vice-president of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and two years later became its president.

N. T. B. Nobles, M. D.

For many years before his death, which occurred January 15, 1905, he held the professorship of medical jurisprudence, making that department one of the most prominent in the curriculum. That he was a strong man in all respects goes without saying. By every student he taught, by every professor with whom he was associated, he was respected and beloved. He was an ideal college president and teacher.

John B. Woodworth graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1893, becoming almost immediately connected with the college,

and in several years following doing splendid work in the departments of physical diagnosis and nose and throat.

Frank Kraft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851. His education was obtained in the public schools, after which he went into general business. In 1876 he began the study of law, but did not complete his course. In 1886 he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. He practiced a short time in St. Louis, removing thence to Ann Arbor, Michigan, for six months assuming the editorial management of the "Medical Advance."

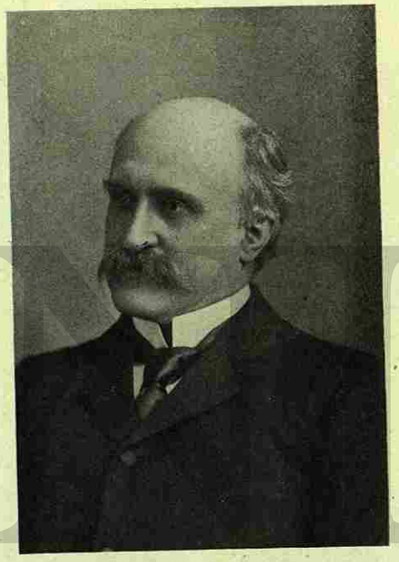
William Edgar Trego, M. D.

The next year he removed to Sylvania, Ohio, where he practiced until 1889, when he was called to Cleveland to take the professorship of materia medica in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He held this position almost continuously until 1896. A more detailed account of Dr. Kraft's professional and journalistic career will be found in another volume of this work.

W. E. Wells, M. D., graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1886. He became connected with the college later, serving in various positions, and finally becoming professor of medica and surgical diseases of the rectum, a position he held until his growing practice made it necessary for him to resign. He is still in active practice in Cleveland.

William T. Miller was born in 1855, receiving his early education in

the common schools. In 1878 he graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, having been a student of Prof. Nathaniel Schneider, who at that time held the professorship of surgery. Dr. Miller was appointed house physician in the Emergency Hospital and also demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater. Later he was house physician to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital. He was appointed assistant to Prof. Schneider in the department of surgery in the college, later being advanced to a professorship. He is at present professor of surgery and registrar of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He is a member of various organizations in the city of Cleveland and has a large surgical practice.



Harris H. Baxter, M. D.

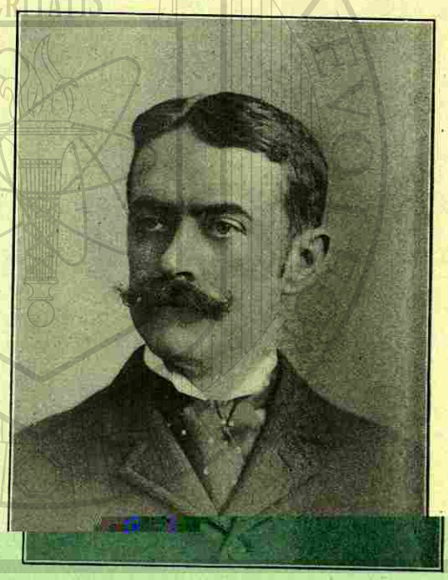
Kent B. Waite was born in 1862, his education being obtained in the public schools and high school, Hudson Preparatory School, and Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. From this institution he graduated in 1886, with the degree of A. B., three years later receiving the degree of A. M. as a sequence.

He entered upon the study of medicine, graduating in 1888. He was demonstrator of anatomy two years and then professor in the same department. In 1892 he was made professor of genito-urinary surgery, and later professor of general surgery. He continued his work in the college until failing health compelled his resignation. Dr. Waite was an able man in many ways. He was editor of two of the medical journals issued by the college, and is the author of a monograph on genito-urinary surgery, a

anatomy, a position he holds at the present time. He is also treasurer of the college, serving his second year.

De Forrest Baker graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1878, and during his long practice—principally in Cleveland—has been on the faculty in various positions. His principal work, however, was done as professor of pediatrics, a position which he held for a number of years, and also as professor of obstetrics.

Clarence S. Cutter graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1894, since which time he has held a number of positions on the



John Kent Sanders, A. M., M. D.

faculty, his principal work being done in the department of theory and practice, where he has been clinical professor of paediatrics.

George E. Turrill graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1879, and was prominent among its professors for a number of years, his positions being professor of theory and practice with special reference to diseases of the chest, and professor of laryngology and rhinology.

E. R. Eggleston graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1875. While in active practice since graduation has been most of the time at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, he has been called several times by the faculty to serve as professor, chiefly in the department of theory and practice, where he was recognized as one of the best men ever lecturing in that branch.

F. O. Reeve, A. M., graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1894. His first appointment was as a lecturer on pharmacy, but later he received the appointment of professor of materia medica, which position he held for a number of years.

Clifton D. Ellis graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1883. He has served it faithfully, principally in the department of surgery, where he was appointed professor of minor surgery, lecturing upon that subject for a number of years. He is still in active practice, but the pressure of private work is such as to prohibit college service.

O. B. Moss was born in 1845, his early life spent on a farm in New York state. He early gave evidence of an active mind and improved the few advantages of the country so as to fit himself for teaching. Later he entered a business college at Flint, Michigan, becoming one of its teachers. While engaged in that capacity he began the study of medicine, attending

B. F. Gamber, M. D.

the University of Michigan one term, later coming to the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870. Later he gave up the practice of medicine, attended Oberlin College for a time, and finally went to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1879 with the degree of A. B.

In 1882 he was made professor of physiology and microscopical anatomy in his alma mater, later relinquishing this position to move to Topeka, and afterward going to Kansas City. He removed from there to Iowa and afterward to Grand Rapids, in which place he died June 27, 1901.

Dr. Moss was a man of ability. He was the author of three books, one entitled "Beauty, Health and Strength for Every Woman," another "Before the Mirror, or Sex Laws Revealed," and the other, "A Comparative Materia Medica."

Martha A. Canfield, A. M., was born in 1845, and is a graduate of Oberlin College. She studied medicine in 1870 under Dr. Charles Morrill of Cleveland, graduating in 1875, having stood highest in her class. She immediately located in Cleveland, where she is still in general practice.

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Dr. Canfield has had large experience in private hospital work, having had for a number of years a sanitarium at Blue Rock Springs, near Cleveland, and later a private hospital in the city. In 1890 she was appointed to the chair of diseases of women in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and at the end of two years was made full professor. Her work along this line gave her such prominence that in 1893 she was chosen to deliver an address before the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, an honor which placed her in the front rank in her profession.

Recently, under the strain of excessive work, her health became broken and she resigned the professorship in the college and the work she was

Arthur F. Baldinger, M. D.

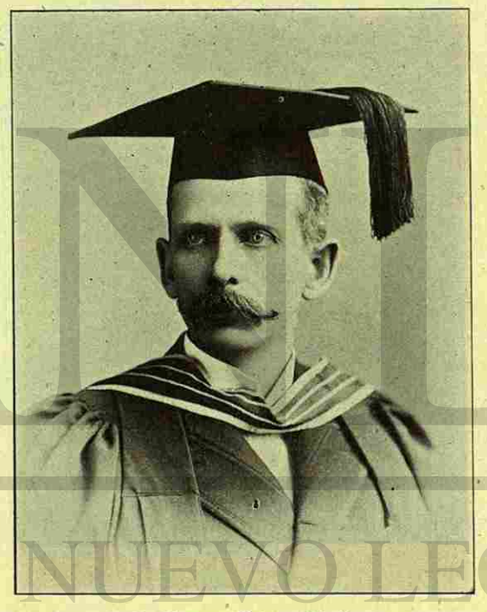
doing in the Maternity Hospital and the Women's and Children's Dispensary, and spent several years abroad, this being her second trip to the old world. Lately she has returned and has taken up practice, resuming her work in the hospitals and dispensary where she had formerly been so successful.

Justin E. Rowland was born in 1864. He is a graduate of the classical department of Oberlin College, having taken a four years' course. He graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1891, locating in South Euclid, where he has since practiced. He has been professor of materia medica in his alma mater and is a member of a number of local societies.

Josephine M. Danforth was born in Dover, Ohio, in 1874. She attended the public schools and high school, graduating therefrom, and in 1897 took

her degree in medicine from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. She then served three years as resident in the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, making a special study of pathology. Upon her return to Cleveland, where she located, she was appointed lecturer on bacteriology, histology and pathology, and later lecturer on dietetics in her alma mater. She is chief of the Children's Clinic in the Good Samaritan Dispensary and a member of the visiting staff of the Woman's and Children's Free Dispensary of Cleveland. She is pathologist to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital and member of the staff of the Women's Homœopathic Association of Philadelphia.

William H. Phillips was born in Ohio in 1871. He early removed to Cleveland, where he received his education in the common schools and high



De Forrest Baker, M. D.

school. He graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1893, and the following year received the appointment of lecturer on anatomy. This position he retained two years. In 1901 he was appointed lecturer on otology and laryngology, and in 1903 was advanced to the full professorship. He is chief of the department of nose and throat in the Good Samaritan Dispensary; laryngologist to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital and also to the Cleveland City Hospital, and president of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Phillips spent the first years of

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his professional life in general practice, but later took up his specialty of nose and throat, going abroad in 1904 for special studies along that line.

Byron Bushnell Viets, O. et A. Chir., was born in Ohio in 1849, receiving his early education in the public schools and graduating from the Kingsville Academy. He spent two years in special studies and one year in the law department of the University of Michigan. He graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1880, and after following general practice four years in Ashtabula, took a two years' course at the New York Ophthalmic College, receiving the degree of Oculi et Auris Chirurgus.

He settled in Cleveland in 1885, limiting his practice to the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1891 he received the professorship of ophthalmology

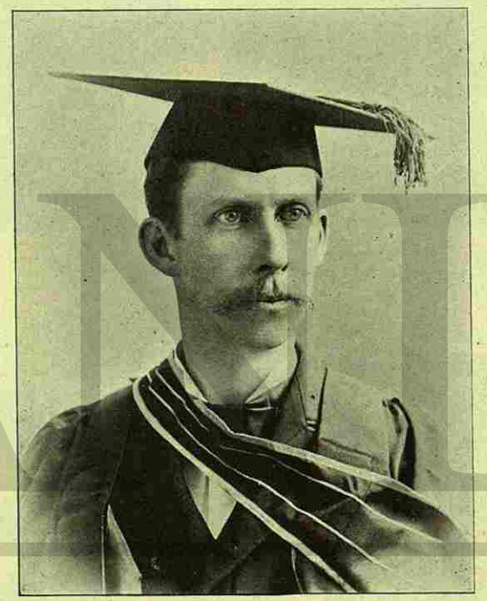
Clarence S. Cutter, M. D.

and otology in his alma mater. He spent the winter of 1889-1890 abroad, taking special studies in the hospitals for the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Viets is oculist to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, member of the local Ohio societies, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Ophthalmological, Otological, and the Laryngological Society. Dr. Viets is further mentioned in a subsequent volume of this work.

B. R. Burgner, A. B., was born in 1875, in Pennsylvania, receiving his education in the common schools and later in Wurtemburg College, from which institution he graduated in 1897, with the degree of bachelor of

arts. He attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in 1900. He was appointed to the position of lecturer on embryology, and is still working in that department. He is anaesthetist to the college, making a special study of it for his practice. He has done considerable surgery and is surgeon of the genito-urinary staff of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital.

Hudson D. Bishop was born October 7, 1866, in Smithville, Ohio. His early education was acquired in the public and high schools of his native city. He took a full preparatory medical course in the Ohio State University, and then attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1887-1890, from



George E. Turrill, M. D.

which he graduated in the latter year. Shortly after graduation he received the appointment of professor of chemistry; later that of professor of dietetics; then that of professor of orthopaedic surgery, and now holds the chair of surgery; he also is clinical professor of rectal and genito-urinary surgery. Dr. Bishop has been surgeon to the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital for the past six years, surgeon to the Maternity Hospital for ten years, and is gynecologist to the Cleveland City Hospital. He has been actively identified with the work in his alma mater for many years and the improved course of study instituted in the college in 1903 was largely the result of his efforts as chairman of the curriculum committee.

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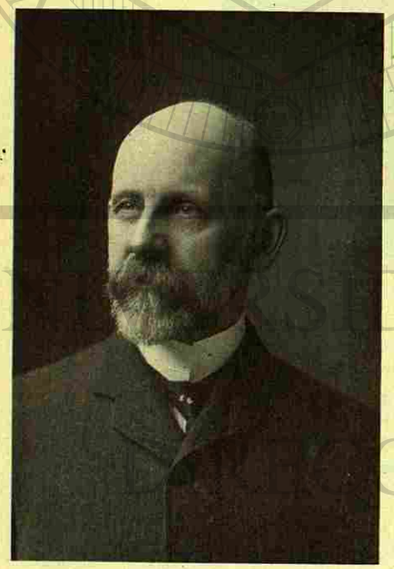
E. R. Eggleston, M. D.

Justin E. Rowland, M. D.



Byron B. Viets, M. D.

F. O. Reeve, A. M., M. D.

George Henry Quay was born in 1856 in Cleveland, Ohio. His education was acquired in the Cleveland public and high schools and in Dennison University. He attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College from 1880 to 1883, obtaining his diploma and degree in the last named year, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in Cleveland, later taking special courses which fitted him for his specialty—diseases of the nose and throat. In 1892

Martha A. Canfield, A. M., M. D.

he was made professor of rhinology and laryngology in his alma mater, which chair he still holds. Dr. Quay is author of a popular text work on nose and throat, which has been translated into Spanish and has a large circulation in Spain and South America. He is rhinologist to the Cleveland Homœopathic and the Cleveland City hospitals, and has been mayor of East Cleveland for several years.

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George W. Jones was born February 22, 1871. He is a son of Dr. Gaius J. Jones, who for so many years has been dean and executive officer of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Cleveland; he then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar after attending a full course at Harvard Law

Clifton D. Ellis, M. D.

School. Later, however, he decided to study medicine and matriculated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1901. He then took a year's general course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, after which he became associated with his father in practice. He accepted the appointment in his alma mater as lecturer on osteology in the department of anatomy, served in this capacity two terms, and then (1904) was made professor in charge of that department of college work.

Rollin Fay Livermore was born in Starksboro, Vermont, August 26, 1873. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native town, and a special preparatory course in Yale College particularly well fitted him for taking up the study of medicine. He graduated in 1903 from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Cleveland. Dr. Livermore has served as demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, also as lecturer on anatomy of the nervous system, and is now serving a second year as assistant to the chair of gynecology.

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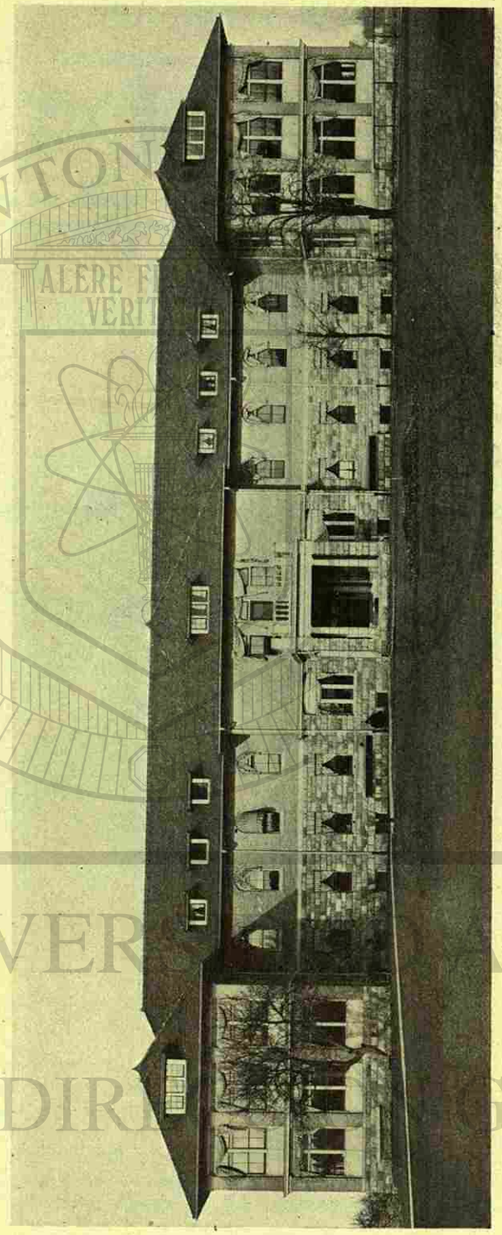


Homœopathic Clinical Hospital,
University of Michigan.

CHAPTER II.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

By Wilbert B. Hinsdale, A. M., M. D.

The Homœopathic Medical College at Ann Arbor, Michigan, is a branch or department of the state university. The University of Michigan was founded under an act of congress approved May 20, 1826, which made an appropriation of lands for the support of a university in the state. In 1836 the lands amounting to 72 sections, which had been reserved ten years before, were conveyed by congress to the newly admitted state, and were accepted by its legislature. In 1837 the university was located at Ann Arbor. The department of literature, science and the arts received its first class four years later. in 1841. The department of medicine and surgery was established in 1850, and the department of law in 1859. The Homœopathic Medical College, School of Pharmacy, the College of Dental Surgery and the Department of Engineering have been added in later times.

The university derives its revenues from the interest upon its land endowment, from students' fees, in the amount of which there is a discrimination in favor of those residing in Michigan, from special appropriations by the legislature, and in more recent times from an annual tax levied by the legislature for the benefit of the institution. According to the first constitution of the state, the government of the university was in the hands of the legislature, which body had power to appoint regents and professors, and to establish departments, but by the constitution which went into operation in 1852 the government is vested in a board of eight regents. The members of this board are elected by popular vote, two being chosen every alternate year for a term of eight years. All the departments of the university, except the first two, have been established by this body, either at its own instance, or as measures of expediency in compliance with acts of the legislature.

The first step in the long series of events that led to the establishment of the Homœopathic Medical College seems to have been taken by Dr. Zina Pitcher, an allopathic physician who lived in Detroit. Dr. Pitcher was a regent of the university from 1837 until the present constitutional provision making the office of regent elective went into effect, in 1852. Like the majority of his professional associates, he became disturbed on account of the appearance in the state of a few homœopathic physicians, the most of them converts from his own school of practice, and in order to prevent the new school from getting respectable recognition, he was instrumental in inducing Senator Kibbee of Lenawee county to introduce a bill in the legislature on January 16, 1846. requiring "all who might wish to practice medicine as a physician and surgeon" to be licensed, and declaring that they should otherwise be guilty of a misdemeanor and deserving of punishment, etc. On the face of it, this was plausible enough but the intent was that "only such as shall be in regular standing in the medical society of this state should be licensed." The Medical Society of the Territory of

Michigan had been approved by the governor and judges of the territory, June 14, 1819.

This was before the advent of homœopathy. The medical society of the territory became the medical society of the state, and was the body which Senator Kibbee's bill proposed to have decide as to the ability of applicants for license to practice medicine. The bill was hurried through the senate and transmitted to the house before the friends of homœopathy became aware that their rights were threatened.

Dr. John Ellis, a leading homœopathist of Detroit, who had had some correspondence with Dr. Pitcher in regard to medical matters, was apprised of what was going on in the legislature. He caused remonstrances to be made in the house, and, assisted by colleagues, succeeded at almost the last minute in defeating the measure.

This circumstance bears directly upon the question of establishing a homœopathic college by legislative enactment. The homœopathists had been drawn forcibly into a struggle for life, and being victorious on the defensive, they were emboldened to hope for something substantial should they become aggressive. If it had not been for Dr. Pitcher's bill, medical matters in Michigan would have taken different shape.

At the third annual meeting of the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy, held June 27, 1849, Drs. S. B. Thayer, John Ellis and E. W. Coles were appointed a committee to address the regents of the university relative to the establishment of a professorship of homœopathy in the medical department. Their efforts with the regents proved a failure and accordingly the committee took measures to bring the subject before the legislature.

All the homœopathic physicians in the state interested themselves in the circulation of petitions and the procuring of signatures, which in due time were sent to the legislature of 1851. Among the many signatures to the petitions occur the names of H. H. Emmons of Detroit, afterward United States district judge; J. M. Howard of Detroit, afterward governor of the state, and H. P. Baldwin, afterward United States senator and also governor of the state two terms. The petitions prayed in substance for the repeal of all laws of a restrictive character regulating the practice of medicine, also for the establishment of a homœopathic professorship in the state university.

The law in force at the time was the modified remnant of an old territorial regulation which virtually created a monopoly in favor of those who had been longest organized as a state medical body.

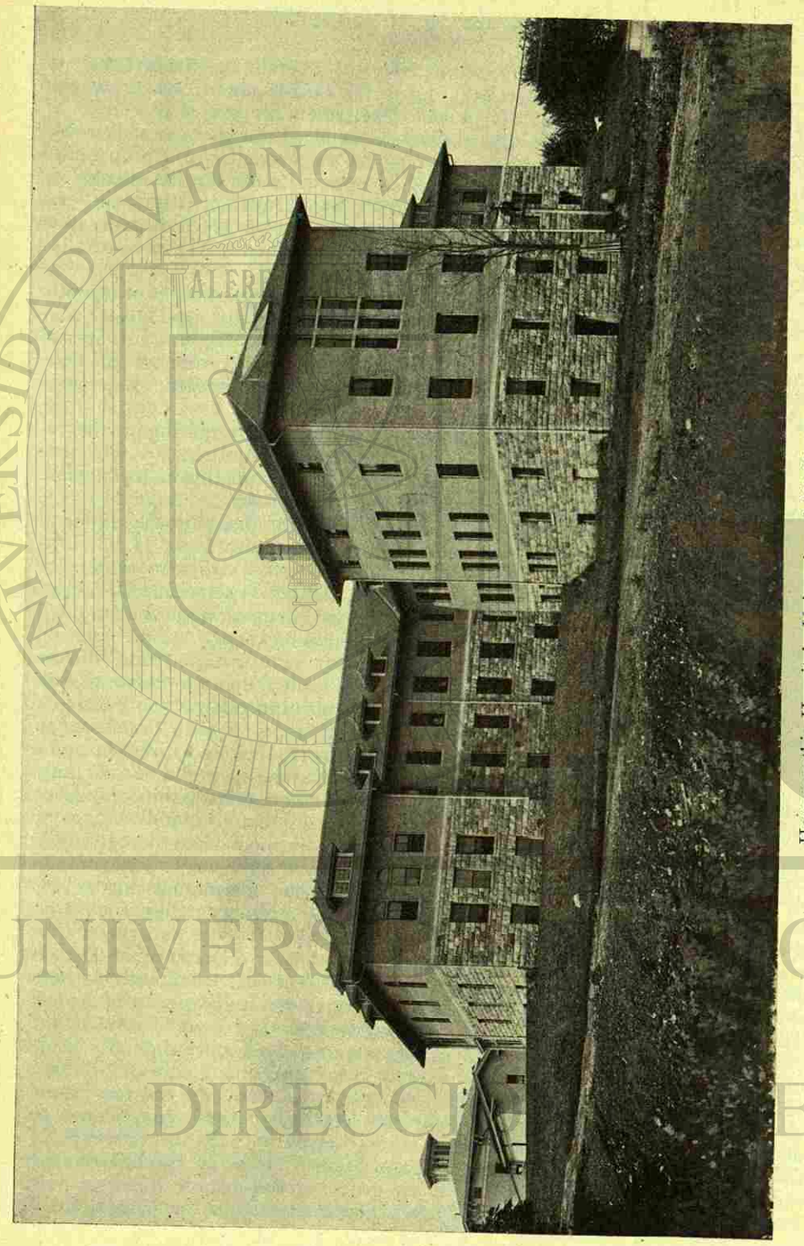
The success of the homœopathists in 1846 in their first legislative experience had not done away with existing discrimination, but had prevented further restrictions. The petitions were referred to the house committee on judiciary, a part of its report being in substance as follows: The law should bestow no exclusive privileges upon medical practitioners of a certain school. The cause of science cannot suffer, but must be eminently promoted by free inquiry and investigation. All laws with tendency to favoritism are, in the opinion of the committee, not only subversive of the great constitutional guarantee, but are repugnant to the genius and spirit of our institutions. As a large portion of citizens of the highest respectability and intelligence favor and adopt the theory and practice of both schools, they have a right to demand that no invidious distinction shall be made by the laws, but that all systems shall be placed on an equal footing.

While the committee reported in favor of liberalizing the practice of medicine, it made no recommendation as to the establishment of a professorship in the university. This action was taken the year before the board of regents became elective, and the committee believed the new board would dispose of the matter of establishing a chair of homœopathy in a proper and just manner. That part of the law which appertains to the liberalizing of the practice of medicine in the state was passed April 7, 1851, and the last vestige of legal restriction was thereby swept away. Homœopathy was now to stand in the state at large, if not in the university, as the peer of allopathy before the law.

The effort to secure recognition of reformed medicine in the university, which had been begun during the legislative session of 1851, was continued, but not energetically, in the session of 1853. Nothing of special importance was undertaken or accomplished, although a number of petitions were presented to the senate asking for the establishment of a chair of homœopathy.

The legislature of 1855 attached a proviso to a bill granting to the regents of the university certain privileges which they desired, to wit, that "there shall always be at least one professor of homœopathy in the department of medicine." This measure had been drafted at the request of the committee on education by Hon. Jacob N. Howard, then attorney general and afterward United States senator, in consultation with Hon. H. H. Emmons, subsequently United States judge. These two gentlemen were also aided by Hon. J. A. Van Dyke, a lawyer of ability. Their aim, of course, was to make a bill that would set forth the clear intent of what they wanted and that would also stand the test of the Supreme court. This question and others arising on the same subject finally gave rise to some of the most perplexing questions that the court was called upon to answer with regard to the university. The board of regents appreciated the fact that the intent of the legislature and a large number of people who from time to time petitioned that honorable body would have to be recognized in some manner. It maintained, sincerely without doubt, that it would be not only impolitic but impossible at that time to put a single professorship of homœopathy in the department of medicine and surgery; that it would antagonize those who were already connected with that department; and that a single chair would be a lonesome position, hard to fill and still harder to maintain.

The friends and advocates of homœopathy soon found that the legislature had not the power to secure for them the privileges they sought in the university. The regents ignored the provision of 1855, and the matter was taken to the Supreme court of the state. Dr. E. H. Drake of Detroit made application for mandamus. Able legal talent was employed on both sides. The case was heard in January, 1856, and the application was denied. Thus it was left optional with the regents whether they would establish the chair of homœopathy as provided in the statute. The court did not decide directly the question whether the regents were amenable to the legislature. Later decisions, however, have left no doubt but that the regents stand upon the same constitutional basis as the legislature itself, and cannot be dictated to by enactment. The legislature controls largely the revenues of the university, and by withholding appropriations or placing conditions upon them can make it expedient for the regents to conform to their wishes. President Tappan is said to have taken great interest in the case while it



Homœopathic Hospital—University of Michigan.

was before the Supreme court, because it involved, in his judgment, other matters of great moment to the university.

The champions of homœopathy were not induced by the unfavorable decision to abandon their purpose of securing recognition of the reformed system of medicine in the state university. Their labors through the medium of the legislature covered a period of more than twenty years, that period being the precise interval between the enactment of the original "homœopathic proviso" in 1855, and the actual establishment of the Homœopathic Medical College in the university in 1875.

The history of the founding of the college, in so far as it was agitated and furthered by legislative enactment, may be centered around four years—1855, 1867, 1873 and 1875. Thus there is an interval of twelve years between the first and second acts of the legislature that looked to such an end. During this period the homœopathic physicians in the state were ever gaining in numbers, and were becoming able to point to a large and intelligent body of patrons. At the university the position proceeding from the College of Medicine and Surgery was becoming more and more strenuous. In the proceedings of the board of regents for March, 1866, may be found the following:

"A communication was received from Drs. Woodruff and Drake, a committee of the homœopathic institute, praying for the establishment of a chair of homœopathy in the university, which was read and referred to the committee on the medical department."

Nothing further is heard of this petition, and it appears in the transactions of the following year that the regents feared the disruption of the department of medicine and surgery if they should furnish instruction in both systems of practice inside of one college organization.

The year 1867 marked an important change in the system by which the University of Michigan has since been supported. The regents had found that the income which the institution was deriving from the interest upon its land endowment and from students' fees was no longer adequate to its needs, and accordingly they began to petition the legislature for appropriations of money. At this juncture the champions of homœopathic instruction in the university were not slow to improve their opportunity to bring a new pressure to bear. A bill has been introduced in aid to the university, by assessing upon the taxable property of the state a tax of one-twentieth of a mill, and paying over such tax, when collected, to the treasurer of the board in the same manner as the interest on the university land fund was paid, but when this bill became a law it contained a proviso that the regents of the university should carry into effect the law providing that there should be at least one professor of homœopathy in the department of medicine. A flood of petitions were presented at that session of the legislature, proceeding generally from groups of signers in different towns of the state, and headed, as a rule, by homœopathic physicians. This feature of the agitation continued without interruption until success was secured, in 1875. A study of these petitions would be most interesting, as showing in what communities homœopathy was then strongest, and where its champions were best organized.

The board of regents now found themselves in serious difficulty. Although the legislature had not been sustained by the Supreme court in the "homœopathic proviso" of 1855, it had now prepared to make the govern-

ing body of the university feel its power by withholding the proffered aid unless a like condition was complied with. How sorely they were tried by the college of medicine and surgery became apparent when leading members of that faculty waited upon the regents at their meetings to protest against the proposed step.

A little later it became necessary for the regents to pass a resolution forbidding a professor in the medical department to deliver a course of lectures against homœopathy to the medical students within university halls. Still it should be noticed that this want of catholicity in their science did not, in all cases, proceed from those gentlemen as independent individuals, but as members of medical societies whose censure they were likely to suffer if they associated professionally with representatives of the reformed system. An elaborate attempt to compromise was then made by the regents. They first postponed action until the spring of 1868, inasmuch as the tax that had been conditionally voted to the university was not payable until that time. In March of that year the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the board of regents accept the aid proffered by the legislature of Michigan by the act approved March 15, 1867, with the terms and conditions thereto.

2. That in order to comply with the conditions imposed by said act, there be organized in the department of medicine a school to be called the "Michigan School of Homœopathy," to be located at such place, suitable in the opinion of the board of regents, other than Ann Arbor, in the state of Michigan, as shall pledge to the board of regents by June 20th, next, the greatest amount for the buildings and endowment of said school.

3. That two professors be appointed for said school, one at this time and another prior to the opening of said school, and others as may be necessary.

4. That the sum of $3,000 be appropriated, besides the salary of the professors, out of the state tax so donated to the university, to be expended in establishing said school of homœopathy.

5. That Dr. Charles J. Hempel be appointed professor of the theory and practice of homœopathic medicine in the Michigan School of Homœopathy, at the salary of $1,000 per annum, from this date, to be paid out of said fund so donated.

In consequence of this action, the members of the faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery tendered their resignations. They were induced, however, to withdraw them. The compromise thus attempted failed to be acceptable to the state government. When the regents made application to the state treasurer for the payment of the $3,000 which they had appropriated for this purpose, it was withheld on the advice of the attorney general. It was now the regents' turn to institute proceedings in the Supreme court, but that tribunal failed to issue an order for the payment of the money. With a considerable body of the homœopathists, the proposition to establish a school devoted to their system of medicine at Detroit, for such was the meaning of the resolution adopted by the regents, found favor, and this fact did much to defer their entrance into the university at Ann Arbor. Dr. Hempel accepted his appointment, and in the summer of 1869 applied for a year's salary. The regents took the ground that the appointment had been illegal, and refused to pay the salary.

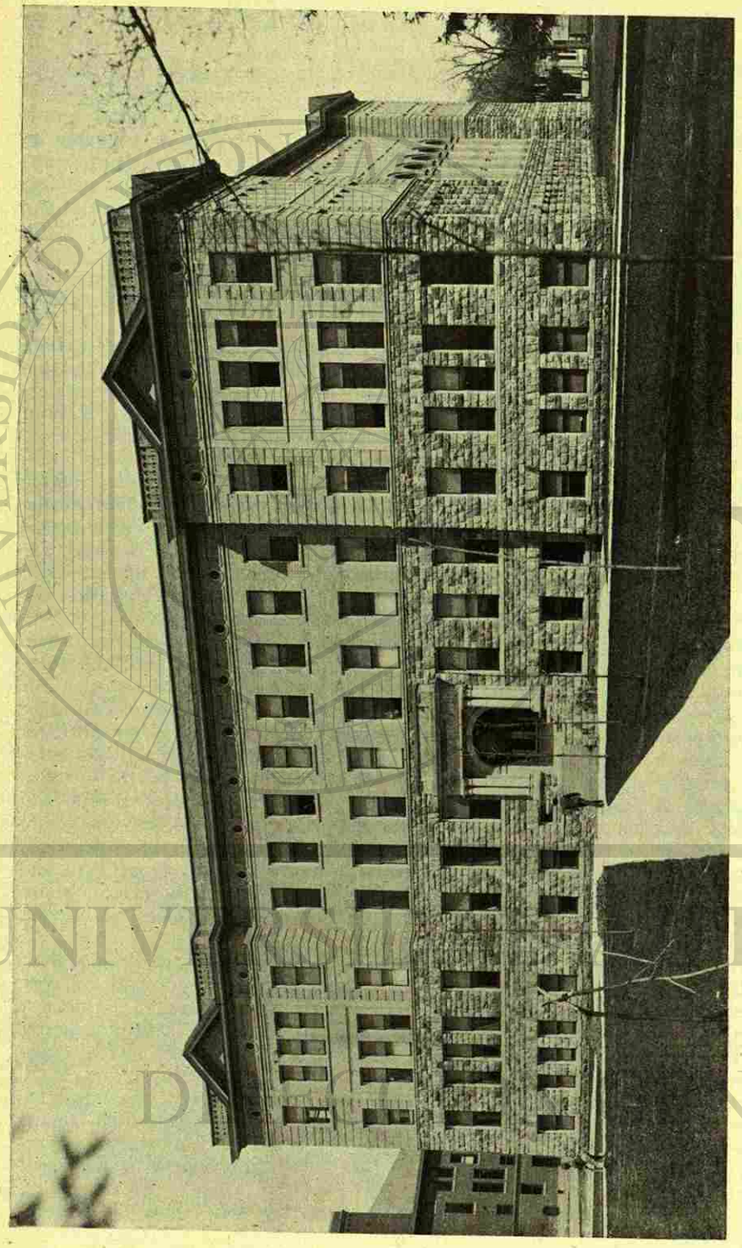
In the autumn of 1868 a second action against the regents was brought in the Supreme court. In October of that year the attorney general caused a petition to be presented on behalf of the people, asking the court to grant an order requiring the board of regents of the University of Michigan to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to compel them to appoint a professor of homœopathy in the medical department. The petition was granted and made returnable on the first day of the January term of the court. When the case was argued the regents relied on the former claim that their authority was based on the state constitution, independent of the legislature, and they urged that the fear of strife in the department of medicine, together with the lack of funds, prevented them. The judges were equally divided, and nothing came of this action.

During the interval between 1867 and 1873, the tide turned for a time to the advantage of those who would exclude homœopathy from the university. As the legislature convened biennially in Michigan, plans were perfected to secure aid for the university from the assembly of 1869, without conditions. An act was passed to pay the sum of $15,000 annually, also to pay over the fund that had resulted from the one-twentieth of a mill tax, which had been assessed two years before. Moreover, the homœopathic "proviso" disappeared. The champions of homœopathic instruction in the university had been thrown off their guard, because their case in the Supreme court begun in the preceding October was not decided until after the adjournment of the legislature, and certain assurances had been held out that it would result in their favor. It was also felt by some friends of the cause that the heaping up of statutes would only complicate the matter.

Though baffled thus far on every hand, the champions of the reformed system of medicine gave succeeding legislatures little peace until the original purpose of securing at the state university instruction in the system for which they contended was accomplished. However, the numerous bills that were proposed began to contemplate a variety of schemes. Four different propositions were brought before the legislature of 1871. One of these provided for the appointment of two homœopathic professors in the medical department at Ann Arbor, one of materia medica and one of theory and practice. Another proposed to divide the medical year at the university into two terms, one to be devoted to instruction in each system. A third proposed to provide for two professors of homœopathy in the medical department and to establish as well a homœopathic state hospital. The fourth was in the interest of a faction that favored locating the homœopathic college at Detroit. None of these bills, however, became a law.

The disunion indicated by this variety of measures began to show serious results. Two of the factions within the school established medical colleges, and each christened its own college a "Branch of the University." One was located at Lansing, with Dr. E. D. Burr at its head. This institution seems to have suspended operation in the second year of its existence. The second of these colleges was inaugurated at Detroit under the leadership of Dr. E. R. Ellis, and had a more substantial existence than the other, as it was supported by a number of Detroit physicians, and was regarded with favor by the regents of the university, as being a fulfillment of the plan which they had undertaken to carry out in order to secure the tax fund appropriated by the legislature in 1867.

The proceedings of the board of regents at this time show that resolu-



New Science Building—University of Michigan.
In this building all the medical students do their laboratory work.

tions were introduced looking to the adoption of the Detroit college as a branch of the university, to which end influences were being brought to bear by physicians who were friends of the "separate college" plan. In September of 1871 a resolution was passed to the effect that the board approve efforts being made to establish a homœopathic medical school at Detroit, to be eventually connected with the university, and that when the board should be authorized by law to make this college a part of the university, with proper provision for its support, they would administer its affairs to the best of their ability. But the law enacted on the subject did not take this course.

The year 1873 saw important legislation in favor of the cause of homœopathy at the state university. An act was passed providing for the appointment of two professors of homœopathy in the department of medicine of the university, one to be a professor of theory and practice and one of materia medica. Both were to receive the same salary and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of other professors in the department of medicine. The credit of securing the passage of this act belongs to Dr. S. B. Thayer and Dr. A. I. Sawyer.

Their task was particularly difficult because the factions within the school differed in their desires still more than they had done during the preceding session of the legislature. There were those who wished to have the Detroit Homœopathic College recognized as a branch of the university. A second faction wished the same thing for the college at Lansing. A third wished to organize a new college at Detroit in place of the one recently established there.

The advocates of homœopathy in the university represented two different plans. One of these was to divide the year into two terms, one to be devoted to instruction in the old system and the other in the new. The other party demanded the carrying out of the proviso of 1855, that there should always be one or more professors of homœopathy in the medical department. Nevertheless, the bill passed both houses by a large majority. A convention of homœopathic physicians was held at Ann Arbor, soon after the adjournment of the legislature, to consider the matter of filling the two chairs provided for by the new law. Candidates were recommended to the board of regents, but the board was not yet ready to carry out the law. They adopted resolutions reaffirming their old position that the legislature by ordering them to make certain appointments had infringed upon their rights and prerogatives under the constitution, asserting also that the Supreme court had upheld them in this position. Accordingly, litigation followed the enactment of the law of 1873, as had been the case with the acts of 1855 and 1867. On this occasion the action was begun in the Circuit court. Dr. Thayer took principal charge of the case, and the necessary funds were subscribed by individual physicians. After considerable delay the arguments were heard. The court then promptly dismissed the case on the ground that it had no jurisdiction.

An action in the Supreme court followed, begun under the directing care of Dr. Thayer, who died while the case was pending. The decision rendered in October, 1874, was merely this: "The very able argument in this case has not brought any member of the court to any different views from those heretofore sufficiently expressed, and we therefore make no order." In 1875, twenty years after the enactment of the original homœopathic proviso and twenty-four years after the earliest petitions on the subject were presented to the legislature, instruction in homœopathy became an accomplished fact in

the University of Michigan. The legislature of that year passed the following act:

"The board of regents of the University of Michigan are hereby authorized to establish a Homœopathic Medical College, as a branch or department of said university, which shall be located at the city of Ann Arbor.

"The treasurer of the state of Michigan shall, on the first day of January, 1876, pay out of the general fund, to the order of the treasurer of the board of regents, the sum of $6,000, and the same amount on the first day of January of each year thereafter, which moneys shall be used by said regents exclusively for the benefit of said department."

It is in fulfillment of this act, which bears date April 27, 1875, that the College of Homœopathy in the state university was founded. The cause found a friend in the board of regents in the person of Mr. Charles Rynd of Adrian, who was himself a doctor of the old school of practice. Under the leadership of Regent Rynd, the board adopted on May 12 the following resolutions: (1) That a homœopathic medical college be established in the city of Ann Arbor. (2) That two professors be appointed who shall be designated, respectively, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and professor of the theory and practice of medicine, in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan. (3) Students entering the Homœopathic Medical College shall receive instruction in the now existing medical department in all branches not provided for by the chairs established above, including practical anatomy; they shall be entitled to all the privileges accorded to students in the medical department, and shall conform to all requirements of said medical department so far as they apply to all branches in which such students shall receive instruction in the now existing department. (4) The same conditions shall be applied to their matriculation, time of study, and graduation, as now exist or may hereafter be fixed in the medical department of the university; and it shall be the duty of the president to satisfy himself that such conditions are duly enforced in the Homœopathic Medical College and in the medical department of the university. (5) All students graduating from the Homœopathic Medical College shall be furnished with diplomas so designated. Other resolutions were passed at the same time, adjusting the two colleges on the administrative side. The new college was placed under the charge of the committee on the medical department.

The title of "founder of the Homœopathic Medical College" belongs to Alfred Isaac Sawyer, M. D., more properly than to any other person, as he labored unremittingly with the legislature and with the board of regents of the university to secure just treatment for the school of practice that he represented. Being the leader of the opposition to all compromises, he also had very much to do with securing the desired action from the homœopathic societies of the state.

Dr. Sawyer was born in Huron county, Ohio, October 31, 1819. He graduated in 1854 from the Western College of Homœopathy at Cleveland. Two years later, after opening a practice at Marietta and Zanesville, he resumed his medical studies in New York. He obtained a degree in ophthalmic surgery under Valentine Mott. He then settled in Monroe, Michigan, where he carried on one of the largest practices in the state until his death in 1891. Dr. Sawyer wrote a detailed history of the founding of the Homœopathic

Medical College at Ann Arbor. Although it has not been published, it is in its manuscript form the authority for all events pertaining to the subject.

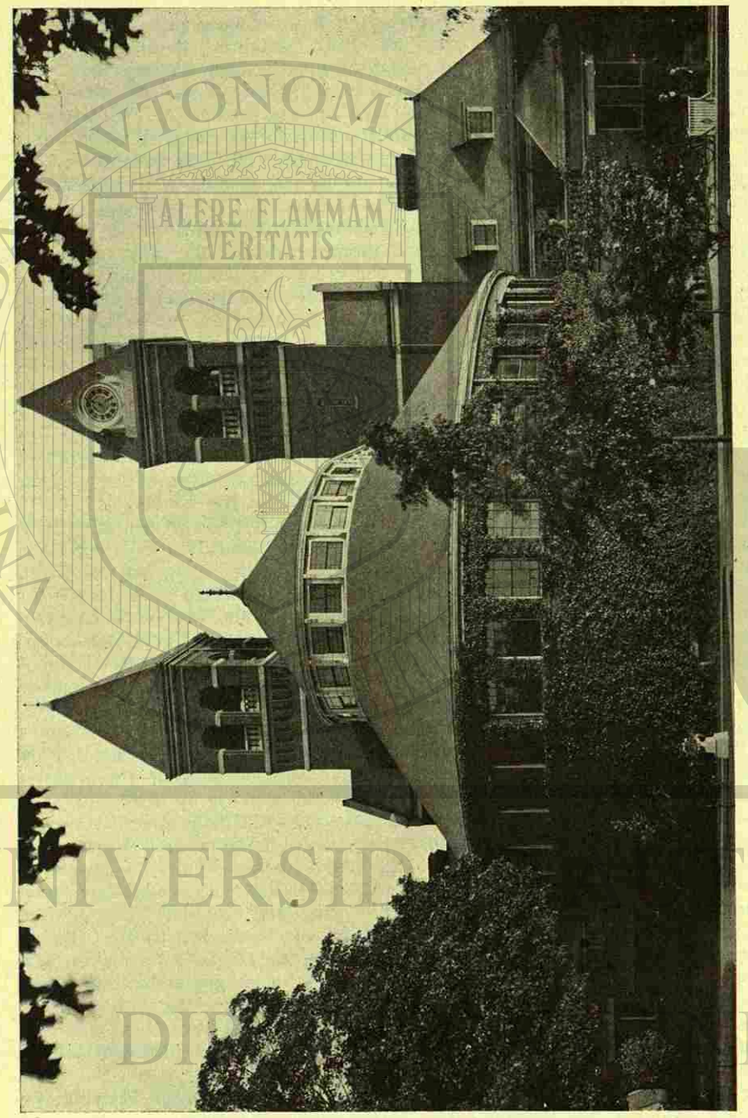
The most faithful and efficient of Dr. Sawyer's coadjutors was Dr. Isaac H. Eldridge, who was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1818. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Dake of Genesee, N. Y. Locating in Michigan in 1843, he practiced eight years at Ann Arbor, then removed to Flint in 1851, where he carried on a large practice. He died in 1893.

On June 29, 1875, the board of regents elected Samuel A. Jones, M. D., of Engelwood, New Jersey, and John C. Morgan, M. D., professor of surgery in the Hahnemannian Institute of Philadelphia, professors in the new college, the first of materia medica and therapeutics and the latter of theory and practice. This action was had on the recommendation of the state homœopathic society, which body, however, had followed the lead of the American Institute of Homœopathy. The institute, meeting at Put-in-Bay in the early summer of 1875, endorsed the homœopathic college in the University of Michigan, pledged it its support, and recommended for the two chairs in its faculty the gentlemen who were appointed. The new college had during its first year an enrollment of twenty-four students, two of them women. It graduated its first class in 1877. This consisted of thirteen members. In 1879 it graduated a class of twenty-five members, and in 1881 its enrollment mounted up to eighty-eight students. Dr. Jones held the office of dean of the college from 1875 to 1878. In 1880 he resigned from the faculty.

Dr. Jones' career has been a distinguished one. Born of Welsh parents in Manchester, England, June 11, 1834, he received his education in Utica, New York. He opened his medical practice at Engelwood, N. J., but left it to serve as a surgeon in the civil war. On resuming practice in New Jersey for a time he held the chair of histology and pathology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and also was a member of the New York state examining board. He served five years as a member of the faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan. During this time he successfully conducted the provings of several homœopathic drugs. On resigning his position he settled down for practice in the city of Ann Arbor.

The establishment of professorships additional to those provided for by the law of 1875 has proceeded as follows: lecturers on surgical therapeutics and obstetrical therapeutics were appointed by the regents in 1876. In 1878 a professor of surgery was appointed, and in 1880 the title attached to this chair seems to have been changed to professor of surgery and clinical surgery. In 1879 the regents permitted the homœopathic faculty to appoint a professor of the diseases of children, and obstetrics and gynæcology, who should serve without compensation. Two years later, in 1881, this subject was provided for on a new footing, a chair was created with the title of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, the legislature making an appropriation for its support. Instruction in ophthalmology and otology was given from 1881 to 1885 by the professor of theory and practice, without extra compensation, and in the latter year an associate professor of those subjects was appointed; and in 1886, the position was created of a professorship of ophthalmology and otology.

Since 1886 the faculty has consisted of five chairs. As the titles of the professors stand at the present time (1905) they are theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, materia medica and therapeutics, surgery and clinical surgery, obstetrics and gynæcology, and ophthalmology, otology and



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The Medical Libraries are in this building.

diseases of nose and throat. Beginning with the college year 1905-6, there is to be an additional member of the faculty with the title of director of the homœopathic pathogenetic and hospital laboratories. The duties of this officer will be to investigate subjects appertaining to materia medica and the testing of drugs, also to supervise the pathological work connected with the hospital clinics.

Dr. Jones was succeeded as dean by Dr. Edward C. Franklin, who was the first professor of surgery appointed in the college. Dr. Franklin was born in Flushing, New York, in 1822, and received his medical education in New York city, where he was a private pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott. Soon after entering practice he moved to California and there, for a time, had charge of the Marine Hospital of San Francisco. He next went to the Isthmus of Panama, as physician to the Panama railroad; and in the treatment of the Panama fever he embraced the homœopathic system of medicine, which he continued to practice until the close of his life.

In 1860 Dr. Franklin was made professor of surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. The following year he served as a surgeon in the civil war, and a year later became professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In 1871 he was surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital in that city. His service as dean and professor of surgery of the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan covered the period 1878-83. In the latter year he removed to St. Louis, where he died in 1885. In 1862 he published a work entitled "The Science and Art of Surgery." For the year 1877 he was president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. During his service in the war he once performed thirteen amputations before breakfast, making a record which at the time had been surpassed only by Baron Larrey, the celebrated surgeon of Napoleon I.

Internal dissensions had begun to make trouble in the administration of the college before the retirement of Dr. Franklin. Dr. Thomas P. Wilson, already a member of the faculty, was singled out by the medical committee of the board of regents to succeed to the deanship.

Dr. Wilson was born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1831, and received his medical education at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1857. He was later connected with that college as professor and also as president. In 1872 he accepted a chair in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and in 1880 he was called from that position to the Homœopathic Medical College at Ann Arbor, to take the chair of theory and practice. Dr. Wilson also assumed the instruction in ophthalmology and otology, for which the college had hitherto depended upon a professor of the faculty of medicine and surgery. He rendered this service without compensation. He held the office of dean only for the period 1883-85, as he was compelled by ill health to resign at the latter date. In 1892 he resumed practice and college duties at Cleveland and retired from active work in 1899 and has since lived in Detroit.

For the period 1885-95 the deanship was held by Dr. Henry L. Obetz, who had been appointed to the professorship of surgery in 1883. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1851, and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1874, in which institution he remained four years longer as lecturer on anatomy and surgery. He then practiced medicine in Illinois until he was called to the University of Michigan. Some years before his retire-

ment from the college faculty he set up his residence and opened a practice in Detroit, to which he has entirely devoted himself since 1895.

The Homœopathic Medical College has suffered much on two occasions from internal dissensions, which involved also a lack of support on the part of the physicians in the state. In the early eighties and again in the nineties the number of students seriously declined. The trouble that culminated in 1895 has had so much to do with shaping the history of the college that some account of it is necessary.

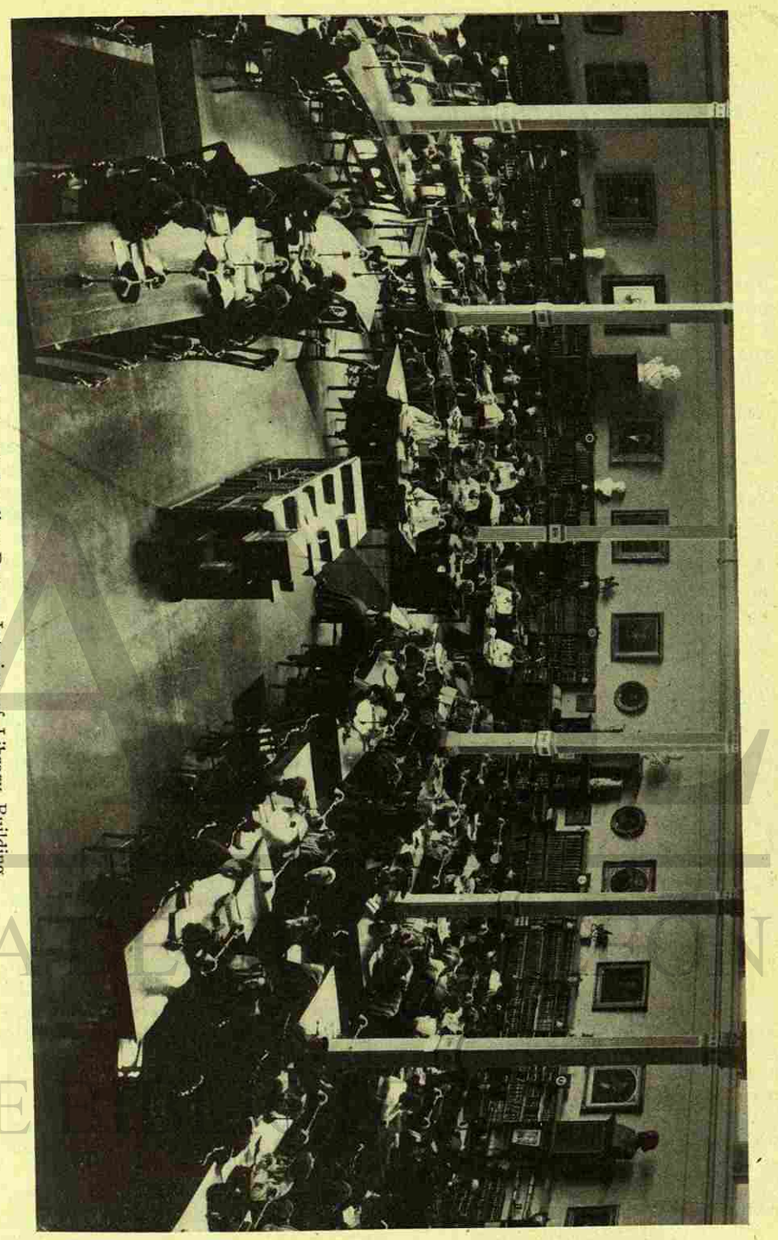
As early as 1893 Dean Obetz had brought forward a tentative plan to amalgamate the two medical schools. This plan, as described in a report afterward adopted by the board of regents, was to establish one school of medicine in which both faculties were to be retained, and each student was to register as a student of medicine and surgery, receive instruction from both faculties and graduate as doctor of medicine from the University of Michigan. But this plan was proposed only in the event of its concurrent acceptance by both faculties. The scheme was objected to by the other members of the homœopathic faculty and a majority of the profession throughout the state. The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan held a special meeting at Lansing in May, 1893, to consider and express itself regarding the project. Resolutions were adopted charging Dr. Obetz with disloyalty to homœopathy; the project was also disapproved by the American Institute of Homœopathy. After a long controversy Dr. Obetz offered his resignation, which the regents accepted, and those gentlemen having come to the conclusion that a thorough reorganization was necessary, they requested the other members of the faculty to resign.

While the college was suffering the consequences of a schism in its faculty, a movement was set on foot to remove it to Detroit. The legislature of 1895 passed the following act on June 3, shortly before its adjournment:

"The board of regents of the University of Michigan are hereby authorized and directed to establish a homœopathic medical college as a branch or department of said university, which shall be located in the city of Detroit, and the said board of regents are hereby authorized and directed to discontinue the existing homœopathic medical college now maintained in the city of Ann Arbor as a branch of said university, and to transfer the same to the city of Detroit."

Two conditions were stated in the act, viz: that a suitable site should be donated in Detroit, and that an arrangement should be made with the trustees and managers of Grace Hospital for clinical work. The board of regents had so completely reversed its policy since the years prior to the founding of the college that it ignored this action to locate it in Detroit. An action was begun in the Supreme court in May, 1896, to compel obedience, and in July following the court denied the application for mandamus, declaring that the effect of certain sections of the constitution is to "vest in the regents direct and exclusive supervision and control;" and the legislature, therefore, does not possess the power attempted to be exercised by the law in question. The same argument had been urged at an earlier date against an attempt to remove the College of Medicine and Surgery. It was also the same position as had been taken by the regents in postponing the founding of the college.

In 1897 the advocates of removal brought the question again before the legislature, but the proposed action was defeated.



Students' Reading Room—Interior of Library Building.

With the reorganization in 1895 the college entered upon a new era of prosperity. The numbers have been restored to what they had been in earlier time and the graduating classes have come to average twenty members. In view of the advanced standards of work these facts denote a much greater work than has ever been done before. The faculty as constituted at the present time is as follows:

W. B. Hinsdale, A. M., M. D., dean of the college and professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine.
R. S. Copeland, A. M., M. D., professor of ophthalmology, otology and diseases of the nose and throat, and secretary of the college.
W. A. Dewey, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics.
C. B. Kinyon, M. D., professor of obstetrics and gynæcology.
D. T. Smith, B. S., M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery.

The prosperity of the college appears in its fine equipment for clinics and the rapid growth of that branch of its work. The first surgeon of the faculty was obliged to care for such patients as desired homœopathic treatment in the hospital of the College of Medicine and Surgery. Within a year or two, however, an amphitheatre and hospital ward were added to one of the original buildings on the campus for the use of the College of Homœopathy. In 1892 new hospitals were provided for both medical colleges on a site removed from the campus. These were commodious and at the time fully up to date in their appointments, but in 1900 a more perfect hospital building was provided for the College of Homœopathy, and the one that it had occupied for the preceding eight years was annexed to the buildings of the College of Medicine and Surgery.

The building site for the new hospital, costing $17,000, was donated by the city of Ann Arbor. It is finely located, being immediately across the street from the university campus, and comprises attractive grounds of about five acres in extent. For the erection and equipment of the building the regents appropriated the sum which resulted that year from increasing the annual tax allowed to the university by the legislature from one-sixth to one-fourth of a mill. This amounted to $95,000. The structure is pronounced by persons of competent taste the most attractive building in the entire university group, while among surgeons and doctors of both schools of practice it is said to be the most correctly built and equipped clinical hospital in the state, having been designed after plans furnished by a specialist in hospital construction. There are accommodations for one hundred and twenty patients. These include a medical ward and surgical ward for men, also a medical and a surgical ward for women, and a children's ward. There are twenty separate rooms to be occupied by single patients on payment of special fees. The fees for beds in the wards are $7.00 per week; those for separate rooms are $11.00 per week. No private patients are admitted, as the hospital is entirely for clinical work; neither are patients admitted without payment of fees, except as free beds are provided as special charities. If the financial report may be taken as an indication of the extent of work done, it may be stated that the income of the Homœopathic Hospital for the university year 1904-1905 was $21,000. Prior to the reorganization of the college in 1895, the income of the hospital for a year had never exceeded $4,000.

The hospital has an important adjunct in the training school for nurses, which was organized in 1896. Beginning with two nurses in training, it has

attained to an enrollment of thirty. The school was one of the first in the country to raise the length of the course of training to three years. The students in the school are required to present as a certificate for admission a diploma from a first-class public high school, or evidences of equivalent degree of education. A fine old residence situated on the grounds at the time when they were donated to the university has been converted into a home for nurses.

The clinical course for practitioners has become an important feature of the work of the college. This has been offered annually for the past seven years. Solid clinical work is done for five days, illustrating all the new medical and surgical methods. Lectures are given in the evenings by distinguished visiting physicians and by members of the faculty. At the second course of this character, which was given in February, 1899, Dr. H. F. Biggar of Cleveland, the nestor of homœopathic gynæcology, was the most prominent of the assisting surgeons. On his return to Cleveland he wrote:

"It was my privilege and pleasure to visit Ann Arbor during the practitioners' course of the college. It was a surprise as well as a revelation to me to know of the grand work now being carried on by the reorganized faculty under the able and efficient management of Professor W. B. Hinsdale as dean, and his loyal collaborators."

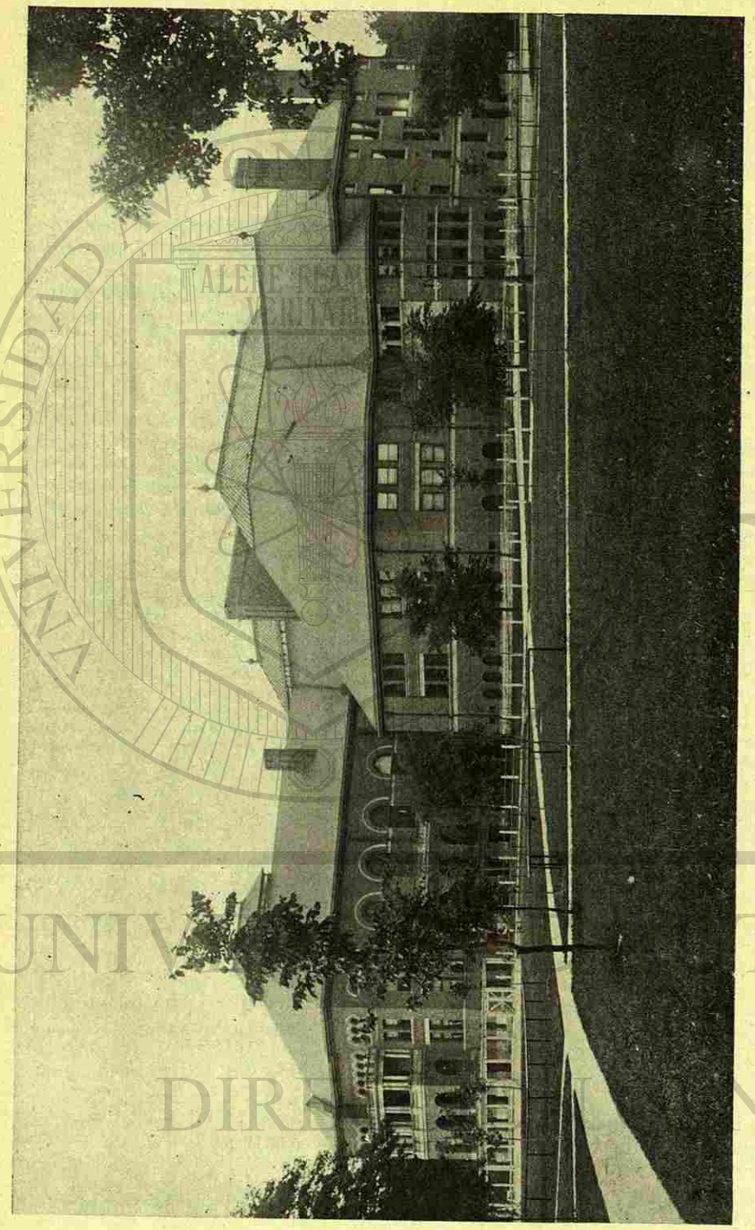
The time for the practitioners' course is chosen so that as many practicing physicians as possible can visit Ann Arbor. Thus far more than three hundred have availed themselves of this opportunity, representing a number of states. No fee is charged for the course. At its close, however, a second week is devoted to a graduate course of lectures and demonstration, for which a fee of $10 is exacted. A certificate, duly signed by the faculty, is granted to such graduates in medicine as attend these courses.

In 1902 the legislature and regents provided for a fine new building called "Science Hall," to be used by both schools of medicine. In the laboratories of this building the homœopathic students receive their instruction in osteology, general anatomy, histology and embryology, anatomy of joints and ligaments, physiology, bacteriology, physiological chemistry, hygiene, pathology and practical pathology. These branches include nearly all the work done during the first two years of the medical course. During the junior and senior years the major part of the work is done in the clinic rooms and the amphitheatre of the hospital, as nearly all the classes require patients for demonstration.

The medical libraries are included in the general library of the university. The medical works number about 16,000, of which 2,300 are homœopathic. The library also has several hundred medical periodicals, representing nearly every language in which is printed any medical literature. The homœopathic periodicals, which are regularly received at the library, number 50.

The principal publication of the college is "The University Homœopathic Observer," a quarterly devoted chiefly to reporting the varied medical and surgical work done in the college.

The steady advancement in the standard of work required by the college is indicated by the following facts. In 1877 the length of the annual medical term was extended from six months to nine months. In 1891 the length of the college course, hitherto only three years, was advanced to four years. The standard of admission has been raised, keeping pace with the movement of all



Gymnasium—University of Michigan.

the first-class medical colleges in the land, to require a greater degree of general culture in the students.

In 1903 the legislature passed a law calculated to still further raise the standard of education in the medical profession throughout the state: It is hereby required that every person who shall be admitted to the examinations given by the state board shall possess a diploma from a high school whose course of study requires four years, or credentials equivalent thereto. The state university aims to secure a still higher standard. A six year medical course is offered, which is so arranged that a student, by electing scientific studies, can secure the degree of A. B. at the end of four years, and the degree of M. D. two years later. The college encourages all of its students to pursue this course, and a considerable percentage of them secure both degrees.

Since 1895 the Homœopathic Medical College has had a separate committee of the board of regents to look after its needs. At the hands of this body it enjoys very generous treatment.

Following is a list of the persons who have served in the faculty of the college:

PROFESSORS, LECTURERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Samuel Arthur Jones, M. D., professor of materia medica, therapeutics and experimental pathogenesy, 1878-1880; professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1875-1878.

John Coleman Morgan, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1875-1877.

Frank Augustus Rockwith, M. D., lecturer on obstetrical therapeutics, 1876-1877.

Charles Gatchell, M. D., lecturer on theory and practice of medicine, 1877-1878; professor of theory and practice, 1878-1880, 1889-1893.

Edwin Carroll Franklin, M. D., professor of surgery, 1878-1880; professor of surgery and clinical surgery, 1880-1883.

H. C. Allen, M. D., associate professor of obstetrics and gynæcology, 1880-1885.

Thomas Pardon Wilson, M. D., professor of the principles and practice of medicine, ophthalmology and otology, 1880-1885.

Henry Lorenz Obetz, M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery, 1883-1895.

Allen Corson Cowperthwaite, Ph.D., M. D., LL. D., professor of materia medica, pharmacology and clinical medicine, 1884-1885.

David McGuire, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology, 1885-1887.

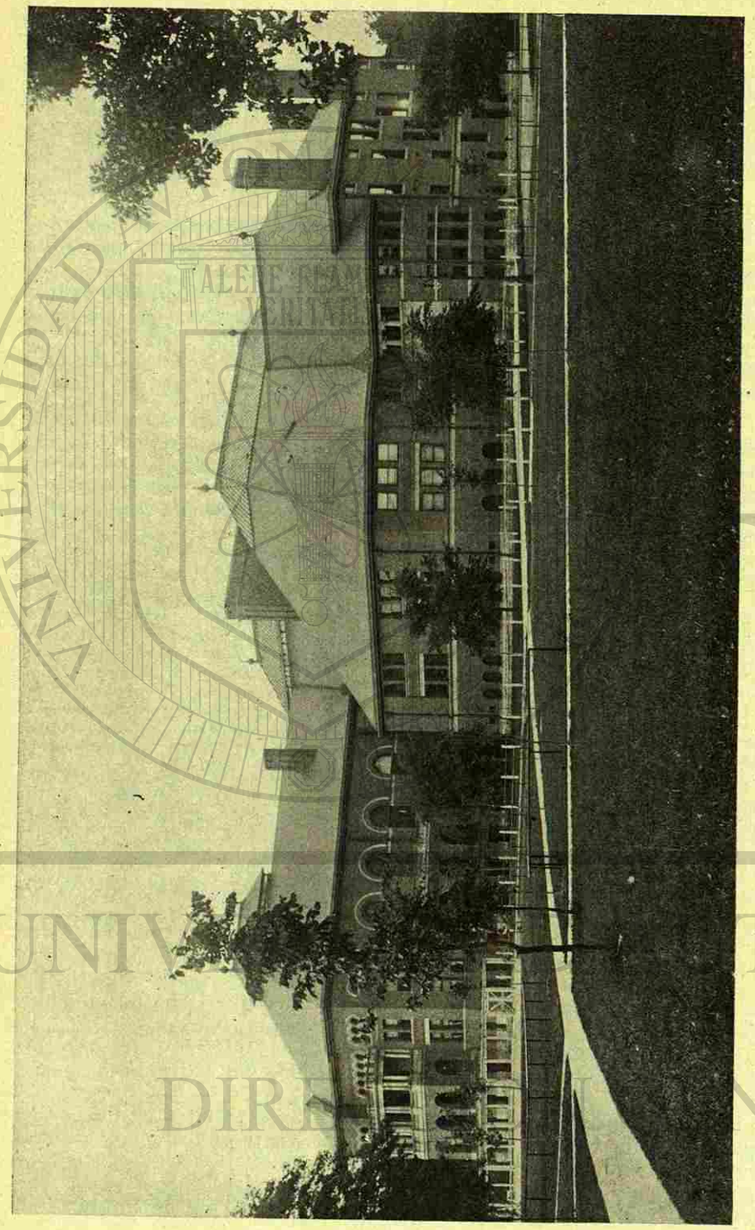
Hugo Rudolph Arndt, M. D., professor of materia medica, 1885-1888; professor of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical professor of the diseases of the nervous system, 1888-1889.

James Craven Wood, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, 1885-1895.

Charles Frederick Sterling, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology, 1887-1889.

Daniel A. MacLachlan, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1885-1889; professor of ophthalmology, otology and pædology, 1889-1895.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ® DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS



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Maurice Patterson Hunt, M. D., professor of gynæcology and obstetrics, 1893-1895.

Eugene Ransom Eggleston, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine, 1893-1895.

Wilbert B. Hinsdale, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical medicine, 1895-1896; professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1896-.

Myron Holley Parmelee, M. D., acting professor of gynæcology and obstetrics, 1895-1897.

Oscar LeSeure, M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery, 1895-1900.

Royal Samuel Copeland, A. M., M. D., professor of ophthalmology, otology and diseases of the nose and throat, 1895-.

Willis Alonzo Dewey, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1896-.

Claudius Bligh Kinyon, M. D., professor of obstetrics and gynæcology, 1897-.

Perry Wessel Cornue, M. D., acting professor of surgery, 1900-1901.

Dean Tyler Smith, B. S., M. D., acting professor of surgery and clinical surgery, 1901, Feb.-July; professor of surgery and clinical surgery, 1901-.

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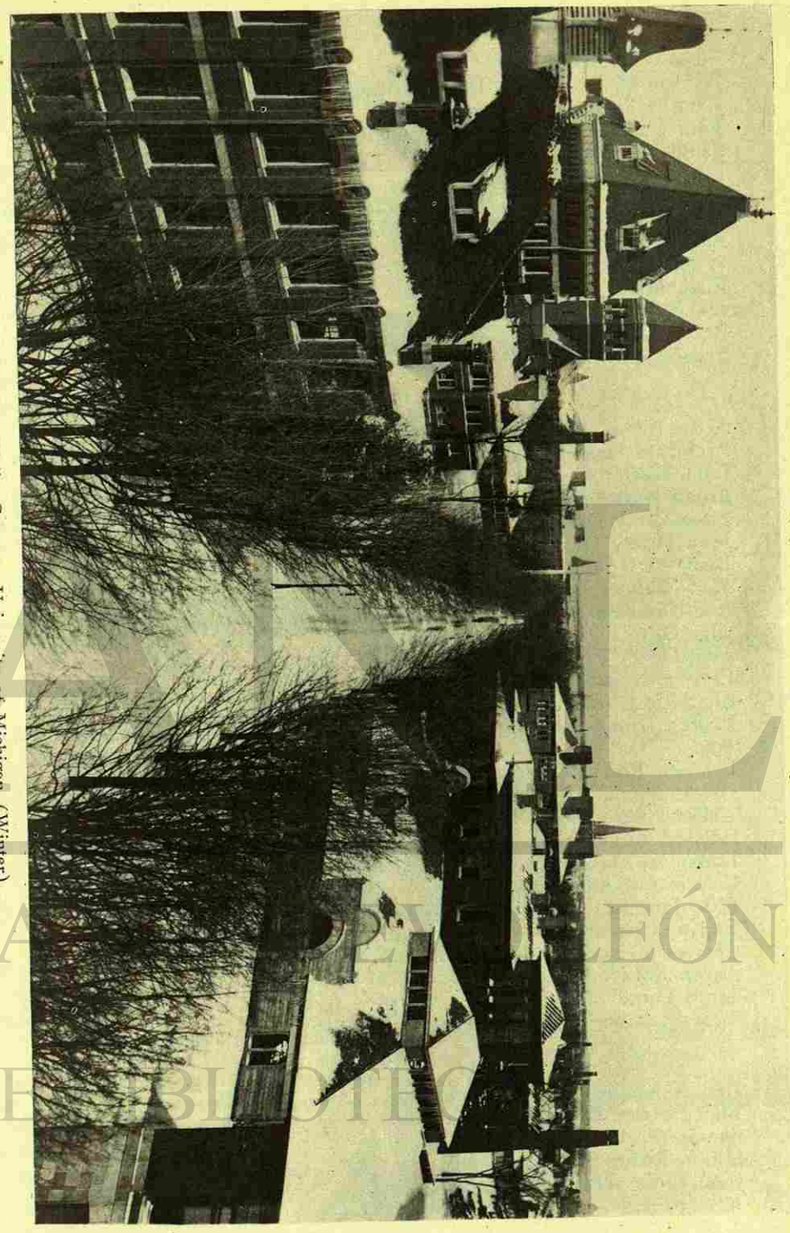
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

1877.

Erasmus Edward Adams, Big Flat, Ark.
Joseph Albert Baker, Mitchell, S. Dak.
Patrick Henry Bumpus, A. B., '70.
Juliet Caldwell, San Francisco, Cal.
Charles Hercules Dale, Springport, Mich.
Sarah Parker Engle, d. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9, 1889.
John Oscar Garmon, Oakland, Cal.
Chester Smith Hubbard, d. Bradford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1901.
Charles Perry Miller, Fort Collins, Col.
Rollin Carolus Olin, Capt. 3d Minn. Inf., 1863, Detroit, Mich.
Warren Harvey Rand, Charlotte, Mich.
Alexander Hamilton Rogers, Canton, S. Dak.
George Albert Tabor, Richmond, Va.

1878.

Amelia Martha Atkins (Mrs. Nathaniel C. Whitfield), Los Angeles, Cal.
Aaron B. Avery, Pontiac, Mich.
James Douglas Baker, McMinnville, Ore.
Sarah J. Coe, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Horace Marvin Corey, Chicago, Ill.
Clark DeMuth, d. Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1887.
William Alvaro Franklin, Ph.B., Univ. of Wis., '72, LL.B., '75, Harvey, Illinois.
Merritt Eugene Graham, Rochester, N. Y.



Diagonal Walk—Campus—University of Michigan (Winter).

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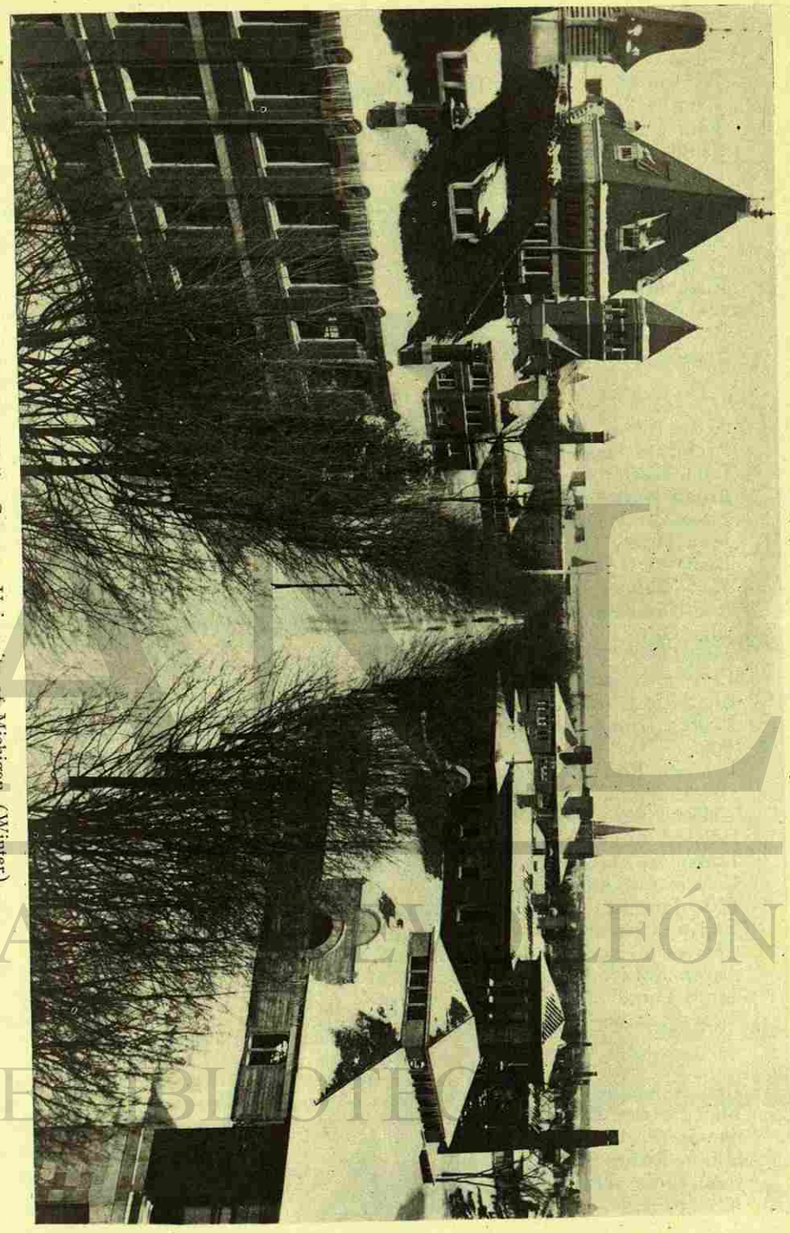
Merritt Eugene Graham, Rochester, N. Y.



Diagonal Walk—Campus—University of Michigan (Winter).

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Edward Everett Hoit, M. D., Rush, '85, Detroit City, Minn.
William B. Knapp, M. D., '66, Grand Rapids, Mich.
John Mallory Lee, Rochester, N. Y.
John Summerfield Martin, Plymouth, Ind.
Samuel Stewart Moffatt, d. Washington, D. C., April 25, 1896.
Israel Ohlinger, Belding, Mich.
Grace Roberts, M. D., Howard, '77, d. Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1899.
Charles Eugene Walker, West Henrietta, N. Y.
Stephen Eugene Warner, d. Milford, Mich., Jan. 10, 1880.
William Watts, B. S., Univ. of Ill., '98, Toledo, Ohio.
Ellen Maria Webster, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.
Joel Sylvanus Wheelock, d. Bancroft, Mich., June 8, 1896.
Frank Newman White, Romeo, Mich.
Frances M. Wright (Mrs. Matthew B. Gault), Dawson, Pa.

1879.

Alvin Byron Allyn, d. Cleveland, Ohio, April 16, 1900.
Archibald Herbert Babcock, Randolph, N. Y.
John Wesley Coolidge, Scranton, Pa.
Elijah Nash Cooper, d. Jackson, Mich., Oct. 6, 1880.
Jabez Percy Drake, d. Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1886.
John Henry DeMay, Jackson, Mich.
John Wesley Dill, Logansport, Ind.
Mary Tanner Dill (Mrs. John W. Dill), Logansport, Ind.
Ann Elizabeth Portia Eastman (Mrs. Lebbeus E. Marsh), d. Greeley, Col., Feb. 20, 1896.
John Henry Enloe, Nashville, Tenn.
Peter Erb, Buffalo, N. Y.
Charlotte Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Phoebe Ann French (Mrs. Moses Allye), d. Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 12, 1899.
Leonard Edwin Gallup, Marshall, Mich.
Oscar Samuel Hartson, Jackson, Mich.
Albert Lodge, Detroit, Mich.
Edward Augustus Lodge, Milford, Mich.
Daniel A. McLachlan, Detroit, Mich.
Charles Osborne Padley, Utica, N. Y.
Elise Jane Ray, d. Findlay, Ohio, April 12, 1892.
Eugene Clarence Story, Montesano, Wash.
Charles Morton Waelder, Hannibal, Mo.
Aaron Robert Wheeler, St. Louis, Mich.
Amos Huran Winslow, West Toledo, Ohio.
James Craven Wood, Cleveland, Ohio.

1880.

Horace Kimball Brasted, Delta, Colo.
Ellis Charles Brown, Portland, Ore.
Samuel Arthur Brown, Portland, Ore.
Hiram Rufus Clark, d. Beloit, Wis., Jan. 10, 1890.
John Butler Dodge, St. John's, Mich.
Amanda Jane Evans (Mrs. Patrick H. Evans), Grand Rapids, Mich.

Patrick Henry Evans, d. Jesup, Iowa.
William Alonzo Frost, Tecumseh, Mich.
George Edmund Gray, Pueblo, Colo.
R. Celia Henderson.
Thomas Jefferson Jackson, Milford, Mich.
John Johnston Miller, Ph.C., '78, San Jose, Cal.
Emma Tolbert Schreiner, Philadelphia, Pa.
Emma Moore Snyder (Mrs. John R. Sayles), Rochester, N. Y.
Emeline Tanner, Fairmount, Minn.
Franklin Russell Timmerman, Hastings, Mich.
Genevieve Tucker, Pueblo, Colo.
Frank Harold Tyler, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Ashley Jay Williams, Clergyman, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

1881.

Marshall P. Austin, Minneapolis, Minn.
Moses Nathan Avery, Banker, Los Angeles, Cal.
Samuel Edgar Murchfield, Latrobe, Pa.
Henry William Champlin, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Daniel Peck Cook, Clay Centre, Kan.
Richard Gay DePuy, A. B. '79, Jamestown, N. Dak.
George Washington Dreher, Shamokin, Pa.
Edward Albert Fisher, Buffalo, N. Y.
John Franklin Flint, Erie, Pa.
Albert R. Halsted, Marion, N. Y.
Florence Barbara Holden (Mrs. Joseph H. Matthews), Arkansas City, Kan.
Charles Cecil Huff, 1st Lieut. 14th Pa. Inf. 1898, Homestead, Pa.
Fayette Dwight Kendrick, St. Paul, Minn.
Lavinia Dunn Lambert, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Henry Lewis Miller, D. D. S., Kansas City, '96, Otsego, Mich.
Addison Morgan, Ensign U. S. N., 1898, San Diego, Cal.
Charles Henry Penniman, d. Oakland, Cal., July 2, 1881.
William Pomeroy Polhemus, San Diego, Cal.
Theodore Oliver Potter, Sturgis, Mich.
Llewellyn Bartlett Richards, Oswego, N. Y.
Seaver Chauncey Ross, Gloucester City, N. J.
Fred S. Ruggles, Byron, Mich.
Edward Parrish Thatcher, Newark, N. Y.

1882.

Addison Lee Ambrose, Hanover, Mich.
Charles H. Brucker, Lansing, Mich.
Evelyn Augustus Churchill (Mrs. Franklin H. Kollock), Peabody, Kan.
Harvey Llewellyn Clarke, M. D., N. Y. Hom., '82. Fairbury, Neb.
William Hempstead Davis, with Parke, Davis & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Albert Stanley Dolan, pharmacology, U. of M. 1884 to 1885; physician to the Southern Cal. State Hosp. for Insane, Patton, Cal.
Olive Lucy Eddy.
Benedict Emerson, Chicago, Ill.
Walter Ingersoll Howard, Portland, Ore.
John Hunter, d. Independence, Mo., April 12, 1888.

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

William Charles Jones, Hosp. Steward, U. S. A., Iloilo, P. I.
Thomas Harris Turner, Northville, Mich.
William Edgar Vananda, Charlotte, Mich.
James Waite Vidal, pharmacist, Fargo, N. Dak.
Jane Ann Walker, Salem, Mich.
Charles Gaston Wilson, Clarksville, Tenn.

1883.

Elmer Jefferson Bissell, Rochester, N. Y.
Charles Hinton Blackburn, d. Evanston, Wyo., April 25, 1898.
Emma Eliza Bower, great record keeper Ladies of the Modern Maccabees of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.
William Dunn Cooper, Chicago, Ill.
Theodore Lincoln Hazard, Iowa City, Iowa.
Susan Mary Hicks (Mrs. Lewis H. Hicks), Atlanta, Ga.
Jacob Oliver Hoffman, Orleans, Neb.
Juliam Bertine Hubbell, Red Cross work, care of Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.
Myron Leslie Huntington, Moline, Ill.
Harry Christian Kasselman, Midway, Ky.
Ann Louise Laub (Mrs. George F. Bartholomew), Chicago, Ill.
Harry McCurdy Lufkin, M. D., N. Y. Univ., '85, St. Paul, Minn.
James Thurston Martin, B. S., Pacific Univ., '76, Sacramento, Cal.
Jay S. Mead, Lorain, Ohio.
William Bidwell Page, Smithton, Mo.
Morton C. Reeves, Clinton, Mich.
Carrie Gertrude Waters (Mrs. Edward C. Lovell), d. Elgin, Ill., Feb. 10, 1896.

1884.

Frank Belville Adams, Plymouth, Mich.
James Henry Allen, Prof. in Hering Med. Col., Chicago, Ill.
Eldee Edward Austin, Prof. in Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.
George Blatchford, Clinton, Mich.
Frank Asbury Cameron, d. Owosso, Mich., Nov. 5, 1899.
Frederick Morris Gibson, Prof. in Univ. of Minn. since 1896.
Frank Orrin Hart, d. West Unity, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1898.
Louisa M. Hayes, Minneapolis, Minn.
Rufus James Hyde, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Frank Arthur Johnson, A. B., '81.
Charles Lindley Johnston, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. Katherine Laub (Mrs. William T. Perkins), Bismarck, N. Dak.
Mary Louise Lines, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Douglas Long, Detroit, Mich.
Charles Orville Munns, Oxford, Ohio.
Walter Hume Sawyer, Hillsdale, Mich.
John Raymond Shank, Flint, Mich.
Louis Norton Tuttle, Holland, Mich.
William Irvine Wallace, Saugerties-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Rosella Cyntha Wilder, Buffalo, N. Y.

1885.

Ervin Davis Brooks, B. S., Mich. Agr. Col., '76, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Charles Stevens Hunting, Jacksonville, Ill.
Stella Flora Chapman Jacobi (Mrs. William O. Jacobi), Chicago, Ill.
William Orlando Jacobi, d. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, 1892.
Ira Albert Leighton, Boulder, Mont.
Perley Putnam Sanborn, d. Angola, Ind., Jan. 29, 1897.

1886.

Lawrence Baldwin, Maybee, Mich.
George Gabriel Caron, Detroit, Mich.
Anna Elizabeth Clarke (Mrs. George B. Kelso), Bloomington, Ill.
Laura Amanda Sawyer Edwards, Omaha, Neb.
Joseph Johnson Fowler, Washington, Mo.
George Wirt Hathaway, Lapeer, Mich.
Mary Tufts Hathaway (Mrs. George W. Hathaway), d. Lapeer, Mich. May 13, 1887.
George Benson Kelso, Bloomington, Ill.
Roscoe Dudley Mack, Solomonsville, Ariz.
John Wesley McLachlan, Dayton, Wash.
Isaiah Snyder Morris, Belding, Mich.
Edward Herman Pond, A. B. Allegheny, '83, A. M., '86, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hugh B. Reynolds, Escanaba, Mich.
Nana Pamela Braden Riddell (Mrs. William C. Riddell), Helena, Mont.
Robert Coleman Rudy, Detroit, Mich.
Elizabeth Uncapher, Houston, Tex.
Harold Beckwith Wilson, B. S., '82, Detroit, Mich.

1887.

George Lake Bailey, d. Buchanan, Mich., Dec. 12, 1900.
Olivia Artemisia Baldwin, M. D., Chicago Hahn., '86, medical missionary, Bilaspore, India.
John Stuart Campbell, Cadiz, Ohio.
George Willard Kispaugh, Lot, Ky.
Matilda Jamison Lyons (Mrs. James B. Lyons), Cadiz, Ohio.
Arabella Merrill, Astoria, Ill.
Samuel George Milner, A. B., '72, Detroit, Mich.
Eliza Louise Orleman, Detroit, Mich.
Earl Fuller Shaw, Williamston, Mich.
Melancthon B. Snyder, A. B., Westminster, '84, A. M. '87, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Susan McGlaughlin Snyder (Mrs. Melancthon B. Snyder), Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Rodney Chester Taylor, M. D., Beaumont, '89, St. Louis, Mo.
Zilpha Rosannah Wheelock (Mrs. Joel S. Wheelock), Jackson, Mich.

1888.

George Dute Arndt, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
William Frederick Brooks, Florence, Colo.
Mary Ann Cooke, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Edward Arthur Darby, Northampton, Mass.
Ella Kyes Dearborn, Portland, Ore.
Lizzie Amanda Hendershort, Irving, Mich.
John Hancock Lawrence, Storm Lake, Iowa.
Sarah Idella Ives Lee (Mrs. John M. Lee), d. Savannah, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1897.
Hutoka Lucy Porter (Mrs. William B. Porter), Black River Falls, Wis.
Eugene Woodman Ruggles, Chicago, Ill.
Harriet Swathel Sanborn (Mrs. William J. Carbaugh), Portland, Mich.
Duncan Sinclair, M. D., Col. of P. and S., Ont., '88, Woodstock, Ont.
Mary Ella Thompson, A. B. '85 (Mrs. Rollin H. Stevens), Detroit, Michigan.

1889.

Sara Bartlett Armstrong, Chicago, Ill.
James Nelson Ayers, Ph.C., '79, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Elizabeth Stacy Carey (Mrs. Laban H. Shank), d. Empire, Mich., Aug. 18, 1895.
Albert Britton Clark, Swartz Creek, Mich.
Royal Samuel Copeland, A. M., M. D., Prof. of ophthalmology, otology, and pædology in the Homœopathic Medical College, 1895, Ann Arbor, Mich.
William A. Cotton, Escanaba, Mich.
Sallie Maria Davis (Mrs. George W. Halliwell), Bethlehem, Pa.
Denias Dawe, Monroe, Mich.
Walton Newton Fowler, Bluffton, Ind.
Cora Yan Hill (Mrs. Andrew McGrill), d. Boston, Mass., June 16, 1896.
James Archie McLachlan, Dayton, Wash.
Charles Albert Macrum, Portland, Ore.
Laban Henry Shank, Empire, Mich.
Walter Longyor Slack, Saginaw, Mich.
Rollin Howard Stevens, Detroit, Mich.
William Isaac Tyler, Niles, Mich.
Boyle Vance, Springfield, Ill.
Annette Haseltine Wheelock (Mrs. Jerome B. Wheelock), Minneapolis, Minn.
Jerome Bonaparte Wheelock, d. Good Thunder, Minn., May 17, 1899.
Eli Cone Williams, A. B., '84, Hot Springs, Va.
Miranda Poyer Wiswell, B. L., Delaware, Colo., '80, Philadelphia, Pa.

1890.

James Cordon Avery, Vassar, Mich.
Leigh Yerkes Baker, Washington, D. C.
William Colfax Brownell, McCracken, Kan.
Ernest Albert Clark, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Anna Calista Clarke, Scranton, Pa.
Eva Alice Cunningham (Mrs. Henry S. Gardner), Lawrence, Kan.
Mary Denison, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Francis Chipman Ford, A. B., '88, Chicago, Ill.
Harvey Elmer Hoffman, Ludington, Mich.
Leslie Allen Howe, Breckenbridge, Mich.
Amelia Johnston, Toronto, Ont.

Alfred Bernard Jordan.
Alice Keefer (Mrs. Petrus Nelson), St. Paul, Minn.
Frances Jennings Miner (Mrs. John L. Miner), d. Pasadena, Cal., April 12, 1898.
Mary Anna Morley (Mrs. William H. Hodge), d. Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1896.
Andrew Bodwell Nelles, Columbus, Ohio.
Grant Sherman Peck, Denver, Colo.
Paul Augustus Perrenoud.
Everett J. Phelps, Markesan, Wis.
Lewis Frank Rice, Chester, Mich.
Fred Clyde Sanford, Clare, Mich.
Harriet Augusta Spinney (Mrs. Frank S. Sovereen), Evart, Mich.

1891.

Arza Van Avery, Parma, Mich.
Sara Howard Bostwick (Mrs. Harvey E. Hoffman), Ludington, Mich.
Philip Horton Bourne, Salamanca, N. Y.
Arthur Wordsworth Burdick, Toll House, Cal.
William Franklin Dean, B. S., Iowa State Univ., '89, LaGrange, Ill.
Harvey Elmer Flint, Miles Grove, Pa.
Bina Jane Hallock, West Bay City, Mich.
John Howard Harvey, Toledo, Ohio.
Charles William Kirkland, Napoleon, Mich.
Emma Klein (Mrs. Emma K. Bowen), New York, N. Y.
Franklin Frees Lehman, A. B., '88, Sandusky, Ohio.
James W. Losee, Pontiac, Mich.
Myra Alanson Patterson, Caro, Mich.
Rebecca Williams Rogers (Mrs. William E. George), Indianapolis, Ind.
Orlando Leon Sutherland, LaPorte, Ind.
Frank Scott Tuthill, Concord, Mich.
Mary Emma Van Schoonhoven, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Guert Elmer Wilder, Chautauqua, N. Y.

1892.

Charles William Behm, M. D., N. W. Univ., 1900, Chicago, Ill.
John Campbell Buell, Rivers Junction, Mich.
Nelson Hoyt Chamberlain, Oakland, Cal.
William Whittelsey Cheney, A. B., Minnesota, '89, Chicago, Ill.
Annie Bissell Dillon, d. Minneapolis, Minn., 1894.
Frank Wilmot French, d. Otsego, Mich., July 25, 1894.
Ernest Frank Gamble, Coldwater, Mich.
Lewis Bradstreet Gardner, Iosco, Mich.
Joseph Clifford Harder, d. Bancroft, Mich., Oct., 1896.
Jennie Hughes (Mrs. Thomas W. Hughes), Urbana, Ill.
Francis V. Martin, Westville, Ind.
Elmer Douglass Osmun, Allegan, Mich.
Fred Johnson Peck, Ansonia, Conn.
Charles Dwight Pullen, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Anna Barrington Taylor, Chicago, Ill.
Cyrus Milton Thurston, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Essington Tracy Trimmer, Tempoal, Mex.
Ida Clerk Woolsey, Xenia, Ohio.

1893.

Roy Leighton Bentley, Stanton, Mich.
Rose Anna Bower, missionary to W. C. Africa.
Ernest C. Brown, Madrid, Iowa.
George Frederick Clarke, Detroit, Mich.
Nora May Dakin (Mrs. E. U. Walker), Joliet, Ill.
Mable Geneva Dixey, Fremont, Ohio.
Franklin Henderson Doud, Lysander, N. Y.
Elman Parker Felch, Hudson, Mich.
Samuel Harrell, Noblesville, Ind.
Clifford Reeder Hervey, Perry, N. Y.
Francis Leslie Hoffman, Sanoma, Mich.
Frederick Clifton Laur, Sagole, Wis.
John Alexander Lenfesty, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Linal Rideout Lumby, Pontiac, Mich.
Frances Eliza Nieberg (Mrs. Dwight Goddard), Lancaster, Mass.
Henry Martyn Northam, Glandorf, Ohio.
Oscar Luman Ramsdell, Petoskey, Mich.
Frank Rich, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Kimball Stewart, Brownsdale, Minn.
Harvey George Young, Pioneer, Ohio.

1894.

Charles Augustus Kirchlow, Eau Claire, Mich.
Charles Gifford Jenkins, Lansing, Mich.
Frederick Charles Krumling, Blissfield, Mich.
Lester Elmer Peck, Buchanan, Mich.
Issie Sharring Powers, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Susan Emo Pullin, Pasadena, Cal.
Cora Luarky Stitt, Stockbridge, Mich.
Glenn Guy Towsley, Lowell, Mich.
Burt Dexter Walker, New York, N. Y.

1895.

William Hodgins Atterbury, Litchfield, Mich.

1896.

Summer George Bush, Chelsea, Mich.
Frederick Charles Gilcher, Republic, Ohio.
William Franklin Holmes, Randolph, Mass.
Fred Alvord Miner, Champaign, Ill.
Charles William Ryan, Battle Creek, Mich.
John Frank Titus, Attica, Ohio.

1897.

William Grant Decker, Norwood, Mich.
Albert J. Elliott.

Murray Maywood Sears, M. D., '96, B. S., '97, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Charles Martin Steele, Fenville, Mich.
Leonard Herbert Stewart, Ph.B., Kalamazoo, '85, Ph.M., '88, Kalamazoo, Mich.

1898.

John Newton Babcock, Bay City, Mich.
Joseph Harris Ball, Bay City, Mich.
R. A. Clifford, M. D., Jefferson, '99, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Ernest Bigelow Maynard, Leslie, Mich.
Charles Augustus Montague, Frankfort, Mich.
Charles Armand Rabethge, M. D., Jefferson, '95, instructor in gymnasium, 1896 to 1899, Boston, Mass.
Clarence Augustus Schimansky, Sandusky, Ohio.
Samuel Porter Tuttle, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Marion Wells (Mrs. Sharon J. Thoms), missionary, d. April 25, 1905, Bahrein, Arabia.

1899.

Ida Gatura Coler (Mrs. George P. Coler), M. D., Baltimore Woman's Med. Col., '88, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Robert Lloyd Johnson, Wadsworth, Ohio.
Dean Wentworth Myers, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Harry Melvin Piper, Denver, Ind.
William Colfax Roberts, B. S., Nebraska, '96, Owatonna, Minn.
Tisdale Sartoris Walker, d. Salem, Mich., Nov. 26, 1901.
William Rudolph Wegert, Kawkawlin, Mich.
Charles Edward Wherle, d. Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1900.
Floyd Edward Westfall, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Erle Brice Woodward, Lincoln, Neb.

1900.

Russell Ebenezer Atchison, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Theodore Bachmeister, A. B., '98, Chicago, Ill.
John Rutherford Ballah, Azalia, Mich.
William Henry Belknap, Greenville, Mich.
Homer Stephen Carr, Niles, Mich.
Grace Arvilla Banks Carter, Rochester, N. Y.
William Asbury Chapman, Hartford, Mich.
Charles Wesley Edmunds, Bay City, Mich.
Mina Bianca Gault, Seattle, Wash.
Paul E. N. Greeley, Waterman, Ill.
Scott F. Hodge, Detroit, Mich.
George Eldridge Mann, Mason, Mich.
Pauline Rundell Wilson, Tecumseh, Mich.

1901.

Herbert Rodney Allen, Bedford, Mich.
Overton William Bradley, Montreal, P. Q.
Albertus Tribue Hoxie, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Francis H. Husband, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Thomas Richard McHugh, Caseville, Mich.

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James McKee.
Arthur Selwyn Moore, Middleton, N. Y.
Gilbert Roy Owen, San Bernardino, Cal.
Carl Frost Raver, California.
George Anthony Robertson, Battle Creek, Mich.
William Theodore Rowley, Tucson, Arizona.
Joseph Scheidler, Flushing, Mich.
Evelyn Scott, Detroit, Mich.
Joaquin Mokelumne Stevens, A. B., Toronto, '98, Traverse City, Mich.
Nelson Salter Thompson, B. S., '99, Detroit, Mich.
Charles Mason Williams, Alpena, Mich.

1902.

H. A. Haynes, Ionia, Mich.
G. C. Lamb, Canon City, Colo.
Harry L. Imus, Holland, Mich.
C. E. Johnson, Otis, Ind.
R. J. Pelton, Chesaning, Mich.
F. J. Schultz, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fred Henry Mosher Long, M. D., Chicago Hom. Col., Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

1903.

O. R. Austin, Mason, Mich.
E. G. H. Beck, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss L. H. Black, Erie, Pa.
E. S. Blair, Patten, Cal.
William Don Brooks, Leslie, Mich.
Obed Cooley, Lexington, Conn.
May H. Cravath, A. B., Univ. of N. Dak., Atlanta, Ga.
James L. Hoffman, M. B., Univ. of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Adolph Ernest Ibershoff, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Cecil Jordan, Wabash, Ind.
C. D. Mulger, Spring Lake, Mich.
Ernest Dean, Ann Arbor, Mich.
A. J. Reynolds, Flint, Mich.
Gustavus Wilson, Patton, Cal.
E. R. Zimmerman, Waterloo, N. Y.

1904.

O. C. Dixon, Eau Claire, Mich.
William E. Doran, Colon, Mich.
Leon J. Gibson, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Cordon T. Graham, Rochester, N. Y.
A. A. Hoyt, Colorado.
Harold L. Lown, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Clyde Allen Lown.
F. W. McAfee, Davisburg, Mich.
F. C. McCormick, Normal, Ill.
Arthur H. Norton, A. B., '03, Allen, Mich.
Ebenezer Payne, Great Barrington, Mass.
Luther Peck, Plymouth, Mich.

Samuel Schaefer, New York, N. Y.
H. F. Schell, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. W. Sooy, Metropolitan Hosp., New York, N. Y.
C. F. Swift, Marcellus, N. Y.
Virgil L. Weir, Toledo, Ohio.
G. P. Winchell, Ionia, Mich.
Miss A. Genevieve White, B. S., Bucknell Univ., Philadelphia, Pa.

1905.

Harold Hill Baker, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Andrews Bunker, Cleveland, Ohio.
Bertha Anna Davis, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Alexander Sanders DeWitt, Dexter, Mich.
Minetta Celina Flinn, Wabash, Ind.
Lewis Edward Inman, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Ethel May Knisely, Philadelphia, Pa.
Helen Lee, A. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harlan McMullen, Ann Arbor, Mich.
William Frank Maxwell, Toledo, Ohio.
Llewella Maria Merrow, Marion, Ohio.
Henry Clyde Telford, Attica, Ohio.
William George Weideman, West Bay City, Mich.

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CHAPTER III

DUNHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO.

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D.

The organization of the Dunham Medical College of Chicago during the summer of 1895 resulted principally from two causes: first, the conscientious desire on the part of a few enthusiasts to advance true homœopathy as they understood Hahnemann's teaching; and second, because of some personal differences arising in the faculty of Hering Medical college.

Consequently, early in August, 1895, Elwyn D. Seaton, a layman, proposed to erect a model college building for the use of a new institution, providing a satisfactory organization could be effected.

Those identified with the movement in its inception, and who became most active, were Frederick O. Pease, M. D., Howard Crutcher, M. D., Eugene W. Sawyer, M. D., S. Mills Fowler, M. D., Elwyn D. Seaton and Jeremiah Watts, who a little later became the original board of directors. However, it was not long before Temple S. Hoyne, M. D., and Charles S. Fahnestock, M. D., were also elected members of the board, giving substantial assistance.

The following "Declaration of Principles" was adopted at the organization of the college, and remained in force during its existence:

"The great object of this institution shall be the education of the student in the science and art of medicine and surgery in accordance with the doctrines promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann in his 'Organon of the Art of Healing' and the 'Chronic Diseases;' the therapeutic belief and practice of each and every member of the faculty shall be expressed in the formula *'similia similibus curantur;'* no palliative treatment or repressive measures will be advocated or employed in any of the lectures or clinics of this college; surgery has its legitimate sphere of action for the meeting of strictly mechanical conditions and emergency cases."

A constitution and by-laws was in time adopted and a charter secured for the corporation, bearing the name of that illustrious and much beloved American homœopathic physician, "who fought, bled, and died in the front rank" for the cause he dearly desired to see triumph—Carroll Dunham.

The future reader and student of the history of homœopathy will be interested to know more regarding the motive and purpose of the men who initiated this enterprise and published such a radical declaration of principles. They firmly believed and repeatedly gave expression to their convictions that "when Dunham College was organized it was questioned, and very properly, whether in view of the large number of homœopathic colleges already in existence, there was any reason for the organization of another.

"Truly, there would be no reason if it were to be like other homœopathic colleges. It has no right to exist unless it presents some peculiar features, some excellencies not possessed by other colleges. The peculiar excellence which gives to Dunham College this right is that it is one of the very few

schools where *pure homœopathy* is to be taught in the lecture room, and its great value demonstrated in the clinics."

Homœopathy had not, up to this time especially, been maintaining the high position which it should occupy. Its standard was slowly but surely being lowered; its truths had been falsified; its good had been adulterated; new fads, new and unknown medicines, hypnotics, anti-pyretics, sedatives, temporary expedients, unwise palliatives and aggressive surgery were corrupting the purity and weakening the efficiency of Hahnemann's art of healing.

Dunham Medical College.

In many colleges, called homœopathic, these questionable expedients had been taught persistently, until our noble materia medica, the principles and philosophy given us by the master mind, were being crowded far to the background. Faculties had been composed of men who had little knowledge of and less faith in the philosophy of homœopathy.

It is an old saying that "a man cannot teach what he does not know, a man cannot thoroughly know a thing until there exists a belief in the necessity for such a knowledge," consequently, the principles involved in the system promulgated by Hahnemann cannot be thoroughly taught in a college whose

faculty, or any member of it, is indifferent to or ignorant of its fundamental truths.

As a result of such teaching hundreds of young men have been graduated who are therapeutic skeptics. They may have much knowledge of microscopy, bacteriology, serum-therapy, chemistry, suggestion, manual and electro-therapeutics, but in the essential principles of healing the sick (homœopathy) they are remarkably weak and ignorant.

These adjunct fields of learning, important and useful in their sphere, when too much dwelt upon largely prepare the student to detect and treat the *results* of disease—to practice allopathy—instead of teaching how to detect and remove the *causes* of disease, the *true mission of homœopathy.*

Thus is will be understood by those who hereafter read the history of homœopathy, that the reason, motive and purpose of the founders of Dunham Medical College, as expressed largely in their own announcement, as above given, was to call back wanderers to the camp fire, to revive and extend the grandest system of medicine ever given to the world. It was for the sole object of teaching that art which enabled Hahnemann and his followers to achieve greater success in healing the sick than has ever been shown by any other system of medicine since the dawn of civilization.

The good work inaugurated a few years before by Hering Medical College, and the agitation started anew by this movement soon began to bear fruit, and other colleges began to reinstate the Organon and kindred text books in their required course of study, until today a general discussion is on, pointing toward a certain conclusion, that to save our homœopathic colleges it is necessary to get back to the principles and philosophy of Hahnemann.

Those who were very soon prominently identified with the college and became associated officially, or in the teaching faculty, with the men heretofore mentioned, were Herman W. Pierson, M. D., Hubert Straten, M. D., Frederick H. Lockwood, M. D., John Storer, M. D., Edward T. Allen, M. D., Frank R. Waters, M. D., Ransom M. Barrows, M. D., Charles B. Stayt, M. D., Helen M. Parker, M. D., Benjamin L. Hotchkin, M. D., Frank Branen, M. D., John C. McPherson, M. D., John H. Stotts, M. D., and Thomas H. Hudson, M. D.

Although the first meeting for organization was held early in August, yet before the month closed ground was broken at 370 South Wood street for the college building. The second week in November, less than ninety days later, lectures were given in the completed structure, acknowledged by all, considering its size, to be an ideal college home. All who were connected with the college, and many others who were interested in the teaching of true homœopathy, did, at the time, and always will appreciate the devotion and self-sacrifice manifested by Mr. Elwyn D. Seaton, who fully completed his part of the agreement in the construction of the building.

Early in the year 1900, negotiations were matured by which the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics of Philadelphia, which had been operated for a number of years by James Tyler Kent, M. D., and a few earnest supporters, was brought to Chicago and affiliated with Dunham Medical College. Dr. Kent became dean of the combined institutions, and Harvey Farrington, M. D., who came with the post-graduate school, was given a professorship in the department of materia medica.

During the same year and before the opening of the session of 1900-1, an arrangement was made by which a part of the faculty and a good portion of the student body was transferred to the Dunham from what was then known as the National Medical College of Chicago.

This change added to the teaching force Thomas C. Duncan, M. D., Edwin R. McIntyer, M. D., George E. Dienst, M. D., Francis C. Ford, M. D., A. Sylvester Fish, M. D., and several others who had been associated previously with them in college work.

At the time of these acquisitions, Dunham Medical College had grown to be a positive force, gradually strengthening its faculty, while the number of students increased year by year, until the registration in the fall of 1900 reached over one hundred, nearly one-fourth of the number being in the senior class, and graduated with honor to themselves and great credit to the college.

The management from the beginning had aimed to maintain a high social and moral standard, the co-educational feature supporting, as it always should, both of these qualifications.

The furnishings for the faculty and reception rooms, the equipment of the laboratories and the management of the dispensary, gave a home-like appearance and influence which was much appreciated by the students and often occasioned complimentary remarks on the part of visitors.

The library was without exception the best collection of homœopathic books and magazines in the city. Dr. Charles J. Watts, whose death occurred November 18, 1895, bequeathed his entire private library to the college. Later, other valuable donations were made by friends and members of the faculty until the library and reading room became the pride of the institution.

During the existence of the college, those who acted in the capacity of dean, in the order named, were Doctors Fahnestock, Hoyne and Kent. In the office of registrar, Doctors Crutcher, Allen, Storer, McPherson and Waring. The last board of directors, which had remained unchanged for some time, was as follows: Mr. E. D. Seaton, president and business manager; Dr. F. H. Lockwood, vice-president; Dr. G. P. Waring, secretary; Dr. John Storer, treasurer; and Mr. E. Lathop.

During the school year of 1901-2, and even before, the spirit of centralization and combination which dominated the commercial world, forced the smaller and financially weaker homœopathic colleges of Chicago to consider the inevitable. Careful observation readily discerned that Chicago would soon have but two homœopathic colleges. The Dunham and the Hering, being in the same class, should amalgamate, the same being true of the Chicago Homœopathic and Hahnemann Medical colleges. The first union, that of the Dunham and the Hering, was accomplished in the summer of 1902; the latter, two years later.

That Dunham Medical College filled its mission well, attaining in a great measure the ideal originally announced, is attested by the fact that better homœopathy is being taught in several surviving homœopathic colleges, and that nearly all of the alumni, as given herewith, are continually preaching and practicing as they were taught, maintaining with unflinching devotion the principles and philosophy promulgated by Hahnemann. The last catalogue issued by the college included in its faculty several members of the alumni, who are worthy of mention, and are Anna Doyen, M. D., H. M.; Charles W. Becker, M. D., H. M.; Van E. Freeman, M. D.; J. Martin Littlejohn, M. D.; Theresa K. Jennings, M. D., H. M.; George L. Knapp, M. D.; Ernest

C. White, M. D.; Henry S. Llewellyn, M. D., Ernest A. Farrington, M. D.

Many pleasant memories are cherished by the officers and faculty, as well as the alumni, "of the good old college days" at Dunham. Now that a new alma mater and college home is needed for all the friends of Dunham Medical College, it is natural to look to its successor—The Hering Medical College—as being the best representative of their ambitions, hopes and ideals. Hering Medical College now stands practically alone in the field formerly occupied by the Dunham. May that institution prove worthy of the respect and confidence of all who wish to continue to be its friends, is the earnest desire of every sincere follower of Hahnemann.

GRADUATES OF DUNHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Anderson, Oscar, D. S., '02, Kansas.
Allen, Abby D., '00, Illinois.
Blair, John W., '00, Illinois.
Brown, Ralph D. P., '02, Colorado.
Biggs, Ernest L., '01, Arkansas.
Barnes, Samuel D., B. S., '01, Illinois.
Cole, James C., M. D., '98, New York.
Crutcher, Louis P., '97, Illinois.
Coffin, Eugene, '00, Illinois.
Del Mas, Raymond, Ph. D., M. D., '01, Minnesota.
Dailey, Ada S., M. D., '98, Iowa.
Doyen, Anna, '96, Illinois.
Duncan, Andrew B., '97, Illinois.
Evans, John M., M. D., '97, Indiana.
Estock, Andrew, '01, Illinois.
Farrington, Ernest A., '02, Pennsylvania.
Freeman, Van E., D. D. S., '01, Illinois.
Fitzsimons, James E., A. B., '96, Connecticut.
Grover, Daniel R., '99, Illinois.
Glasgow, William A., '01, North Dakota.
Hoover, Hugh, '00, Illinois.
Hake, Edward H., M. S., '02, Ohio.
Harrison, Edwin M., '02, Illinois.
Hinshaw, Levi E., B. S., '02, Illinois.
Hollison, John H., '02, Illinois.
Hunt, Vere V., B. A., '02, Illinois.
Healey, Ida Wendle, '01, Wisconsin.
Higgins, Kittie Waldo, '01, Colorado.
Huffman, Joseph E., '97, California.
Jennings, Theresa Kline, '01, Illinois.
Klinetop, Arthur F., '97, Illinois.
Knapp, George L., '02, Colorado.
Lipscomb, James W., '00, Michigan.
Littlejohn, J. Martin, Ph. D., F. R. S., '02, Illinois.
Ludden, Ella Amelia, '01, Illinois.
Latz, Peter J., A. B., Ph. C., '96, Illinois.
Miller, Loren B., '01, Iowa.
Murphy, Anna M., '02, New York.
Moore, Wm. J., '02, New York.

McGraw, Wm. H., '02, New York.
McKenzie, Wm., '02, Pennsylvania.
McKinney, Edward, '01, Pennsylvania.
Ozanne, Irving E., '99, Illinois.
Osenbaugh, John, '01, Illinois.
Phelps, Claire M., '02, Illinois.
Pickrell, Wm. B., '98, Illinois.
Powell, Thomas M., '98, Illinois.
Quenzer, John F., '01, Illinois.
Raibourn, R. L., '02, Indiana.
Richardson, Frank M., D. D. S., '01, Illinois.
Robertson, John D., D. D. S., '97, Illinois.
Stranze, Ludislaus V., A. B., Ph. D., '96, Illinois.
Sutton, Ella A., '01, Illinois.
Schwartz Wm. H., '02, Pennsylvania.
Thatcher, Fletcher J., '00, Illinois.
Thomas, Harvey C., '00, Indiana.
Waring, Guernsey P., '97, Illinois.
Winkler, Rose, '98, New York.
White, Myron L., '01, Kansas.
Waltenbaugh, Charles C., '01, Ohio.
White, Ernest C., '02, Illinois.
Williams, H. Emeline, '02, Illinois.
Wickland, Carl A., '00, Illinois.
Zimmerman, Florence D., '98, New York.

Those receiving the degree of master of homœopathics (H. M.) from the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics were:

Baker, Harry Burgwyn, M. D., '01, Virginia.
Becker, Chas. W., M. D., '03, Illinois.
Barton, Clyde E., M. D., '99, Pennsylvania.
Bassett, Alice H., M. D., '99, Massachusetts.
Cameron, Hugh A., M. D., '97, Pennsylvania.
Carpenter, Helen B., M. D., '95, Massachusetts.
Cooper, George W., M. D., '97, Pennsylvania.
Doyen, Anna, M. D., '01, Illinois.
Enos, Clinton B., M. D., '95, Colorado.
Farrington, Harvey, A. B., M. D., '99, Pennsylvania.
Gladwin, Frederica E., M. D., '92, Pennsylvania.
Harrison, Wm., M. D., '02, Texas.
Huffman, Joseph E., M. D., '03, California.
Hess, Amelia L., M. D., '96, Pennsylvania.
Houghton, Henry L., M. D., '96, Massachusetts.
Howland, Josephine, M. D., '97, New York.
Ives, S. Mary, M. D., '95, Pennsylvania.
Jennings, Theresa K., M. D., '92, Illinois.
Jackson, Mary K., M. D., '96, Pennsylvania.
Johnson, William M., M. D., '92, Illinois.
Johnson, Mary T., M. D., '94, Pennsylvania.
Keith, Frederick S., M. D., '93, Massachusetts.
Lockwood, Frederick H., M. D., '01, Illinois.

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Loos, Julia C., M. D., '96, Pennsylvania.
McKenzie, Peter L., M. D., '02, Oregon.
Medley, Jennie, M. D., '92, Pennsylvania.
Newton, Carrie E., M. D., '92, Massachusetts.
Olds, Charles L., M. D. '94, Pennsylvania.
Parke, Maybelle, M. D., '95, Wisconsin.
Phelps, Josephine, M. D., '93, Pennsylvania.
Stankowitch, Rosalie, M. D., '94, Pennsylvania.
Stokes, Lydia W., M. D., '96, Pennsylvania.
Thatcher, G. H., M. D., '95, Pennsylvania.
Tomhagen, John A., M. D., '91, Illinois.
Tremaine, J. Eugene, M. D., '93, Illinois.
Waring, Guernsey P., M. D., '03, Illinois.

CHAPTER IV.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

By L. C. Aldrich; M. Belle Brown, M. D., Editor.

Hahnemann was the founder of homœopathy; Gram was its pioneer in America; Hering founded the first homœopathic school of medical instruction in the world; Lozier founded the first woman's homœopathic medical college in the world—the *New York Medical College for Women.*

Clemence Sophia Lozier belonged to a family of physicians, and imbibed a medical spirit in her childhood. Years of ill health and the loss of little children impressed upon her the desirability of enlightenment as to the prevention of infantile diseases and mortality. In search of her own physical strength she attended the lectures of many health reformers, and followed out so far as possible their schemes of treatment. She afterward devoted several years of her middle life to earnest endeavors to ameliorate the sufferings of those about her, and she was famed for her skill in the care of the sick and was known among the people as a gentle teacher and healer. But she was conscious of her own limitations of medical knowledge, and in her ardent desire to help the sick she was led to seek admission to a medical school and provide herself with a diploma or license to practice. In 1849 she attended lectures at an eclectic college and was graduated with the highest honor of her class from the New York Central Medical College, in Syracuse, in 1853.

It cannot be said that Dr. Lozier was at heart an eclectic. Her ambition was to become a licensed practitioner of medicine, and a course of study in either of the dominant schools was denied her, hence there was no other course than that adopted by her. To accomplish her purpose she was compelled to accept the eclectic school as her alma mater. She began her career in the city of New York, and soon built up an extensive and profitable practice, but when she became a personal witness to all the distressing scenes in the homes of the sick, due in a great measure to ignorance of the simple laws of health, she conceived the idea of giving weekly lectures at her own home to whomsoever would come to hear them. She was then doing what she believed to be a plain duty to humanity, and it is doubtful if at that time she had in mind the founding of an institution for the medical instruction of her own sex. The lectures from the beginning were instructive and interesting, and were especially intended to furnish physical, mental and moral training to women for the functions of maternity and the care of children. But it was a beginning from which developed the idea of a medical college for women, and the institution of which this chapter treats was its direct outgrowth.

Dr. Lozier was the guiding spirit of the new school movement, and drew about her many earnest friends and supporters. Their plans soon took definite form, but there were obstacles to be overcome, chiefest among which was the opposition of the schools whose governing powers would not concede that women were qualified by nature or acquirement for the practice of medicine, much less to be honored with the degree of doctor of medicine.

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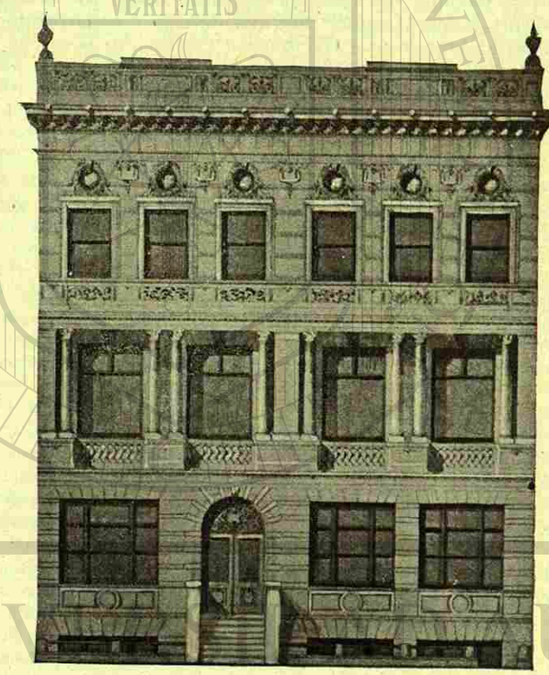
Fully impressed with these prejudiced notions, female applicants were refused matriculation tickets in the so-called regular schools, and even the action of the eclectic college in Syracuse which had the temporary courage to confer the degrees on three women, one of whom was Dr. Lozier, was made to smart for its action and to close its doors against further applicants.

An act of incorporation was necessary to the establishment of a medical school if the institution proposed to award diplomas and confer the doctor's degree, and such surely was the purpose of Dr. Lozier and her associates when they made application to the legislature in 1863; and when the bill was offered there were developed opposition to it and a determination to



New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

prevent its passage. But this opposition was not well founded; it was based on prejudice alone, and its champions did not succeed in swaying the legislative mind to the extent of accomplishing its defeat. On the contrary a liberal charter was obtained and thereby was secured to woman the right to equal collegiate advantages with men, in the passage of

"An Act to Incorporate the New York Medical College for Women."

Section 1. Maria Louise Ewen, Nancy Fish, Maria L. Oscanyan, Elizabeth S. S. Eaton, Martha A. Elliott, Augusta T. C. Niven, A. Ensign Newman, of New York city; Matilda C. Perry, of Albany city; Maria S. Connolly, of New York city; Elizabeth Ransom, of Fort Hamilton, New York; Mary Ward, Sarah Ann Martin, Elvina A. Lane, Sarah A. King, Laura M. Ward, Anna C. Van Ness, Georgianna Gray, Frances S. Rugg, Mary A. Camerden, Harriet P. R. White, Catherine Buckley, Eliza A. King, Sarah Andrews, of New York city; Marie A. M. Fowle, of Brooklyn, New York; Lydia E. Rushby, Mary F. James, Charlotte Fowler Wells, Margaret Austin, of New York city; and S. S. Nivison, of Tompkins county, New York, and their associates, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of the "New York Medical College for Women," to be located in the city of New York, for the purpose of instruction in the department of learning and medical science professed and taught by said college.

Sec. 2. The said corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the funds or property thereof shall not be used for any other purpose than that declared in the preceding section. The said corporation may also hold such collections of books, and of the productions of nature and of art, as it may need for purposes of medical and clinical instruction.

Sec. 3. The persons severally named in the first section of this act, are hereby appointed trustees of the said corporation, with power to fill any vacancy in their board.

Sec. 4. The trustees, for the time being, shall have power to grant and confer the degree of doctor of medicine upon any person of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, upon the recommendation of the board of professors, who shall be appointed by the trustees of said college; but no person shall receive a diploma, conferring such degree, unless said person have pursued the study of medical science for at least three years, after the age of sixteen, with some physician or surgeon, duly authorized by law to practice in the profession, and shall also, after that age, have attended two complete courses of all the lectures delivered in some incorporated medical colleges; the last of which course shall have been delivered by the professors of said college.

Sec. 5. The said college shall be subject to the visitation of the regents of the university, and shall annually report to them.

Sec. 6. The corporation hereby created shall possess the powers, and be subject to the provisions and liabilities of title three, of chapter eighteen, of the first part of the revised statutes.

Sec. 7. The legislature may at any time alter, modify, or repeal this act.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

(Passed April 14, 1863.)

Thus was brought into active existence the first woman's medical college not only in America but in the world: thus was secured the triumph of the great principle of right for which the advocates of the institution had contended in the face of bitter opposition on the part of those who would have denied woman the right to practice and teach medicine. It was not a dearly bought victory, nor was it secured at the sacrifice of personal or professional honor. They who fought the battle in the legislature were of those mentioned in the act of incorporation, and they were led by a woman not strong physically, but of wonderful strength of character and firmness of

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purpose. Nor was it wholly a woman's contest on the one side, for there were men of influence and means among the advocates of this pioneer institution, and the glories of victory were shared by many who were not mentioned as incorporators, but who had given more than moral support to the measure.

The act constituted the incorporators a board of trustees and provided for the succession of its members. The board at once organized and proceeded with the work laid out for it, for much was to be done before the opening of the first session, October 19, 1863. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Maria L. Ewen, president; Mrs. Mary Ward, Mrs. Laura M. Ward, Mrs. C. F. Wells, vice-presidents; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, recording secretary; Mrs. Maria L. Oscanyan, corresponding secretary; Miss Lydia E. Rushby, treasurer; Miss Marie A. M. Fowle, librarian; Mrs. Charlotte F. Wells, Mrs. A. Ensign Newman, Mrs. Sarah A. King, Mrs. Elvina A. Lane, Mrs. Laura M. Ward, executive committee. Dr. Lozier was made president of the college and under that official position she performed the duties of dean. The folowing year she was made president of the faculty, and in the next year was chosen dean, which office she held until her death in 1888. The first faculty chairs were filled as follows:

Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., professor of diseases of women and children.

Mrs. Lydia F. Fowler, M. D., professor of pathology, principles and practice of medicine.

Mrs. Sarah M. Ellis, M. D., professor of anatomy.

Mrs. Huldah Allen, M. D., professor of physiology and hygiene.

Isaac M. Ward, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence.

J. V. C. Smith, M. D., professor of clinical and operative surgery.

Edward P. Fowler, M. D., professor of materia medica and diseases of the chest.

A. W. Lozier, A. M., M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology.

While the subject of professorships was under consideration the trustees were in search of a suitable location for the college, and soon leased the building and premises at No. 74 East Twelfth street. From the beginning it was the purpose of the founders of the school to establish a hospital in connection with the college, but owing to various circumstances this acquisition was delayed for one year. When all the important preliminaries had been arranged the trustees and faculty issued a "Prospectus and Announcement for the Year 1863-64," from which some extracts will be found of interest: "The corporators have been stimulated in their efforts to carry out the beneficent intentions of the projectors of this institution, by the conviction that the sufferings of women, from the derangements peculiar to their organization, are liable to be misunderstood on account of the relation usually existing between the patient and the physician, which does not permit that thorough investigation of symptoms essential to their proper treatment; and that this evil, connected with the employment of physicians of the opposite sex, in the treatment of the diseases of women, will continue to exist so long as purity and delicacy continue to be recognized as the crowning excellencies of the female character.

"Recognizing the fact that there exists in society an imperative demand for female physicians, and a growing conviction that women should

be educated to meet it, the legislature has granted a special charter for a college, in which women desirous of entering the profession, but excluded from the existing schools of medicine, may receive instruction in all the branches of medical science."

In addition the trustees take occasion to commend the faculty to the favorable consideration of the public, and also announce that applicants for admission will be afforded every facility for a thorough scientific course of instruction in all the branches of medicine. "In short," says the announcement, "the college occupies, under the laws of the state, a position equal to that of any medical college, and enjoys equal protection and facilities with other similar institutions. It will be wholly unsectarian, and no effort will be spared to earn for it a position of scientific value second to none in the world."

The declaration of purpose to maintain the college on a "wholly unsectarian" basis evidently was made in perfect good faith, for at that time none of the female faculty members were graduates of a homœopathic medical college, although perhaps one or more of them may have held views favorable to the teachings of Hahnemann. But before the end of the first year there developed a tendency to adopt homœopathic teachings, although the second annual announcement discloses nothing to indicate a change in the policy of the institution. The change, if it was such in fact, was really made after the end of the second school year and before the opening of the session of 1865-66. On this subject the announcement for the session last mentioned says: "Although the wide-spread and imperative demand for female physicians has been responded to by the organization of two colleges exclusively for women, this is the first and only one in the world where the law of *'similia'* is recognized as the only true guide in the administration of drugs;" and further: "With homœopathic teachings in addition to all the branches of medical science taught in other medical schools, this institution presents itself to the public with appeals for patronage such as no other medical school for the education of women can claim." The change, however, did not lead to a revolution in the school, although some faculty changes was the result; but it did lead to the establishment of a second woman's medical college in the city—the "Woman's College of Physicians and Surgeons," connected with the New York Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children, which has since maintained an existence and now is the medical department of Cornell University.

In the new school, which was classed as "regular," Dr. Clemence S. Lozier was the first incumbent of the chair of theory and practice, also that of diseases of women and children, and was dean of the faculty, while Dr. A. W. Lozier then was professor of microscopic anatomy and pathology in the homœopathic institution, also held the chair of surgery, pathology and microscopic anatomy in the new school. Professor James Hyatt, who in 1864-65 held the chair of chemistry and toxicology in the older college, arrayed himself in 1865-66 with the new school. But Dr. Clemence S. Lozier severed her connection with the dissentient school and identified herself thoroughly and loyally with the institution she had founded. She became a complete convert to homœopathy, teaching and practicing according to the law of similars until the end of her useful life. The organization of the new college had the effect to draw away a few students in the mother school, but without serious impairment of its strength or interruption of the course of instruction.

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When the New York Medical College for Women opened its doors to students in October, 1863, eighteen applicants for admission to its classes were enrolled. They constituted the first class—the pioneer class of a pioneer college of medicine, and as such are entitled to be mentioned in these annals. Their names, residence, and year of graduation were as follows: Miss Emily C. Schettler, New York city, 1864; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth B. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Amelia G. Pollock, Mrs. Anna C. Van Ness, Mrs. Margaret Cooper, New York city, 1865; Mrs. Harriet E. Hall, Peterboro, New York, 1865; Miss Anna A. Manning, New London, Conn., 1865; Miss Mary E. Tracy, Cromwell, Conn., 1865; Mrs. Eloise B. Smith, Boston, Mass., 1865; Miss Harriet Clisby, Australia, 1865; Miss S. Amelia Barnet, Newark, New Jersey, 1865; Miss Jane E. Spalding, Cold Water, Mich., 1865.

The legislature in 1864 (April 19) passed an act by which the act of incorporation of 1863 was amended, and the second section was made to read as follows:

The said corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the funds and property thereof shall not be used for any other purpose than that declared in the preceding section, *except for hospital purposes*. The said corporation may also hold such collections of books, and the productions of nature and art, as it may need for the purpose of medical and clinical instruction; and the said corporation shall be known and designated as the "New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children."

The most important feature of this amendment was the authority to establish a hospital for women and children in connection with the college, according to the original purpose of its founders, and the less important feature, yet interesting as a matter of history, was the change in name of the institution. The act, however, gave the trustees all the authority they desired, and they at once proceeded to regulate the affairs of their own body by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the preamble of which read as follows:

"The object of this body shall be to promote the public good, by establishing and maintaining a Scientific Medical College for the thorough medical education of women—for affording ladies a course of instruction in physiology and hygiene, and in the art of nursing and taking care of the sick, and also for ameliorating the sufferings of our sex by establishing and maintaining a hospital for women and children."

In 1866 the act of incorporation of 1863, and the amendatory act of 1864, were somewhat modified by the action of the regents of the University of the State of New York, who under special authority of the legislature, were vested with control of the affairs of the college. The action of the regents worked important changes in the proposed operation of the college and constituted the real foundation on which the institution was permanently founded and subsequently maintained. It was a virtual re-incorporation upon the application of the trustees, which being duly considered were acted upon as follows:

"Now, therefore, be it known, that the said regents, by virtue of the authority in them by law vested, do ordain, determine and declare

"First. That the name of the said corporation is hereby changed to 'The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women;' by which name it shall hereafter be called and known.

"Second. Hereafter nine members of the board of trustees of the said institution shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; and no election shall be held to fill the place of any trustee whose seat may have become vacant, until after the number of trustees have been reduced to less than seventeen and thereafter the number of trustees shall be seventeen. Neither the wife nor the husband of any professor in said college or hospital shall be a member of the board of trustees.

"Third. The trustees shall have power to grant and confer the degree of doctor of medicine upon any person of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, upon the recommendation of the board of professors, and the approval of a board of censors composed of at least five reputable physicians, to be appointed by the said trustees, who shall certify that such person has creditably sustained, in their presence, a critical examination in all the related branches of medical science; but no person shall receive a diploma conferring such degree unless such person shall have pursued the study of medical science for at least three years after the age of eighteen years with some physician or surgeon duly authorized by law to practice in the profession, and shall also after that age have attended two complete courses of all the lectures delivered in some incorporated medical college, the latter of which courses shall have been delivered by the professors of the said college.

"Fourth. The officers of the said board of trustees, elected at the last election of such officers, shall continue to hold their offices until the next annual meeting of the board, and they and their successors shall hold their offices until others shall have been elected in their places; and in case of failure to elect such officers, or any of them, at any annual meeting, such election may be held at any subsequent meeting of the trustees.

"Fifth. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and the said regents may at any time alter, amend, or repeal the same."

Under an ordinance adopted by the regents, April 6, 1875, the college was authorized to hold real and personal estate of the value of three hundred thousand dollars.

The reorganization effected under the ordinances of the regents in 1866 placed the college on a more secure foundation and strengthened its hold upon the public. The authority to establish a hospital in accordance with the design of the founders was encouraging, but the trustees at that time had not at their command sufficient means to do all that was hoped for in that direction, either in the matter of treating patients or in clinical instruction for the benefit of students. The announcement for the session of 1865-66 referred in particular to this subject, and made an urgent appeal to the public for assistance. The school already had accomplished much good work in the education of women for the practice of medicine, and in addition it even then was carrying on philanthropic work on a "benefice foundation" in offering free instruction to women to better fit themselves for missionary labor among the heathen. In 1867 it was announced that "six capable and well educated women, whose means are limited, may be annually received on payment of matriculation and demonstration fees," of five dollars each. In 1868 the trustees made a more direct appeal for help, and in their announcement said: "We have a college building, which the timely aid of our legis-

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lature and city has enabled us to secure and in part pay for. A permanent dispensary has been established, and as soon as we have the requisite funds ($100,000) our hospital also will be permanently established. To aid in our labors Mrs. C. S. Lozier has given us $6,000 of her $10,000 subscription, made March 1, 1867." The total donations of cash prior to 1867 amounted to about $3,000, but in that year the city appropriated $5,000, the state $3,400, while other contributions from friends made an aggregate of more than $10,000. In addition to this the city gave the trustees in 1868 the sum of $6,000.

It was with much satisfaction that the trustees in 1868 announced: "We have a College Building." The structure was located at the corner of Second avenue and Twelfth street, and was acquired by purchase. The building was remodeled to meet the new requirements, with provision for a free dispensary, which now was one of the attractive features of the institution. The hospital department was gradually taking form, but was not sufficiently advanced to be designated as such. In this year the state appropriation for the college amounted to $10,000; the city gave $5,500; Mrs. A. Rusche, $1,000, and the contributions of others made an aggregate of nearly $15,000.

The session of 1869-70 was eventful in the history of the school. Before the session was opened the trustees announced to the public that thereafter the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women had advanced the standard of requirement of medical education in the institution by the adoption of a compulsory three years' course of study; and in support of their position, say:

"The need of a higher standard of medical education has long been felt so that any move in that direction meets with general approval. It has been the opinion of the trustees and faculty of this institution that the method of instruction generally adopted in our medical schools is not conducive to the highest success. Instead of requiring students of different classes to attend upon the same course of lectures through each of two successive terms, it is deemed more philosophical to divide and grade the studies, and therefore essential to a thorough education, to extend the period of academic attendance. Our course of study is arranged in conformity with these convictions. This plan has been partially adopted heretofore, and will be fully maintained hereafter, in the case of those matriculants whose private study has not been carried on one year, and whose classical and scientific attainments are not of a superior order."

The condition of the college at this time was interesting, and there was much in results already accomplished to justify the prediction that a prosperous future would reward the labors of those who were concerned in its management. The dispensary department was engaged in an important work, and had virtually resolved itself into a hospital in fact, if not in name. It was in safe hands and for some years had been in charge of a regularly appointed committee. For the session of 1868-69 thirty-three students were enrolled, fifteen in the first, seven in the second, and eleven in the third or senior class; and at the end of the session in the spring of 1869 ten diplomas in medicine were awarded. The faculty comprised ten professorships, with one demonstrator and one lecturer. In six years of its existence the school had sent forty-five graduates into the medical profession, and in view of all that had been accomplished the trustees and faculty felt justified in raising

the standard of education in this the mother school of its kind, and also in advancing the standard of requirement for matriculants.

The hospital was formally opened September 15, 1869, and from that time to the end of the next session 43 patients were treated, 25 births took place; the dispensary physicians treated 1,300 cases, attended 1,530 outside calls, and gave 8,000 prescriptions. As a public charity the hospital from the beginning was of great benefit to suffering humanity, while its clinical advantages to students gave the school a much better standing with the professional world.

The college was maintained at Second avenue and Twelfth street for twelve years, the greater part of which period constituted an era of progress not before enjoyed. The property was owned by the corporation, and there were no dissentions on the part of the faculty and trustees. Indeed in the history of this school from first to last there seems to have been a remarkable freedom from internal strife.

The board of trustees for several years had been composed entirely of women, who administered the physical affairs of the institution in all its departments with excellent good judgment. Yet they were not wholly alone in all that was accomplished, for working hand in hand with them was a strong faculty body, an advisory council and a board of censors, the council comprising business men of wide experience in educational matters, and the censors comprising five well known medical practitioners.

For the session of 1870-1871 thirty-five students were in attendance, and in the spring of the latter year six diplomas in medicine were awarded, against five of the preceding year, and eleven for the year 1869. This did not indicate a falling off in normal attendance, but was the natural result of the adoption of the compulsory three years' course of study. The system now was in satisfactory working order and met with the approval of the profession at large.

It is true the adoption of the longer course slightly affected the attendance for a time, but the quality of work accomplished was better than before. In addition to didactic teaching in the course of study there were four clinics held weekly in the college building, two in the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, and two in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Some years before this time the supplementary or spring term had been introduced and gave opportunity for special study of ophthalmology, obstetrical surgery, auscultation, and microscopic examinations.

At the time indicated the school had passed the experimental period of its history, and had proved to be a success with every promise of permanency, and that despite the predictions of the wiseacres of former years that it would run its course and then quietly pass out of existence. When the question of the professional education of women was first presented medical colleges closed their doors against them, but after the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women had been in operation for about ten years, a few other schools became co-educational and admitted women to their classes; and at the time referred to this school still held sway and was known as the leading institution of its kind in America, a reputation it has since easily maintained. The announcement for the eleventh session refers at some length to this subject, and with pardonable pride the trustees and faculty take occasion to say:

"The medical education of women is no longer a question. It is now

a fact, accomplished and accepted as such, even by those who were at first its strongest opponents. * * * The practical accomplishment of this educational task has, however, been surrounded with many difficulties, and in overcoming these the trustees and faculty have become convinced that the proper development of this wide and comparatively new field of woman's work and usefulness requires not simply the same teaching and the same advantages as are afforded to men, but, more than this, it demands a longer course of study, greater attention to details and a more exhaustive treatment of the subjects of study than is found in the ordinary medical colleges. In other words, *the medical education of women must be more thorough and carried to a higher degree than the medical education of men.*

"When the question of the professional education of women was first agitated the medical colleges of the country were closed against them, and, with a few exceptions, so remain. It therefore became necessary to establish a medical college expressly for their instruction. Hospital advantages were at first denied them, and were finally procured with difficulty, but not without being subjected to many annoyances, so that it was decided to supplement the college with a hospital and dispensary. All this has been accomplished, and not only this. The college has been thoroughly equipped with every material and apparatus requisite for medical instruction. * * * The requirements for every department have been fully provided for."

The trustees and faculty at this time also announced an increase in the teaching force, by the appointment of Prof. James O. Carmichael to the chair of anatomy, and Prof. William O. MacDonald to the chair of diseases of women and children, both men of ability and high professional standing. At the same time Dr. J. Antonio Terry was appointed to the lectureship on laryngoscopy, and Dr. Emma Scott to that of principles and practice of medicine. The school now offered unusual facilities for clinical teaching, and was greater and stronger than ever before in its history.

In 1874 the educational facilities of the college and hospital were materially improved by the acquisition of a new property at 301 Lexington avenue, where it was proposed to erect in the near future large and commodious buildings for all the purposes of the institution. The cost of this property was $125,000, and when it was ready for occupancy the former college home was sold. For more perfect operation of the new hospital department an aid society of ladies, known as the "Hospital Managers" was organized to assist the medical staff provided to be appointed for its general supervision. The especial purpose of the managers was to raise funds for hospital maintenance, and look to the welfare and comfort of the unfortunates brought there for treatment. The hospital managers were a factor for good in the history of the institution and carried forward a noble charity for several years. The medical staff comprised many professional men of prominence, and gave to the department under their attendance a deserved popularity. The personnel of the first staff was as follows: Dr. John F. Gray, Edward Bayard, Henry D. Paine, Lewis Hallock, Henry B. Smith, E. J. P. Fowler, William J. Baner, S. Lilienthal, C. S. Lozier, Mary W. Noxon, Alfred K. Hills, R. McMurray, Orlena F. Smith, William Tod Helmuth, E. Carleton, Jr., F. E. Doughty, William O. MacDonald.

With the acquisition of the new property the college corporation became the owner of a valuable estate, and the charter amendment of April 6, 1875, was secured to increase the total amount authorized to be held. But with

the increased educational facilities there came increased responsibilities in the business management and maintenance of the institutions, and it was deemed necessary to make some changes in the personnel of the board of trustees, which prior to 1875 had been composed of women, by replacing some of them with persons of the opposite sex.

The corporation not only owned real and personal estate of considerable value, but the property was encumbered with debt, not large, yet still a mortgage indebtedness which in the course of events must be satisfied, and man's experiences in affairs of the kind was supposed to be essential to the future welfare of the institution, hence the election to the board of trustees of Isaac C. Kendall, Henry G. Stebbins, David I. Ely and Charles Butler. But this acquisition of strength, however strong, did not prevent disaster, and the project of erecting costly buildings on the Lexington avenue lots was compelled to be abandoned, the property was sold, and the college found a temporary home at Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street, where it was maintained in insufficient quarters until 1881. This was the most unfortunate event in the history of the institution, but it was not due to bad business management and was only one of the results of the financial panics which swept the country during and after 1873 wrecking thousands of interests and institutions and causing a depression in business circles which continued several years.

In the history of this school the effects of the period began to be felt soon after 1875, and continued until about 1888; but there was no closing of doors, and the college was standing on as firm foundation as ever, although the graduating class of 1876 numbered only four persons, as against twenty-three in the preceding year. In 1877 nine degrees were conferred, in 1878 there were twenty-seven, in 1879, six, and seven in 1880. Upon the surrender of the Lexington avenue property there was little interruption of college routine life, and never at any time were the trustees and faculty alarmed for the safety of the institution. The teaching force was maintained, and for the session of 1879-80 included twelve regular professors and as many lecturers.

In 1880 a new and important factor for good appeared in the life of the college. On the day following the commencement exercises of that year the graduates of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women held a general meeting and organized an alumnæ association, whose object was, and is, "to work for the higher interests of the medical profession, and by united action to promote social and harmonious feeling among its members, and especially to awaken personal interest in their alma mater." In the association the college found a new and needed friend, and from the day of its organization to the present time it has exercised a powerful influence in molding the policy and promoting the welfare of the institution. During the first year of its existence the association contributed to the hospital maintenance fund by collections from various sources nearly $1,400.

In the nineteenth annual announcement the trustees mentioned with gratification that they had secured "a commodious building admirably adapted to the wants of the college and hospital." The property referred to was leased in 1881, and was the home of the school for nearly twenty years afterward. It was on West Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, and while in some respects lacking in facilities for intended use, was readily adapted to its intended occupancy only as women of deter-

mination can adapt conditions to suit their requirements. The change, however, was a decided improvement on former conditions.

The first session opened auspiciously, and at its end in 1882 the doctor's degree was conferred on ten graduates, a larger class than any since 1878. The hospital and its clinics had now become a prominent feature of the curriculum and the school was increasing in popularity notwithstanding the introduction of medical co-education in other colleges.

For the session of 1883-84 gold prizes were introduced by Prof. W. Storm White for the best and most complete set of notes on his lectures on pathological anatomy and also on histology. For the next session Dr. Lozier, the dean, offered a gold prize for the best notes on her clinical lectures on diseases of women and children. This was followed in the next year by Dr. Boynton with first and second senior class prizes for the best standing in ophthalmology and otology; the Demorest prize, a handsome gold medal, for the best notes on lectures in physiology, and "to encourage woman to practice the art of surgery," a gold medal was offered to the most proficient senior in "operations upon the cadaver."

In 1888 (April 26) Dr. Clemence Sophia Lozier, founder of the college, dean, and emeritus professor of diseases of women and children, was taken away by the hand of death. For more than twenty-five years she had been the guiding spirit of the school, and during all that long period she had labored unceasingly, giving her strength, her time, and her money with free and unstinted hand for the purpose of securing to women a medical education equal to that given to men. When her death was announced the homœopathic medical profession mourned with her family, and the feelings of the trustees and faculty found expression in resolutions which were printed in the announcement for the next session. The faculty resolutions were as follows:

"WHEREAS, our co-worker, Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, has been called by death to enter into her eternal reward,

Therefore resolved, that in her death, the cause of medical education for women has lost a pioneer and earnest advocate, the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women its founder and benefactor, its first president, its professor from its foundation, its dean for the past twenty-two years, and, above all, its faithful friend, who for a quarter of a century has permitted no selfish motives to come between her and its best interests.

"*Resolved,* that the faculty have always found her gentle and womanly, but firm in her convictions of what she believed to be right; also that in this Providence they have lost not only a fellow worker, but each one of them a personal friend.

Resolved, that these resolutions be placed on file, and a copy of them be forwarded by the secretary to the family of the deceased.

M. L. HOLBROOK, M. D.
PHOEBE J. B. WAIT, M. D.
LOUISE GERRARD, M. D.
Committee.

Since 1868 Dr. Lozier has been emeritus professor of diseases of women and children in the college, but for several years the arduous duties of her chair had been performed by others, Dr. Mary A. Brinckman being professor of diseases of women, and Dr. Juliet P. Van Evera of diseases of children.

There had been a disposition to relieve Dr. Lozier of the onerous duties of her chair for some time previous to her death, and the eminent founder herself was at times inclined to lay aside the responsibilities of her position, but the trustees and her co-workers of the faculty were desirous that her name should head the faculty roster as long as she lived. At the beginning of the twenty-sixth session Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait began her service as dean of the faculty, and still continued her former duties in connection with the chair of obstetrics.

During her more than twenty-five years of intimate association with the growth and progress of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, Dr. Lozier was a witness to many changes in its character, methods and history, and it was gratifying to her to know that at the end of the twenty-fifth session of the school she had founded there had been sent out into the ranks of the profession two hundred and twenty women physicians and surgeons.

In 1864, when Emily Schettler took her degree, the first diploma in medicine ever awarded by a woman's medical college, Dr. Lozier felt that her energies had not been wasted or spent in vain; and at the close of the session of 1887-88 it was her pleasure to see nine splendidly equipped women go out from her school with diplomas which ranked equal to those of any medical school in this country; and to feel that she had been an instrument in the accomplishment of this result was to her a source of deep gratification. In 1863 there were eight members of the faculty who entered upon their duties in that little building in East Twelfth street; there were fifteen regular faculty chairs and five minor professorships when she closed her labors in connection with the college at the end of the session in the spring of 1888.

Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait, the new dean, found healthful conditions when she took up the duties of office as successor to Dr. Lozier, and the trustees chose well when they elected this graduate of the class of '71 to a position in the business department of the college. In 1880 she had succeeded Prof. Loomis L. Danforth in the chair of obstetrics, and had been a member of the teaching force nearly ten years when she was called to the deanship. She served in that capacity until 1896, and then was succeeded by Dr. J. De La M. Lozier.

In 1893 the trustees with the aid and full approval of the faculty adopted the four years' graded course, and thereby again raised the standard of medical education in the college. This step was taken advisedly and after full consideration of its probable effect and ultimate result, for it was assumed that the change would increase the cost of medical education to students, and would probably reduce the attendance and also the revenues of the school; but the four years' compulsory course was being adopted by other medical colleges in the interest of more thorough education and to meet the exacting requirements of the laws; and as the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women never was a follower, but always a leader, as it was in fact a pioneer, the new advance step was taken early, even before the standard of professional education was raised by the regents. Dr. Wait was dean of the faculty at the time this change was made, and to her executive ability and wise administration much of the success of the college at that time and afterward was due. It was said of her that she knew every matriculate by name, knew all their trials and perplexities,

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and by her tact and sympathy helped many discouraged students over the rough paths of college life.

Having declared "unequivocally" for the four years' course, as a "necessity to the sick" and "a duty to the public," and having learned by practical experience that the new plan was successful beyond their expectations, the trustees and faculty realized that their aim to "make this college equal to any in the world" had not failed of its purpose in any respect. As in former years they had calculated on the probable results, and had considered the contingencies, and they were gratified to learn that the innovation had not in the least impaired the efficiency of the school, nor affected its standing, except to advance its popularity. But this was not the end of progress in the direction of higher medical education.

In 1895 an application was made to the regents for an ordinance of re-incorporation, and that body, after official inspection, having become satisfied that all suitable provision had been made for the proper maintenance of both college and hospital, and that all other requirements had been fully met, did re-incorporate the legal successors of the original incorporators, and their successors in office, under the name of New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and declared the first trustees of the corporation under the new charter to be Amelia Wright, M. D., Charlotte Fowler Wells, Ellen Louise Demorest, Rosalie MacBride, Cordelia Williams, M. D., Henry S. Day, Mary Knox Robinson, Louise A. Wilson, Jefferson M. Levy, Marion Gurney, Andrew J. Robinson, Harriet L. Bender, Mary Day, Mary Eliza Merritt, Margaritta Kingsland Welsh and Mary Lloyd.

The action of the regents incorporated the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women a part of the University of the State of New York. All diplomas are granted and signed by the trustees, the faculty, and also by the regents. As then established and now existing, the diploma of this college is equal to that of any medical institution in America. Its degree, M. D., is conferred by the regents on students of good moral character, not less than twenty-two years old, who are recommended by the faculty as having completed the course and passed the examination required by law for medical license, or their equivalent approved by the regents, and as having conformed to the laws and ordinances regulating the practice of medicine and the conferment of medical degrees in this state.

In the report of the trustees of the hospital department of the college for the year 1886, one paragraph reads: "Our work has outgrown the limits of the building we now occupy; and our only hope is that some noble persons noted for good deeds will aid us in securing a building adequate in size and better calculated for the work we have to do." This indirect appeal was the real beginning of the movement which led ultimately to the erection of the splendid college and hospital building on One Hundred and First street, although the intention at that time was to found a hospital separate from yet connected with the college, and for the use of the medical students attending there.

In 1887 the trustees began the work of creating a building fund, but progress in that direction was slow until after the death of Dr. Lozier, when the alumnæ and personal friends of the late dean undertook to raise funds for the erection of a hospital building to be known as "The Lozier Memorial Pavilion." Soon afterward a fair was held under the direction of the alumnæ association, and thereby the funds in the treasurer's hands were

increased by nearly $2,000. For several years afterward the subject was one chiefly of discussion and various means were adopted to raise money to buy land and begin the work of construction. The memorial fund in 1895 amounted to more than $8,000, and was gradually growing.

In 1896 the trustees took more decisive action in selecting a location, and in 1897 purchased land on One Hundred and First street, west of Central park; but in the meantime it had been decided to erect both college and hospital buildings, the college first and the latter as soon as the needed funds could be raised. The estimated cost of the college building was $25,000, and of the hospital, $45,000, the latter being larger from the fact that the law required fire-proof construction. The work of the subscription committee and the alumnæ was carried forward with commendable vigor; the trustees and building committee were equally earnest in their endeavors, and in October, 1898, the trustees abandoned the old structure on Fifty-fourth street for occupancy of the new building, which is the west half, or No. 19, of the front shown in the accompanying illustration. The project, however, was not allowed to rest with the completion of the work mentioned, but was carried on until the finished structure was occupied. Ground was broken for the new part on April 14, 1901, and the completed edifice was occupied at the opening of the session of 1902-03.

One of the most efficient agents in providing funds for the completion of the hospital building was the Hospital Guild, through whose efforts, directly and indirectly, the sum of $12,000 was paid over to the treasurer. The erection of the right half of the building, shown in the illustration, was the work to which the guild dedicated itself.

The total frontage of the building is forty-five feet, and the style is French renaissance. The material up to the line of the first floor is limestone of grayish-white color. Above this the front, except the cornice and its balustrade, is of terra cotta, of color in harmony with that of the limestone. The terra cotta is well modeled, the free columns of the second story being among the best wrought examples in the city of such architectural details in this material.

The corporation of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women is the possessor of one of the most modern medical school buildings in the country. The structure is the result of years of earnest endeavor, and faithful, persistent effort; and within its walls is maintained one of the best educational institutions of its kind of which America can boast. Both are established on foundations as solid and safe as mechanical skill and educational ingenuity can produce, and from the inception of the school in 1863 both have kept even step in the march of progress. There have been periods of adversity and discouragement, but never in the life of the school has there been a time when its existence was threatened, and never an occasion when there was a disposition to surrender the charter.

At times it has been necessary to inaugurate methods that called for reorganization of various departments, especially in the faculty, and in keeping pace with advanced ideas of teaching medical science it has been necessary to replace old instructors with new, and occasionally to infuse new life and spirit into the teaching force. At times these changes have created dissatisfaction, but without serious disturbance, and all have been made for the welfare of the school. And there have been times, too, when the students,

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mindful of their own future interests, as well as of the college, have asserted authority and secured necessary changes.

Two all-important factors in the life of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women during the more than forty years of its history have been a capable board of trustees and an efficient faculty, the former having authority over the physical affairs of the college in all departments, including the faculty, and the latter having immediate charge of the work of education, with an advisory relation to the action of the trustees; but from the day the school was founded these bodies have worked in harmony, and by their united endeavors have produced the healthful conditions that prevail in the college life to-day.

THE FACULTY.

The faculty of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women always has been noted for its strength, and its roster includes the names of professors and teachers who attained prominence in the ranks of the homœopathic medical profession. Of those who served on the faculty since the school was founded, it would be an injustice to select a few as subjects of special mention, and a proper record of the lives of all who are worthy of notice would require a volume. Therefore in this connection only the roster of the faculty will be given, showing names of incumbents and the year each chair was established. In this way something of the growth of the school may be learned. In the following list the names of faculty members are not continued from year to year unless they were assigned to other chairs and duties, but as new names appear on the roll they are noted; and it may be assumed that they held their respective chairs until their successors were elected. The appended list shows the original faculty, with subsequent changes and increase. For purposes of concise statement abbreviations are used.

1863. Mrs. Clemence Sophia Lozier, M. D., Dis. of Women and Chil.; Mrs. Lydia F. Fowler, M. D., Path. Prin. and Prac. of Med.; Mrs. Sarah M. Ellis, M. D., Anat.; Mrs. Huldah Allen, M. D., Phys. and Hyg.; Isaac M. Ward, A. M., M. D., Obst. and Med. Jur.; J. V. C. Smith, M. D., Clin. and Op. Surg.; Edward P. Fowler, M. D., Mat. Med. and Dis. of Chest; A. W. Lozier, A. M., M. D., Chem. and Toxicol.

1864. John Ellis, M. D., Theory and Prac. of Med.; Joel R. Andrews, M. D., Prin. and Prac. of Surg.; James Hyatt, M. D., Chem. and Toxicol.; S. R. Kirby, M. D., Therap. and Mat. Med.

1865. Timothy Field Allen, M. D., Chem. and Toxicol.; Carroll Dunham, M. D., Therap. and Mat. Med.

1867. J. V. C. Smith, M. D., Anat.; E. P. Fowler, M. D., Theo. and Prac.; F. L. H. Willis, M. D., Mat. Med. and Toxicol.; B. D. Penfield, Esq., Med. Jur.; Anna Inman, M. D., Obst.

1868. Henry B. Millard, M. D., Theo. and Prac. and Thera.; William T. Okie, M. D., Mat. Med. and Toxicol.; Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, Emer. Prof. Dis. of Women.

1869. Samuel Lilienthal, Clin. Med.; Mrs. Charlotte A. Lozier, M. D., Asst. to chair of Physiol. and Hyg.

1870. Mrs. C. S. Lozier, Emer. Prof. Dis. of Women and Chil.; John C. Minor, M. D., Princ. and Prac. of Surg.; S. P. Burdick, Obst.; E. M. Kellogg, M. D., Dis. of Women and Chil.

1871. F. E. Doughty, M. D., Surgy.; H. C. Houghton, M. D., Physiol.

1872. Alfred K. Hills, M. D., Mat. Med. and Thera.; Mary H. Everett, M. D., Dem. of Anat.; Abraham W. Lozier, M. D., Histol.

1873. James A. Carmichael, M. D., Anat., Robert McMurray, M. D., Clin. Med.; William O. MacDonald, M. D., Dis. of Women and Chil.; Charles A. Avery, L.L. D., Chem. and Toxicol.

1875. William Tod Helmuth, M. D., Clin. Surg.; E. Carleton, Jr., M. D., Surg.; William N. Guernsey, M. D., and Amelia Barnett, M. D., Obstet.

1877. Henry R. Stiles, M. D., A. M., Physiol. and Psychol. Med.; George M. Dillow, M. D., Chem. and Toxicol.

1878. Timothy F. Allen, M. D., Mat. Med.; N. A. Mosman, M. D., Dis. of Women; St. Clair Smith, M. D., Phys. and Hyg.; Loomis L. Danforth, M. D., Obstet.

1879. Mary E. Bond, M. D., Mat. Med.; J. M. Schley, M. D., Princ. and Prac. of Med.; Louise Gerrard, M. D., Anat.; Jennie DeLa M. Lozier, M. D., Asso. Prof. Physiol.

1880. William J. Baner, M. D., Princ. and Prac. of Med.; Phoebe J. B. Wait, M. D., Obstet.; Mrs. J. G. Brinkman, Gynecol.; Mary H. Everett, M. D., Path. Anat. and Histol.; Henry A. Mott, M. D., Ph. D., Chem.; F. H. Boynton, M. D., Ophthal. and Otol.; J. M. Schley, M. D., Dis. of Throat and Chest.

1881. Sarah J. White, M. D., Dis. of the Chest.

1882. William B. Wait, Esq., Med. Juris.; Henry R. Stiles, M. D., Men. and Nerv. Dis.; M. L. Holbrook, M. D., Hyg.

1883. Juliet P. VanEvera, M. D., Dis. of Chil.; W. Storm White, M. D., Path. Anat. and Histol.

1884. R. Heber Bedell, M. D., Princ. and Prac. of Med.

1886. M. H. Dearborn, M. D., Princ. and Prac. of Med.; Annie Smith, M. D., Anat.; George C. Hawley, M. D., Chem.; J. T. O'Connor, M. D., Ment. and Nerv. Dis.

1887. William H. Bennett, A. B., Chem.; Thomas C. Williams, M. D., Phys. Diag. and Dis. of Heart and Lungs.

1888. Alexander S. Lyman, Esq., Med. Juris.

1889. M. Belle Brown, M. D., Dis. of Women; Bushrod W. James, M. D., Physiol.; Louise Ziegelmeier Buckholz, M. D., Chem.

1890. Emily Kempin, L.L. D., Med. Juris.

1892. Malcolm Leal, M. D., Asso. Prof. Princ. and Prac. of Med.; Louise Lanin, Dis. of Chil.; Frank Moss, Esq., Med. Juris.

1893. A. R. McMichael, M. D., Mat. Med.; Sidney F. Wilcox, M. D., Surg.; William Francis Honan, M. D., Physiol.

1894. Gertrude Allen, M. D., Physiol.

1895. Harriette D'Esmonde Keatinge, M. D., Path. Anat. and Histol.

1896. Emily V. Pardee, M. D., Hyg. and Dietetics; Marea H. Brokhaus, M. D., Laryng. and Rhinol.; William H. King, M. D., Electro-Therap.; William E. Rounds, M. D., Otology.

1897. Rita Dunlevy, M. D., Otol.; St. Clair Smith, M. D., Dis. of Chil.; George W. Roberts, M. D., Ph. B., Adj. Prof. of Surgy.

1898. George G. Shelton, M. D., Phys. Diag. and Dis. of Heart and Lungs; J. Perry Seward, M. D., Hyg. and Dietetics.

1899. Helen Cooley, M. D., Chem.; Elizabeth Jarrett, M. D., Adj. Prof. Prac. of Med.

1900. Helen Cooley Palmer, M. D., Chemistry.

1901. William H. Vanderburg, M. D., Phys. Diag. and Dis. of Heart and Lungs; George W. Roberts, M. D., Ph. D., Surgery.

1902. William Tod Helmuth, M. D., Orthop. Surgy.; Elizabeth Jarrett, M. D., Asso. Prac. of Med.; Sophia Morganthaler, M. D., Asso. Dis. of Women.

1903. Rita Dunlevy, M. D., Princ. of Surgy.; Eirene Laselle Rounds, M. D., Electro-Therap.

The Faculty, 1904-1905.

F. H. Boynton, M. D., Prof. Clin. Ophthalmology.
J. T. O'Connor, M. D., Emer. Prof. of Mental and Nervous Diseases.
Annie Smith Campbell, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
M. Belle Brown, M. D., Prof. of Clinical Gynaecology.
Louise Z. Buckholz, M. D., Prof of Clin. Obst.
Malcolm Leal, M. D., Prof. of Theo. and Prac. of Med.
Frank Moss, L.L. D., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.
Sidney F. Wilcox, M. D., Prof. of Clinical Surgery.
A. R. McMichael, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Clinical Physical Diagnosis and of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Emily V. Pardee Disbrow, M. D., Prof. of Diseases of Children.
Helen Cooley Palmer, M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology and Gynaecology.
Rita Dunlevy, M. D., Prof. of Principles of Surgery.

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Elizabeth Jarrett, M. D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine.
E. D. Rudderow, M. D., Prof. of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs.
Charles Deady, M. D., Prof. of Otology.
Clarence C. Howard, M. D., Prof. of Clinical Mental and Nervous Diseases.
John E. Wilson, M. D., Prof. of Mental and Nervous Diseases.
William Francis Honan, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
Ralph A. Stewart, M. D., Prof. of Pathological Anatomy.
B. B. Clark, M. D., Prof. of Histology.
Gertrude G. Mack, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of Materia Medica.
Stella Q. Root, M. D., Adj. Prof. of Obstetrics.
Emily C. Charles, M. D., Diseases of Children.
Frederick M. Dearborn, M. D., Dermatology.
Carroll Dunham Smith, Pharmacology.
Sophie B. Scheel, Practice.
Mary Louise Foster, A. B., Chemistry.
Margaret Adelina Reed, A. B., Physiology.
Cornelia C. Brant, M. D., Gynaecology.
Lucy Osborne Wight, M. D., Electro-Therapeutics.
Elizabeth Cahoon, M. D., Obstetrics and Minor Surgery.
S. Drysdale Buchanan, M. D., Fractures and Dislocations.
James G. Miller, M. D., Hygiene and Dietetics.
Robert M. Jones, M. D., Diseases of Nose and Throat.
E. D. Simpson, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children.
E. P. Swift, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Practice of Medicine.

Officers of the Faculty.

President of the College—Mrs. Clemence Sophia Lozier, 1863.
President of the Faculty—Mrs. Clemence Sophia Lozier, 1864; H. M. Dearborn, 1896-99; F. H. Boynton, 1899—.
Dean of the College—Isaac M. Ward, 1864; Mrs. C. S. Lozier, 1866.
Dean of the Faculty—Mrs. C. S. Lozier, 1868-88; Phoebe J. B. Wait, 1888-96; Jennie De La M. Lozier, 1896-98; M. Belle Brown, 1898—.
Secretary of the Faculty—J. M. Schley, 1880-81; Mrs. J. G. Brinkman, 1881-86; Louise Gerrard, 1886-90; M. Belle Brown, 1890-98; Harriet D'Esmonde Keatinge, 1898-99; Helen Cooley, 1899; Helen Cooley Palmer, 1900—.
Treasurer—Loomis L. Danforth, 1881-84.
Registrar—Edmund Carleton, 1884-92.

THE TRUSTEES.

The incorporators of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, as the institution is now known, constituted the first board of trustees, and since that time have been properly known either as trustees or the corporation. To this body in the beginning was entrusted the management of the physical as well as the educational affairs of the college, and at all times to members have been chosen with reference to business capacity, influence and individual integrity. Previous to the amendment of 1875 the board was composed entirely of women, but in that year four of them were replaced with men. At first, too, the founders of the college adopted a policy of having a numerous board of trustees, but it sometimes proved to be a large and cumbersome body, greater than the interests of the institution required, hence the number was reduced.

It cannot be said that at any time in the history of the college the exclusively women's board of trustees was incapable to manage its affairs, still when the school and its hospital had become thoroughly organized, and was being operated at large expense, it became advisable for the best interests of the entire institution to elect male members to take more than nominal part in the councils of the board of trustees; and when the corporation had

become possessed of valuable real property, and considerable sums of money were required to be raised, man's experience in such matters was found necessary. However, from the founding of the institution to the present time its trustees, of whatever sex, have been chosen solely with reference to the welfare of the college and its hospital. Since the original act of incorporation was passed the following persons have been elected to the office of trustee.

1863. Maria Louisa Ewen, Nancy Fish, Maria L. Oscanyan, Elizabeth S. S. Eaton, Martha A. Elliott, Augusta T. C. Niven, A. Ensign Newman, Matilda C. Perry, Maria S. Connelly, Elizabeth Ransom, Mary Ward, Sarah Ann Martin, Elvina A. Lane, Sarah A. King, Laura M. Ward, Anna C. VanNess, Georgianna Gray, Frances S. Rugg, Mary A. Camerden, Harriet P. R. White, Catherine Buckley, Eliza A. King, Sarah Andrews, Marie A. M. Fowle, Lydia E. Rushby, Mary F. James, Charlotte Fowler Wells, Margaret Austin, S. S. Nivison.
1864. Mrs. William H. Greenough, Mrs. Dr. Bayard, Mrs. Richard T. Haines, Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mrs. Amos C. White, Mrs. Anna Brouwer, Mrs. Dr. Baner, Mrs. James H. Partridge, Mrs. Dr. J. T. Evans, Mrs. S. R. I. Bennett, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. J. R. Davis, Mrs. C. C. North, Mrs. C. S. Knapp, Mrs. Dr. Lafon, Mrs. R. H. Blatchford, Mrs. D. E. Sackett.
1865. Mrs. James McKaye, Mrs. E. E. Bowen, Mrs. B. F. Bowers, Mrs. Carroll Dunham, Mrs. F. Humphreys, Mrs. Oliver Johnson, Mrs. F. C. M'Gonegal, Mrs. Henry M. Smith.
1866. Mrs. C. L. Brace, Mrs. H. G. Blinn, Miss M. B. Dewey, Mrs. V. C. King, Mrs. F. L. Potter, Mrs. M. E. Winchester, Mrs. George E. VanDerburg.
1868. Mrs. A. Lynch Botta, Mrs. H. Pendleton, Mrs. K. H. Browning.
1869. Mrs. D. V. Ropes.
1870. Mrs. David Ely.
1871. Mrs. Stephen Cutter.
1872. Mrs. L. T. Warner.
1874. Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Eunice Bigelow, Mrs. C. C. Wakeley, Mrs. Emma Keep Schley.
1875. Mrs. E. K. Harley, Mr. Isaac C. Kendall, Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, Mr. David I. Ely, Mr. Charles Butler.
1876. Mrs. L. Ralston Smith, Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. Peet.
1877. Rev. H. A. Sackett, Mr. Stephen Cutter.
1878. Mr. William Hering.
1879. Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, Mrs. Dr. M. H. Gilbert, Mr. George E. VanDerburg.
1880. Amelia Wright, M. D., Mrs. F. Bringues, Mrs. Mary S. Wells, Mrs. John P. Newman, Mrs. Alice B. Campbell, M. D., Mrs. M. A. Gilbert, M. D., Mrs. Mary F. Mann, M. D.
1881. Mrs. Sylvia A. Dewey, Mrs. Mary E. Allen, Mrs. Sara Keables Hunt, Mr. Charles B. Wait.
1882. Madame Demorest, Miss Susan King, Mrs. Lizzie Palmer.
1883. Mrs. Sarah A. Moffatt, Mrs. Mary Day.
1884. Williams Jennings Demorest, Rev. Henry S. Day, Mrs. F. J. Spaulding, Mrs. J. J. Little, Mrs. Annie Monell.
1885. Mrs. Nathaniel Appleton, Cordelia Williams, M. D.
1886. Mrs. Louise Wolcott, Mrs. Henry Welsh, Mrs. Louise Wilson, Mr. Henry Welsh.
1888. Mrs. Robert Burns, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, Mrs. Irvin A. Martin.
1889. Mrs. Clark Armstrong, Mrs. H. Robinson, Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mrs. Charles Buck.
1890. Mrs. H. L. Bender, Mrs. N. L. McBride.
1891. Mrs. Stephen Merritt.
1893. Andrew J. Robinson, William H. Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth Clayton Lewis.
1894. Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, Mrs. Henry S. Day, Jefferson M. Levy, Miss Janet C. Lewis, Miss Marion Gurney, William Burnet Tuthill.
1896. N. L. McBride, M. D., Emerson McMillen, Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.
1897. Mrs. Walter Ernest Hope, A. H. Morris, Joseph M. Deuel.
1898. Mrs. Esther Herman, W. Kintzing Post.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

1899. Edward Harding, Austin Corbin, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Augustus C. Dexter.

1900. Mrs. Mary Fiske Park, George T. Wilson, Mrs. Paul F. Schoen, Mrs. S. Theodore Hodgman, Mrs. F. Warren Montgomery, Robert Lozier, C. B. J. Snyder.

1901. William W. Cole.

1903. Mrs. Mary E. Plummer, William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Charles E. Church, Charles E. Church, Stephen VanWyck.

Trustees, 1904-1905. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Cordelia Williams, M. D., Mrs. Lucius E. Wilson, Mrs. H. L. Bender, Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, Andrew J. Robinson, Joseph M. Deuel, Mrs. Augustus C. Dexter, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Mary Fisk Clark, George T. Wilson, Mrs. S. Theodore Hodgman, William W. Cole, Mrs. M. E. Plummer, William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Charles B. Church, Charles B. Church, Stephen VanWyck.

Officers of the Board.

Presidents: Mrs. Maria L. Ewen, 1863-1864; Mrs. William H. Greenough, 1864-1870; Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, 1870-1874; Mrs. Edward Bayard, 1874-1876; Mrs. D. E. Sackett, 1876-1879; Charles Butler, 1879-1881; Stephen Cutter, 1881-1886; Rev. Henry S. Day, 1886-1894; Amelia Wright, M. D., 1894-1896; Mary Knox Robinson, 1896-1898; Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, 1898-1899; Mary Knox Robinson, 1899-1904; Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, 1904—.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Mary Ward, 1863-1864; Mrs. Dr. Isaac M. Ward, 1864-1867; Mrs. Edward Bayard, 1867-1874; Mrs. D. E. Sackett, 1874-1876; Charles Butler, 1876-1879; Mrs. D. E. Sackett, 1879-1880; Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, 1880-1896; Cordelia Williams, M. D., 1896-1898; E. Louise Demorest, 1898-1899; Cordelia Williams, M. D., 1899—.

Second Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Laura M. Ward, 1863-1864; Charlotte Fowler Wells, 1864-1865; Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, 1865; office abolished until 1887; Henry Welsh, 1887-1889; William Jennings Demorest, 1889-1890; no incumbent until 1896; Mrs. Mary Day, 1896-1897; Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, 1897.

Treasurers: Lydia E. Rushby, 1863-1865; Mrs. M. G. Lane, 1865-1869; Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, 1869-1870; Mrs Caroline D. Ely, 1870-1877; Rev. Henry A. Sackett, 1877-1878; Mrs. John Gray, 1878-1879; Mrs. Stephen Cutter, 1879-1881; Mrs. Sylvia A. Dewey, 1882-1884; Madame Demorest, 1884-1894; E. Louise Demorest, 1894-1898; Mary Knox Robinson, 1898-1899; Mrs. Lucius E. Wilson, 1899—.

Recording Secretaries: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1863-1864; Mrs. Amos C. White, 1864-1868; Mrs. F. G. Blinn, 1868-1872; Mrs. Katherine H. Browning, 1872-1880; Amelia Wright, 1880-1888; Cordelia Williams, M. D., 1888-1896; Mrs. H. L. Bender, 1896—.

Corresponding Secretaries: Mrs. Maria L. Oscanyan, 1863-1864; Mrs. H. B. Elliott, 1864-1865; Mrs. James McKaye, 1865-1868; Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, 1868-1876; Mrs. A. C. L. Botta, 1876-1881; Alice B. Campbell, 1881-1888; Mary S. Mann, M. D., 1888-1892; Mrs. N. L. McBride, 1892-1897; Mrs. Lucius E. Wilson, 1897-1899, when the office was merged with that of Recording Secretary.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION.

The movement to organize an association of the alumnæ of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women first took definite form in 1880 at a time when the college was recovering from the depressing effects of preceding years, and just when some new friend was needed to aid the trustees, encourage the faculty, and infuse new life in the institution. At that time many things were needed and much was required to be done, for the resources of the trustees were taxed to the utmost to properly provide for the maintenance of the school and its hospital in the insufficient quarters at Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The educational welfare of the school was well guarded by an efficient faculty, and the physical affairs of the institution were protected by a capable board of trustees, but there was required to be done a certain work in connection with the institution in general, and the hospital in particular, that none other than an association of the alumnæ could well perform; and it was at this period of history that

the graduates of the college determined to come to the relief of their alma mater. They held the usual preliminary meetings and with commendable promptness, but with little ceremony, and "associated themselves together for mutual strength and benefit to work for all the higher interests of the medical profession; to promote a social and harmonious feeling among the members, and to awaken a personal interest in their alma mater."

Such was declared purpose of the alumnæ association, and subsequent events have shown that its special mission was well and nobly performed. The various means necessary to be employed in order to provide funds and supplies for the hospital, and in whatever else was to be done, this association found some way to accomplish: each member appeared to understand something of the peculiar needs of the institution, for all were graduates, and now were in position to make some contribution in the interest of the school that had done so much for them; and with such zeal did the members enter into the spirit of the occasion that almost within a single year after the organization was perfected it contributed a generous sum of money and other valuable material to the hospital maintenance fund. From that time the trustees regarded the association as their chief ally and friend. When the college was removed to Fifty-fourth street a committee of the association took an earnest part in improving the surroundings of the new location, and when the new combined college and hospital was in contemplation, and later in course of erection, the alumnæ association was an important factor in providing ways and means for the prosecution of the work. Indeed, since 1880 hardly a single year has passed in which the work and influence of the association has not in some direct way contributed to the welfare of the institution to which its energies are devoted. The association includes nearly all the living graduates of the college, and its regulations are such that membership is desirable. It has its social side as well as its business mission in life in behalf of the pioneer woman's medical college in the world.

The succession of officers of the association is as follows:

Presidents: Phoebe J. B. Wait, M. D., 1880-1881; Amelia Wright, M. D., 1881-1882; Alice B. Campbell, M. D., 1882-1883; Mary F. Mann, M. D., 1883-1884; Helene S. Lassen, M. D., 1884-1885; Isabelle M. Rankin, M. D., 1885-1886; Jennie De La M. Lozier, M. D., 1886-1887; Phoebe J. B. Wait, M. D., 1887-1888; Louise Gerrard, M. D., 1888-1889; Abbie H. MacIvor, M. D., 1889-1890; M. Belle Brown, M. D., 1890-1892; Louise Lannin, M. D., 1892-1894; Rita Dunlevy, 1894-1896; Harriette D'Esmonde Keatinge, M. D., 1896-1897; Helene S. Lassen, M. D., 1897-1899; Phoebe J. B. Wait, M. D., 1899-1900; Sophia Morganthaler, M. D., 1900-1901; Luella Gorham Beecher, M. D., 1901-1902; Katherine G. Townsend, M. D., 1902-1903; Helen Cooley Palmer, M. D., 1903—.

Vice-Presidents: Cordelia Williams, M. D., 1880-1881; Alice B. Campbell, M. D., 1881-1882; M. Belle Brown, 1882-1883; Jennie De La M. Lozier, M. D., 1883-1884; Harriet E. Brown, M. D., 1884-1885; Harriet C. Keatinge, M. D., 1885-1887; Abbie H. MacIvor, M. D., 1887-1889; Jennie E. Gore, 1889-1890; Louise Lannin, M. D., 1890-1892; Jeannette Reid Durkee, M. D., 1892-1893; Harriette D'E. Keatinge, M. D., 1893-1894; Marea H. Brokhaus, M. D., 1894-1895; Sarah C. Spottiswoode, M. D., 1895-1896; Rita Dunlevy, M. D., 1896-1897; Emily V. D. Pardee, M. D., 1897-1899; Elizabeth Jarratt, M. D., 1899-1902; M. Louise Turton, M. D., 1902-1903; Rita Dunlevy, M. D., 1903-1904; Sara D. Smalley, M. D., 1904—.

Treasurers: Mary H. Everett, M. D., 1880-1886; M. Belle Brown, M. D., 1886-1890; Euphemia J. Myers, M. D., 1890-1891; Euphemia J. Myers Sturtevant, M. D., 1891-1893; Louise Z. Buckholz, M. D., 1893—.

Recording Secretaries: Jennie De La M. Lozier, M. D., 1880-1881; Sallie A. Harris, M. D., 1881-1882; Annie Smith, M. D., 1882-1883; Euphemia J. Myers, M. D., 1883-1884; Mary A. Willard, M. D., 1884-1886; Rosalie A. Stolz, M. D., 1886-1887; Louise Lannin, M. D., 1887-1889; Eirine K. Lassell, M. D., 1889-1890; Rita Dunlevy, M. D.,

1890-1891; E. C. D. O'Brien, M. D., 1891-1892; Kate G. Townsend, M. D., 1892-1893; M. Ruth Worrall, M. D., 1893-1895; Cordelia A. Campbell, M. D., 1895-1896; Marie H. Ohlmyer, M. D., 1896-1897; Ruth Worrall, M. D., 1897-1898; Annie L. Langworthy, M. D., 1898-1900; Sarah D. Smalley, M. D., 1900-1902; Harriet W. Hale, M. D., 1902-1904; Cornelia C. Brant, M. D., 1904—.

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THE GUILD AND THE GUILDER.

One of the important factors in the life of the institution of which this chapter is intended to treat is that known in college circles as the "Hospital Guild of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women," whose motto is "Amicus Humani Generis," or "Friend of the Human Race." The organization of the guild was effected at a meeting held March 7, 1900, when by-laws were adopted and its mission in life was declared to be the building and subsequent maintenance of the hospital in connection with the college. It will be remembered that before the erection of any part of the present college and hospital building a movement was set on foot to provide suitable hospital quarters, and that subsequently it became expedient to erect first the college building on the 101st street lots, with the ultimate intention to build a considerable addition for the hospital department. The guild devoted its energies particularly to the latter work and proved an efficient agent in carrying it to successful completion, for through its efforts a considerable sum of money was raised, and when the hospital was completed, the guild turned its attention to maintenance and support. It is now one of the most valuable auxiliary bodies existing in connection with the corporation in its hospital department.

For the purpose of better carrying forward its commendable work the guild in April, 1900, founded and issued the first number of "The Guilder," its organ, the purpose of which was, and is, "to disseminate knowledge of the work of the Hospital Guild." Although the primary and principal purpose of the organization has been accomplished, publication of "The Guilder" has been continued.

"The Cresset," a college publication, made its initial appearance in 1898 under the business and editorial management of the students of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. During the college year it is published monthly and is chiefly devoted to college news, with an interesting collection of general miscellany, while its managers have a generous regard for the value of advertising matter.

GRADUATES OF THE NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

1864.

Emily Schettler*

1865.

Amelia Barnett*
Harriet Clisby
M. F. Cooper
M. A. Densmore (French)*
Annie E. Hall (Lucky)
Harriet Hall*
Anna A. Manning (Comfort)
Amelia Pollock*

*Deceased.

Eloise B. Smith*
Jane E. Spaulding
Mary E. Tracy
Annie C. VanNess
Adaline Williams*
E. D. Wright

1866.

Sarah E. Bissell
A. E. Elkins
N. A. Williams

1867.

Alice B. Campbell
F. R. Coddington (Nickerson)
Mary H. Dunbar (Adams)
Gertrude Hammond (Harper)
Nancy M. Miller
E. Jeannie Pierce (Fountain)
Susan F. Platt
O. Fowler Smith (Swinton)
Emily H. Stowe

1868.

Mary C. Brown
Harriett A. Dada
Harriett N. Fairbank (Cooke)
M. B. Fuller (DeHartt)
Anna C. Howland
C. A. Loring
Emily L. Manning (Smith)
Annie T. Nivison

1869.

Elizabeth Adams*
Bella C. Barrows
Maria J. Cushing
Sarah Ferguson (Harrah)
Sarah E. Furnas (Wells)
Sarah M. Harrah*
Caroline LeBeau
Charlotte I. Lozier*
Rebecca P. Page
Sophia Pennfield
Mary Jane Safford*

1870.

Sarah E. DeHartt (Feinald)
Mary H. Everett
M. A. R. Gilbert
Elmira Y. Howard
Susan M. Smith (McKinney)

1871.

Charlotte C. Drummond*
Fannie B. Holden
Helene S. Lassen
Josephine Smith
Phœbe J. H. Wait, A.M.
Fannie E. White*

1872.

Julia E. S. Bell
Harriet E. Brown
Amanda Jerrard*
Mary F. Mann
Mary P. Sawtelle
Emma Scott (Wright)*
Juliet P. Tiffany (VanEvera)
Helen J. Underwood

1873.

Lucy Almy Babcock
Kate E. Goeway
Georgia Merriman
Mary W. Noxon*
Phoebe C. Patterson
L. A. Ren Dell
Ellen B. Seymour
M. E. Stiles
Sarah J. White

1874.

Mary A. Clapp (Brinkman)
M. C. W. Cogswell
Anna E. Griffith
Emma Onderdonk
Clara C. Plimpton
M. H. Crane Woodruff
H. Amelia Wright

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Mary E. Bond, M.D.
Mary C. Ford
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Emma B. Ryder
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Ella F. Swinny, A.M.

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1876.

Ella M. Barrett
Jeanette Caldwell
Louise Gerrard
Caroline E. Manning

1877.

Caroline S. Chamberlin
Lydia A. Craft*
Gertrude A. Goeway (Bishop)
Thamsin Janney
Jennie L. Kellogg
Ellen Maria Kirk
Lucia A. Maravlag*
Harriet F. R. Peet
Sarah N. Smith

1878.

Caroline L. Black
Julia E. Bradner
Frances C. Burnes
Kate V. Cochrane (Scott)
Mary L. Douglass
N. Campbell Graham
Eliza Dunham
Sally A. Harris
Martha M. Howells
Ella A. Jennings (McDonald)
Emile H. Jones (Barker)
Elsie D. Lester (Dana)
Jennie de la Montagnie Lozier
Adelaide E. Merritt
Mary E. Miller
Mary A. Bostwick (Mount)
Isadora L. Murray
Hannah Muckleston (Carmichel)
Agnes C. McCahey (Vietor)
Laura M. Porter
Anna L. Snyder*
Kate S. Stanton
Alice A. Stoddard
Kate E. Taylor
Harriet M. Watson
Cordelia Williams
Alice Way*

1879.

M. Belle Brown
Alice Burritt
Charlotte Jenkins
Harriett C. Keatinge
Mary A. Lull
Ellen M. White

1880.

Harriet Barkeloo
Georgia M. Cassidy, M.D.
Eliza H. S. Cook
Fanny M. Day*
Ida B. Hunt
Anna M. Siraganian
H. Oba Siraganian*

1881.

Marguerite E. Clarke
Helen Eudora Curtis
Maria Generoso Estrella
Lucy Smead Forbes
Isabella M. Pettit

1882.

Jennie Van Holland Baker
Ada Carr
Sarah A. Clock
Annie J. Crouthers
Fannie Herriott Kellogg
Margaretha B. Von der Luhe
Isabella Matheson Rankine
Mary Ella Mann
Georgiana Delancey Read
Annie Smith (Campbell)

1883.

Adelia D. Barber
Lottie A. Cort
Harriette d'Esmond Keatinge
Euphemia J. Meyers (Sturtevant)
Maria M. Robinson
Cornelia S. Simpson*
Mary A. Willard
Gertrude L. Zabriskie

1884.

Lizzie C. Blair
Mary A. Dale
Marah S. Fredericks
Mary E. Grady
Eliza J. E. Hays*
Sarah C. Martineau
Mary E. Pease-Partridge
May Whittaker (Straley)

1885.

Loretta Abel
Sarah Allen Baldwin (Newton)
Phœbe Day Brown
Josephine Ida Burpeau
Sarah Grace Dougall
Jennie E. Fredericks
Lizzie Safford Gillespie
Jennie E. Gore
Adeline S. B. Grinnell*
Pauline Morton
Lillian Rae Safford
Rosalie Harriet Stolz
Eliza Jean Wall

1886.

Kate Curry Cobham*
Elizabeth Corwin
Alice M. Eaton (Lyon)*
Mary Emerson Gage
Janes G. Goss
Ada Y. Hobby
Harriette Loring Knudsen (Burnet)
Louise Lannin
Abbie H. MacIvor
Ida E. Norris (Bruce)
Sarah C. Spottiswoode
Ellen P. Van Nostrand
Louise Ziegelmeier (Buchholz)

1887.

Matilda Hannah Aldridge (Jardine)
Helen Maria Cox (O'Connor)
Margaret Lulu Crumpton (Nicoli)
Ida Louise Dildine
Joanna Gaston Leary
Anna Machado
Jennie W. Newell (Martine)
Gertrude Gail Wellington
Margaret Whittemore
Charlotte H. Woolley

1888.

Emma F. Ayres
Rita Dunlevy
Julia Goodman
Lizzie Gray Gutherz
Francena L. Irons
Lizzie B. Roder
Ella M. Tuttle
Anna Leonora White
M. Louise White

1889.

Marea H. Brockhaus
Eirene K. Lasell (Rounds)
Fannie W. Pakey
Louise Schlegel
Amelia D. von der Luhe

1890.

Gertrude Allen
M. Edith Bance
Lilian Dell
N. C. Detrich
Jeannette R. Durkee
Mary L. Edwards
Annie B. Elkins (Kilmer)
Annie Lowe Geddes
Maria Upton Hanford
Laura Long (Reigleman)
Ella M. Martin
Antoinette E. C. Russell
S. Eliza Talcott
Urania Tyrrel
Hattie E. C. Van Buren

1891.

Carrie Evelyn Brown (Tiffany)
Ellen Beattie
Jane M. Bowen
Elizabeth Fahnstock Lewis
Libbie Hamilton Muncie
Evelina C. D. O'Brien
Clara Louise Smith
Kate Goodall Townsend
Louise Lowrie Wylie, M.D. (Hatch)

1892.

Emma T. P. Allen
Katherine D. Burnette, A.B.
Martha F. Miller
Marie E. Ohlmeyer
Isabel Werner
Frances Wood (Holmes)
Ellen E. Woodward (Howell)
M. Ruth Worrall
Emma D. Wilcox, M.D.

1893.

DeEtte Brownell
Elizabeth Jarrett
Minnie J. Lawrence
Frances Minshull

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

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Delia Z. Hughes

1894.

Anna L. Allaben
Rebecca J. Ayres
Lydia A. Bickford
Mary Brewer
Emily C. Charles
S. Elizabeth Curry
Anna F. Donoghue
Mary E. Fish
Luella K. Gorham (Beecher)
Abbie G. Hinckley
Clarice Johnston (Parsons)
Harriet A. Knott
Sophia Morgenthaler
Harriet A. Thayer
Emily N. Titus
M. Louise Turton
Julia G. Waylan
Hannah G. Yoseph

1895.

Cordelia A. Campbell
Helen Cooley
Jane Conger Davis
Elizabeth Edmonston
Margaret R. McKenzie
Mary E. Richards
Sarah C. Silver
Caroline M. Smith
Harriet E. Tracy
Isabella M. Wilson, A.B.

1896.

Roxana K. Barnes
Lillian E. Garabrant (Perry)
Harriet W. Hale
Harriet E. Hughes
Stella Q. Root

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Mary E. Clark
Laura Deming (Strong)
Laura L. Foulds (Dugan)
Gertrude G. Mack
Mary A. Stolz
Clara L. Scott*
Margarita A. Stewart

1898.

Elizabeth E. Gillett
Annie L. Langworthy (Wait)
Henriete Mayer
Rachel R. Nottage

1899.

Alice R. Bowman
Grace Flanders
Sue E. Hertz
Anna Klein
Hattie M. Poindexter
Mary Emma Potter

1900.

Elizabeth R. Cahoon
Mathilde A. Pelham
Sara Dunham Smalley
Theodora Garthwait Tucker

1901.

Eva May Blake
Edna Cowan Carlough
Sophie G. Klenk
Harriet Meyers
Sophie Bade Scheel
Alice A. Squires
Florence E. Voorhees
Emma Shurman

1902.

Mary Campbell Pearson
Eleanor Louise Rundeau*
Jane H. Sutherland
Daisy I. Whittemore (Rodenberg)
Mary E. Butterworth
Anna Novenski

1903.

Annie S. Higbie
Bertha Rosenfeld
Lucy Osborne Wight
Mabelle Jean Perry
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Ethel Dolinsky
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Eva Wilensky
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SOME PROMINENT CHARACTERS IN THE LIFE OF THE COLLEGE.

By Annie S. Higbie, M. D.

The history of homœopathy in this country would not be complete without more than a passing glance at the life work of that noble woman, Dr. Clemence Sophia Lozier, who by her bravery and strength of purpose opened a way for a medical education for women. She was the founder of the first medical college for women. This college was the first in which women could study the laws and principles of homœopathy.

Dr. Lozier was noted for the strength and sweetness of her character. Her son, Dr. A. W. Lozier, in speaking of his mother, says "She was strong, because no woman of her time possessed to a greater degree the courage of her convictions or was quicker to act upon them. She felt that one with God was a majority. She never quailed before the face of man in the discharge of any duty, and, next to her faith in God, was an abiding, profound faith in womanhood—in herself—her mission. No Luther, or Joan of Arc, ever trod this earth more keenly impressed with the high sense of a sacred calling to a special work, and its accompanying self-sacrifice.

"She was formed out of the stuff martyrs are made of, and she eminently possessed the martyr spirit. Born at a time when many reforms first challenged public attention, she soon drank in the atmosphere of the early apostles of anti-slavery, total abstinence and the elevation of woman, and threw herself into the combat with all the force of her earnest nature. She scorned compromises and would not temporize; she would not hold a truce with the devil, and would not call a halt until victory was assured.

"She rejoiced that she had been permitted to live to see the triumph of the principles she had advocated. No one can understand the prejudice, the bigotry, the depraved condition of public sentiment, even among the christian community, as to these vital reforms forty or fifty years ago; the obloquy, the scorn, the bitter hatred and the persecution incurred by those engaged in breaking the way for them.

"Meetings of the anti-slavery society were held monthly at my mother's house in Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, when the leaders of that cause would have been stoned or pelted with decayed eggs had they met in a public hall.

"During the July riots of 1862, her house, 361 West Thirty-fourth street, was an asylum for several colored people who fled from the violence of the mob, and she went with me to take medicine and food to the sick and terrified children of the Colored Orphan Asylum, which had been burned and the inmates pitilessly driven under the protection of platoons of police to find shelter in the Thirty-fifth street station house. Some of the rioters threatened to burn any bakery which would supply the hungry children with bread, and our own house was marked and threatened; a threat which would have

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been carried out had not General Butler on his timely arrival persuaded the rioters by military arguments to desist.

"For years, as secretary of the Female Guardian Society, my mother visited, with Margaret Pryor, the prisons and slums of New York, rescuing the destitute and degraded women and children, and helped to found that society, now so widely successful and honored, at a time when a stigma attached to the work and when many in the church looked upon it as a contamination. In later years she stood in this city almost single-handed in the contest for woman's right to study and practice medicine and to equal collegiate advantages and honors with men. In spite of detraction and organized

Clemence Sophia Lozier, M. D.

opposition, she carried the legislature and after obtaining a liberal charter for the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women was obliged to grapple with Bellevue Hospital College in order to establish the right of the students to clinical advantages there. The women students were subjected to a course of studied, persistent, gross insults from the students of that institution.

"She called a public indignation meeting at Coóper Institute to denounce this outrageous conduct. The meeting was addressed by Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and other prominent citizens. The pulpit, the platform and the press quickly sided with her, and public opinion was so strongly pronounced that the mayor sent a marshal and police force to Bellevue Hospital clinics to protect the ladies in their rights. The faculty whose voice had been strangely paralyzed until then found strength enough to declare that they would thereafter enforce order and see that the ladies were undisturbed in their privileges."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a warm personal friend of Dr. Lozier and co-worker with her in all reforms, a member of the first board of trustees of the woman's college, writes of her as follows: "Having known Dr. Clemence Lozier for nearly thirty years, and been associated with her in earnest endeavor to secure for women a foothold in the medical profession, I have many delightful memories of the hours passed in her society. Before seeing her I had heard much of her sweetness as a woman and of her skill as a physician.

"Dr. Lozier was an affectionate, faithful wife, a tender, loving mother, a kind, patient mistress; she nobly filled all the relations of domestic life. She was sincerely loved by her servants, by her children in the first and second generation, and idolized by the husband of her youth. Her hospitality was generous and indiscriminating. She not only entertained those whose society she enjoyed, but many who were a severe tax on her patience and charity. Her house was indeed a haven of rest to the wayworn and desolate. She gave alike freely bread to the hungry and money to the needy.

"Early thrown upon her own resources, she taught school while studying for her chosen profession. Fortunately for her success, Dr. Lozier was in all respects an attractive woman. She had a well-formed head, luxuriant hair, fine features, a sweet expression, and most winning manners. She had a personal dignity that always commanded the respect of those about her.

"As a physician she had a tender, sympathizing way in meeting her patients, that won their confidence and affection. Though a graduate of an eclectic institution, she inclined to the homœopathic practice; but in addition to her medicine, of whatever school, she taught her patients the laws of life and health. Her instruction on all the practical questions of hygiene, diet, dress, exercise and sanitary conditions, were of incalculable benefit to those who would listen and had the faith to act on what she told them. I once spent six weeks in her house, and seeing that many patients who flocked to her for relief, and listening to her advice, I became so enthusiastic about the health of woman that I attended an entire course of lectures at the college and gained much valuable information, which in season and out of season I have given to other women.

"Woman can never too highly appreciate all she suffered to make the privileges they now enjoy possible. She was among the first to meet the defiant resistance made by men to prevent women from entering the colleges and the professions. Every possible phase of persecution she encountered. She was closely watched to see if by some legal quirk she might not be arrested and forbidden to practice. Physicians would not recognize her as a member of the profession, would not consult with her, nor give her the slightest advantage of their knowledge. They tampered with her patients to see if they could find aught against her; but in spite of all the machinations of her enemies she triumphed. She attended the required course of lectures at the eclectic college in Syracuse, took her diploma, graduated with honor, and had not long to wait before securing a most extensive practice.

"Being one of the trustees of the Homœopathic College for Women, I know from my own observations and experience the long and weary struggles and disappointments she suffered before the college in Fifty-fourth street became an established fact. As soon as a measure of success crowned her efforts, then men became most pertinacious in their attentions and were determined to dominate her and the funds she raised to carry out her projects..

"In the inauguration of the woman's college, as there were no women ready they were obliged to choose men as professors, but when in the process of time we found capable graduates, and desired to place a woman in the chair of obstetrics it took us a whole year to oust the male professor. By exerting his influence on certain members of the board of trustees, he prevented us from having a quorum. We held innumerable meetings to no purpose, and at last were compelled to go to Albany and present the case before the regents of the university. Dr. Lozier and I represented the woman's side of the question and got a decision in our favor.

"During all these exasperating and multitudinous trials, Dr. Lozier never lost her courage or faith in our final success, but calmly and steadily worked on until she secured buildings for a college and a hospital for women and children. Through her influence we got an appropriation from the legislature, to which she added $10,000. At this time with our buildings paid for, the hospital established and the property worth $70,000 free from mortgage, we all felt that our trials were ended. With students crowding into the classes and patients into the hospital, some professors and physisians from our own graduates, with an efficient and untiring dean in Dr. Lozier, what more could we desire? We were on a sure basis, on the high road to success; but certain male professors in the institution, desiring larger buildings up-town, persuaded the women, with fair promises of aid, to sell out and take possession of more desirable quarters.

"Dr. Lozier advised strenuously against the project, but was overruled. The new buildings being heavily mortgaged and the promised help unrealized, another reverse in the college interest was inevitable. Still Dr. Lozier worked on hopefully to the end, doing as she had always done everything possible for the medical education of women.

"To give a realizing sense of the persecutions endured by those who took the initiative steps to secure a medical education, let me describe the reception of the first class of girls at Bellevue Hospital.

"Dr. Lozier, having by the aid of her lawyer investigated the legal aspect of the question, ascertained that the students belonging to any accredited medical college had the right to attend clinical lectures in state hospitals. As there was no reservation on the ground of sex, she secured tickets of admission for the class in the Homœopathic College for Women.

"Accordingly, it was arranged one Saturday morning that they should go, accompanied by one of the trustees of the college. As the press of the city, getting wind of the proposed invasion, had made many adverse comments, there was a disinclination on the part of the trustees to make the first venture. Dr. Lozier could not leave her pressing engagements at that hour, so she persuaded me to take the initiative.

"Accordingly, at the appointed time with the class of thirty I entered the amphitheatre. We were greeted by a thousand students with shouts of derisive laughter, and ever and anon during the lecture were pelted with chewed balls of paper. The professor selected the most offensive subject and disease for the day, thinking thereby to end the experiment. But the question how much we could, should and would endure had been freely discussed and decided, and it was agreed by both trustees and students that, barring forcible expulsion, whatever was done and said we would maintain our ground for one season at least and vindicate the rights of our students to all the advantages of clinics and lectures in the hospital. Although the professor took especial pains to be as coarse as possible, and all his worst periods were vociferously applauded by the students, we quietly sat there through the entire lecture.

"One very touching episode for the credit of manhood occurred at the close of the lecture, that in a measure redeemed the occasion. Three young men, sitting behind us on a bench quite alone, politely accosted me with many kind expressions of regret at our rude reception. One said 'pray do not judge all men by what you have witnessed to-day. There are many students here as shocked as you have been, who would be glad of some protection against the vulgarity seemingly inevitable to a medical education. We do hope you will continue to bring your class; there must be enough chivalry and moral sense among so many students to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful proceedings of to-day.' I thanked the young men and told them we would come regularly all winter, no matter what was done. As we left the building the students had formed themselves into a double line, through which we passed, mid jeers and groans, coarse jokes and shouts, pelted with bits of wood and gravel. When seated at last in the omnibuses, they gave three cheers and a tiger. Of course the lecturer of the day had it in his power to check all such manifestation, but as he encouraged it, we had no appeal. He was one of the most distinguished physicians in the city, but I will not mention his name, as he redeemed himself afterward by extra kindness and attention to the class. In the woman's college in Philadelphia similar scenes were enacted and later, in Edinburgh, Scotland, we heard of other forms of persecution. Talking of these things one day with the late lamented William Henry Channing, he said 'I blush for my sex as I read and hear of these outrageous persecutions of young women, struggling to acquire knowledge which will be as great a benefit to men as it will be to themselves.' And all these trials our dear friend suffered twice and thrice over, first in her own personal experience, and then in every class of students that followed in her footsteps.

"But in spite of all adverse winds, as a physician she was pre-eminently successful, not only in curing disease, but in a financial point of view—that is, she made large sums of money, but was not always fortunate in her investments. She was most generous in her gifts to all reforms for the benefit of her sex. Her successes far outnumber her trials, and her influence for good will be felt more and more as the years roll on. The world is better through what she has suffered, and her life must be a new inspiration to woman."

An incident connected with her funeral, worthy of note, is that six women physicians, niece, grand-nieces and cousin, all descendants of her brothers, followed her remains into the church. Forty-eight women physicians, graduates of the college which she founded, passed her coffin and took their last look at her sweet face, and dropped into the casket a sprig of arbor vitæ as their tribute of love.

The work laid down by Dr. Lozier was taken up by Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait, the second dean of the college, a woman of great strength of character and one who had already won the love of the students as professor of obstetrics. It was said of her that she knew every matriculate by name, and also knew all their trials and perplexities, and her never-failing tact and sympathy helped many a discouraged student over some of the rough places of life. Her intense interest in all matters relating to the advancement of women made her untiring in her service for the women students of the

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college, and she cheerfully responded to countless calls for help from younger physicians in trying cases along the line of her specialty; while the number of needy patients to whom her service was given, without stint and without price, was legion.

Many times did she go at midnight or later in response to urgent calls from those patients who were unable to give more than grateful thanks. Her personal fatigue was always forgotten in the joy she experienced in helping to bring a new life into this world, and in saving that of the mother. One who stood closest to her said soon after her death, "I am thinking of all the poor people who came to her from day to day for medical help and counsel and advice. The rest of us can get along in some way, but what they will do troubles me. She entered into their lives and their sorrows and misfortunes. and was able to help and encourage, as few can help and encourage."

Dr. Wait's career was a most interesting one. Although she had often considered the advisability of studying medicine, it was not until after her marriage with Mr. William Bell Wait, principal of the Institution for the Blind in New York city, that she actually began to do so. One evening she attended the commencement exercises of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. The principal address on this occasion was delivered by Rev. Stephen H. Ling, D. D., rector of St. George's church in New York city. He spoke earnestly of the high calling of the physician, and of the possibilities the medical profession offered to woman. She was deeply impressed by this address and soon afterward determined to enter upon a course of study at that institution. This decision was reached only after the most careful consideration, for as yet there were but few women engaged in the practice of medicine, and they met with no little hostility from the laity and profession alike.

Aside from her professional duties, Dr. Wait was interested in various activities. As president of the Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Insane, she went before the state legislature on various occasions and for various objects, and to her influence is due the passage of the act providing for one woman physician for women patients in hospitals for the insane; and also for the cottage system in preference to large hospitals, special schools for training nurses to work among the insane, and the free use of the United States mails for patients in hospitals for the insane of this state.

Dr. Wait and her co-workers communicated with every medical college in the United States to induce them to establish a chair of mental and nervous diseases in their respective institutions, that young physicians might thus be better prepared to deal with such diseases.

To show how deeply her heart was stirred for women who had the misfortune to be secluded in correctional institutions or in hospitals for the insane, the following extract from an address made by her in 1898 is here given: "Upon the same principle that police stations each have a matron for the care of the women inmates, every almshouse, workhouse, prison, reformatory or hospital for the insane where women are kept should be provided with competent women physicians for all women inmates. It is sorrowful enough to think of these vast armies of women being shut away from the world for sickness or for vice, without friends or hope or comfort, but it is still more so to think that with women physicians all about, humanity should not open its eyes to the absolute importance of placing them wherever women are being cared for in institutions which are philanthropic, correctional or reformatory. This idea, which is so strongly fixed in my mind, is not shared by the popular mind, and it appeals to me that the mission of women physicians, and all of those who believe in the wisdom of women practicing medicine, should be to advocate a reform which shall require every public institution where women are cared for, to employ for them women physicians in case of sickness. In New York state alone there are ten thousand women being cared for to-day in hospitals for the insane, and only one woman physician to each hospital. In the United States there are in round numbers sixty thousand insane women in the hospitals for the insane, and all of these should be treated by women physicians."

Dr. Wait was a prolific writer, her numerous published and unpublished articles along various lines, chiefly medical, are marked by great ability and originality. In the many societies and clubs of which she was a member she willingly responded to all requests for papers on diverse subjects. A few years ago the "Ladies' Home Journal" published a series of articles on the associations and professions open to women. In response to an invitation from the editor of that magazine, Doctor Wait contributed an interesting paper on "Medicine as a Profession for Women." Another valuable contribution was a paper entitled "The Education of Our Girls," prepared for the meeting of the alumni association of Alfred Academy, from which she was graduated. Still another paper requiring much careful research was that prepared to be read before the Phalo Club of New York city. It was a description and history of the ancient Babylonian city of Nippur, as exemplified in the ruins and tablets unearthed during the past decade and a halt by the oriental department of the University of Pennsylvania under the supervision of such well known archæologists as Peters, Haynes and Hilprecht. These three papers might be multiplied many times, but they are sufficient to exhibit the character and scope of the work to which Dr. Wait turned her versatile mind.

As an instance of the care with which Dr. Wait did her work, one case may be cited. She was to write on some phase of the care of infants. Knowing that there are fully ten times as many deaf children as there are blind, and that while blindness is decreasing in proportion to the population, deafness is not decreasing, she looked about for causes leading to deafness. She traveled the length of the elevated and many of the surface roads, noticing the exposure of children to draughts from open windows and doors. She visited the homes of many poor people, and there found so many cases of ear trouble, that these facts and observations, coupled with what she knew from medical sources, led her to write most forcibly on "A Plea for the Infants' Care."

So active a life necessarily makes heavy draughts upon the physical and nervous resources. Naturally strong and robust, Dr. Wait nevertheless early recognized the necessity of periodical respites from her professional duties in order to insure continued good health and the strength necessary to prosecute her work. She was fond of the seashore, and for years spent the summer months quietly with her family at Spray Rock cottage at Weekapang (Noyes' Beach, Rhode Island).

In the summer of 1903, after the close of the meetings of the International Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Geneva, she spent several weeks traveling in continental Europe and in Great Britain. This trip she greatly enjoyed and returned from it to her accustomed work with renewed physical and mental vigor.

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This useful career was terminated very unexpectedly. To all appearances she was in her usual health up to Monday, January 25, 1904, and that afternoon attended a reception given by Phalo, where she served as a member of the reception committee. In the midst of the luncheon she was taken ill. In reaching home a physician was immediately summoned, but pneumonia speedily developed and she passed peacefully away on the following Sunday morning, January thirtieth.

When the sad tidings of the sudden death of Dr. Wait reached her many friends, the thought voiced by one and all in their letters to the stricken family was that she was *so strong*. That word characterizes her every thought, word and deed. Her mind was clear and brilliant; she was always ready to give wise counsel when asked and every hour was filled with loving and efficient service for others. As a wife, mother and friend, she was ideal, always bestowing and never desiring a return for services rendered.

She was a charming hostess. No guest ever went from her home without feeling better, happier and more cheery for having been in her presence. Seldom did one pass hence leaving a larger circle of personal mourners than did Dr. Wait.

Another noble woman who gave freely of her time, strength and money was Mrs. Ellen Louise Demorest, who was for sixteen years a valued member of the board of trustees of the woman's college, and for fourteen years its honored treasurer. During the early struggles to maintain the work, her financial ability, supported by her interest in the education of women and her philanthropic sentiments for the needy poor of the hospital, largely contributed to the success and in a great measure to the present prosperity of the institution. In emergencies she was ever ready to render substantial aid and the frequency with which the phrase, "borrowed from the treasurer," occurred in her reports to the board, often provoked a smile from the members present; but it was that "friend in need" who was the "friend indeed." She was active and helpful in all good works, and an especially enthusiastic supporter of all temperance reforms; her sympathies were deeply interested in the welfare of the insane, and her efforts to improve their condition are well known to her colaborers in this most beneficent work. She was an ardent advocate of the higher education of women—social, political and industrial; and with the courage and zeal to carry out her convictions, she hesitated neither to condemn the wrong nor to defend the right; and the world is better for her having lived in it.

Among others of the pioneer women on the board of trustees, who by their faithful and devoted service helped the college through its dark days, may be mentioned Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Angelina Newman, Mrs. Emma Keep Schley, Alice B. Campbell, M. D., Amelia Wright, M. D., Mrs. Fowler Wells, Cordelia Williams, M. D., Mrs. Lucius E. Wilson, Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson and Mrs. H. L. Bender.

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CHAPTER V

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

By John Preston Sutherland, M. D.

Boston University School of Medicine may be described in metaphor, as a stream, confluent from three contributing sources. Three apparently divergent interests united in its inception; the New England Female Medical College; the rise of homœopathy in New England; the founding of Boston University. These were the three great chapters in the "Book of the Beginnings of the School" whose history we are setting ourselves to record. A glance at each of these is necessary to the right understanding of the school's origin and traditions.

First, then, no sketch of Boston University School of Medicine can be considered in the least degree adequate that fails to include a tribute to the institution whose brave pioneer life contributed so materially to its own existence. This institution for a quarter of a century was known as the New England Female Medical College. It began its career as the Boston Female Medical School, but during the fourth year of its life its name was changed. It had the support of a society organized for the purpose of enlightening public sentiment, and enlisting it in favor of the professional education and employment of women; and of providing facilities for the medical education of suitable women.

It was through the progressive, liberal spirit, broad-mindedness, faith, earnestness and unfailing activity of Dr. Samuel Gregory that the society and the college came to be. As early as 1845 preparatory steps were taken by Dr. Gregory, by the distribution of circulars and pamphlets, which ultimated in the establishment of the Boston Female Medical School on November 1, 1848, and the Female Education Society, November 23, 1848. It is worthy of note that when the act to incorporate this society was before the Massachusetts legislature in April, 1850, after a thorough investigation and a protracted debate, it passed the senate with only four votes in the negative, and the house without a dissenting voice. The school was opened in Boston in 1848 with two lecturers and twelve pupils; "the first class of females ever assembled in America for the purpose of qualifying themselves to enter the medical profession." It seems fitting that so radical a departure from contemporary opinion as that which invited women so far from domestic interests as to the field of medical practice should date from Boston, "that three-hilled rebel town," so brave in new departures on the road to freedom. From its inception in 1848 to the time of its being merged with Boston University School of Medicine, in 1873, ninety-eight women completed their studies in this college and received its diploma, among them women widely and honorably known, thereafter, for notable usefulness in their chosen profession.

In 1854 the legislature appropriated the sum of $1,000 annually for five years for the establishment of forty scholarships in the college.

This useful career was terminated very unexpectedly. To all appearances she was in her usual health up to Monday, January 25, 1904, and that afternoon attended a reception given by Phalo, where she served as a member of the reception committee. In the midst of the luncheon she was taken ill. In reaching home a physician was immediately summoned, but pneumonia speedily developed and she passed peacefully away on the following Sunday morning, January thirtieth.

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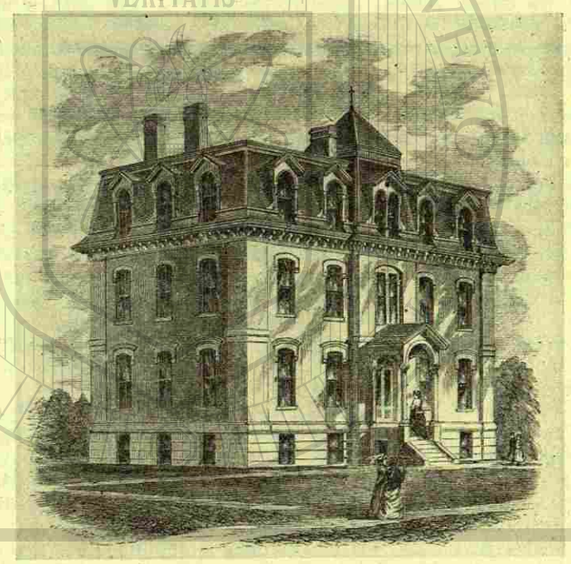
In 1855 the legislature further appropriated the sum of $10,000 "to be applied in providing a suitable building, library, and the necessary furniture and fixtures" for the college.

In 1856 a reorganization was permitted by an act of the legislature whereby the society was merged into the college and its affairs entrusted to a board of trustees.

In 1857 the trustees announced that the widow of Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, a professor in the medical department of Harvard University, had generously started an endowment fund for the chair of anatomy, by a gift

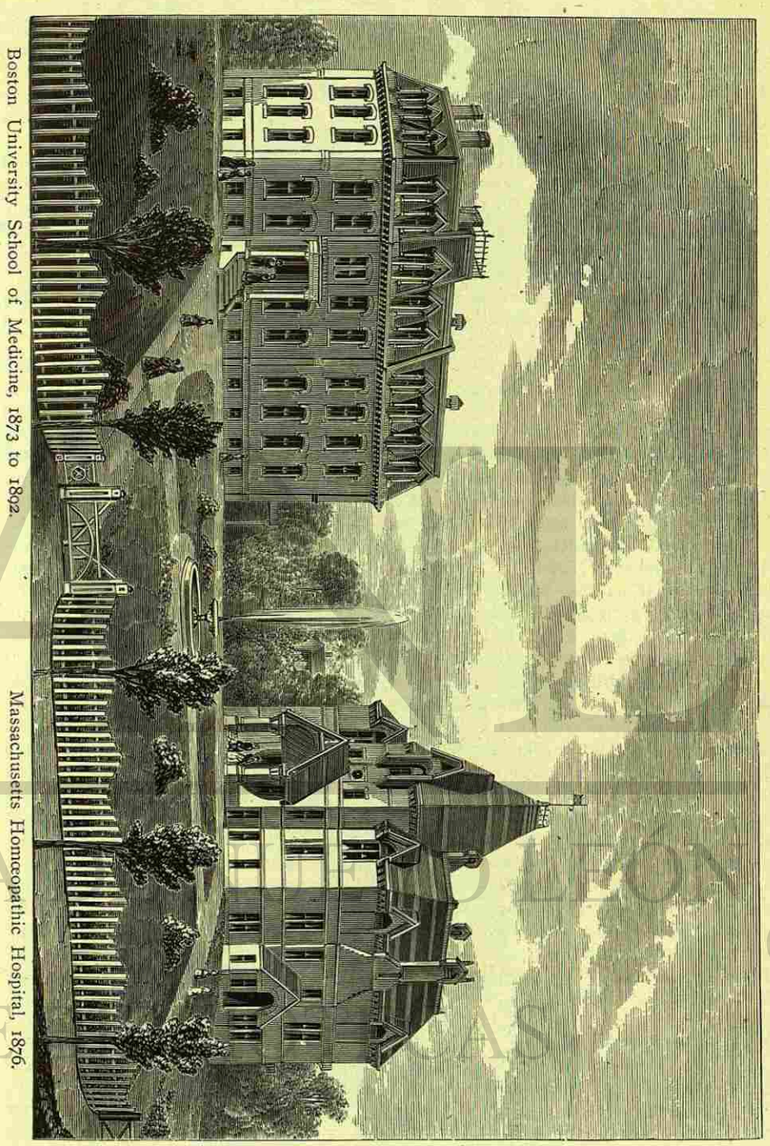


New England Female Medical College.

of $1,000; which in 1864 as a bequest in her will, was raised to $10,000; the first professional endowment fund in history to be established by a woman for the medical education of women.

In the annual report for the same year occurs the sentence: "The object of this college is not only to educate physicians and nurses; but to diffuse among women generally a knowledge of anatomy and physiology, and of the rational means of preserving and restoring health—a matter of vital importance in this generation of sickly women and superabounding quackery." Although these words were written nearly a half century ago, humanity has not yet outgrown the necessity for such an education.

Dr. Gregory advocated the technical education of women for work in the mission field. He claimed that women were needed as physicians in the female departments of our insane and other hospitals, and that the



Boston University School of Medicine, 1873 to 1892.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, 1876.

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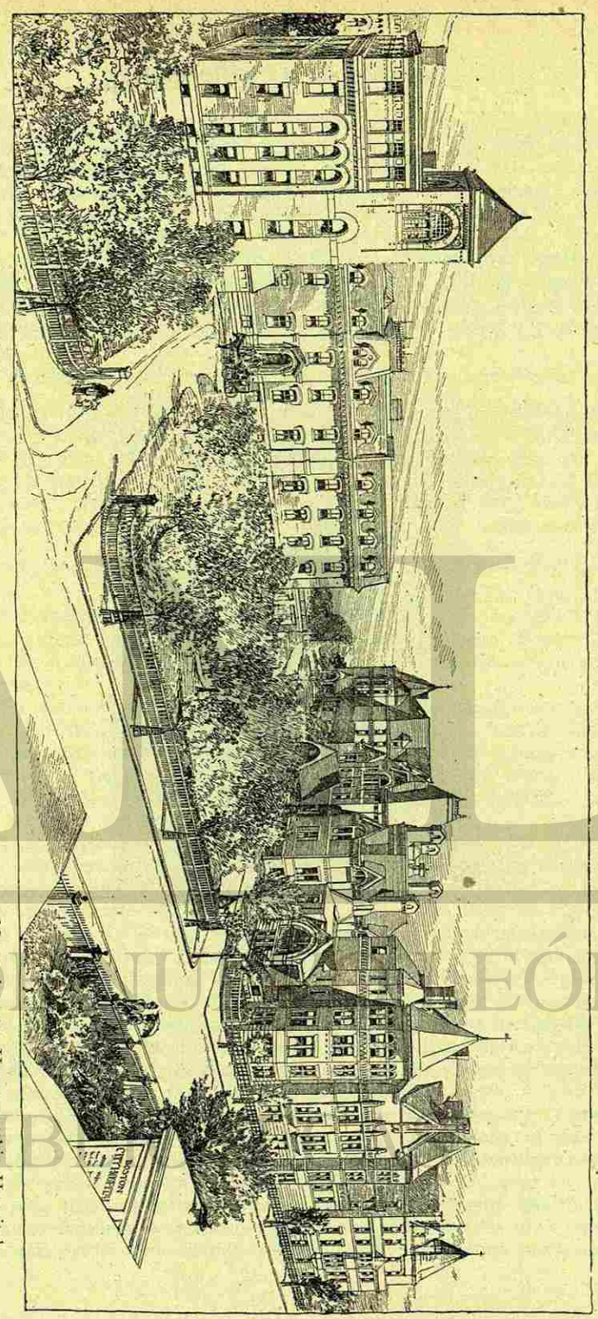
* * * "first and main object of the college is, of course, to educate women as physicians." He also claimed that the lectures should be open to young women who desired to obtain a knowledge of anatomy, physiology and health for their own benefit or domestic usefulness; also to those preparing to be teachers in the public schools, or qualifying themselves for the responsible vocation of nurses.

In 1870, in the twenty-third year of its existence, the New England Female Medical College was able to build and complete a home of its own on East Concord street, Boston, the corner stone being laid by Joshua Merrill, Esq., acting-president of the board of trustees, who was later an active and beloved trustee of Boston University.

The dedicatory exercises, held on November 2, 1870, were participated in, among others, by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Rev. W. H. Cudworth, and the Rev. Dr. Eddy; eminent and brilliant men long remembered in Boston and New England.

In his scholarly "Quarter Centennial Address," June 1, 1898, President William F. Warren, referring to the New England Female Medical College, said, "In the year 1848, just fifty years ago, a movement that had been initiated some three years before reached the point of crystallization, and an application was made to the legislature for a charter. The object of the petitioners was to provide for another new departure in education. The petition was duly referred to the legislative committee on education, and this committee returned a favorable report. It is curious to note that of that small committee of seven, one was the father of the present president of Harvard University, and a second the father of General Walker, late president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Supported by such men and their colleagues, it is not strange that the petitioners readily obtained the desired charter. The object of the thus created corporation was to provide for the medical education of suitably qualified women.

"As just intimated, it was decidedly a new departure. At that date there was not a medically educated woman in America; nowhere in the world was there a college for the training of such. Instruction was at once begun, but only with the narrowest resources. Indeed for the next twenty-five years the best energies of the corporation and of its friends were taxed to provide the money needed for the barest maintenance of the work undertaken. Only the most advanced minds seemed capable of appreciating the appeal. To the great mass of citizens, especially those of wealth, the idea of fitting women for medical practice seemed unutterably wild and fatuous. On this account the hundreds of names preserved to us as members, life members, or patrons of the pioneer organization, or as trustees and annual supporters of the college, have in these days a unique interest. They give a kind of municipal and national peerage, representing the progressive spirits of fifty years ago, the intellectual aristocracy of the city and of the nation. In this roll of honor stand the names of Horace Mann, Francis Wayland, Calvin E. Stowe, Wendell Phillips, James Freeman Clarke, Charles Francis Adams, Peleg W. Chandler, Theodore Parker, Lee Claflin, Josiah Quincy, Cyrus A. Bartol, William I. Bowditch, Isaac Rich, George W. Blagden, Ezra S. Gannett, Samuel E. Sewall, Rollin H. Neale, Robert G. Shaw, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Jacob Sleeper, Alpheus Hardy, Augustus Hemenway, David Snow, William Claflin, Octavus B. Frothingham, Alexander H. Vinton, Amos A. Lawrence, and others of like character. Of



Boston University School of Medicine, 1892.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital.

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the contributing women, hundreds in number, I will mention but a few; the poetess, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney of Hartford, Miss Sarah J. Hale of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, Mrs. Dr. Charles Lowell, mother of James Russell Lowell, Mrs. Francis Wayland, Mrs. Mary B. Claflin, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Miss Katharine E. Beecher, Mrs. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Year after year with their modest contributions appeared these names. * * * The gifts were modest, but they educated the country and the world. They made possible new and stronger colleges and schools in other states and nations. They made it possible for a Johns Hopkins University to receive in the very

I. Tisdale Talbot, M. D.

next generation, the gift of $100,000 from the hand of one woman, to secure the opening of its departments in medicine to women and men alike."

Dr. Gregory's work has probably never been appreciated at its full value. He was unquestionably the pioneer of the medical education of women, and the success of his efforts in establishing the New England Female Medical College encouraged others all over the world to follow in his footsteps. He opened a new and enormous field of usefulness to women; and it must be remembered that as far back as 1845 he began this work in the pamphlet entitled "*A Letter to Ladies*, in favor of female physicians, for their own sex." For over twenty years the college carried on its work in private houses and in halls, and in houses hired for that purpose, leading all the while a somewhat migratory existence. Less than a year and a half after the completion and occupancy of the new college buildings Dr.

Gregory died. The mural tablet to his memory, placed in the main hall of Boston University School of Medicine, bears this inscription:

"IN MEMORY OF
SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D.
Died March 23, 1872. Aged 58 years.
To his efforts is due the origin of the NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. Established in 1848. Incorporated in 1850. This building erected in 1870. By his unceasing labors the institution was sustained from its commencement to the time of his death.
This was the first Female Medical College ever established."

The death of Dr. Gregory was a great blow to the college and the trustees hardly knew what course to pursue. Upon the new building there was a debt of many thousands unprovided for, and the one who had always solicited funds for the institution was taken away. The autumn of the year of Dr. Gregory's death was signalized by Boston's great fire, which left the city and its most responsible citizens in a state of profound financial depression.

The college, staggering bravely under burdens too heavy to be borne, welcomed in 1873 the offer of Boston University to be merged into that institution, and become its medical school. In so doing it sacrificed nothing of its unique ideals and purposes; for, as we shall later see, Boston University from its inception freely welcomed women to all the opportunities it offered to men.

Thus the torch of the advancement of women in medical science, kindled at the fires of New England idealism, never fell to earth; it was taken from the brave and tired hands which lit it first, by stronger hands, moved by identical will and purpose. And in the college of newer name, the name of the old college is held in affectionate and unforgetting respect.

Tracing the second and third streams which united to the making of Boston University School of Medicine—namely the rise of homœopathy in New England and the founding of Boston University—we find it matter of historical record that homœopathy was introduced into America in 1825, by Hans Burch Gram, M. D., who was born in Boston, Mass., but obtained his medical education in Denmark; and that Dr. Samuel Gregg was the pioneer of the new therapeutic system in New England. Dr. Gregg in 1838, through Dr. Vanderburgh of New York, became interested in homœopathy and began his studies of the system. In 1840 he moved from Medford, where for years he had been practicing his profession, to Boston, where he acquired a notable practice, and in addition wielded a potent influence in spreading a knowledge of homœopathic principles among the laity.

Dr. Gregg, however, did not limit his sphere of influence to the laity; he was particularly fortunate in convincing other physicians of the efficacy of the law of similars, and many younger physicians owed to him their introduction to the gentler and more successful therapeutics. Among the younger physicians who profited by his counsel and assistance and absorbed, as it were, of his enthusiasm and force of character, was Dr. I. T. Talbot, who later was to become a dominating spirit in the homœopathic profession.

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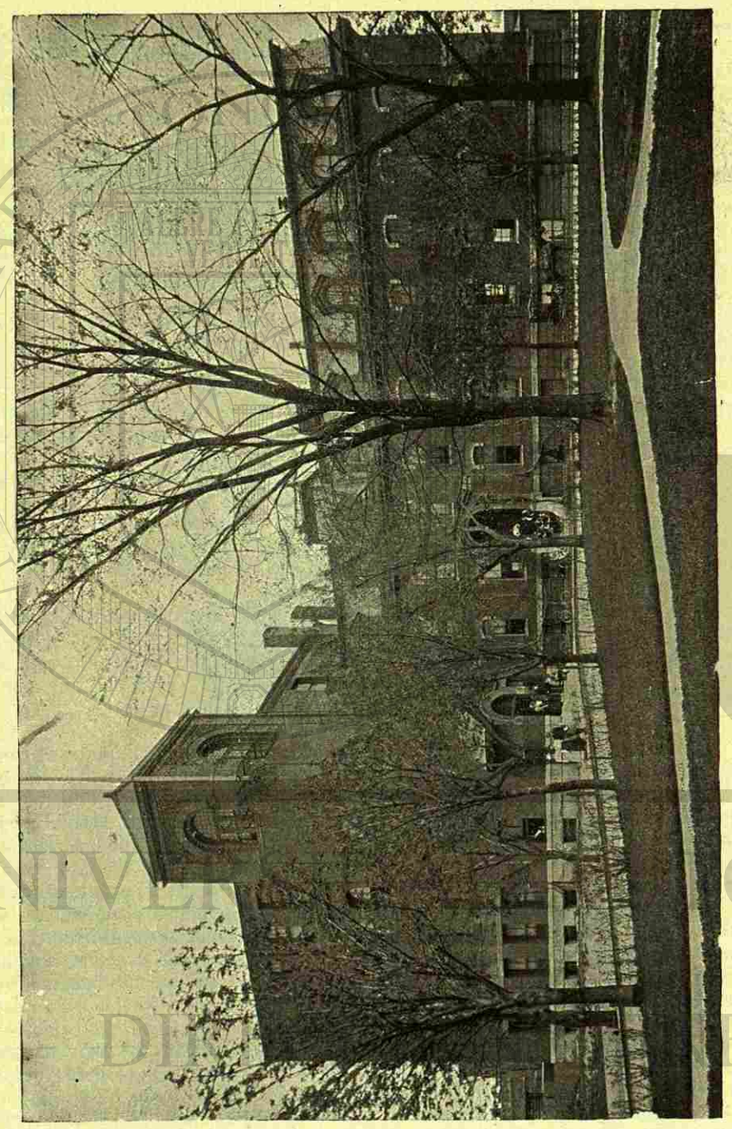

Boston University School of Medicine, 1892.

While to Dr. Gregg is credited the privilege of being the pioneer of homœopathy in New England, it so happened that through other sources and at about the same time (1838) knowledge of the new truth was making its way into Boston and its environs. It is a matter of record (Publications of the Massachuetts Homœopathic Medical Society, Volume 1) that chronologically homœopathy was "adopted" in 1838 by Drs. Samuel Gregg and Josiah F. Flagg; in 1839 by Dr. Charles Wild (through Dr. Flagg's influence) and Dr. J. P. Spooner; in 1840 by Drs. Daniel Swan and Luther Clark; in 1841 by Dr. W. W. Cutler, and on March 2, 1841, the constitution and by-laws of the "Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity" were signed by Drs. Gregg, Flagg, Wild, Spooner, Cutler and Clark. This fraternity was the forerunner of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the name being changed in 1851.

Among the early adherents of homœopathy must be mentioned Dr. Charles Frederic Hoffendahl, who became interested in the new medical doctrine before receiving his medical degree at Berlin, in 1829. In 1841 he settled in Boston and rapidly earned a wide and enviable reputation. Among those who, in whole or in part, received their homœopathic education in his office were Dr. E. B. de Gersdorff and Dr. David Thayer; men who later became "pillars of strength" to the cause they had adopted. The first homœopathic "dispensary" for the gratuitious treatment of the poor to be established in Massachusetts was opened by Dr. Hoffendahl, aided by Dr. Thayer in 1846, in a room over the Boylston market, at the corner of Washington and Boylston streets.

The professional and lay adherents of homœopathy in Boston and its neighborhood steadily increased in numbers and influence. In 1855 the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital was incorporated, followed in 1856 by the incorporation of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary and the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

Gradually, as the popularity of the new medical ideas spread throughout the community, and as the adherents of the established, traditional school began their unreasonable demonstrations of enmity toward those who embraced the doctrine of similars, it became evident that education in homœopathic practice must be provided for in homœopathic schools. The first public plea for the establishment of a medical college was made by Dr. J. E. Linnell of Worcester, who in his presidential address on October 11, 1865, before the state society when referring to medical education, said: "The demand for homœopathic physicians is far in excess of the supply. * * *" "In this connection I would suggest for the consideration of the society the establishment of a New England Homœopathic Medical College. It is within our power to command talent and learning sufficient to establish and give character to such an institution; and the public demand for physicians of our school would, within a reasonable period, insure its prosperity."

This suggestion was referred to the executive committee of the society who at the semi-annual meeting held in October, 1866, reported that "the committee had carefully examined the various suggestions proposed (by Dr. Linnell), but were prepared to report on one of these only at this time," and this one was in connection with the establishment of a homœopathic journal in New England. The medical college suggestion was ignored completely by the committee. The seed, however, had been sown, and at the annual meeting held on April 10, 1867, Dr. David Thayer, who as

a member of the state legislature had been largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act, "congratulated the society on the prospective establishment of a medical college, a charter for which had just been granted by the legislature."

The act of incorporation to which Dr. Thayer referred is the following:

An Act to Incorporate the New England Homœopathic Medical College.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. Daniel B. Stedman, Otis Clapp, David Thayer, their associates and successors are hereby incorporated by the name of the New England Homœopathic Medical College; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the sixty-eighth chapter of the General Statutes.

Library.

Section 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

Section 3. The trustees, together with the regularly constituted officers of the New England Homœopathic Medical College, shall have power to confer the degree of doctor in medicine, subject to the restrictions and regulations which are adopted and required in conferring the same degree by Harvard College and the Berkshire Medical Institution.

Approved February 14, 1867.

At the same meeting of the society, April 10, 1867, the president, Dr. S. M. Cate of Salem, in his address said: "During the past year, an important step has been taken for the advancement of our science. Application was made to the legislature of our state, at its present session, for a charter for a Homœopathic Medical College to be located in Boston. The bill for

such a charter received the unanimous approval of the committee on education, who reported it to the house, through which it passed unopposed. But the faculty of the medical department of Harvard University, backed by other influential physicians of that school, made their appearance in the senate chamber, determined on its defeat. No proper cause for their attack was obvious. * * * Every effort was made to kill the bill outright; but, finding their efforts useless in this direction, they endeavored to have a clause inserted in the charter, limiting the degrees to be conferred under it. But in this, too, they signally failed; and a charter, as liberal as its friends asked for, was freely granted."

The rejoicing over the prospect opened up by the granting of the charter was voiced by Dr. de Gersdorff, who in an address before the state society, April 10, 1867, said: * * * "It was, therefore, with thankfulness and joy that I lately heard of our prospect of having a medical college in our state, where homœopathy could be freely taught, * * * here, at this center of learning, where the old school has held a high rank for so many years."

Museum.

It is curious that in so far as a medical school is concerned there is no word from Dr. I. T. Talbot in April, 1868, in his presidential address before the state society. It is also interesting to note that at this very meeting in April, 1868, when Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, a graduate of the New England Female Medical College, was nominated for election into the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, she was refused membership by thirty-three to thirty-one votes, although the executive committee had recommended her. Hers was the first woman's name to be offered as a candidate

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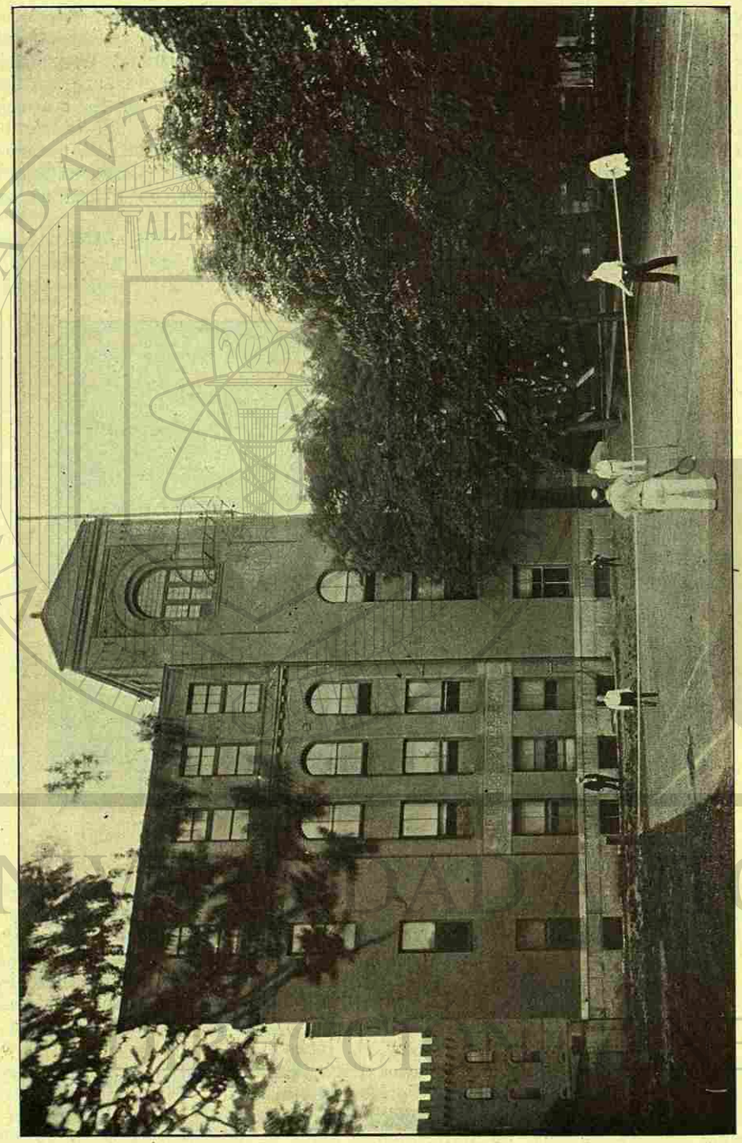


Laboratory Building (1892) with Tennis Court.

Professor Rockwell's Private Laboratory.

Private Histological Laboratory.

for membership in the state society. In 1874 she was elected; and she later served on the faculty of Boston University School of Medicine.

The society was then twenty-eight years old. Six years later, in April, 1874, the society being thirty-four years old, at the first meeting the society ever held in the halls of Boston University School of Medicine, without discussion or dissenting voice, Mercy B. Jackson, M. D., Mary J. S. Blake, M. D., Caroline E. Hastings, M. D., and Anna Monroe, M. D., were elected to membership. Drs. Jackson, Blake and Hastings were members of the first faculty of the medical school.

In 1867 the question of "female medical education" attracted the attention of the American Medical Association and the American Institute of Homœopathy. At the annual session of the latter organization the well-known Dr. P. P. Wells, ex-president of the institute, offered the following resolution, which was supported by Dr. David Thayer of Boston (later president of the institute), and Dr. D. Holt of Lowell, both of whom had been favorably impressed by knowledge of graduates of the New England Female Medical College: "*Resolved*, That the American Institute of Homœopathy admit to membership properly educated females." The resolution was at that time lost by a vote of fifty-six to sixty-eight; two years later, in 1869, a similar resolution passed the institute by a vote of eighty to forty-five, thus anticipating by five years the action of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. F. H. Krebs (later a member of the faculty) in April, 1869, before the state society, said, "We hold also charters for the establishment of a hospital and a college. The question arises, how shall these charters be made of use? Shall we exert all our energies to set them in operation * * *? Mr. President, in order to accomplish our great purpose, I would move that a committee of five be appointed to devise a plan by which the necessary sum of money can be collected to establish a homœopathic hospital in this city."

Dr. G. W. Swazey of Springfield, in his presidential address before the state society, April 13, 1870, said, "We need no spoken word to remind us that we have laid no college corner-stone, nor made any other show of a determination to do our share in the homework of liberal education. The state waits for Boston, where, by the terms of the charter, the college must be located."

It was at this same meeting of the state society, in April, 1870, that Dr. David Thayer delivered an elaborate and memorable address in the course of which he made an exceptionally logical and effective plea for the recognition of woman in medicine. Among other things, he said: "There is one question daily assuming increased importance. I mean the recognition of woman as a fellow-practitioner with ourselves of the healing art.

"Everything points toward the wider usefulness of woman. Socially, in literature, in many channels of philanthropic effort, in that most important of all human concerns, *education*, woman's place has been generously recognized within the last century. Every year, and every great event, has contributed to bring her in closer and more important relations with the great moving world. * * * Another very special reason why we should welcome woman to our society, and invite her to full fellowship with us in the study and the practice of the healing art, is the great help *she will be as a prover of drugs*. Most of our provings have been made by men, and the pathogenetic symptoms developed by these provings relate specially to men; and we never can know all the powers of drugs till women shall join in the very important work of drug-proving. And I venture the opinion, that the provings to be made by women will be quite as reliable as those made by men. * * * Science accepts help from every quarter, and shrinks from discouraging the slightest possibility of aid. * * * But I desire to record my judgment, that our school especially, and all schools of really scientific medicine, must inevitably accept and encourage the participation of woman in the study and practice of our art. We cannot put back the current of the age, even if we would; only the bigoted victims of a narrow and timid philosophy attempt it. * * * We must accept the tendency of the age, recognizing it as true progress, not dreading it as rash experiment. The civilization which produced and welcomed Maria Edgeworth, Mrs. Browning, Charlotte Bronte, Mrs. Child and Mrs. Stowe in literature, Mrs. Somerville, Maria Mitchell in science, Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Howe, Miss Dix, Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton in philanthropy, will not support us in the presumptuous assumption that aid from woman is not possible. Woman can help in medicine. I will not chronicle the women's names who have already done so here and in Europe, now as in past years. I only pledge homœopathy, I trust with your concurrence, to a ready sympathy with the age in accepting this new ally."

In 1869 Dr. F. H. Krebs called the attention of the state society to the fact that charters had been granted for the establishment of a hospital and a college, but that no use had been made of these charters. On his motion it was voted by the society to appoint a committee of five to devise plans for the establishment of a hospital. In April, 1870, this committee, consisting of Drs. F. H. Krebs, I. T. Talbot, David Thayer, J. T. Harris, and G. M. Pease, reported as follows: "The committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of this society to adopt plans to secure funds for the establishment of a hospital, beg leave to submit the following report:

"We have conferred with the trustees of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and have ascertained that the charter of that organization has been and is now in full force; that said trustees, as far as interviewed, are unanimous in their willingness and desire to co-operate under the existing charter, and they think it high time that measures be taken to that end.

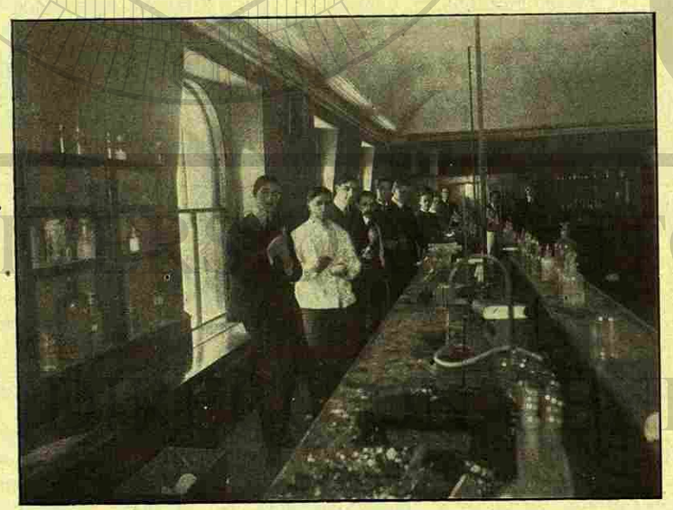
"Your committee would suggest that the society should take such action as shall at once result in the immediate establishment of a hospital under the charter which has so long been kept in force, and therefore would recommend that a central or executive committee of seven be appointed to take active measures in securing a building suitable for the purpose.

"We would also recommend that local and county societies should appoint committees to report to the central committee, and that these committees should use every endeavor to raise funds among their patrons and friends, and also articles to be sold at a fair, which should be initiated upon as large a scale as the central committee may judge expedient; said fair to come off early in the coming winter.

"Should these suggestions and recommendations be entertained by the society, and the committee be appointed, we would earnestly entreat all members of this society, irrespective of the committee, to lend a strong helping hand in pushing forward so desirable a work."

Following the recommendation contained in this report a committee of

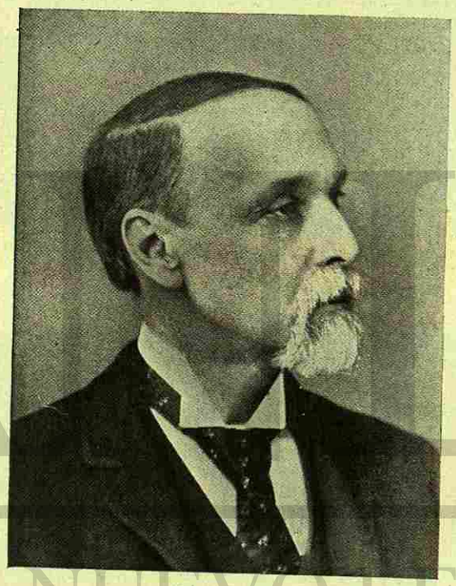
Microscopical Laboratory.



Chemical Laboratory.

seven (after some discussion, raised to ten), was appointed to take active measures to secure a hospital. During the same year, 1870, but six months later, this committee of ten, consisting of Drs. David Thayer, W. P. Wesselhoeft, Conrad Wesselhoeft, G. M. Pease, Charles Cullis, I. T. Talbot, D. G. Woodvine, H. C. Angell, E. B. deGersdorff, J. H. Woodbury, presented to the society a report in which the following resolution is found:

"*Resolved*, That this committee cordially approves the establishment of a homœopathic hospital in Burroughs place, believing that in this modest beginning we have the germ of an institution which under the fostering care of the homœopaths of the city and the state, will grow into a New



Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft.

England homœopathic hospital and a *New England Homœopathic College.*"

In 1871, well into the fourth decade of homœopathy in New England, evidences were apparent on all hands that the new school had grown steadily and solidly and that its activities were of such a nature that it was destined to become a potent influence in the life of the community. Naturally, this phenomenal success had been achieved in the face of opposition, and the opposition to homœopathy had reached a climax in the refusal of the surgeon general of Massachusetts to sanction the appointment of Dr. H. P Shattuck of Boston as medical director of the first brigade of Massachusetts volunteer militia, because he was a homœopathist; and in the action of the

Massachusetts Medical Society in adopting measures for the disfranchisement and expulsion of such of its members as believed in homœopathy.

In April, 1871, Dr. Thayer reported to the state society that "a bill was introduced into the Massachusetts house of representatives this winter, aimed at the homœopathists, which fined a man ten dollars who dispensed his own medicines. It had got into the senate and would soon have become a law; but when the attention of senators was called to its real meaning it was at once dropped."

It is well known, however, that such intolerance was not confined to Massachusetts. Pension Surgeons Spooner and Bull of New York and Hoppin of Rhode Island had just been removed from office by Commissioner Van Aernam, who gave as reason for his action simply that these surgeons "did not belong to the school of medicine recognized by this bureau." Many other instances of intolerance might be cited, but it is enough that in Massachusetts as elsewhere persecution of homœopathists by old school organizations so aroused public opinion, sympathy and support that homœopathic institutions rapidly grew in favor and new projects received assistance that otherwise might not have been given them.

The year 1872 proved a period of great and successful activity among the homœopathists of New England. A "grand fair" was held in Boston to raise funds for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and some idea of the widespread public interest that was taken in this event may be obtained from the fact that the sum of $76,000 was raised during the week of the fair.

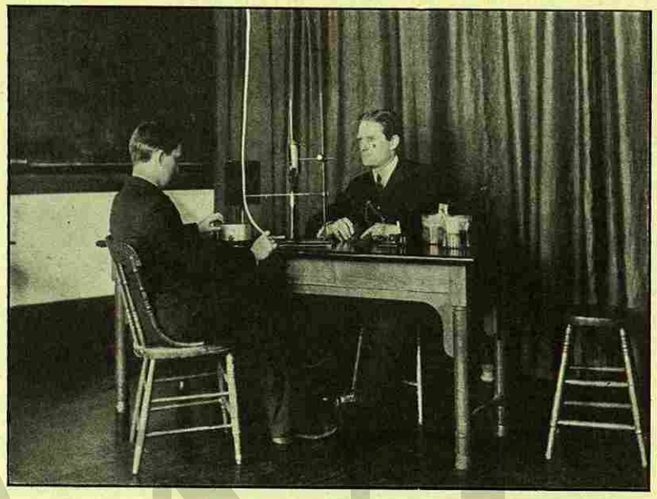
On October 9, 1872, Dr. I. T. Talbot, for a committee, made a report to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society which closed with the following:

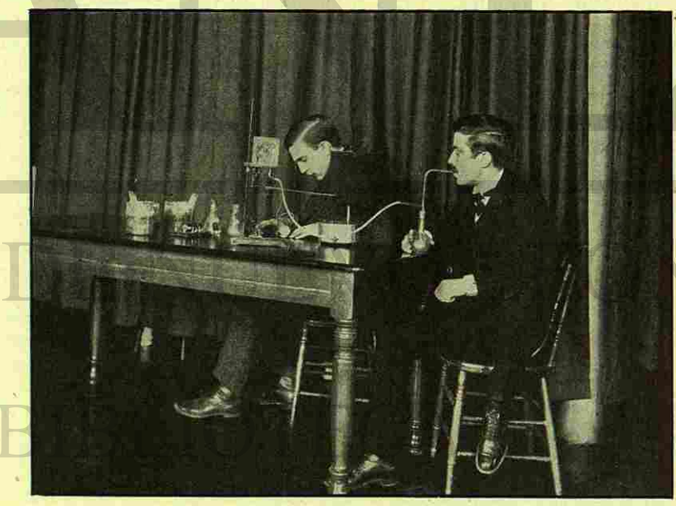
"*Resolved*, That the interests of the community and the progress of medical science demand that a medical college be established in New England, on a broad, comprehensive, and permanent basis, in which physicians may be educated in the principles and practice of homœopathy, as well as in all the collateral branches of medical science; and for this purpose, we pledge the influence and assistance of this society, so far as may be consistent with its legitimate object; and we solicit for it the active co-operation and aid of every member of the medical profession.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, with full powers to take such action as they may deem expedient for the permanent establishment and active operation of such a medical college."

An earnest discussion showing a deep appreciation of the circumstances by the society followed the presentation of the report, and on the adoption of the report the following were appointed a committee to carry out the object of the resolution: Drs. David Thayer, I. T. Talbot, Conrad Wesselhoeft, D. G. Woodvine, N. R. Morse, J. H. Woodbury and T. S. Scales. This committee, at the next meeting of the society, April 9, 1873, made a somewhat elaborate report from which the following is quoted:

"At the last semi-annual meeting of this society the subject of the establishment of a homœopathic medical college in New England was introduced and fully discussed; and it was unanimously decided that the time had arrived for the establishment of such a college, and this committee was appointed, 'with full power to take such action as they may deem expedient for the permanent establishment and active operation of such a medical college.'





Experiments in Physiological Laboratory.

"Clothed with these full powers, and sustained by the general sentiment of the society, the committee met to consider the best method of establishing this college.

"The state of Massachusetts had granted a liberal charter for a college with the title of the 'New England Homœopathic Medical College,' and there was little doubt in the minds of any of the committee but that such a college could be successfully established. At the same time, judging from the history of every medical college of our school, and in fact of the great majority of educational institutions which stand alone, or not associated with any other institutions, their success is too often dependent upon the influence and personal effort of a few individuals, and does not secure that permanence and combined power which should characterize a medical institution.

"Happily, at this juncture, it came to the knowledge of your committee that a new university, upon the broadest scale, known as the Boston University, was about to be established in this city (Boston). The plan of this university includes four superior professional departments or schools, viz.: law, theology, medicine and universal science; and no less than eleven distinct colleges, including all the arts and sciences, and an under-graduate or classical department.

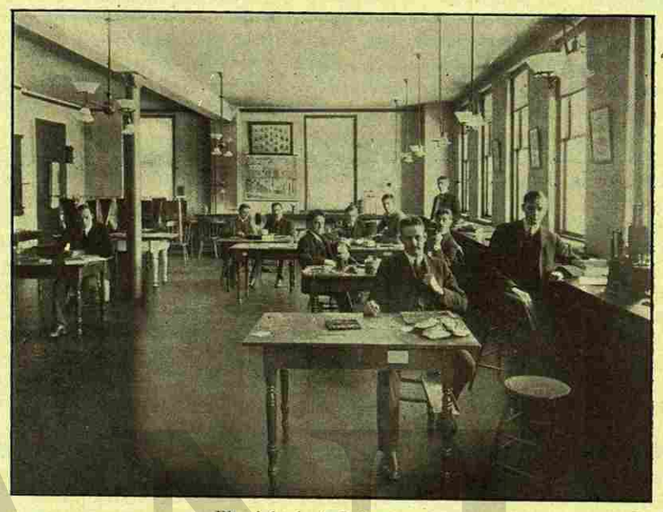
"The schools of theology and law, and the college of music, have already been established, and are in successful operation.

"The advantages of establishing a medical school in connection with this university were too obvious and too great to be overlooked, and a committee was appointed by the trustees of the university to devise such plans as should render it permanently successful beyond any reasonable doubt. To do this, your committee deemed it essential to raise $10,000 for the outfit; $5,000 a year for five years, and in the meantime to secure a permanent fund of $200,000, which your committee felt confident could be raised among the physicians and friends of homœopathy in New England. The prospect of a medical department under such favorable auspices determined the question with the board of trustees of the university, and it was decided by them unanimously to establish such a medical school or department under the charge of homœopathists.

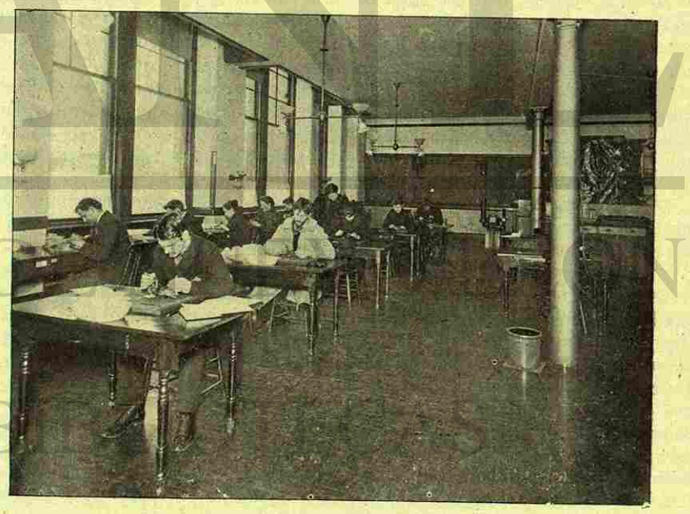
"Thus, for the first time in the history of homœopathy, have we secured a medical school in connection with a university or other educational institution.

"This university is connected with a large and liberal denomination —the Methodists—second only in numbers in the United States, which will give to it and its medical department a powerful support. It has already received many donations, and an endowment of several millions from one of the warmest friends of homœopathy, Hon. Isaac Rich, which will come in full possession of the university at the expiration of ten years; a part of which will, if necessary, be applied to the uses of the medical school.

"A meeting of the homœopathic physicians of New England was called by your committee, and after discussion it was unanimously voted to accept the proposition, and establish the school under the auspices of the Boston University. Already we have seen some of the advantages of this combination. The board of trustees, men of ability and eminence in the community, feel an interest in the success of this department, and have entered into negotiations with the New England Female Medical College, and have made



Physiological Laboratory.



Biological Laboratory.

arrangements by which the whole property, amounting to nearly $160,000, shall be transferred to this medical department upon the payment of its debt, amounting to $42,000.

"The importance of this seems worthy of every effort, and already some $30,000 of this amount has been secured. There still remains some $12,000 to be obtained, and $10,000 at once to put the college in an efficient and active working condition.

"When we consider the immense advantages which will accrue to our cause, that it is an opportunity which probably can never occur again, it seems of the greatest importance that an effort should now be made not only to secure what has been offered to us but to place it in a position of usefulness of which we may all feel proud."

To give one the "side-lights" on this subject, and to show that interest in the establishment of a medical school in Boston was not confined to the medical profession, the following is quoted from a letter by one of New England's famous writers, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, to the "New England Medical Gazette." It was published in the issue of January, 1873.

"*Editors of the Gazette*—The continued want in this city of a homœopathic medical school—hardly second to, and walking hand in hand with that of a hospital—begins to wear, it seems to me, a serious aspect. * * * Boston must open a homœopathic medical school, in which the most accurate and scientific standards of study shall express themselves in the most practical and most liberal curriculum—and Boston must do this before long. Upon the immediate establishment of such a school may depend, in the somewhat chaotic transition state of medical instruction now prevailing in America, more of the character of New England homœopathy for the coming decade than we may be fully aware of; or, at least, attentive to. Next year is as suitable for the commencement of such an undertaking as next century. It can require but two conditions to the opening of a course of lectures in this town another autumn—means and wits.

"In the former we are not wont to suppose the homœopathic laity of this vicinity to be deficient—perhaps, indeed, it is more generally a laity of wealth and culture than is really well for the broader interests of the system (a medical no less than a religious creed is never secure of its footing till 'the common people hear it gladly').

"As to the latter, my acquaintance with the local profession is limited, and I prefer to found my hopes or fears upon an assumption or an inference. From an opinion I pray thee have me excused!

"In one pre-eminent particular it will be found that a medical college of the new school, dating its inception from times like these, will possess a signal advantage over any other institution of its kind in the country. I refer to the ease with which it can start right upon the subject of educating women. * * * That women might, could, would and should share in the study and practice of medicine, the world found out some time since. It is too late for the most incredulous or reluctant to question this. Contesting interests now clash about the fact. Rival systems have begun to prove themselves ingenious in their methods of meeting it. That school which most thoroughly and heartily educates its women, hangs out the banner of its ultimate triumphs as surely as 'God created them male and female,' with the instincts upon which social purities and securities rest alike.

"It remains for the New England new school to found an institution

on this new plank in the platform of medical progress. The more obvious advantages of this opportunity, by which the instructive, receptive, and pecuniary force of the college will be quite or nearly doubled—as well as the public interest upon which it relies for patronage—are the least of its claims to respect. The courage to build a new enterprise upon the cornerstone of a yet struggling truth; the freedom from petty professional and masculine jealousies which alone can uphold it; the reputation for a spirit of advanced liberality and acessibility to those beckoning moral forces by which the higher science must ultimately be illuminated—these will form an endowment as solid as the college walls, and as available as a draft at sight."

So rapidly do things move when momentum has once been acquired that in two months after the publication of Miss Phelps' letter, the "New England Medical Gazette" was able to announce authoritatively:

"On Saturday, February 15, 1873, the Supreme court removed the injunction from the Massachusetts Medical Society, and said virtually, 'We can no longer protect you homœopaths from intentional wrong on the part of that time-honored institution.' *It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that on the same day another body of men—men who are not looking into the dead past, but into the living future—offered a cordial welcome to the homœopathists.*

"The Boston University is chartered by the state of Massachusetts with the greatest powers that it has ever given to any educational institution. Its plan is the broadest and most extensive of any in America. Aside from the classical or undergraduate department, it already contemplates not less than eleven distinct colleges, giving thorough instruction in the principal sciences and arts. Besides these colleges there will be four schools or departments of higher grade.

"These departments have no conflicting theories or ethics to conciliate or offend. But in establishing a school of medicine a more delicate question arose. What system shall be taught? Into whose hands shall it be committed? *That the founder was a decided homœopath* might not alone have determined the answer. It is possible that this question would not have been met for years to come but for the obnoxious proceedings of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the spirit which it elicited. The energy and decision with which the bigotry and intolerance of its leaders were resisted by the homœopaths, and the success which attended their efforts, the undivided sympathy of the press and the whole public, the popular uprising in the great homœopathic hospital fair—all this tended to show the trustees of the university that homœopathy was a living power and, at least, not to be despised. After a long and careful examination and thorough discussion of the whole subject, it was unanimously voted by them to establish a medical department and place it under the charge of the homœopaths."

At a meeting of the homœopathic physicians of Massachusetts held Wednesday, February 19, 1873, the matter of co-operation with Boston University in the establishment of a medical school was fully considered, and the proposition was unanimously approved. It was voted at this meeting to form an organization to raise funds with which to start such a school. On March 13, 1873, an organization styled "The Homœopathic Association of Boston University" to aid in founding and supporting a homœopathic medical school for the education of men and women in the medical department of Boston University was formed. Membership fee was three dollars and

Dispensary—Surgical Clinic.

Dispensary—Eye Clinic.

a gift of thirty dollars constituted the donor a "life member." At this meeting two hundred persons made themselves annual members and forty became life members.

In July, 1873, a "Preliminary Announcement" was made which showed how far organization had progressed:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Preliminary Announcement.

The trustees of Boston University will open a school of medicine on Wednesday, the fifth of November, 1873.

The following professors and lecturers have been appointed, on nomination of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. Their distinguished professional ability and skill in the specialties which they are respectively to teach, have also found formal and full indorsement at the hands of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society. Entering with earnest enthusiasm upon their work, they will spare no effort to give the new school at once the commanding position to which its advantages of location and university relations entitle it.

Students of both sexes will be admitted to the school of medicine on uniform terms and conditions. The regular course of instruction will be of the most thorough and comprenhensive character, covering three full years of study. Students who satisfactorily complete their curriculum will receive the diploma of the university. Suitable arrangements will be made for those students who have partially completed their courses of study elsewhere.

A later announcement will contain the full course of instruction and other information in relation to the school.

Meanwhile, inquiries may be addressed to the dean, I. T. Talbot, M. D., 31 Mt. Vernon street, or to the registrar, J. H. Woodbury, M. D., 58 Temple street, Boston.

FACULTY.

William E. Payne, M. D., Conrad Wesselhoeft, M. D., professors of materia medica and therapeutics.

J. Heber Smith, M. D., adjunct professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

David Thayer, M. D., professor of the practice of medicine.

Ernst B. De Gersdorff, M. D., professor of special pathology and diagnosis.

Henry B. Clarke, M. D., professor of clinical medicine.

I. Tisdale Talbot, M. D., professor of surgery and surgical pathology.

Henry M. Jernegan, M. D., professor of operative and clinical surgery.

Henry C. Angell, M. D., professor of ophthalmology.

Francis H. Krebs, M. D., professor of obstetrics.

John H. Woodbury, M. D., Mary Safford Blake, M. D., professors of diseases of women.

Nathan R. Morse, M. D., Mercy B. Jackson, M. D., professors of diseases of children.

Walter Wesselhoeft, M. D., professor of general anatomy.

*——— ———, professor of physiology.

*——— ———, professor of chemistry.

*Arrangements are in progress, but not yet fully completed, for furnishing thorough instruction in the departments of physiology and chemistry.

John Ordronaux, M. D., LL. D., professor of medical jurisprudence.
Archibald K. Carruthers, M. D., lecturer on physiology.
Frederic W. Payne, M. D., lecturer on ophthalmic surgery.
Edward P. Colby, M. D., lecturer on pharmacology and medical botany.
Charles R. Brown, M. D., lecturer on histology.
T. Dwight Stowe, M. D., lecturer on diagnostics.
Erastus E. Marcy, M. D., William Tod Helmuth, M. D., special lecturers.
Alonzo Boothby, M. D., demonstrator.
Caroline E. Hastings, M. D., assistant demonstrator and special lecturer on anatomy.

I. Tisdale Talbot, M. D., dean.
John H. Woodbury, M. D., registrar.

The records of the New England Female Medical College show that after the death of Dr. Gregory various plans for the future of the college were entertained, as follows:

"At this time a very large and successful fair was held in aid of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital; it netted $76,000. A majority of the trustees of the New England Female Medical College favored homœopathy and many of the contributors to this college had been of the same school. Negotiations were entered into at once for placing the college in affiliation with the hospital named, and a committee was appointed to report what arrangements could be made for the mutual benefit of these institutions. While these negotiations were still pending, propositions came from some of the overseers of Harvard University, suggesting the uniting of this

college with that university. Soon after this the great Boston fire (November, 1872), so crippled the resources of Harvard University that notice was given of its inability to do anything for this college. Meanwhile, Boston University had made arrangements to establish a medical department in connection with the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. In the following year upon the establishment of the school known as the Boston University School of Medicine the New England Female Medical College was joined with it, and in 1874 by an enabling act of the Massachusetts legislature the two institutions were legally united."

Plans of all sorts, however, culminated in the opening exercises of Boston University School of Medicine, which were held in Wesleyan hall, Boston, on Wednesday evening, November 5, 1873. The faculty, a large portion of the students, the officers of the university and of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, together with other invited guests, were present. Among these were "His Honor, the Mayor," Ex-Governor Claflin, Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Hon. Rufus S. Frost and others. The dean, Dr. I. T. Talbot, presided. Rev. W. F. Warren, D. D., president of the university, invoked the divine blessing.

An "Inaugural Address" was made by Dean I. T. Talbot. Remarks were made by Franklin Snow, Esq. An original poem was read by Julia Ward Howe. An address was delivered by William E. Payne, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics of the new faculty. A letter from Governor Washburn and appropriate music completed the programme. The regular work of the school proceeded without delays or embarrassments, the entire matriculation numbering seventy-eight students, five graduating at the end of the year's work on March 4, 1874.

The first gathering of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society in the new college buildings occurred on April 8, 1874, when the thirty-fourth annual meeting was held. It so happened Dr. J. H. Woodbury, the president of the society, was also registrar of the school, and in his double official capacity he extended to the society a graceful and hearty welcome. The society that had done so much to make possible the existence of the school had this early opportunity to inspect its charge, and for quite a number of years the society held its annual and semi-annual meetings in the lecture rooms of the college.

During the first four years of the school's history students were permitted to graduate at the end of two years of study, although the full three years' course was the one strongly advocated by the faculty, but in

June, 1877, the three years' graded course was made compulsory, the following announcement being made:

The graded course by which the various branches are taught in proper succession having, after a four years' trial, proved the best method for thorough medical instruction, the faculty have adopted it exclusively, and will require of all candidates for graduation who may matriculate hereafter three full years of study and attendance upon three full courses of lectures.

In June, 1878, optional four years' courses were introduced and for years these courses were elected by many students. The annual circular for 1878 contains so many characteristic features that it is quoted from as follows:

For several years prior to the founding of this school there had been a profound dissatisfaction with the state of medical education in this country.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ® DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

This dissatisfaction seemed to be shared by every branch of the profession, whatever its principles or practice. The laxity of the existing schools with respect to the qualifications of students for admission, the period of their attendance, the conditions of promotion and of admission to the degree of doctor of medicine, was almost universally felt to be disgraceful. During the decade immediately preceding 1873 several praiseworthy efforts were made in some of the stronger institutions to correct one or another of these perceived defects, but in no case was it attempted to correct them all. The Boston University School of Medicine was the first, and it remains the only one, to present in combination the following essential elements of a thorough reform in this department of education:

First. The requirement that the candidate for admission must either present the diploma of a bachelor of arts, or pass a suitable entrance examination.

Second. The provision of a carefully graded course of instruction covering three scholastic years.

Third. The requirement that every student pass a successful examination upon the work of each year before promotion to the next.

Fourth. The requirement, as a condition of graduation, not merely that the candidate shall have studied medicine three full years, but that he shall have attended a reputable medical school for three years.

Fifth. A faculty trained in and practically acquainted with the inmost principles and peculiarities of both the conservative and the progressive branches of the profession.

Sixth. The abolition of all sex disabilities, either in teaching or learning.

The unexampled success which has attended the new institution is sufficient evidence that the attempted reform is fully sustained by the public sentiment of the country. Encouraged by this support, the authorities of the school have decided to announce other advance measures. These are

1. The introduction of two new elective courses of three years.
2. The restoration of the long-lost degrees of bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery.
3. The provision of two optional four years' courses for those who wish to pursue their professional studies with exceptional thoroughness and with suitable leisure for collateral reading.
4. The extension of the lecture term of each year from five months to eight months.

Under this arrangement, the sixth annual course of lectures will commence on Wednesday, October 9, 1878.

In October, 1890, there went into effect the new requirement that all students shall take a four years' graded course before presenting themselves for graduation.

The first faculty of the school numbered twenty-six. Of this original faculty no less than seven were Harvard graduates, while eleven had received their professional training in part or in whole in Europe; three of the number were women. This was simply an illustration of the principle referred to by President Warren in his quarter-centennial address, when he said that so far as known Miss Anna Oliver was the first woman in the

history of the world to whom a university ever gave the privilege of studying the bible and its themes as scholars study them, and to whom, in simple justice, without flourish of trumpet, it then gave the *jura et privilegia* of a theological graduate. It was fitting that this first illustration of consistent "university freedom" should have been given in Boston, and especially fitting that it should have been given in the *first university ever organized, logically and from the start, on the principle of no discrimination in privilege on the ground of sex.*

In 1905 the faculty numbered sixty, forty-three of whom were graduates of the school.

Of the original faculty of twenty-six only two names, Professor Walter Wesselhoeft and Professor Edward P. Colby, are to be found in the faculty of 1905. During that interval of thirty-two years many noble men and women had given their best efforts and most faithful service, patiently, generously and efficiently to the school in which were embodied their hopes and their ideals. To the many who in this third of a century have died, a brief but loving and affectionate tribute may be paid by those in whose memories these respected and honored teachers, colleagues and friends still live as active, stimulating, encouraging and helpful forces. In the list of those who have died may be found the names of David Thayer, John H. Woodbury, E. Bruno de Gersdorff, Francis H. Krebs, Nathan R. Morse, Mercy B. Jackson, Mary J. Safford, Elijah U. Jones, Denton G. Woodvine, J. Heber Smith, Alonzo Boothby, I. Tisdale Talbot, Henry C. Ahlborn, Conrad Wesselhoeft, William L. Jackson.

Few names outlive the generation to which they belong, but these names recall a group of earnest, loyal and devoted men and women who might well be placed as examples to their successors.

The most striking figure in the history of the school is that of Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, who in many ways paralleled Dr. Samuel Gregory of the New England Female Medical College. Dr. Talbot, the active organizer of the school, was dean of the original faculty and held that position for twenty-six years, until his death, July 2d, 1899. As a champion of homœopathy Dr. Talbot was known throughout the length and breadth of our country, and his reputation was international.

Dr. Talbot was noted for his indomitable courage, determined character, great executive ability and resourcefulness; he was keen-sighted, at times inflexible, and always tactful and persevering. He had to an unusual extent the faculty of stimulating others to work, and as he himself was encouraged, influenced and assisted by Dr. Samuel Gregg, the pioneer of homœopathy in New England, so in his turn he encouraged, advised and helped in many ways many young physicians.

Dr. Talbot's voice was well known and heeded in dispensaries, hospitals, local, state, national and international associations, but it was to the school that he devoted his best thoughts and energies.

A special word is due Professor Conrad Wesselhoeft, who was a member of the faculty from 1873 to the time of his death, December 17, 1904; a period of over thirty years. Dr. Wesselhoeft was a truth-seeker, a thoroughgoing, indefatigable student, a searcher for knowledge, an impressive teacher; he was modest, honest, upright and gentle; and throughout his busy life was a liberal contributor to homœopathic literature, serving as co-editor of the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy" and the "Pharmacopœia of the American

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Institute of Homœopathy." He also was translator of "Hahnemann's Organon."

American homœopathy has as its most distinguished gift the presidency of its national association, to which office have been elected four of the members of the faculty of Boston University School of Medicine, viz: David Thayer, I. Tisdale Talbot, Conrad Wesselhoeft and John P. Sutherland.

Those members of the faculty who have translated or written books which have become text-books in our colleges are Conrad Wesselhoeft, "The Organon," etc.; Henry C. Angell, "Diseases of the Eye;" Herbert C. Clapp, "Auscultation and Percussion;" and George R. Southwick, "Practical Gynecology."

The subjoined faculty list for 1905 contains names that are known even beyond the confines of their own immediate neighborhoods, but crowded space forbids detailed reference to any of them.

William E. Huntington, Ph.D., S. T. D., president.
John P. Sutherland, M. D., dean, professor of anatomy.
Frank C. Richardson, M. D., registrar, professor of clinical neurology and electro-therapeutics.
George B. Rice, M. D., treasurer, professor of diseases of the nose and throat.
Herbert C. Clapp, M. D., secretary, professor of the diseases of the chest.
Walter Wesselhoeft, M. D., professor of clinical medicine.
Frederick B. Percy, M. D., professor of materia medica.
Edwin E. Calder, A. M., Ph.C., professor of chemistry.
Howard P. Bellows, M. D., professor of otology.
Edward P. Colby, M. D., professor of nervous diseases.
John L. Coffin, M. D., professor of diseases of the skin.
John H. Payne, M. D., professor of ophthalmology.
Horace Packard, M. D., professor of surgery.
Joseph W. Hayward, M. D., professor of fractures, dislocations and military surgery.
Winfield Smith, M. D., professor of operative surgery.
N. Emmons Paine, M. D., professor of mental diseases.
J. Wilkinson Clapp, M. D., emeritus professor of pharmaceutics.
Nathaniel W. Emerson, M. D., professor of gynæcology.
George R. Southwick, M. D., M. R. C. S., professor of medical gynæcology.
Frederick P. Batchelder, M. D., professor of physiology.
George H. Earl, M. D., professor of obstetrics and lecturer on orthopædics.
Arthur W. Weysse, Ph.D., professor of experimental physiology.
William H. Watters, M. D., professor of pathology and curator of the museum.

In addition to the above the following constitute the full faculty:

Sarah S. Windsor, M. D., associate professor of obstetrics.
Maurice W. Turner, M. D., associate professor of theory and practice.
Edward E. Allen, M. D., associate professor of anatomy.
Charles H. Thomas, M. D., associate professor of clinical medicine.
J. Emmons Briggs, M. D., associate professor of surgery.
J. Herbert Moore, M. D., associate professor of diseases of children.

Eliza B. Cahill, M. D., adjunct professor of gynæcology.
Charles L. Nichols, M. D., lecturer on the history of medicine.
Frederick W. Halsey, M. D., lecturer on diseases of the rectum.
Everett W. Burdett, LL.B., lecturer on medical jurisprudence.
Martha E. Mann, M. D., lecturer on the medical diseases of women.
William F. Wesselhoeft, M. D., lecturer on surgery.
Percy G. Browne, M. D., lecturer on chest diseases.
Hovey L. Shepherd, M. D., lecturer on materia medica.
Neidhard H. Houghton, M. D., lecturer on diseases of the nose and throat.
William P. Defriez, M. D., lecturer on the "Organon" and "Chronic Diseases."
Stephen H. Blodgett, M. D., lecturer on renal diseases, and clinical instructor in urinary analysis.
Geo. S. Adams, M. D., clinical lecturer on insanity.
Frank E. Allard, M. D., lecturer on life insurance.
Wesley T. Lee, M. D., lecturer on surgical pathology.
Charles T. Howard, M. D., lecturer on minor surgery.
J. Arnold Rockwell, Jr., M. D., lecturer on materia medica.
Walter F. Adams, M. D., lecturer on pharmaceutics.
George E. Percy, M. D., lecturer on diseases of the digestive organs.
A. Howard Powers, M. D., instructor in clinical surgery.
Alonzo G. Howard, M. D., instructor in mechanical and hydro-therapeutics.
Clarence Crane, M. D., instructor in physiology.
Frank E. Schubmehl, M. D., instructor in obstetrics.
Nelson M. Wood, M. D., instructor in sanitary science.
Orville R. Chadwell, M. D., instructor in microscopy and bacteriological technique.
Orren B. Sanders, M. D., instructor in venereal diseases.
Gilbert McC. Mason, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.
James S. Shaw, M. D., assistant in the medical diseases of women.
Willard A. Paul, M. D., assistant in the medical diseases of women.
David W. Wells, M. D., assistant in ophthalmology and lecturer on mental physiology.
Fred'k W. Colburn, M. D., assistant in otology.
Albert S. Briggs, M. D., assistant in materia medica.
Anna T. Lovering, M. D., librarian.

The pictorial method of conveying ideas and facts as well as making impressions may be permitted in describing the growth of Boston University School of Medicine. The building erected for the New England Female Medical College was nearly doubled in size before being used as the medical school of Boston University. Gradually the facilities available became crowded, then seriously taxed, and finally altogether insufficient. With the progress of the last quarter of the last century a change took place in methods of imparting medical knowledge. The old-fashioned didactic lecture was gradually replaced in many departments, by laboratory, clinical and practical methods of teaching. One of the first departments to suffer from cramped quarters was that of histology, for which a lecture hall was converted into a laboratory and utilized as such several hours per week. Physiology next

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demanded more room as there were absolutely no facilities for experimental work; and after the introduction of Professor John A. Rockwell to this department the necessity for laboratory work became urgent. The department and the school are deeply indebted to Professor Rockwell for insisting that a laboratory is absolutely essential to the proper study of physiology, and it was due greatly to his agitation of the subject that a laboratory building of ample and imposing proportions came to be. In April, 1892, shortly after the establishment of the four years' course, the much needed structure was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremony. Pathology naturally soon followed physiology in demanding adequate facilities and in the new building, of modern fire-proof construction, was found ample room for biological, microscopical, bacteriological, histological, physiological and pathological work, besides private laboratories, museum, library and small lecture-rooms.

In clinical facilities the growth of the school has kept pace with the demands of modern times. In close affiliation with the school are the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, the Roxbury Homœopathic Dispensary, the Medical Mission (a North End dispensary), and the Cullis Consumptives Home. Other public and private hospitals and sanatoria are accessible to students, so that in 1905 upwards of 30,000 patients were available for clinical instruction.

The most valuable adjunct the school has had in the way of clinical advantages is the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, which was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1856. It commenced its actual work in April, 1857. It occupied at that time one small room in the Tremont Temple. * * *

From the first its work was so successful as to inspire the desire for treatment by this system among those who saw the effects for good on its patients, and its opportunities for usefulness rapidly multiplied. In 1857 Hon. John Wilkins offered to give the institution the sum of $500 provided a fund of $10,000 could be raised for its increasing needs. As a result a fair was held for the dispensary in Boston music hall in March, 1859, and through gains thus realized, and other efforts to the same end, there was raised by April, 1859, a permanent fund of $13,600.

The number of patients treated by the dispensary in the first year of its work was 195; in its second year, 218. In its first 16 years the dispensary cared for 10,206 patients. After 1872 the number increased with great rapidity, as witness the following figures:

YEAR.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS.
1873	1,062
1874	2,369
1875	3,650
1876	7,702
1877	10,011

In April, 1870, the dispensary purchased the estate numbered 14 Burroughs Place, paying therefor $14,277.67, and further expending the sum of $1,200 to fit the building for its new uses. The basement only of this building was used for the dispensary's work, and the remainder of the building was leased for the sum of $700 yearly, to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. At this time began the close association of the hospital and the dispensary which has been of very great benefit to them both, the staff of the two institutions having been for many years largely of the same personnel.

The establishment of the Boston University School of Medicine, in 1873, gave the dispensary a co-worker with which it has ever since collaborated in harmony and mutual usefulness. For a considerable time the dispensary made its home in the basement of the building on East Concord street, which was occupied by the medical school, using the larger portion of this basement for its needs. In 1889 these needs had so increased, and the burden of trying to meet them in the space at its command became so trying, that a determined effort was begun to secure a home of its own more nearly commensurate with its requirements and its dignity of service. The matter being ably laid before the city council so appealed to that honorable body that a generous lot of land, 10,597 feet in all, at the corner of Harrison avenue and Stoughton street, was deeded to the dispensary by the city in whose midst it had so long and fruitfully labored. On that land with the aid of funds raised by a fair and by individual subscription—funds whose total amount was $53,966.75—there was erected the basement and lower story of a fine and appropriate building, in which the work of the dispensary is today carried on. It was and is intended that this building shall have the additional stories contemplated in the original plan of the architects.

"In the year 1902, the dispensary treated 19,017 patients, with a total of 50,773 prescriptions. Since its establishment, up to January 1, 1903, it has treated 420,135 patients, with a total of 1,173,513 prescriptions."

All the various departments of the dispensary are utilized for clinical teaching, and the senior students of the school do practically all the maternity work, of which there are annually over five hundred cases, and make most of the domiciliary visits. The experience they thus gain is of incalculable value to them.

The Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and Boston University School of Medicine, although separate corporate bodies, are essentially closely affiliated, the staff of the one being composed almost wholly of the faculty of the other. To briefly epitomize a story that adequately told would take long to tell, it may be stated that the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital was incorporated in 1855, but the hosts of homœopathy were at that time unorganized. It was not until 1870, fifteen years after the charter was granted, that a leader arose who was able to coördinate the scattered and heterogeneous forces of homœopathy and convert them into a united body of harmonious and successful activities. That leader was Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot, and the hospital owes vastly more to his influence than to that of any other individual.

In 1870 an independent hospital movement was instituted and most of the building owned by the dispensary in Burroughs place was rented for hospital purposes. This movement almost in its incipiency was merged with the regularly chartered institution, and the first home of the hospital was in the dispensary's property, where it utilized rooms and space for fourteen beds.

With the establishment of Boston University School of Medicine and the rapid growth of homœopathy in public favor, it became necessary for the hospital to have larger quarters, and a building of sufficient size to accommodate forty patients was erected on land adjoining that of the medical school. This hospital building was completed and occupied in 1876. In 1884, at an expense of about $100,000, the hospital was enlarged, by the addition of a surgical

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wing, to a capacity of one hundred beds, thus markedly increasing the facilities for clinical instruction, to the benefit of the medical school.

Five years later, in 1889, the state legislature made a grant of $120,000 for a still further enlargement of the hospital, and a medical wing, a surgical annex, a small contagious pavilion and other needed facilities were added, the entire work being completed and the buildings thrown open for occupancy in 1892. At this time the hospital's capacity was two hundred beds, with needed adminstrative quarters. Still further additions of lesser magnitude were made, and in 1904 the capacity of the hospital was two hundred and thirty-five beds, three thousand seven hundred and twenty cases being treated during the year.

Recognizing the fact that the hospital is destined to continued growth and that no further growth on the land now occupied is possible, the trustees in 1904 purchased a tract of land in one of the nearer suburbs, Jamaica Plain, consisting of thirty-seven acres. The tract covers a hill of such elevation that the views are exceptionally fine and extended, including the distant sea to the east and the picturesque hills of suburban towns in other directions, with beautiful parks in the immediate neighborhood forming in its entirety an ideal location for a hospital.

Among the expansions of homœopathy which have affected the school, mention should be made of the Westborough Insane Hospital, which was established by the state in 1883 and was opened for patients in 1886. It is about an hour's ride from Boston. Its original capacity was four hundred patients, but additions have been made year after year until in 1905 it accommodates nearly nine hundred patients, the total number of inmates treated during its nineteen years of existence being more than four thousand. During their senior year students are permitted to visit the hospital at stated times and receive the practical instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of cases of mental disease elsewhere unobtainable.

As early as April, 1874, a most earnest and ardent appeal for a hospital for the insane was made before the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society by Dr. Samuel Worcester, later the author of a book on insanity and a lecturer on mental diseases at Boston University School of Medicine. He began his appeal by saying:

"In occupying a portion of the time today I hope to arouse some degree of interest in a cause that I have deeply at heart; the establishment of a Massachusetts Hospital for the Insane, to be under homœopathic management; a project that for the last eight years has seldom been absent from my mind."

The society approved the idea, but here again it was the organizing and executive ability of Dr. Talbot that secured the establishment of the Westborough Insane Hospital.

The story of Boston University School of Medicine, however brief, cannot be concluded without reference to a possession which it prizes highly and which means much to those familiar with the modern tendencies of medical education. The school made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis in 1904 an exhibit, consisting chiefly of work from its pathological and physiological laboratories. This demonstration of methods and results was so original and convincing that the exhibit received an award of a gold medal. It may not be too much to claim that all advocates of high standards of educational work and all friends of homœopathic medical schools should find cause for rejoicing in this recognition of value in work done by a school whose

history covers less than a third of a century; a school which cannot boast of unlimited or even any considerable financial endowments, but which has as a precious inheritance the fearless courage, the unselfish earnestness of purpose and the lofty ideals of its progenitors.

ALUMNI OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

1903 Abbott, Albert Francis, Leominster, Mass.
1899 Abbott, Eulalie Marie, High Pt., N. C.
1902 Abbott-Wooldridge, Susan Edgar, Ch.B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1884 Adams, Charles Wesley, Ch.B., Franklin Falls, N. H.
1900 Adams, Walter Forester, A. B., Waltham, Mass.
1878 Albert, Isidor, ———
1879 Aldrich, Clara Elizabeth, Portsmouth, Ohio (d. Nov. 6, 1881).
1892 Allard, Frank E., Sc.B., Boston, Mass.
1875 Allen, Albion Horace, New London, Conn.
1904 Allen, Belle Jane, Litt. B., M. B., in Europe.
1896 Allen, Edward Everett, Ch.B., Charlestown, Mass.
1887 Allen, Frank Neute, Everett, Mass.
1875 Allen, Galen, Red Wing, Minn. (d. Dec. 25, 1900).
1877 Allen George Edgar, Youngstown, Ohio.
1891 Allison, George Freeman, E. Providence, R. I.
1890 Amesbury, Ivan Cuthbert Raleigh, Boston, Mass.
1886 Amesbury, Walter Raleigh, Kingston, Mass.
1896 Amsden, Henry Hubbard, Ch.B., Attleboro, Mass.
1882 Angell-Drake, Emma Frances, Denver, Col.
1904 Anthony, George Chenery, Wellesley, Mass.
1887 Appleton, Lucy, Boston, Mass.
1888 Armstrong-Guernsey, Mary Margaret, Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.
1891 Arnold, Jeannie Oliver, Providence, R. I.
1899 Atkins-Jordan, Grace Elizabeth, Malden, Mass.
1884 Atkinson, Leonard Woods, North Fryeburg, Me.
1882 Austin, Clara Celestia, Boston, Mass.
1888 Babbitt, Henry Bradford, Ch.B., Arlington Heights, Mass.
1879 Babcock, Francis Lester, Ch.B., Dedham, Mass.
1897 Badanes, Ida, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1880 Bailey, Stephen Goodhue, A. B., Lowell, Mass.
1876 Baker-Flint, Almena Jane, Boston, Mass.
1894 Baker, Leland Madden, Lynn, Mass.
1895 Balcom, John Alvin, Ph.D., Lynn, Mass.
1885 Baldwin-Bruce, Orphia Desiah, Tampa, Florida.
1900 Baldwin, Harrison P., D. D. S., Manchester, N. H.
1881 Ballou, Lucinda Bullard, Concord (d. June 13, 1889).
1878 Bangs, Edwin Mayo, Parker Memorial, Boston, Mass.
1904 Barker, Ruth, West Newton, Mass.
1889 Barlow-Cook, Drusilla Gertrude, Ch.B., Wilmington, Del. (d. Sept. 9, 1901).
1897 Barnard, Belle Strickland, Cambridge, Mass.
1900 Barnard, Esther Subia, New York.
1893 Barnes, Ida Florence, Somerville, Mass.
1893 Barnes, William Ellsworth, Dorchester, Mass.

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1887 Allen, Frank Neute, Everett, Mass.
1875 Allen, Galen, Red Wing, Minn. (d. Dec. 25, 1900).
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1887 Appleton, Lucy, Boston, Mass.
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1891 Arnold, Jeannie Oliver, Providence, R. I.
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1893 Barnes, William Ellsworth, Dorchester, Mass.

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1896 Barney, Jennie Sarah, Franklin Falls, N. H.
1893 Barney-Hall, Lucy Robinson, Hyde Park, Mass.
1888 Barrus, Clara, State Homœo. Hospital, Middletown, N. Y.
1882 Barstow, Benjamin Parker, Kingston (d. Aug. 1904).
1877 Bartlett, William Reed, Chicopee (d. Dec. 7, 1879).
1898 Bassett, Alice Haley, Boston, Mass.
1891 Batchelder, Frederick P., Ch.B., Boston, Mass.
1883 Batchelder, Henry F., Ch.B., Danvers (d. Feb. 15, 1901).
1887 Batchelder, John Couch, Rockland (d. May 11, 1905).
1887 Bates, George Winsor, Schenectady, N. Y.
1885 Baynum, Mary Herrick, Dexter, Maine.
1899 Beach, Carroll Charles, Sc.B., Hartford, Conn.
1899 Beardslee, Fred Nicholson, Manchester, N. H.
1879 Beck, Judson Lee, Vineland, N. J.
1878 Bedell, Leila Gertrude, Marshall Field Building, Chicago, Ill.
1877 Bellows, Howard Perry, Sc.B., Boston, Mass.
1883 Bellville, Jacob Edgar, M. D., Germantown, Pa.
1891 Bennett, John Hillman, Pawtucket, R. I.
1892 Bent, Gilbert W. W., Walpole (d. Oct. 7, 1896).
1900 Bigelow, Alfred Mahlon, M. D. V., Mansfield, Mass.
1903 Billington, Charles, A. B., Portland, Oregon.
1879 Bingham, Ada, Denver, Col.
1881 Bingham, Helen Maria, Denver, Col.
1888 Biscoe, Ellis F., Philadelphia, Pa.
1889 Bishop, Channing, Bristol, N. H.
1886 Bishop, John Sessions, Ph.B., Astoria, Ore.
1893 Bittner, Albert Jacob, A. B., Allentown, Pa.
1902 Blackmore, Richard, Jr., So. Ashburnham, Mass.
1878 Blackwood-Chamberlain, Ellen R., Boston, Mass.
1902 Blaney, Cyril Arthur, Dorchester, Mass.
1881 Bliss, George Danforth, Field's Corner, Boston, Mass.
1883 Bongartz, Walter Eugene, Beverly, Mass.
1899 Boomhower, Alberta Sylvia, Westboro, Mass.
1893 Booth, Anthony Francis, Roxbury, Mass.
1905 Boothby, Ianthis Roland, Bangor, Maine.
1876 Bosworth, John William, Roslindale, Mass.
1888 Bothfeld, James Francis, Ch.B., Newton, Mass.
1885 Bouton, Wilbur Knibloe, Ch.B., Melbourne, Australia.
1892 Bowman, Arthur Deering, M. D., Hartland, Me.
1903 Bowen, Enos E., East Boston, Mass.
1892 Boyd, Herbert Drummond, Boston, Mass.
1903 Boynton, Solon Richard, Bellingham, Washington.
1891 Brackett, Elizabeth Anastatia, Boston, Mass.
1884 Brackett, Humphrey F., Ch.B., Brighton, Mass.
1894 Bradley, Hannah Laura, Lawrence, Mass.
1889 Braley, Henry Hudson, Concord, Mass.
1891 Bray, Amanda Currier, Worcester, Mass.
1898 Brennan, John C., Chestnut Hill, Mass.
1880 Bresenham, Charles Wilson, West Medway, Mass.
1884 Brewer, Clarissa Ann, Ch.B., Hartford, Conn. (d. Sept. 18, 1900).
1902 Briggs, Albert Simmons, A. B., Boston, Mass.

1889 Briggs, Clifton Dean, New Bedford, Mass.
1898 Briggs, Emily Frances, Voluntown, Conn.
1890 Briggs, Joseph Emmons, Boston, Mass.
1902 Briggs, Merton Lawrence, Hyde Park, Mass.
1883 Brigham, Lucy Louise, Hartford, Conn. (d. Apr. 3, 1901).
1899 Bridge, Emma Frances, Ch.B., Chestnut Hill, Mass.
1884 Briry, Edward Everett, A. B., Bath, Me.
1884 Brooks, Caroline Frances, Independence, Ia.
1891 Brooks, Ida Josephine, A. M., Insane Hospital, Westborough, Mass.
1877 Brown, Henry Albert, Reading (d. Sept. 3, 1889).
1894 Brown, Clara Coffin, Women's Homœo. Hospital, Phila., Pa.
1900 Brown, John Bean, Farley, Minn.
1901 Brown, Luther Ainsley, Portland, Maine.
1901 Brown, William John, Provincetown, Mass.
1892 Browne, Percy Gilbert, Boston, Mass.
1875 Browning, Matthew Poole, ———
1884 Bruce, Emily Allen, Roxbury (d. Jan. 7, 1897).
1884 Bryant, Virginia Frances, Nahant, Mass.
1899 Bryer, James Allen, North Attleboro, Mass.
1896 Burpee, Carroll Colby, Malden, Mass.
1900 Burt, Edward Walter, Westport, Mass.
1899 Bush, Charles William, Ch.B., Boston, Mass.
1898 Butler, David Presbury, Boston, Mass.
1879 Butler, Edward Allison, Prescott, Arizona.
1904 Butler, Lester Emmons, Dighton, Mass.
1877 Butler, Lorenzo Fowler, Quincy (d. May 5, 1882).
1888 Butterfield, Emma Roby, Lowell, Mass.
1883 Butterfield, Geo. W., Jr., Ch.B., Wakefield, Mass.
1905 Byam, Bernard Haines, Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn.
1896 Byington, Helene Cleghorn, Denver, Col.
1886 Cahill, Eliza Buckman, The Westminster, Boston, Mass.
1890 Cain, Henry Walter, Melrose, Mass.
1904 Calderwood, Edward Swazen, A. B., Roxbury, Mass.
1875 Calderwood, Samuel H., Roxbury, Mass.
1900 Calef, Frank Taylor, Providence, R. I.
1876 Campbell, Eliza Ann Ladd, Boston (d. April 8, 1890).
1881 Campbell, George Abbott, Manchester, N. H.
1891 Canedy, Fred Snow, Wellfleet, Mass.
1897 Capelle, Chas. Stanislaus, M. B., Roxbury, Mass.
1902 Capen, Elwyn Winslow, Monson, Mass.
1894 Carleton, Francis Boyd, M. D. V., Boston, Mass.
1895 Carr, George Byron, M. B., Lynn, Mass.
1880 Carr, Lucy Stearns, Brockton (d. Dec. 22, 1896).
1888 Carry, William Hammett, Newport, R. I.
1903 Castle, Catharine White, M. B., Somerville, Mass.
1884 Causey, Levin Patrick, Lynn, Mass.
1903 Chadwell, Orville Rogers, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
1887 Chalmers, Robert, Woburn, Mass.
1878 Chamberlayne, Louise Florence, Rochester, N. Y.
1885 Champlin, John Carder, Block Island, R. I.
1889 Champlin Martha Godfrey, Brookline, Mass.

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1900 Chandler, Thomas Evans, Ch.B., Boston, Mass.
1888 Chapin, Francis Coburn, North Cambridge, Mass.
1897 Chapman, William Louis, Providence, R. I.
1876 Chase, Herbert Augustus, A. B., Cambridgeport, Mass.
1878 Chase, Joseph, Jr., East Weymouth, Mass.
1901 Cheney, Harry Cleveland, Palmer, Mass.
1896 Chesnutt, Arthur Allan, Antrim, N. H.
1890 Childs, Helen Simonds, So. Huntington Ave., Jamaica Plain.
1888 Chipman-Palmer, Anna Mary, Mattapan, Mass.
1900 Christophe, Herman, A. B., Manchester, N. H.
1894 Chubbuck, Lurana Abbie, New Bedford, Mass.
1879 Church, Adaline Barnard, Boston, Mass.
1877 Clapp, James Wilkinson, Boston, Mass.
1884 Clark-Stewart, Consuelo, Youngstown, Ohio.
1888 Clark, Frederick Lincoln, New Bedford, Mass.
1895 Clark, William Goodwin Chadbourne, Hobart, Tasmania.
1885 Clarke, Edwin Augustus, Worcester, Mass.
1892 Clarke-Westergren, Frances Elizabeth, Boston, Mass.
1884 Clarke, Henry Little, Andover, Mass.
1888 Clarke, Mortimer Hall, A. B., Auburndale, Mass.
1878 Clement, Lydia Ramsdell, Brookline, Mass.
1875 Clock, Frank Benson, Chicago, Ill.
1896 Cobb, George Herbert, Fergus Falls, Minn. (d. Jan. 20, 1899).
1878 Cobb, Harriet Hodges, Cambridge, Mass.
1874 Coburn, Jesse Milton, South Norwalk, Conn.
1892 Cocke, James Richard, Boston (d. April 12, 1900).
1900 Coffin, Frank Herbert, Ph.G., Haverhill, Mass.
1878 Coffin, Fred Gustavus, Brockwayville, Pa.
1903 Coffin, George Henry, A. M., Hopedale, Mass.
1876 Coffin, John Lambert, A. M., Boston, Mass.
1896 Cohill, David Young, M. B., Salem, Mass.
1897 Colburn, Fred'k Wilkinson, Ph., Boston, Mass.
1876 Colby, Edwin Alonzo, Gardner, Mass.
1898 Colby, William Morrill, No. Cambridge, Mass.
1880 Cole, Frances Henrietta, ———
1887 Coles, David Smalley, A. M., Wakefield, Mass.
1904 Coles, William Wharton, A. B., Insane Hospital, Westborough, Mass.
1878 Colesworthy-Ohler, Anna G., Portland, Me.
1901 Colgate, Charles Henry, Jr., A. B., Rockland, Mass.
1875 Collins, Charles Sumner, Nashua, N. H.
1897 Collins, Harriette M., Montrose, Colo.
1897 Collins-Baker, Mertie Gay, Cambridge, Mass.
1875 Connolly, John James, Boston (d. April 15, 1875).
1888 Cooke, William Harvey, A. B., East Orange, N. J.
1891 Coon, Marion, Boston, Mass.
1901 Cooper, Roy Cummings, B. S., Allegheny, Pa.
1879 Copp, Laura Worthington, Easton, Pa.
1896 Corey, Harry Sanborn, A. B., Ch.B., Richmond, Va.
1898 Corr, Francis Xavier, Dorchester, Mass.
1898 Couch, Oscar Roberts, Dalton, Mass.
1889 Coy, Seth Willard Ch.B., Boston, Mass.

1900 Crane, Clarence Ch.B., Boston, Mass.
1890 Crane, George Walker, Foxboro (d. Sept., 1895).
1894 Crocker, Harry Clinton, A. B., Providence, R. I.
1893 Crockett, George Langtry, Thomaston, Me.
1900 Cross, Albert Elmer, Ch.B., Worcester, Mass.
1886 Cross, Grace Ella, South Boston, Mass.
1899 Cross, Louis Kent, Winchendon, Mass.
1888 Crowell, Hannah Hall, Dorchester, Mass.
1879 Culver, Jane Kendrick, Boston (d. May 23, 1901).
1889 Cummings, Charles Stearns, Middleborough, Mass.
1886 Cummings-Park, Emma Jane, Malden, Mass.
1880 Cummings, George Seymour, ———
1879 Cummings, Maria Louisa, Roxbury, Mass.
1881 Currier, Edward Merrill, Boston, Mass.
1893 Currier, Mary Barnard, Somerville, Mass.
1878 Cushing, Harry Horton, Boston Highlands (d. Aug. 3, 1880).
1892 Cushman, Mary Floyd, Farmington, Me.
1894 Cutler, James Tucker, A. B., M. D., Roxbury, Mass.
1899 Dalrymple, Addie Blanche Higgins, South Boston, Mass.
1899 Dalrymple, Alfred Tomblinson, South Boston, Mass.
1883 Damon, Newcomb Lincoln, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1903 Davies, Ray H., Newport News, Va.
1898 Davis, Anna Belle, Ch.B., Cambridge, Mass.
1898 Davis, Frank Albert, Sc.B., M. B., Boston, Mass.
1878 Davis, Frank Stewart, Quincy, Mass.
1893 Davis, Roland Augustus, E. Somerville, Mass.
1883 Davy, Georgia Lindsay, ———
1903 Dean, Hubert Tidd, Holyoke, Mass.
1883 Dean, Maria Morrison, Sc.B., Helena, Mont.
1881 Defriez, William Peabody, Brookline, Mass.
1898 Delaven, Elizabeth Hinckley, M. D., Troy, N. Y.
1880 Devereaux, Jane Smith, Marblehead, Mass.
1896 Dews, Frederick Gifford, Boston, Mass.
1898 Diemar, Lena Hess, Cambridge, Mass.
1888 Dike, John, A. B., Melrose, Mass.
1890 Dike, Thomas Worcester, A. B., Boston, Mass.
1874 Dillingham, Thomas Manly, New York.
1891 Dodge, Fred Wilder, Hyde Park, Mass.
1875 Dodge, Rodolph Lorenzo, Portland, Me.
1901 Doleman, Nathan Freeman, Ch.B., Fergus Falls, Minn.
1893 Doloff, Eugene Malcolm, Lynn, Mass.
1897 Donnelly, James Harvey, A. B., Hoosick, N. Y.
1898 Doolittle, Margaret Augusta, A. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1890 Dorgan-Dakin, Mary Anna, Boston, Mass.
1883 Dorsey, Rebecca Lee, Los Angeles, Cal.
1877 Dowdell-Wilson, Maria Louise, Round Lake, N. Y. (d. Oct. 15, 1902).
1904 Downing, Dana Fletcher, A. B., Newton Nervine, West Newton, Mass.
1893 Downs, Harry Ashton, Somerville, Mass.
1877 Dudley-Clapp, S. Ida, Dorchester, Mass.
1885 Duffield, Alfred Manley, Huntsville, Ala.
1891 Dunham, George Perry, Methuen, Mass.

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1887 Dunn-Cary, Jennie Sophia, Dorchester, Mass.
1889 Durgin, Edwin Harvey, West Side, Cal.
1895 Dutra, Joseph, M. B., Worcester, Mass.
1878 Dwinnell, Byron Lee, A. B., Taunton, Mass.
1883 Dwinnell, Maurice Kennon, Waterville, Me.
1884 Earl, George Henry, Boston, Mass.
1893 Eastman, Charles Albert, M. D.
1890 Eastman, Chas. Alexander, Sc.B., Washington, D. C.
1880 Eastman-Schenck, Ellen Louise, Fitchburg, Mass.
1904 Eastman, Eugene Samuel, Metropolitan Hospital, New York City.
1886 Eaton, Reuben Ferris, Providence, R. I.
1901 Ebbs, Bertha Evelyn, Dedham, Mass.
1881 Eckert, Edward O'Neil, Ch.B., Kingston, N. Y.
1885 Eddy, Richard Henry, A. B., Providence, R. I.
1895 Egland, Christopher, Hom. Hospital, Melbourne, Australia.
1876 Eldridge, Benjamin Francis, Middleborough (d. Nov. 19, 1899).
1888 Elliott, Frederick William, A. B., Roxbury (d. June 25, 1899).
1879 Ellis, Edward Harvey, Marlborough, Mass.
1903 Ellis, Mertie Elizabeth, Woman's Homœ. Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
1892 Emerson, Fred Lincoln, Dorchester, Mass.
1881 Emerson, Nathaniel Waldo, Boston, Mass.
1882 Emery, Mary Elizabeth, New York.
1891 Emery, Winfred Newell, Waltham, Mass.
1902 Emmons, Henry Manning, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1890 Estes, Florella, Springfield, Mass.
1902 Evans, Joseph Harold, Guilford, Conn.
1899 Eveleth, Fred Shailer, Amesbury, Mass.
1883 Fancher, Edwin, Middleton, N. Y.
1893 Farnham-Whitney, Mary Eudora, Roxbury, Mass.
1900 Farnum, Mary Louise Rolfe, Penacook, N. H.
1893 Farrington, Annie Louise, Cambridge (d. Oct. 9, 1897).
1893 Farwell, Charles Luther, Allston (d. Dec. 18, 1900).
1903 Fawcett, Deborah, Newton, Mass.
1876 Faxon, William Otis, Stoughton, Mass.
1887 Ferguson, Arthur Bixby, Ph.B., Salem, Mass.
1902 Ferguson, Franklin Archie, Ch.B., Bath, Me.
1895 Fernald, Herbert Elwood, A. B., Cohasset, Mass.
1878 Fesler, Frank Joy (d. Feb. 16, 1901).
1886 Fessenden, Charles Hill, Newton Centre, Mass.
1901 Fischbein, Louis, Boston, Mass.
1877 Fisher, Annie Elizabeth, Boston, Mass.
1887 Fisher, Edgar Alexander, Worcester, Mass.
1878 Fiske, Kate Chamberlayne, Schenectady, N. Y.
1899 Fitzgerald, James Bernard, M. D., Boston, Mass.
1899 Flanders, Walter Hubert, Melrose, Mass.
1892 Fletcher, Samuel Ernest. Chicopee, Mass.
1874 Forbes, George Foster, Worcester, Mass.
1896 Ford, Mary Etta, Denver, Col.
1888 Ford, Nehemiah Butler, A. M., Owasco, N. Y.
1897 Foss, Percy Harold, Ch.B., Brewer, Me. (d. April 8, 1902).
1875 Foster, Edwy Wells, Boston, Mass.

1899 Foster, Frank Brooks, Santa Barbara, Cal.
1899 Foster, Louis Everett, ———
1897 Foster, Winifred S., Sc.B., San Rafael, Cal.
1876 Fox, John Joseph, Flushing, L. I.
1895 Francis, Neal Adeline Eliza, Claremont, N. H.
1881 Freeman, Frederick Augustus, Boston (d. July 31, 1903).
1880 French-Mills, Alice Bird, Binghamton, N. Y.
1891 French, Winslow Burrill, Boston, Mass.
1883 Frisby, Almah Jane, Sc.B., Madison, Wis.
1880 Fulford, George Howard, Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
1878 Fuller, Charles Metcalf, Medfield (d. Nov., 1903).
1882 Fuller, Jennie, Hartland, Me.
1897 Fuller, Solomon Carter, A. B., Insane Hospital, Westborough, Mass.
1895 Fuller, Walter Tracy, Dorchester, Mass.
1885 Furber-Smith, Anna Margaret Lee, Cincinnati, O. (d. March 30, 1901).
1897 Furniss, Maud Granger, Boston, Mass.
1877 Gage, George Newton, E. Washington, N. H. (d. Jan., 1903).
1877 Gale-Warren, Mary Kendall, Boston (d. July 31, 1903).
1875 Gallison, Jefferson Cushing, Franklin, Mass. (d. Feb. 27, 1904).
1888 Galloway, William Lincoln, St. Louis, Mo.
1888 Gannon, Annie Margaret, Boston, Mass.
1895 Gardiner-Smith, Grace, Ch.B., Red Wing, Minn.
1900 Gardner, David Moulton, Ch.B., Caldwell, N. J.
1883 Gardner, Frank Augustine, Ch.B., Salem, Mass.
1889 Garey, Charles Wendell, Ch.B., Quincy, Mass.
1875 Garrison-Pomeroy, Mary A., Ocean Grove, N. J. (d. Jan. 17, 1892).
1883 Garwood, Vashti Detwiller, Ann Arbor, Mich.
1885 Gary, Clara Emerette, Boston, Mass.
1904 Gary, Wm. H. H., Winthrop, Mass.
1889 Gauthier, Leo Didier, Providence, R. I.
1893 Gay, Arthur Park, A. B., LL.B., Boston, Mass.
1885 Geisse, Emma Cora, Chicago, Ill. (d. 1896).
1878 Gerry, Charles William, Trenton, N. J.
1884 Getchell, Ellen Southard, Roxbury (d. Sept. 26, 1888).
1882 Gibbs, Howard Augustine, Worcester, Mass.
1898 Gibbs, Susan B. Harris, Danvers, Mass.
1893 Gibby, Isabella Parker, Worcester, Mass.
1875 Gilbert, Aurelia Eliza, Boston (d. Oct. 29, 1899).
1878 Gill, Gregor Wymond, Westover, Md.
1883 Glazier, Frederick Prentiss, Hudson, Mass.
1892 Gleason, Charles Sherman, Wareham, Mass.
1877 Gleason, Willis Webster, Marlborough, Mass.
1898 Goddard, Abigail Elma, Nongong Bundelhand, Central India.
1891 Goff, Ella D., A. M., Allegheny City, Pa.
1880 Goldwaite, Seth Vale, Boston, Mass.
1877 Gooding, Emma Jeanette, Boston, Mass.
1884 Gooding, Gertrude, Bristol, R. I.
1877 Goodwin, Charles Otis, Worcester, Mass.
1899 Goodwin, Edward Everett, Brockton, Mass.
1875 Goodwin, Tirzah Evcline, Boston, Mass.
1877 Gottschalck, William Von, Central Falls, R. I. (d. April 3, 1902).

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1896 Gould, Chester Harlow, Braintree, Mass.
1905 Gould, Eben Colman, Homœopathic Hospital, Melbourne, Australia.
1900 Gove, Harry Frederick, ———
1881 Graham, Mary Jane, Boston (d. Jan. 31, 1883).
1902 Grant, William Victor, Ch.B., Lawrence, Mass.
1899 Graves, Walter John, The Peabody, Ashmont, Mass.
1898 Green, Julia Minerva, Sc.B., Washington, D. C.
1894 Grenne, Harrie William, Springfield, Mass.
1891 Grenne, Thomas William, Chelsea, Mass.
1889 Griffin, Louise Amanda, Middletown, Conn.
1898 Griffith, Thomas Richards, Imperial, Cal.
1882 Grove, Clara Pricilla, M. B., ———
1899 Guy, Walter Bryant, Roxbury, Mass.
1881 Hadley, Charles Harvey, Blythebourne, Kings Co., N. Y.
1882 Hadley, Joseph Franklin, Waltham (d. Jan. 8, 1894).
1904 Haigis, Peter, Ch.B., Mass. Homœ. Hospital, Boston, Mass.
1889 Hald, Edwin Emery, A. B., North Attleboro, Mass.
1876 Hale, Frank Albert, Colorado Springs, Col. (d. May 27, 1893).
1889 Hale, Lucy Sturgis, ———
1878 Hall, Charles Brackett, Rockport, Mass.
1898 Hall, Charles Francis Adams, Newburyport, Mass.
1881 Hall, Edgar Ianson, Rutland, Vt.
1899 Hall, Fred Augustus, Hyde Park, Mass.
1880 Hall-Williams, Mary Jane, Liberty, Montgomery County, Kansas.
1884 Hall, Sarah Adelaide, Watertown, Mass.
1882 Hall, Walter Augustus, ———
1879 Hallowell, Clement Howard, A. B., Walpole, Mass.
1903 Ham, William Addison, Dorchester, Mass.
1882 Hamisfar, Florence Nightingale, Sc.B., Chicago, Ill.
1893 Hammond, Allen Dexter, Brockton, Mass.
1887 Hammond, Charlotte Frances, Paris, Me.
1880 Hammond-Field, Susan Peck, Boston, Mass.
1897 Hanks, Mary Elizabeth, Chicago, Ill.
1891 Hanlon, Daniel James, Hyde Park, Mass.
1878 Hanson, William Greene, Everett, Mass.
1879 Hardy, Webster Oliver, Roxbury, Mass.
1877 Hare, Andrew Jackson, ———
1876 Harris-Harwood, Celia E., Lincoln, Neb.
1875 Harris, Mary Briggs, Andover (d. Jan. 5, 1886).
1899 Hartley, Rebecca Agnes, W. Somerville, Mass.
1878 Hartwell, Francis Wayland, Salida, Col. (d. Aug. 20, 1890).
1878 Hartwell, Jessine Melicent, Salida, Col.
1882 Hasbrouck, Sayer, Providence, R. I.
1879 Hascall, Henry Jefferson, Shrewsbury, Mass.
1897 Haskell, Lyman George, Bradford, Mass.
1893 Haub, Augustine Catherine, The Cambridge, Boston, Mass.
1897 Hawkes, Edgar Sampson, Winthrop, Me.
1892 Hawks, Alfred Joseph, Medford, Mass.
1903 Hayes, David Patrick, Ch.B., So. Boston, Mass.
1896 Hayford, Herbert Scott, M. B., Quincy, Mass.
1905 Hayman, Ralph Wilbur, Mass. Homœ. Hospital, Boston, Mass.

1874 Hayward, Levi Thomas, Orange (d. June, 1903).
1897 Hayward, Walter Barrows, Taunton, Mass.
1899 Haywood, George William, Lynn, Mass.
1889 Henderson, Charles Russell, Reading, Mass.
1877 Hetherington, Gilbert Edwin, Somerville, Mass.
1883 Higgins, Henry Rich, Allston, Mass.
1887 Hill, Almond Ward, Lowell, Mass.
1890 Hill, Lucy Chaloner, Fall River, Mass.
1892 Hill, Noble Hind, Boston, Mass.
1892 Hines, Archelaus Don, San Jose, Cal.
1890 Hines, Isaac Bright, A. B., Fresno, Cal.
1895 Hinds, William Henry Weed, Jr., Milford, N. H.
1875 Hobart, John Wilbur, ———
1890 Hobson, Sarah Matilda, Ph.B., Chicago, Ill.
1904 Hodgdon, Ola W., West Milan, N. H.
1876 Hodgson, Thomas, Middleborough, Mass.
1898 Hodsdon, Walter Grant, Rutland, Vt.
1898 Hoffses, Granville Ernest, East Dedham, Mass.
1880 Holbrook, Amos Lindsay, Rockland (d. Oct. 17, 1882).
1884 Holbrook, Levi Bradford, Revere (d. July 4, 1897).
1893 Holly, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Port au Prince, Hayti.
1904 Holmes, Le Verne, Ch.B., ———
1879 Holmes Manuel Scott, Oakland, Me.
1877 Hooker, Edward Beecher, Hartford, Conn.
1880 Hopkins, Stephen Worcester, Lynn (d. June 23, 1895).
1890 Hopkins, William Thorpe, Lynn, Mass.
1891 Hornby-Frost, Mary Stamper, Dorchester, Mass.
1903 Horner, Harriet, Castine, Me.
1891 Horr, Albert Winslow, A. B., Boston, Mass.
1905 Horton, Marion Robbins, Ch.B., Windsor, Vt.
1896 Hoskins, Bertha Ladd, Coakston, Pa.
1895 Howard, Alonzo Gale, Boston, Mass.
1898 Howard, Charles Tilden, A. B., Watertown, Mass.
1900 Howard-Crane, Stella Spaulding, Boston, Mass.
1900 Howe-Turton, Effie Ezzett, Roseville, N. J.
1877 Howe, Lorenzo Gilman, Jr., Worcester (d. July 29, 1879).
1882 Howland, Charles Cahoone, ——— (deceased).
1891 Hoyt, Herbert Waldo, A. B., So. Rochester, N. Y.
1889 Hubbell, Adelbert Merton, Haverhill, Mass.
1896 Huck, Marie Estelle, Austin, Texas.
1885 Humphrey, Frank Merrill, New Britain, Conn.
1887 Hunt, Charles Richard, New Bedford, Mass.
1881 Hunt, George, Bridgewater, Mass.
1893 Hunt, John Abram, Taunton, Mass.
1875 Hurd, Caroline Amanda, Taunton (d. Jan. 22, 1878).
1876 Hussey, Elisha Pinkham, Buffalo, N. Y.
1877 Hutchison, Adèle Stuart, Minneapolis, Minn.
1893 Hutchinson-Gay, Ellen Angeline K., Boston, Mass.
1877 Hutchinson-Shaw, Sarah Jane, Beachmont, Mass.
1884 Irwin, Frank, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.
1875 Irwin, Harlan Miller, ———

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1877 Jackson, Anna Woodward, Boston (d. Aug. 22, 1878).
1882 Jackson, Frances Maria White, M. B., Emporia, Kansas (deceased).
1880 Jackson, Henry Ames, Providence, R. I.
1882 Jackson-Knapp, Lois Ophelia, Danbury, Conn.
1880 Jackson-Blackman, Lora Coates, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1880 James, Charity, Boston (d. Oct. 4, 1883).
1897 James, Lucille Amanda, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1877 Janney-Derby, Frances Gage, Columbus, O. (d. Sept. 1, 1892).
1889 Jenness, Sarah Abbie, Boston, Mass.
1888 Jenney, Arthur Barker, Stoneham, Mass.
1876 Jewell, Leslie Clifton, A. B., Cape Elizabeth, Me.
1905 Jillson, Walter Arthur, Trull Hospital, Biddeford, Me.
1884 Johnson, Charles Frederic, Ch.B., Newburyport, Mass.
1883 Johnson, Cora May, Skowhegan, Me.
1895 Johnson, Elmon Reuben, Wollaston, Mass.
1888 Johnson, Henry Warren, A. B., Berlin, N. H.
1903 Johnson, Mary, Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
1894 Johnson-Hall, Sara, Newburyport, Mass.
1904 Johnston, Amelia, ———
1903 Johnston, Reuben Thomas, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1905 Jones, Claude Perry, M. D. (Harvard), Somerville, Mass.
1898 Jones, Everett, M. B., Brookline, Mass.
1900 Jones, James Arthur, Boston, Mass.
1901 Jones, John Thomas Paul, South Boston, Mass.
1899 Jordan, Ernest Major, Ch.B., Malden, Mass.
1903 Junkins, Helen MacDuffee, Ch.B., Lowell, Mass.
1888 Kaiser, Rudolph Carl, Rochester, N. Y. (d. 1899).
1887 Kalbfleisch, Emma Augusta, Bridgeport, Conn.
1875 Kavalgian, D. Seropé C., Adapazar, Turkey.
1899 Kawase, Motokuro, Kojimachi, Tokyo, Japan.
1888 Keith, Ellen Louisa, Framingham, Mass.
1885 Keith, Ernest Wardwell, Chicago, Ill. (d. July 26, 1901).
1878 Kelsey, Orville Robinson, Waterbury, Conn. (d. April 11, 1886).
1882 Kempton, Amanda Harriet, Newport, N. H.
1875 Kennedy, Alonzo Lewis, Brookline (d. April 13, 1905).
1876 Kennedy, Evan, New Glasgow, N. S.
1894 Kennedy, James Simon, A. B., West Medford, Mass.
1896 Kennedy, Hattie Eliza, New York.
1899 Kennison, William Herman, Newfield, Me.
1886 Kent, Maude, Boston, Mass.
1904 Kiesling, Irving Henry, Insane Hospital, Fergus Falls, Minn.
1877 Kimball, Levi Houghton, A. B., Roxbury, Mass.
1883 Kimball, Sam Ayer, A. B., M. D., Newton, Mass.
1895 King, Frederick Augustine, Chelsea, Mass.
1880 King, Joseph Melville, Damariscotta, Me.
1902 King, Sarah Ella, Brookline, Mass.
1880 Kinney, John Edgar, Roxbury, Mass.
1893 Kirk, Lucy Ann, Dorchester, Mass.
1882 Klein, August Andreas, Boston, Mass.
1883 Knight, Joseph Noble, Cliftondale, Mass.
1876 Knight, William Elbridge, Stoneham (d. Feb. 17, 1883).

1893 Knowlton, James Matthews, Indiana, Pa.
1889 Krauss, James, Boston, Mass.
1895 Lakeman, Mary Ropes, Salem, Mass.
1893 Lamb, Frances Gertrude, Haverhill, Mass.
1884 Lambert, Adelaide, New Haven, Conn.
1900 Lambert, Fred DeForest, Ch.B., Salem, Mass.
1899 Lambert, John Henry, Ch.B., Lowell, Mass.
1878 Lane, Hannah Lewella, ———
1877 Lang-McClure, Eliza H., Philadelphia, Pa.
1877 Langmaid, George Batchelder, East Greenwich, R. I.
1889 Lantzius-Beninga, S. Rudolph R., Boston (d. Sept. 26, 1895).
1900 Lapham, George Nelson, A. B., Mass. State Sanatorium, Rutland, Mass.
1891 Latham, Carrie Augusta, Leominster, Mass.
1904 Lathbury, Vincent T., Searsport, Me.
1900 Laughton, William Johnson, Old Orchard, Me. (d. Sept. 30, 1900).
1888 Lawrence-Davenport, Clara Bell, Mandalay, Burma.
1893 Laurence, Mary Elizabeth, New London, Conn.
1885 Lawrence, Rhoda Ashley, Roxbury (d. June 30, 1895).
1902 Leavitt, Mary Augusta, A. B., Somerville, Mass.
1885 Leavitt-Clark, Edith, Worcester, Mass.
1904 Lee, Harry Jason, Ch.B., Mass. Homœo. Hospital, Boston, Mass.
1898 Lee, Wesley Terrence, Ch.B., Somerville, Mass.
1878 Leeds, Charles, Chelsea, Mass.
1899 Leib, Edwin Roy, Worcester, Mass.
1893 LeLacheur, Ellis Sweetlove, West Bridgewater, Mass.
1879 Leslie, Freeland David, Milton, Mass.
1901 Lewis, Edwin Ray, Clinton, Mass.
1890 Lewis, George Fred, A. B., M. D., New Bedford, Mass.
1895 Lewis, Marion Hall, Boston, Mass.
1900 Lewis, Seth Ames, Springfield, Mass.
1897 Libbey, Charles Emerson, Danville, Vt.
1875 Lincoln, Guy Alva Theodore, 769 Tremont St. (d. July, 1895).
1884 Little, Harry James, Norwell, Mass.
1895 Lombard-Moriarty, Julia Mary, Boston, Mass.
1886 Lonergan, Thomas Daniel, Canton (d. Jan. 31, 1896).
1883 Lord, George Augustus, Ch.B., Amherst, Me. (d. April 6, 1894).
1898 Loring, Benjamin Tappan, Boston, Mass.
1876 Loring, Harriet Augusta, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1903 Loughlin, John Joseph, Lynn, Mass.
1889 Lovering, Anna Temple, Boston, Mass.
1897 Lowe, Evelyn E. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1884 Lummis-Moore, Mary Dorothea, A. B., ———
1885 Luscombe, Job Everett, Fitchburg, Mass.
1889 Lyon, Annie Isabell, Boston, Mass.
1876 Macdonald, Angus, Boston, Mass.
1900 MacCarthy, Francis Hamilton, Boston, Mass.
1893 MacDougall, Duncan, Haverhill, Mass.
1898 MacGowan, Philip Talmage, A. B., Mystic, Conn.
1895 Mack, Charles David Gibson, Boston, Mass.
1895 Mack, Helen Georgina Flagler, Cambridge, Mass.
1900 Maclean, Emmeline Helen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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1898 Mahoney, John Lewis, Boston, Mass.
1901 Mann-Richardson, Anna Root, Hartford, Conn.
1883 Mann, Franklin Weston, Sc.B., Milford, Mass.
1903 Mann, Henry Levi, Auburndale, Mass.
1885 Mann, Martha Elizabeth, Boston, Mass.
1892 Mann, William Orris, Mass. Hom. Hospital, Boston, Mass.
1880 Manning-Perkins, Stella, Lynn, Mass.
1895 Marcley, Walter John, Litt. B., Mass. State Sanatorium, Rutland, Mass.
1889 Marden, Augustus Erdman, A. B., Casa Grande, Arizona.
1898 Marden, Wilmot Leighton, M. B., Lynn, Mass.
1884 Mark, Ella Virginia, A. B., Baltimore, Md.
1879 Marshall, Anna Mary, Philadelphia, Pa.
1892 Marshall, Foster Leroy, Marblehead, Mass.
1877 Marshall, Julia Ann, Somerville, Mass.
1881 Martin, George Henry, San Francisco, Cal.
1903 Martyn, Millie Agnes, Roxbury, Mass.
1890 Marvin, Grace, Roxbury, Mass.
1898 Mason, Gilbert McClellan, Dorchester, Mass.
1877 Mason, Herbert Barker, Calais, Me.
1878 Mason, Monica, Minneapolis, Minn. (d. Aug. 22, 1882).
1890 May, George Elisha, Newton Centre.
1904 May, John Bichard, Ch.B., Gloucester, Mass.
1902 Maynard, Herbert Ernest, Winchester, Mass.
1898 McClintock, Thomas Henry, Hartford, Conn.
1882 McCrillis, Mary Francilla, Century Building, Evanston, Ill.
1901 McDonald, Charles Dearborn, Bath, Me.
1896 McGovern, Catherine Elizabeth, Providence, R. I.
1893 McQuitty-Wilson, Martha Sylvia, A. B., Somerset, Pa.
1897 Merrick, Sara Newcomb, Boston, Mass.
1899 Merrill, Theodore Clarkson, Ph.B., Colorado, Texas.
1877 Metcalf-Richardson, Emily, Pasadena, Cal.
1899 Miller, Edward Alexander, Natick, Mass.
1887 Miller, Edward Roscoe, Leominster, Mass.
1892 Miller-Howard, Lizbeth Dora, West Medford, Mass.
1880 Mills-Weatherlow, Catherine Ann, Seneca Falls, N. Y. (d. Oct, 19, 1900).
1896 Miner-Lane, Jennie Theodate, Rockland, Mass.
1886 Mitchell, Arthur, Medfield, Mass.
1896 Montague, Charles Elbert, A. B., Wakefield, Mass.
1905 Moore, Howard, Mass. Homœo. Hospital, Boston, Mass.
1891 Moore-Hoyt, Mary Martha, So. Rochester, N. Y.
1885 Morey-Pearson, Mary, Boston, Mass.
1904 Morin, Harry Franklin, Mass. Homœo. Hospital, Boston, Mass.
1885 Morris, Fannie Morris, Boston, Mass.
1881 Morrison, William Somerville, St. John, N. B.
1875 Morse, Abbie Swan, Gloucester, Mass.
1889 Morse, Charles Wheeler, East Salem, Mass.
1875 Morse, George, Gloucester, Mass.
1896 Morse, Harry Martin, Peterboro, N. H.
1887 Mosher, Mary Edna, Roxbury, Mass.
1875 Moss, Mary D., Providence, R. I. (d. March 25, 1904).

1880 Mudge, Catherine Gertrude, Salem, Mass.
1896 Müller, Laura, M. D., Montreal, Can.
1896 Mulliner, Mary Rees, Boston, Mass.
1878 Murdock, Edward Arthur, Spencer, Mass.
1904 Musson, William Robinson, Antrim, N. H.
1884 Myers-Davenport, Mary Rachel, Dondo, Africa (d. July 18, 1887).
1899 Nalchajian, Dikran Davis, Chelsea, Mass.
1891 Nason, Osmon Cleander Baker, A. M., Medway, Mass.
1898 Neale, Lillian Belle, Boston, Mass.
1896 Nesmith, Edwin Clarendon, ———
1898 Newman, Elizabeth Benham.
1898 Newton, Carrie E., Brewer, Me.
1884 Newton, Frank Loomis, Somerville, Mass.
1896 Newton, William Curtis, Crescent Beach, Mass.
1874 Nichols, Sophronia, Lakeside, San Diego Co., Cal.
1894 Nixon, Alfred John, ———
1892 Norcross, Ernest Freeman, Dorchester, Mass.
1880 Norcross, George Edward, Great Falls, N. H. (d. Nov. 6, 1882).
1883 Nordstrom, Cynthia Maria, Malden, Mass.
1885 Normandie, Myra Frances de, Boston (d. Jan. 10, 1896).
1892 Norris, Maria Whittelsey, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1904 Noyes, John Russel, Brockton, Mass.
1884 Nutter, Mary Elizabeth, New York.
1883 Oakes, Charles Henry, Livermore Falls, Me.
1893 Odiorne-Fogg, Florence Ada, Portland, Me.
1887 O'Leary, Joseph Augustus, Wakefield, Mass.
1904 Oeser, Paul Richard, Cumberland Homœo. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1881 Orglert-Porag, Maria Thécle, ———
1898 Osgood, Harry Weldon, A. B., Ellsworth, Me.
1875 Osgood, James Henry, Jamaica Plain (d. Sept. 10, 1898).
1895 Owen-Weeks, Mary Angell, Lawrence (d. Oct. 23, 1901).
1880 Packard, Horace, Boston, Mass.
1901 Padelford, Frank Mason, Ch.B., Fall River, Mass.
1880 Page, Charlotte Evans, Braintree, Mass.
1879 Parker, Nelson Cobleigh, A. B., ———
1898 Parker, Ralph Walter, Lowell, Mass.
1879 Parkhurst, Lumen Boyden, Allston (d. Nov. 7, 1896).
1896 Parmenter, Kenneth Raymond, Ch.B., South Framingham, Mass.
1889 Partridge, Thomas Jefferson, Cambridgeport, Mass.
1888 Patch, Frank Wallace, South Framingham, Mass.
1900 Patterson, Agnes Christy, Malden, Mass.
1893 Patterson, Alice Maria, Peabody, Mass.
1896 Patterson, Alice Zelia, Emergency Hospital, New Bedford, Mass.
1875 Payne, George Harkness, Boston, Mass.
1879 Payne, John Howard, A. B., Pierce Bldg., Boston, Mass.
1877 Payne, Mary Amelia, Westboro (d. March, 1903).
1896 Pearce, Mary Alice, ———
1891 Peasley, Emma Janet, Boston, Mass.
1891 Percy, David Thomas, Jr., M. D., Arlington, Mass.
1880 Percy, Frederick Bosworth, A. B., Brookline, Mass.
1879 Percy, George Emery, Salem, Mass.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

1899 Perkins, Alfred Raymond, Ch.B., Baldwinsville, Mass.
1897 Perkins, Anne Elizabeth, So. Berwick, Me.
1887 Perkins, Charles Edwin, Warren, Mass.
1876 Perkins, Nathaniel Royal, Dorchester, Mass.
1898 Perkins, Thomas Tounge, Cliftondale, Mass.
1889 Petersen, Henrik George, Boston, Mass.
1901 Phelps, Edith Mindwell, Calhoun, Ala.
1887 Philbrook, Edgar Brayton, Salem, Ore.
1881 Philbrook, Edward Everett, Castine, Me.
1881 Phillips, Emma Arabella, Pawtucket, R. I.
1893 Phillips, Eugenie Marian, Somerville, Mass.
1877 Phillips, Leslie Almon, Boston (d. April 3, 1896).
1896 Phillips, William Converse, Springfield, Vt.
1898 Phillips, Wilson Frank, Dorchester, Mass.
1890 Pick, Albert, Brockton (d. Feb. 12, 1899).
1882 Pierce, Amos Hagar, West Newbury, Mass.
1887 Pierce, Helen Frances, Plymouth, Mass.
1879 Pierce, Robert Ernest, San Jose, Cal.
1877 Pierce-Emerson, Sarah Eliza, ————
1904 Pierce, Ward Irving, Homœo. Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa.
1885 Pike, Lucy Johnson, Trinity College, Washington, D. C.
1891 Pilling, Simeon Orison, Newburyport, Mass.
1878 Pinckney, Edward Marion, Bluffton, South Car.
1890 Piper, Fred Smith, Lexington, Mass.
1898 Plumer, Herbert Hall, Union, Me.
1887 Plummer, Julia Morton, Sharon, Mass.
1893 Pollock, Martha Hays, Harrisburg, Pa.
1885 Porter, Amelia Abigail, Waterbury, Conn. (d. Jan. 2, 1891).
1888 Porter, Charles Ilsley, Canton, Mass.
1901 Porter-Padelford, Elizabeth Dwight, Fall River, Mass.
1882 Porter-Hovey, Henrietta N., Rockford, Ill.
1877 Potter, Hulda McArthur, Gardiner, Me. (d. Oct. 16, 1904).
1884 Potter, La Forest, New York.
1885 Powers, Abner Howard, Boston, Mass.
1883 Powers, Charles Hubbard, King River, Fresno Co., Cal.
1879 Pratt, Charles Sumner, Shrewsbury (d. 1904).
1889 Pratt, Mara Louise, Malden, Mass.
1886 Preston, Grace Alma, A. B., Northampton (d. March 20, 1896).
1889 Pritchard, Frank Hiram, Monroeville, Ohio.
1890 Pulsifer, Ralph Howard, A. B., Vassalboro, Me.
1901 Purmort, Jennie Grace, Insane Hospital, Fergus Falls, Minn.
1875 Radcliffe, Frank Laimbeer, Washington, D. C. (d. April 2, 1889).
1900 Rand, George Henry, Livermore Falls, Me.
1900 Ransom, Eliza Taylor, Boston, Mass.
1900 Ratten, Arthur A. M., Ph.D., Kew, Melbourne, Australia.
1882 Ray, William Robert, Melbourne, Australia.
1887 Reed, Albert Church, Georgetown, Mass.
1878 Reed, Clara Deborah Whitman, Newton, Mass.
1877 Reed, Robert Gates, Woonsocket, R. I.
1892 Reeves, Harriet Almira, West Medford, Mass.
1883 Reynolds, Henry Vose, Dorchester, Mass.

1884 Reynolds, Margaret Jackson, Oneida, N. Y.
1900 Rice, Carrie Elizabeth, Melrose, Mass.
1886 Rice, George Brackett, Boston, Mass.
1891 Richardson, Edward Blake, Rochester, Vt.
1899 Richardson-Briggs, Elizabeth May, Beverly, Mass.
1879 Richardson, Frank Chase, Boston, Mass.
1897 Ring, Arthur Hallam, Arlington Heights, Mass.
1883 Ripley, Martha George, S. Minneapolis, Minn.
1902 Roberts, Frank Eugene, Boston, Mass.
1879 Roberts, Oscar Waldo, Springfield, Mass.
1894 Roberts, Percy Willard, New York.
1889 Robinson, Florence Nightingale, Lawrence, Mass.
1897 Robinson, Mary Emma Bliss, Waltham, Mass.
1896 Robbins, Frederick Carver, State Homœo. Hospital, Gowanda, N. Y.
1899 Rockwell, Alfred Elijah Perkins, Ch.B., Worcester, Mass.
1877 Rockwell, John Arnold, Harriman, Tenn.
1899 Rockwell, John Arnold, Jr., Sc.B., Ch.B., Cambridge, Mass.
1879 Rogers, Charles Rufus, Plymouth, Mass.
1879 Rogers-Rutter, Clara Hannah, Lawrence, Mass.
1877 Rollins, Charlotte Abbie, Norwood, Mass.
1903 Roper, Florence Turner, Mobile, Ala.
1893 Rowe, Alice Eliza, Springfield, Mass.
1885 Royal, Osmon, Marquam Building, Portland, Ore.
1900 Ruggles, Edwin Pakenham, New Dorchester, Mass.
1880 Ruggles, William Osman, Mattapan, Mass.
1878 Russegue, Henry Elmore, Hartford, Conn.
1880 Russell, Edwin Herbert, Los Angeles, Cal.
1878 Russell, John Henry, Dorchester, Mass.
1880 Russell, Julia Ann Bray, Malden, Mass.
1888 St. John, Edward Thomas, Bentham's, St. Lucy, Barbadoes, W. I.
1890 Sampson, Lottie Emma, Malden, Mass.
1905 Sanborn, Edwin Parker, Ashland, N. H.
1876 Sanborn, Emma Mary Eastman, Andover, Mass.
1883 Sanborn, Kate, Medway, Mass.
1879 Sanders, Orren Burnham, Boston, Mass.
1898 Sanford, Margaret McPhee, Arlington Heights, Mass.
1878 Sanford, Wilbur Fiske, A. B., Stephentown Center, N. Y.
1879 Sargent, Charles Samuel, Worcester, Mass.
1884 Sargent, Fenora Weston, St. Louis, Mo.
1902 Sargent, Oscar Franklyn Libby, Littleton, N. H.
1878 Sasse, Otto, Toledo, Ohio.
1902 Savage, Grace Gertrude, Newton Nervine, West Newton, Mass.
1875 Sawtelle, Benjamin Albert, Norfolk, Conn.
1876 Sawtelle, Frederick Appleton, ————
1893 Sawyer, Herbert Houston, Boston, Mass.
1898 Schubmehl, Frank Edward, Brookline, Mass.
1890 Sealey, Thomas Edwin, Hedgefield, Barbadoes, W. I.
1888 Searle, George James, Plymouth, Ohio.
1888 Sears, Eloise Augusta, Waltham, Mass.
1901 Sears, Frederick Manning, So. Boston, Mass.
1902 Sedgley, Frank Robert, Insane Hospital, Fergus Falls, Minn.

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

1885 Seibert, William Adams, A. B., Easton, Pa.
1882 Selee, Anna Maria, Melrose, Mass.
1901 Severance, Ella Eliza, Lynn, Mass.
1880 Sewall, Samuel Greene, A. B., New York City.
1905 Shadman, Alonzo Jay, Emerson Hospital, Forest Hills, Mass.
1886 Shaw, Anna Howard, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
1905 Shaw, Elizabeth Emma, A. B., Ch.B., Mattapoisett, Mass.
1876 Shaw, James Scott, Boston, Mass.
1893 Shaw, John Holbrook, M. D., Plymouth, Mass.
1881 Shea, William Joseph, ———
1888 Sheldon, Martha A., A. B., Bhot, India.
1888 Shephard, Jesse, Buffalo, N. Y. (d. 1891).
1895 Shepherd, Hovey Learned, Ph.B., M. B., Winchester, Mass.
1877 Sherman, Charles Francis, Holland, Mich.
1876 Sherman, Sarah Eva, Salem (d. Dec. 6, 1900).
1881 Short, Susan Downer, Arcadia, Florida.
1897 Sidis, Sarah Mandelbaum, Roxbury, Mass.
1904 Simon, Harold Francis, Mass. Homœo. Hospital, Boston, Mass.
1886 Simons, Nancy Jane Abrams, Vancouver, Clarke Co., Washington.
1883 Simpson, Edmund S., Hotel Pelham, Boston, Mass.
1899 Sisson, Mabel Cornelia, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1896 Skelton, Grace Evelyn, South Boston, Mass.
1903 Skinner, Anna Mabel, M. B., Watertown, Mass.
1898 Slagle, Sarah Elizabeth, Ch.B., Easton, Pa.
1880 Slocomb, George Albert, Worcester, Mass.
1879 Small, Herbert Elwyn, Roxbury, Mass.
1893 Smith, Abraham Lincoln, Americus, Ga. (deceased).
1877 Smith, Asa Dennis, Boston, Mass.
1899 Smith, Conrad, A. B., Ch.B., Boston, Mass.
1892 Smith-Eaton, Cora Eliza, Sc.B., Minneapolis, Minn.
1901 Smith, Edwin Wallace, Ch.B., Wellfleet, Mass.
1884 Smith, Ella Gertrude, Roxbury, Mass.
1898 Smith, Joseph Arthur, Athol, Mass.
1894 Smith, Laura May, ———
1875 Smith, Moses Edwin, Colton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
1895 Smith, Myron Walker, Sc.B., Ch.B., Red Wing, Minn.
1888 Smith, Virginia Tenney, Detroit, Mich.
1883 Smith, Winfield Scott, Ch.B., Boston, Mass.
1886 Snell, Margaret Comstock, State Agricultural Col., Corvallis, Ore.
1904 Solakian, Esther K., Boston, Mass.
1896 Soule, William Lamson, A. B., Melbourne, Australia.
1899 Souther, Robert Fulton, Brookline, Mass.
1881 Southgate, Robert William, Boston, Mass.
1881 Southwick, George Rinaldo, Boston, Mass.
1897 Spalding, Harry Osgood, A. B., Insane Hospital, Norwich, Conn.
1884 Spalding, Samuel Hopkins, A. B., Hingham, Mass.
1876 Spears, George William, Boston, Mass.
1890 Springer, Nathan Ayer, Somerville, Mass.
1901 Sproull, John, Ch.B., Haverhill, Mass.
1879 Squire, Edmund Burnard, Boston, Mass.
1878 Stanford, Flora Hayward, Sundance, Wyoming (d).

1878 Stanley, Charles Henry, Lowell (d. May 20, 1885).
1880 Stanley, Charles Sullivan, Amesbury (d. 1903).
1898 Starkweather, Mary Allen, New London, Conn.
1882 Stedman, James Parker, Brockton, Mass.
1899 Steele, Harry Leon, Norwood, Mass.
1877 Steene-Wanstall, Emma E., Baltimore, Md. (d. Sept. 10, 1882).
1877 Stephens, Charles Asbury, A. M., Norway Lake, Me.
1892 Stephenson, Benjamin Smith, W. Thompson, Conn.
1903 Stephens, Edna Harriet, A. B., Norway Lake, Me.
1892 Stephenson, Nellie Witter, W. Thompson, Conn.
1895 Stevens, Edwin Dearborn, Francestown, N. H.
1901 Stevens, Grace, Litt. B., Northampton, Mass.
1903 Stevens, James Edward, Saxonville, Mass.
1900 Stevens, Michel Mallett, Jr., Woburn, Mass.
1897 Stevenson, Arthur William, Rome, Ga.
1897 Stevenson, Effie Allyne, Rome, Ga.
1887 Stewart, Anne Clark, East Cambridge, Mass.
1895 Stewart, Lincoln A., Clinton (d. Sept. 20, 1903).
1878 Stiles, Charles Wallace, Somerville, Mass.
1878 Stockwell, Amelia Wood, ———
1904 Stoddard, John E., Meriden, Conn.
1898 Stone, Arthur Lile, Waltham, Mass.
1882 Stone, Waldo Hodges, Providence, R. I.
1882 Story, Alvin Francis, Natick, Mass.
1892 Stowell, Maude Evelyn, East Dennis, Mass.
1878 Stratton, Wallace Clinton, San Francisco, Cal.
1898 Streeter, Howard Alvertus, Marblehead, Mass.
1877 Stronach, Abraham Booth, Margaretville, Wilmot, N. S.
1876 Studley, Cordelia Adelaide, Boston (d. Dec. 3, 1887).
1899 Sturtevant, Charles Alton, Manchester, N. H.
1903 Sturtevant, Martha Louise, A. B., Ch.B., Somerville, Mass.
1902 Sugimoto, Jungo, M. D., Chyo, Shiba, Tokio, Japan.
1888 Sumner Arthur Foster, Concord, N. H.
1902 Surry-Cutler, Alice Gertrude, Lynn, Mass.
1879 Sutherland, John Preston, Boston, Mass.
1877 Swain, Mary Lizzie, Boston, Mass.
1876 Swan, Justin Morrill, Brockton (d. Dec. 8, 1881).
1894 Sweet, Clara Maria, Springfield, Mass.
1877 Swift, George Parsons, ———
1896 Swope, Dalva Hamit, M. B., Brockton, Mass.
1902 Swope, Oscar Clinton, Ch.B., Kingston, Mass.
1875 Sylvester, Stephen Alden, Newton Centre, Mass.
1883 Tabor, James Atwood, M. D., Corinne, Maine.
1887 Taft, Mary Florence, Newtonville, Mass.
1882 Talbot, George Henry, Newtonville, Mass.
1890 Talbot, Winthrop Tisdale, A. B., Holderness, N. H.
1899 Tallman, Arthur Doyle, ———
1902 Taylor, Mary Elizabeth, Boston, Mass.
1899 Taylor-Ring, Lina Barbara, Arlington Heights, Mass.
1884 Taylor-Cole, Anna Bessie, East Somerville, Mass.
1903 Taylor, Jr., James Ralph, Boston, Mass.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ®
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

1886 Terry, Edna Griffin, Tientsin, China.
1901 Thomas, Carlton Revere, Neponset, Mass.
1888 Thomas, Charles Holt, Cambridge, Mass.
1903 Thomas, William Kilpack Smith, A. B., Cambridge, Mass.
1897 Thompson, Arthur Percival, A. B., Wollaston, Mass.
1903 Thompson, Chas. Edward Percy, Boston, Mass.
1878 Thompson, Joseph Marshall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1878 Thurber, Emily Metcalf, Providence, R. I.
1902 Tilton, Nellie Norris, Brockton, Mass.
1889 Todd, Frank Paige, Danielson, Conn.
1884 Todd, James Arthur, Manchester, N. H.
1875 Tompkins, Albert Henry, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1877 Tower, George Augustus, Watertown, Mass.
1890 Towle, George Nash, Bucksport, Me.
1893 Townsend, Willis Merrick, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
1895 Tresilian, Florence Harvey, Stoneham, Mass.
1904 Trigg, Frank Ryder, Princesse Anne, Virginia.
1881 Tripp, Frederick Daniel, Taunton (d. Aug. 14, 1884).
1877 Trotter, Richard R., Yonkers, N. Y.
1894 Trull, Joel Frank, A. B., Biddeford, Me.
1878 Tuck, Arthur Elmer, Gloversville, N. Y.
1895 Tupper, John Darrow, Westport, Mass.
1889 Turner, Maurice Worcester, Brookline, Mass.
1885 Tuttle, Walter, Exeter, N. H.
1903 Twiss, Henry Irving, A. B., Homœo. Hosp., Melbourne, Australia.
1892 Urich, John Henry, Boston, Mass.
1899 Valentine, John Forrest, Ph.G., Danvers, Mass.
1893 Varney, Edith Charles, Lynn, Mass.
1876 Vose, Edward Faxon, Portland, Me.
1884 Walker, Frank Clifford, Taunton, Mass.
1882 Walker, Granville Joseph, S. Framingham (d. July 11, 1888).
1881 Walker, Peleg Francis, Providence, R. I.
1895 Walkley, William Samuel, A. B., M. B., Chelsea, Mass.
1901 Walsh, Thomas Emmet, Dorchester, Mass.
1876 Watkins, William Lane, Hardesty, Prince George Co., Md.
1905 Watson, Joshua Alexander, Jamaica, West Indies.
1905 Watters, Henry, Newton Hospital, Newton, Mass.
1900 Watters, William Henry, A. B., Boston, Mass.
1890 Way Frank Emerson, Wahoo, Neb.
1893 Weaver, Harry Vernon, ————
1890 Webb, Mary Elizabeth, ————
1902 Webster, Aubrey Bradford, A. B., ————
1903 Webster, Daniel Oscar, A. B., Portland, Oregon.
1903 Webster, Frederick Alonzo, Salem, Mass.
1898 Weeks, Rufus William, Manchester, N. H.
1877 Weeks, Walter Hubbard, East Hardwick, Vt.
1887 Welch, George Oakes, Insane Hospital, Fergus Falls, Minn.
1876 Welch, Willard Choate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
1897 Wells, David Washburn, The Westminster, Boston, Mass.
1880 Welty, Emma Jane, Portland, Oregon.
1895 Wentworth, Caroline Young, Ch.B., Newton Highlands, Mass.

1879 West-Manning, Carrie Helen, Billerica, Mass.
1896 West Helen, Meriden, Conn.
1903 Weston, Arthur Francis, Westdale, Mass.
1887 Weston, Isabel Gray, Wellesley, Mass.
1899 Wetherbee, Lucy Emma, Worcester, Mass.
1899 Wheeler, Harry Devereaux, Dorchester, Mass.
1876 Whitcomb, Fidelia Jane M., Nunda, N. Y. (d. April 1, 1888).
1876 White, Everett Park, Merrimac (d. 1882).
1878 White, Sue Almira, Utica, N. Y. (d. March 20, 1899).
1882 White, Walter Henry, Boston, Mass.
1899 Whitehead, Mary Charlotte, Dover, N. H.
1905 Whiting, Spencer Draper, Pawtucket, R. I.
1883 Whitman, Martha Fairfield, Lexington (d. Dec. 12, 1884).
1887 Whittemore, Dwight Stanley, Brockton, Mass.
1895 Whittier, Cordelia Melvina, Fitchburg, Mass.
1895 Wiggins, Henry Mayhew, Whitefield, N. H.
1900 Wiggin, Ralph Cleaves, Cambridge, Mass.
1895 Wilbur, Alliston Chester, Middleborough, Mass.
1900 Wilcox, Roswell Storrs, Ph.B., Providence, R. I.
1878 Wild, George Warren, Jr., ————
1879 Wilder, Sarah Elizabeth, Boston, Mass.
1881 Wildes, Adeline Wilkins, Roxbury, Mass.
1882 Wiley, Rebecca Weeks, Laconia, N. H.
1900 Williams, Dudley Abeel, Providence, R. I.
1903 Williams-Baker, Hattie Agnes, ————
1903 Williams, Ruby-May, Ch.B., Hartford, Conn.
1898 Willis, John Embert, Somersworth, N. H.
1885 Windsor, Sarah Sweet, A. B., Boston, Mass.
1886 Winn, William John, Cambridge (d. June 21, 1899).
1882 Winship-Patch, Annette Thomas, ————
1898 Winslow, Richard Eliot, Norwood, Mass.
1887 Wiswall, Edward Hastings, Wellesley, Mass.
1893 Wood, Nelson Merwin, Charlestown, Mass.
1899 Woodbury, George Frank, Patten, Me.
1903 Woodman, Alice Stuart, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1878 Woods, Charles Livingston, Lowell, Mass.
1895 Woods, Prince Tannatt, M. B., Salem, Mass.
1897 Woodvine, Liverus Hull, A. B., Boston, Mass.
1887 Woodward, Harriet, Somerville (d. July 30, 1890).
1903 Wooldridge, Frederick Vanuxem, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1894 Woolley, Emma Myrtice, Boston, Mass.
1888 Worcester, John Fonderden, Dorchester, Mass.
1888 Wright, Edward Olin, A. B., Lynn (d. Jan. 1, 1892).
1881 Wright, Helen La Forrest, Boston, Mass.
1901 Yager, Lewis, A. B., No. Cambridge (d. 1905).
1880 Young, Benjamin Herbert, A. B., Amesbury, Mass.
1893 Young-O'Brien, Emilie Ayers, A. B., Washington, D. C.

GRADUATES OF THE NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1864 Allen, Mary Lockwood, Williston, Vt.
1858 Angell, Anna Sarah, Providence, R. I.

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1886 Terry, Edna Griffin, Tientsin, China.
1901 Thomas, Carlton Revere, Neponset, Mass.
1888 Thomas, Charles Holt, Cambridge, Mass.
1903 Thomas, William Kilpack Smith, A. B., Cambridge, Mass.
1897 Thompson, Arthur Percival, A. B., Wollaston, Mass.
1903 Thompson, Chas. Edward Percy, Boston, Mass.
1878 Thompson, Joseph Marshall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1878 Thurber, Emily Metcalf, Providence, R. I.
1902 Tilton, Nellie Norris, Brockton, Mass.
1889 Todd, Frank Paige, Danielson, Conn.
1884 Todd, James Arthur, Manchester, N. H.
1875 Tompkins, Albert Henry, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1877 Tower, George Augustus, Watertown, Mass.
1890 Towle, George Nash, Bucksport, Me.
1893 Townsend, Willis Merrick, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
1895 Tresilian, Florence Harvey, Stoneham, Mass.
1904 Trigg, Frank Ryder, Princesse Anne, Virginia.
1881 Tripp, Frederick Daniel, Taunton (d. Aug. 14, 1884).
1877 Trotter, Richard R., Yonkers, N. Y.
1894 Trull, Joel Frank, A. B., Biddeford, Me.
1878 Tuck, Arthur Elmer, Gloversville, N. Y.
1895 Tupper, John Darrow, Westport, Mass.
1889 Turner, Maurice Worcester, Brookline, Mass.
1885 Tuttle, Walter, Exeter, N. H.
1903 Twiss, Henry Irving, A. B., Homœo. Hosp., Melbourne, Australia.
1892 Urich, John Henry, Boston, Mass.
1899 Valentine, John Forrest, Ph.G., Danvers, Mass.
1893 Varney, Edith Charles, Lynn, Mass.
1876 Vose, Edward Faxon, Portland, Me.
1884 Walker, Frank Clifford, Taunton, Mass.
1882 Walker, Granville Joseph, S. Framingham (d. July 11, 1888).
1881 Walker, Peleg Francis, Providence, R. I.
1895 Walkley, William Samuel, A. B., M. B., Chelsea, Mass.
1901 Walsh, Thomas Emmet, Dorchester, Mass.
1876 Watkins, William Lane, Hardesty, Prince George Co., Md.
1905 Watson, Joshua Alexander, Jamaica, West Indies.
1905 Watters, Henry, Newton Hospital, Newton, Mass.
1900 Watters, William Henry, A. B., Boston, Mass.
1890 Way Frank Emerson, Wahoo, Neb.
1893 Weaver, Harry Vernon, ————
1890 Webb, Mary Elizabeth, ————
1902 Webster, Aubrey Bradford, A. B., ————
1903 Webster, Daniel Oscar, A. B., Portland, Oregon.
1903 Webster, Frederick Alonzo, Salem, Mass.
1898 Weeks, Rufus William, Manchester, N. H.
1877 Weeks, Walter Hubbard, East Hardwick, Vt.
1887 Welch, George Oakes, Insane Hospital, Fergus Falls, Minn.
1876 Welch, Willard Choate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
1897 Wells, David Washburn, The Westminster, Boston, Mass.
1880 Welty, Emma Jane, Portland, Oregon.
1895 Wentworth, Caroline Young, Ch.B., Newton Highlands, Mass.

1879 West-Manning, Carrie Helen, Billerica, Mass.
1896 West Helen, Meriden, Conn.
1903 Weston, Arthur Francis, Westdale, Mass.
1887 Weston, Isabel Gray, Wellesley, Mass.
1899 Wetherbee, Lucy Emma, Worcester, Mass.
1899 Wheeler, Harry Devereaux, Dorchester, Mass.
1876 Whitcomb, Fidelia Jane M., Nunda, N. Y. (d. April 1, 1888).
1876 White, Everett Park, Merrimac (d. 1882).
1878 White, Sue Almira, Utica, N. Y. (d. March 20, 1899).
1882 White, Walter Henry, Boston, Mass.
1899 Whitehead, Mary Charlotte, Dover, N. H.
1905 Whiting, Spencer Draper, Pawtucket, R. I.
1883 Whitman, Martha Fairfield, Lexington (d. Dec. 12, 1884).
1887 Whittemore, Dwight Stanley, Brockton, Mass.
1895 Whittier, Cordelia Melvina, Fitchburg, Mass.
1895 Wiggins, Henry Mayhew, Whitefield, N. H.
1900 Wiggin, Ralph Cleaves, Cambridge, Mass.
1895 Wilbur, Alliston Chester, Middleborough, Mass.
1900 Wilcox, Roswell Storrs, Ph.B., Providence, R. I.
1878 Wild, George Warren, Jr., ————
1879 Wilder, Sarah Elizabeth, Boston, Mass.
1881 Wildes, Adeline Wilkins, Roxbury, Mass.
1882 Wiley, Rebecca Weeks, Laconia, N. H.
1900 Williams, Dudley Abeel, Providence, R. I.
1903 Williams-Baker, Hattie Agnes, ————
1903 Williams, Ruby-May, Ch.B., Hartford, Conn.
1898 Willis, John Embert, Somersworth, N. H.
1885 Windsor, Sarah Sweet, A. B., Boston, Mass.
1886 Winn, William John, Cambridge (d. June 21, 1899).
1882 Winship-Patch, Annette Thomas, ————
1898 Winslow, Richard Eliot, Norwood, Mass.
1887 Wiswall, Edward Hastings, Wellesley, Mass.
1893 Wood, Nelson Merwin, Charlestown, Mass.
1899 Woodbury, George Frank, Patten, Me.
1903 Woodman, Alice Stuart, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1878 Woods, Charles Livingston, Lowell, Mass.
1895 Woods, Prince Tannatt, M. B., Salem, Mass.
1897 Woodvine, Liverus Hull, A. B., Boston, Mass.
1887 Woodward, Harriet, Somerville (d. July 30, 1890).
1903 Wooldridge, Frederick Vanuxem, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1894 Woolley, Emma Myrtice, Boston, Mass.
1888 Worcester, John Fonderden, Dorchester, Mass.
1888 Wright, Edward Olin, A. B., Lynn (d. Jan. 1, 1892).
1881 Wright, Helen La Forrest, Boston, Mass.
1901 Yager, Lewis, A. B., No. Cambridge (d. 1905).
1880 Young, Benjamin Herbert, A. B., Amesbury, Mass.
1893 Young-O'Brien, Emilie Ayers, A. B., Washington, D. C.

GRADUATES OF THE NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1864 Allen, Mary Lockwood, Williston, Vt.
1858 Angell, Anna Sarah, Providence, R. I.

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1861 Arnold, Hannah Angelina, Wrentham, Mass.
1867 Arnold, Lucy Marilla, Almont, Mich.
1872 Atwood, Louisa B., Newbury, Vt.
1862 Avery, Alida Cornelia, Lebanon, N. Y.
1862 Baker, Mary Green, Middleborough, Mass.
1867 Bassett, Mary Augusta, Mount Vision, N. Y.
1858 Belden, Emily Norton, Lenox, Mass.
1857 Breed, Mary Elizabeth, Lynn, Mass.
1857 Brigham Harriette Sophia, Bolton, Mass.
1870 Brink, Phila Ann, Leraysville, Pa.
1872 Bucknell, Martha E., Natick, Mass.
1860 Burroughs, De Lavene, Elmira, N. Y.
1869 Callender, Emma Huldah, Ferrisburg, Vt.
1857 Capen, Susan Richard, Sharon, Mass.
1872 Carleton, Elizabeth A., Kingston, N. H.
1855 Chamberlain, Elizabeth B., Boston, Mass.
1870 Chubbuck, Lurana Ann, Wareham, Mass.
1856 Cook, Maria Louisa, Horner, N. Y.
1857 Cooke, Frances Sproat, Taunton, Mass.
1872 Devoll, Sarah W., New Bedford, Mass.
1866 Durfee, Julia Maria, Northville, Mich.
1865 Dyer, Mercée Howes, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
1868 Fernald, Ellen Louisa, Lowell, Mass.
1859 Fifield, Almira, Valparaiso, Ind.
1861 Flanders, Mary Jane, Concord, N. H.
1869 Fletcher, Sarah Ayers, Boston, Mass.
1854 Fletcher, Sophronia, Lowell, Mass.
1873 Fulton, Abby M., Ellsworth, Me.
1873 Greenough, Emily J., Haverhill, Mass.
1866 Hall, Mary Ann, Tyngsborough, Mass.
1854 Harris, Lucy A. B., Waterville, Me.
1859 Harris, Mary Ann, Troy, N. H.
1863 Hart, Susanna Miller, Boston, Mass.
1860 Haskins, Hannah Hall, Boston, Mass.
1868 Hastings, Caroline Eliza, Barre, Mass.
1871 Hathaway, Sarah Lewis, Wareham, Mass.
1857 Hawks, Esther Hill, Manchester, N. H.
1866 Haynes, Arvilla Breton, Chelsea, Mass.
1863 Hill, Rebecca Frances Howard, Warwick, Mass.
1859 Horner, Mary Ann Brown, Brimfield, Mass.
1867 Howe, Eleanor Elizabeth, Auburn, Mass.
1863 Hunt, Mary Olive Ann, Manchester, N. H.
1857 Inman, Anna, Smithfield, R. I.
1860 Jackson, Mercy Bisbe, Plymouth, Mass.
1854 Jenks, Mary Reed, Springfield, Mass.
1863 Jones, Sophia Carlton, Roxbury, Mass.
1866 Kimball, Catharine, B. A., Boston, Mass.
1864 Kimball, Elizabeth, South Reading, Mass.
1870 Kimball, Mary Ann Theresa, Petersborough, N. H.
1866 Lathe, Leonora Fletcher, Boston, Mass.
1873 Lawrence, Annie F., Boston, Mass.

1864 Lee, Rebecca, Boston, Mass.
1873 Marquette, Lydia M., New York.
1871 Marsh, Helen Maria, Tewksbury, Mass.
1863 Meservey, Maria Antoinette, Bangor, Me.
1865 Meriam, Minerva Caldwell, Boston, Mass.
1873 Miller, Emily C., Hartford, Conn.
1866 Monroe, Anna E., Washington, N. H.
1862 Morton, Helen, Plymouth, Mass.
1873 Newton, Sarah F., Hyde Park, Mass.
1872 Norris, Sarah F., Rumney, N. H.
1871 Nye, Fannie Asenath, Bellevue, Me.
1857 Packard, Elizabeth Ann, No. Bridgewater, Mass.
1861 Parker, Louisa Fearing, Boston, Mass.
1868 Payne, Etta, Boston, Mass.
1873 Peckham, Mary L., Boston, Mass.
1870 Pope, Caroline Augusta, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1870 Pope, Emily Frances, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1865 Pope, Mary Elizabeth DeLong, West Burlington, Vt.
1856 Salisbury, Sarah Whitman, East Weymouth, Mass.
1862 Sewall, Lucy Ellen, Melrose, Mass.
1872 Siller, Catherine J., Boston, Mass.
1866 Skinner, Jennie Pierce, New Bedford, Mass.
1861 Somerby, Elizabeth Phillips, Chelsea, Mass.
1867 Southmayd, Lucy Waterman, Middletown, Conn.
1872 Springer, Aurilla, Belgrade, Me.
1867 Stacy, Mary Cobb, Taunton, Mass.
1861 Stone, Eliza Leavitt, Greenfield, Mass.
1859 Taylor, Elizabeth, Pitcher, N. Y.
1863 Thompson, Mary Harris, Nantucket, Mass.
1854 Thurston, Martha N., Lowell, Mass.
1867 Trask, Mary Peabody, Boston, Mass.
1868 Tyler, Abbie Cutter, Warren, Mass.
1858 Vaile, Elizabeth Josephine, West Kendall, N. Y.
1855 Walcott, Hannah M., Boston, Mass.
1858 Warfield, Sarah Elizabeth, Holliston, Mass.
1868 Waters, Amelia Flint, Newton, Mass.
1866 Wetherbee, Angeline Giles, Charlestown, Mass.
1859 Wetherbee, Sarah Abigail Sheldon, Charlestown, Mass.
1871 Whiting, Laura Ann, Boston, Mass.
1865 Winegar, Emogene Ramenla, Manchester, N. H.
1866 Winslow, Julia Ann Williams, East Abington, Mass.
1861 Witherby, Lamoille, Morley, N. Y.
1862 Worthing, Helen Baker, New Bedford, Mass.
1873 Wright, Lucretia M., Gloversville, N. Y.
1858 Wright, Mary, Eagleville, O.

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CHAPTER VI

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC.

By James William Ward, M. D.

The Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific was the outgrowth of urgent needs in the west, understood best by those pioneers of homœopathy who located here in 1850. The geographical isolation and distance from local centers demanded the establishment of a special school for the teaching of homœopathy on this Pacific coast. Notwithstanding grave difficulties incident to all new ventures in our limited territory, the college started and has kept on with gratifying success, meanwhile graduating each year well trained representatives of the new school in medical practice.

On Jan. 12, 1881, the first meeting directed toward the creation of this college was held in the office of Dr. J. A. Albertson. The article states "for the purpose of founding and establishing a homœopathic college in San Francisco and incorporating under the law as made and provided in the state of California." To forward this object nine trustees were elected with Dr. H. H. Ingerson, president, Dr. W. E. Ledyard, secretary, and Dr. Sidney Worth, treasurer. This institution chose the name of the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco and the corporation was to exist for fifty years. At the next meeting the capital stock was fixed at $5,000, with shares of $25 each. The date for beginning the first course of lectures was June, 1882.

Monthly meetings were held until July 6, 1881. Because of the discouraging financial and professional interest exhibited, we find the minutes of the last meeting to read "adjourned to meet at the call of the president and secretary at the same time and place." The adjournment proved a *sine die*, for it was not until two years thereafter, March 27, 1883, that five of the directors—Drs. Ingerson, Palmer, French, Canney and Ledyard—again assembled. An urgent invitation to every homœopathic physician interested to meet the directors called out at the next meeting besides those just mentioned, Drs. Eckel, Bradley, Davis, Max Werder, Boericke and Wilson, all of San Francisco, Wilcox of Woodland, and McMahan of Oakland, California.

At this stage of the college history there are four names that should be written in letters of gold in expression of indefatigable labor, keen initiative and untiring energy—Drs. F. E. J. Canney, J. N. Eckel, C. B. Currier and William Boericke. Year after year they labored unselfishly for the cause, and special mention should here be made of their services. Their interest began in 1881 and never has ended. In April, 1883, Dr. Sidney Worth resigned as trustee and Dr. J. N. Eckel was elected to take his place. About this time Dr. Ingerson died, a most active spirit in the enterprise, and his loss was keenly felt. Dr. Eckel was wisely elected at the following meeting to the presidency, and Dr. Boericke became a director. Dr. Currier was chosen to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. W. A. Ely.

In July, 1883, though not in compliance with the law until January, 1884, $5,000 capital stock was increased to $25,000, and the number of the directors was fixed at nine. At this time there appeared in the July, 1883, issue of the "California Homœopath" the following editorial written by its editor, Dr. Wm. Boericke, clearly reaching out for aid from a united profession:

"The Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco is an accomplished fact—on paper and in the intention of earnest and live men. The last meeting of the directors gave assurance that the foundations of the new college will be broad and deep, and in sympathy with the best phases of our professional life, and will do honor to the cause. A committee was appointed to

C. B. Currier, M. D., First Dean of the College.

make an appeal to every homœopathic physician on this coast, and also to enlist the sympathetic co-operation of influential laymen. This latter will certainly follow if we first do our duty. Every homœopathic physician on this coast, and especially in this state, has a personal interest in this most important and far-reaching move. He ought to contribute his influence and money and mental endowments to this object: his influence to bring general recognition to this new centre of homœopathy; his money to make it independent and self-supporting; and his intellectual aid to keep it free from all narrowness and bigotry and professional axe-grinding. We all have a duty in this matter from which there is no escape; let us meet it enthusiastically and devotedly. Then the new college will be an honor to the cause; it will advance homœopathy, and thus be of untold advantage to the community at large; and it will take its stand among its sister colleges throughout the

land (their peer) and form another star in the galaxy of luminaries that spread the light and truth of the law of cure, *similia similibus*.

The following appeal is issued by the committee appointed by the directors of the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco, to which we gladly give space; hoping the response thereto will be prompt and worthy of it:

San Francisco, July 10th, 1883.

Dear Doctor:

In the interests of homœopathy on the Pacific coast, it has been finally decided to establish a medical college in this city, to be opened in June of the coming year, and which shall be known as the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco.

In order that the institution may be based upon a firm and substantial foundation, it has been deemed advisable by the undersigned directors that a stock combination shall be formed with a capital of $25,000 in shares of $100 each—with the understanding that until the whole amount of $25,000 has been guaranteed by subscription, no claim shall be made upon subscribers.

In case that the whole amount asked for is subscribed, 10 or 20 per cent will be all that will be required on subscription for the first year.

Trusting that the course adopted by the directors will meet your approval, they earnestly appeal to you for your hearty co-operation, and substantial proof of your endorsement in a subscription worthy of a good cause and the medical profession on this coast.

Please return at your earliest opportunity to the secretary of the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco, Dr. W. E. Ledyard, 209 Powell street, San Francisco, the enclosed blank for the number of shares with which you desire to help on the good work.

Fraternally yours,

J. N. ECKEL, M. D.
W. E. LEDYARD, M. D.
G. H. PALMER, M. D.
C. B. CURRIER, M. D.
J. A. ALBERTSON, M. D.
H. C. FRENCH, M. D.
F. E. J. CANNEY, M. D.
WM. BOERICKE, M. D.
F. F. DE DERKY, M. D.

C. B. CURRIER,
WM. BOERICKE, *Committee.*

This letter and the consequent subscription to the stock was really the beginning of the college. In March, 1884, by resolution the unsold stock was taken up by the directors of the college, who again filled the breach. On September 25, 1883, the first faculty meeting was called at 209 Powell street. There were present at that meeting Drs. Albertson, professor emeritus of obstetrics; Eckel, professor of children's diseases; Palmer and Canney, professors of surgery; Currier, professor of diseases of the throat; Boericke, professor of materia medica; Pease, professor of gynæcology; Curtis, professor of anatomy; Worth, professor of theory and practice; Ledyard, professor of clinical medicine; Davis, professor of obstetrics; French, professor of ophthalmology and otology; and E. A. Schreck, professor of chemistry. By the unanimous vote of the faculty, Dr. C. B. Currier was elected dean, and with the exception of a couple of years, he served in that capacity for eleven years, in season and out of season, through thick and thin, working not for self, but entirely for the good of the institution.

It was to Dr. Currier's untiring energy and unflinching zeal during the early years of this college that its very existence was due. Through him the spirit of development rose and penetrated the profession from north to south. By him was conceived the idea for the erection of a new building

and by him plans were formed for the same, but for lack of help from professional friends it was not consummated during his service.

At the meeting mentioned above Dr. H. C. French was made registrar. To the above list of names constituting the faculty was later on added those of Dr. B. P. Wall, professor of physiology; Dr. A. C. Peterson, lecturer on anatomy and histology of the eye and ear; Dr. McMahon, lecturer on pathology; Dr. W. A. Dewey, lecturer on venereal and skin diseases; and Dr. W. E. Ledyard, demonstrator of anatomy.

These, then, with the names already mentioned, constituted the faculty with which the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco opened its doors. According to a resolution passed at that time, they were to serve without remuneration and, I am pleased to say, that resolution never was repealed. In the editorial for the concluding number of the first year of the "California Homœopath" the pen of its able writer and editor again pleads for an earnest upbuilding.

"The establishment of a homœopathic medical college in San Francisco is no longer a debatable question, but is rapidly assuming a shape of reality; and even those among us who a few months ago were inclined to declare the action premature, are now unanimously agreed that the time is ripe when the interests of homœopathy in California absolutely require a medical college.

"In the rapid march of railroad progress hundreds of new towns and villages are springing up like magic all over our own state and through the territories of the Pacific slope—and the growing demand for physicians is supplied almost entirely from the two old school colleges in this city—notwithstanding that from these new and flourishing places the cry constantly comes 'send us good homœopathic physicians,' but the call has been made in vain, there being no supply to meet the demand.

"Students in our eastern colleges, as a rule, find good locations among friends nearer home, and as a result homœopathy is more poorly represented in California than almost any other portion of the United States.

"Among the objections raised by some who have opposed our movement is the one that we have no experienced teachers at home, but the agitation of that question has proven the fact that we have among us a number of physicians who have been teachers in eastern colleges and others possessing splendid ability for teaching, and the professional chairs in our colleges can all be filled by men of ripe experience and good ability.

"Another objection offered has been that not enough students could be found to form a full class, but this objection has already been met and answered by the fact that several students have at this early day made application for admission to the first course of lectures in the proposed homœopathic college and the first session will undoubtedly not fail for want of students, and the necessity of relinquishing a medical education for want of means to go east to prosecute studies need no longer deter a young man from entering the profession.

"Among the advantages in favor of a medical college in San Francisco is foremost the particular adaptability of the climate to the study of anatomy, the cool summer months with their constant sea breezes giving a fine temperature for purposes of dissection. No other city in the world can offer so great advantages in summer for this study, and an advantage to be considered in a summer term of lectures is that it is the healthiest season of the

year in San Francisco and professors would consequently have ample time to devote to their college duties.

"It is earnestly hoped that every member of our profession will, each and every one, by moral support, money, students and in any other way, as much as in them lies, do all in his power to forward the cause of medical education in our midst, and make for this, the first institution of its kind on the Pacific coast having for its standard the grand law of *similia similibus curantur* a reputation that shall grow stronger and higher as years roll on, until its alumni shall be found in every portion of the civilized globe—ranking among the first in the healing art."

The college now chose for its home the building formerly occupied by the university college and built for a Baptist church, on the corner of Stockton and Geary streets. Here its first course of lectures were delivered as told in an editorial from the "California Homœopath," appearing at the time:

"The Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco began its first course of lectures on Tuesday, June 3, 1884, to continue five months. A class of sixteen students, as bright and promising a set of medical students as we ever saw congregated in any college, matriculated, and there is promise of a few more who could not be here on time. The professors entered upon their duties enthusiastically; the clinics offer abundant material for instruction; the dissecting room is well provided with subjects and everything promises a brilliant and in every way successful future. We hope our colleagues in the country will come forward and support heartily this important institution—important for homœopathy on this coast, and indeed for the homœopathic school everywhere: for our isolation and distance from the medical centres demand a separate school, which we must develop and support in order to worthily represent the noble cause we have espoused.

"It may be asked, in view of the existing medical colleges in this city, what right we have for the establishment of another one devoted to the teachings of homœopathy. Plainly, the right that comes from the possession of a principle that is not recognized by these colleges. We believe that we have such a principle in the law of *similia*, and just so long as we are faithful to it and in our teachings uphold only the best and truest interpretations of that law—in short, just so long as we teach homœopathy as an inductive science in the spirit of Hahnemann, Hering and Dunham—just so long we have a right to our separate existence, and no longer; for if our college gives up in its teachings and practice the purity of the homœopathic method it becomes eclectic merely, and with it forfeits its right to a separate existence. In the words of Constantine Hering: 'If our school gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann we are lost and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine.'"

The college was soon removed to No. 115 Haight street, to a building formerly used by the medical department of the University of the Pacific. Here we have the home of the college passing from hydropathy to allopathy and from allopathy to homœopathy. For fifteen years the college made its home on Haight street, in a building ill-adapted for college work, cold, cheerless, dark and unsanitary. The class was composed of those who were entering college for the first year and by others who by necessity were compelled to go to other medical colleges in San Francisco, there being no homœopathic institutions. Having admitted such, it permitted a senior class

to be formed and a graduation to take place at the close of the year. Preliminary to the opening a dispensary, long in existence and known as the Pacific Homœopathic Dispensary, was affiliated with the college and thereby afforded clinical opportunity to the students which they could have received in no other way.

On March 17, 1884, a gift of twenty volumes of medical works by Dr. J. N. Eckel formed the nucleus of a library which now numbers several thousand volumes. Afterward Dr. Eckel supplemented his original gift, and material additions have been made through funds furnished by the faculty in 1887 and by gifts from Drs. Arndt, Simpson, Guy, Hiller and others who in these early days added these gifts year after year and so created a substantial basis for a library.

The first graduation of the Hahnemann Medical College occurred on the evening of the last Friday in October, 1884. The exercises were held in Red Men's hall on Post street. Some one present at the time described it "a home-like affair and most enjoyable." Addresses were made by Drs. S. P. Burdick, of New York, C. B. Currier and J. N. Eckel. Six students were graduated at this first commencement, namely; C. N. Bronson, F. C. Hood, J. L. McClelland, W. H. Roberts, J. Townsend and J. N. Young. The graduating exercises were followed by a banquet to the faculty and graduates at the home of that chief of hosts, the president, Prof. J. N. Eckel. At this period the earnestness of the profession is best expressed in the following editorial of the September, 1884, issue of the "California Homœopath."

"We hold it to be the duty of every homœopathic physician to encourage the efforts of the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco to teach pure homœopathy on this coast. The most feasible method of encouraging this effort is to send to this institution students who are intelligent, with good preliminary education, to receive their medical training. It is both unnecessary and unjust to our workers in this cause to send students desiring homœopathic instruction east, or to one of the old school colleges on this coast. The results will prove that we are as able to insure good work as our eastern and old school colleagues here, and we save our students the expense of a long journey on the one hand and the deleterious influences of a one-sided, exclusive, dogmatic medical training on the other—a training whose every phase is characterized by faithlessness in the efficiency of drugs chosen according to the homœopathic law of cure—the only method that is in harmony with physiology and all scientific researches.

"The policy of the college is one that ought to appeal to every homœopath throughout the land, and certainly gain for it the respect at least of all medical men of every school. It is to teach the principles of homœopathy as a science and to illustrate practically their application to the various branches of medicine. It is the desire of the faculty and directors of the Hahnemann college to abide by the literal interpretation of their announcement, and our ready acceptance of the programme of the inter-collegiate committee of the American institute shows our position in aiming at and maintaining a high standard of medical education, and thereby achieve the only desirable results. We do not care for great numbers and certainly do not want any unless they come to us in freedom and with the earnest desire to learn true homœopathy from a homœopathic institution. Have we not a right, therefore, to expect the sympathy and co-operation of every homœopathic physician on this coast?"

Following the first graduation, the success of the college being now assured, the faculty for the next year was selected with but few changes to be noted. Effort was made at this time to obtain clinical facilities at the city and county hospital, but notwithstanding the consent of the board of supervisors, the municipal medical authorities denied the privilege. In the fall of 1885 Dr. F. E. J. Canney, one of the earliest workers toward college upbuilding and harmony, resigned from the directorate to take up his home in Montana. Dr. James W. Ward was elected to fill the vacancy thus created by the resignation of Dr. Canney.

The graduating class of 1885 consisted of four students. It is interesting to note that as early as this date a committee was appointed to select a building site for the college. This, however, never materialized. In 1886 Mr. E. A. Schreck, a valued worker who had been registrar of the college and professor of chemistry, suddenly died. Dr. W. A. Dewey was now elected registrar, which position he held for several years following. In 1886, upon motion of Dr. Ward, Prof. Wm. Tod Helmuth, of New York city, was given an honorary degree. This was given in honor of the vast labors of this illustrious surgeon and as a token of the regard in which he was held by his admirers in San Francisco.

It was in 1886 that the first delegates to the international committee of the American Institute of Homœopathy was chosen, consisting of Drs. Boericke and French. During 1885 and 1886 the institution passed through one of those severe professional trials common to young institutions and in sections where professional strife is possible. It arose upon the granting of a *pro honore* diploma, which caused a break in the faculty and several resignations. It was finally explained to the satisfaction of those who were friendly to the upbuilding of this western institution. At this time resolutions of confidence in Dean Currier's labors were passed, in opposition to circulatory letters and statements which were spread broadcast by his opponents.

The Hospital Movement. Early in 1887 the college developed its first hospital enterprise, established in a very modest way a few beds in a small cottage on Sacramento street, Dr. James W. Ward as superintendent, and Dr. Sidney Smith as resident physician.

It became necessary in order to develop a hospital to change the title of the college and to form a corporation called the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco was turned over to the new board and the instituyard as secretary and Dr. J. A. Albertson as treasurer. Immediately upon the organization on December 2, 1887, the stock of the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco was turned over to the new board and the institution under its new name commenced life, which continued for several years. In 1888 the board of trustees was increased to thirteen, and at this time the names of Dr. James Lilienthal, G. E. Davis, A. C. Peterson and R. H. Curtis were added to the pre-existing trustees. Treasurer J. A. Albertson resigned and was elected dean and Dr. Dewey continued as registrar. Dr. Boericke was made treasurer, remaining so but a few months, to be followed by Dr. A. C. Peterson, who held office for fifteen years. About this time, because of failing health, Dr. Eckel found it necessary to resign the office of president, and Dr. J. A. Albertson was elected to fill the vacancy thus created. Dr. Dewey resigned from the trustees and faculty.

The next step in development of better hospital facilities was the moving of the institution to Paige street, in 1888, within two blocks of the college, thus affording better opportunities for clinical demonstration. The internal strife which had lasted for some time in the college, the lack of support from professional men throughout the state, the assessment upon the college stock and the constant financial depletion of its professors, caused a dissension within the faculty concerning the propriety of maintaining the hospital. This was increased by the antagonism raised in the vicinity of the hospital by declaring it a nuisance and the arrest and imprisonment of its superintendent, Dr. James W. Ward. It may be added in passing that his arrest was instituted on the ground of an ordinance which the supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco had enacted, prohibiting the establishment or maintenance of hospitals within certain distances of the city hall. Upon instituting habeas corpus proceedings, Dr. Ward carried the suit to the Supreme court and through the counsel of T. I. Bergin, a prominent attorney at the time, the ordinance was found defective and the proceedings were dismissed.

A difference of opinion as to the policy of suppressing the hospital became so active, maintained to be absolutely essential by Drs. Ward and James Lilienthal, that they resigned rather than to give consent to the doing away with the clinical arm of the college. It was then closed. Dr. Samuel E. Lilienthal, at the time professor of neurology, in sympathy with the position taken by his son and Dr. Ward, resigned and never again was connected with the college faculty.

Returning now to the college history, Dr. George H. Martin was elected to fill the vacancy among the trustees and several laymen also were chosen—Columbus Waterhouse, David Bush and Hon. S. M. Shortridge. Dr. Davis was chosen dean in 1890, Dr. Dewey as registrar, and an advisory board was appointed to aid in the management of affairs. Dr. Geo. H. Palmer resigned at this time and Dr. C. B. Currier retired from the deanship. The senior class became dissatisfied with the retrenching policy of the new board of trustees, and because of the leaving from the faculty of several of its best teachers felt it incumbent upon themselves to leave the institution as students and to complete their course in medicine in Chicago.

Several changes in 1890 are to be recorded: Dr. Boericke and Dr. Ledyard resigned from the board of trustees, and W. G. Campbell and W. A. Dorn were selected to fill their places. Dr. J. A. Albertson resigned as trustee, and Columbus Waterhouse was chosen as head of the board; Dr. Geo. H. Martin became secretary of that body. In 1891 legal questions of incorporation were raised, and in order to fulfill conditions of law regarding the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, papers were again taken out, with Columbus Waterhouse, president; Dr. J. A. Albertson, vice-president; Dr. G. H. Martin, secretary, and W. S. Dorn, W. G. Campbell, David Bush, Dr. R. H. Curtis, Dr. A. C. Peterson, Dr. Sidney Worth, Dr. H. C. French and Dr. G. E. Davis as co-working trustees. Some few changes took place in the faculty. The graduating exercises were held in the new I. O. O. F. hall on Dec. 10, 1891.

During 1892 Drs. Davis and Dewey were again dean and registrar. The changes that then took place in the board of trustees were the resigna-

tions of Mr. Bush and Dr. Worth, and the expiration of Mr. Campbell's term, with Drs. Currier, Boericke and Dewey to fill their places.

A desire was uppermost at this time in the minds of the trustees and faculty to do something toward obtaining a permanent home and thereby advancing homœopathy. The former desire caused inquiries to be made toward the purchase of the theological seminary building on Haight street, and also the property occupied by the college. Endeavors were made to raise funds, all of which did not succeed, so that the lease of the former quarters was renewed.

Toward the advancement of homœopathy a petition was presented to the board of health for a ward in the city and county hospital, while articles were written for the papers, but all to no purpose. Then was first suggested the plan for affiliation with the state university.

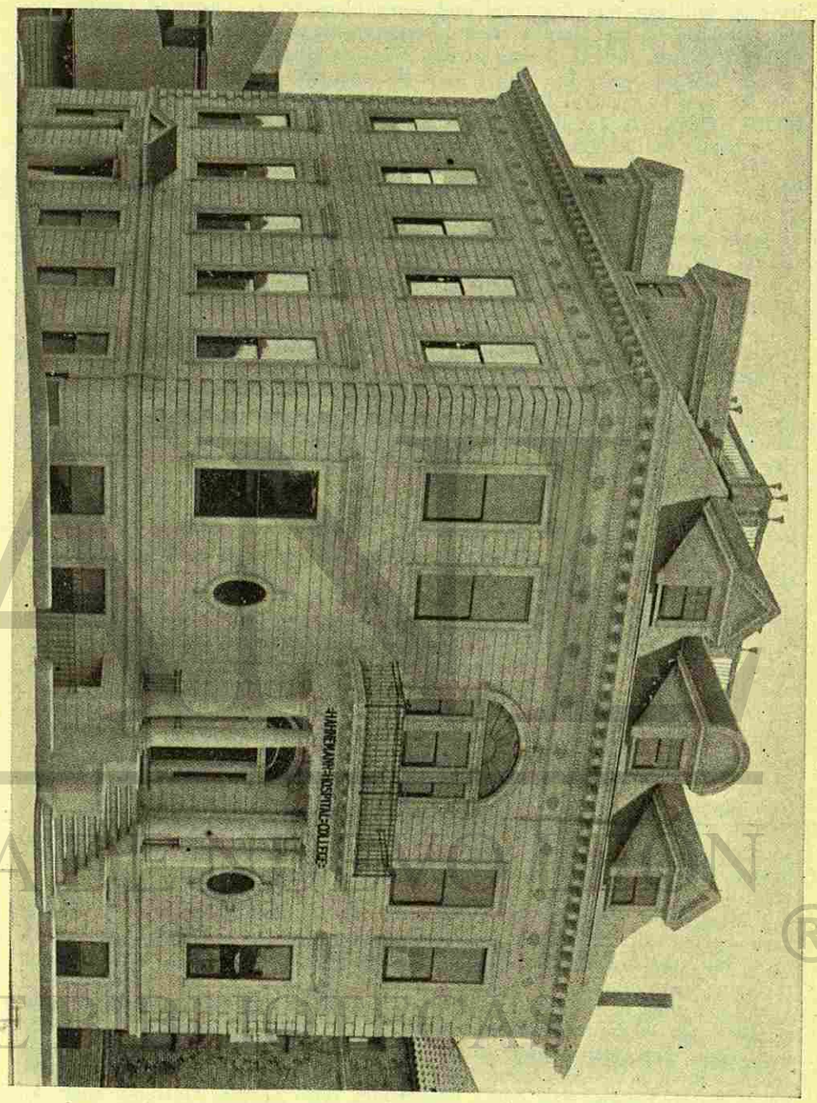
Commencement exercises took place December 1, again at Odd Fellows hall, with a class of eight, the address being given by Dr. Geo. H. Martin, a large audience being present.

In 1893 the old board of trustees was elected at the annual meeting, and organized with Columbus Waterhouse, president; Dr. J. A. Albertson, vice-president, Dr. Geo. H. Martin, secretary, and Dr. A. C. Peterson, treasurer. This year was marked by many changes in the board and faculty. Financial affairs were not of the best, and it was necessary to levy an assessment on the stock, which helped to straighten out the condition. Dr. Currier was again placed at the head as dean, and Dr. Boericke became registrar. Among the several changes in the board were the resignations of Dr. R. H. Curtis, Dr. G. E. Davis, Dr. H. C. French, Dr. Dewey, and Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. Dorn, and in their places were put Dr. Eckel, president, Dr. J. W. Ward, Hon. Horace Davis, P. G. Galpin, Dr. G. H. Palmer and Dr. J. E. Lilienthal. The faculty changes were more numerous, but did not interfere with the course as laid out. The library was increased this year by fifty volumes given by Dr. H. R. Arndt, and later by the donation of Dr. Wm. Simpson. The graduating exercises were held at the I. O. O. F. hall on November 18, and degrees were conferred upon a class of seven.

The year 1894 showed fewer changes, and matters moved more smoothly than for some time. The board of trustees then consisted of Dr. Eckel, president; Dr. Albertson, vice-president; Dr. Martin, secretary, and Dr. Peterson, treasurer, also Drs. Plamer, Currier, Ward, Lilienthal, Wm. Boericke and Messrs. Davis and Galpin. Drs. Currier and Boericke continued as dean and registrar, respectively.

Dr. Boericke, who had for some time been superintendent of the dispensary, wished to be relieved, and consequently Dr. James E. Lilienthal took his place. As delegates to the intercollegiate association of the American Institute of Homœopathy which met at Denver, Drs. Simpson and Boericke were appointed. It was at this time that Dr. Boericke and others from the west endeavored to show that a four years' course would be detrimental to the interest and growth of small colleges, but the institute decided to advise such a course, and this college at once inaugurated such a course, of seven months each, to begin with the next session. This was to its credit, and was in advance of the action of the eastern colleges.

The homœopathic hospital having closed its doors some time previous, as mentioned heretofore, many plans were suggested for raising funds for the erection of a hospital building. Again the subject of the college owning



Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco.

its own building was discussed and some plans were suggested looking to the purchase of the Haight street property, but it was found that it could not be obtained, thus disposing of that idea for all time.

A class of twelve graduated November 30, 1894, at the I. O. O. F. hall, with address by General Barnes. It was the greatest gathering in the history of the college. It was then decided that a fall term should be re-established, to be begun in October of the next year.

In 1895 the same board of directors, the same officers, and the same faculty were elected, and no change was made in dean or registrar. A new governor having come into office and his leanings being toward homœopathy, he was petitioned for a homœopathic representative on the board of health, but it was decided against us for fear of "disagreements in the board." A new charter for the city of San Francisco was now being drawn up for the forthcoming election.

Among the freeholders elected to form this charter were three outspoken friends of homœopathy—Joseph Britton, J. J. O'Brien and H. L. Davis, all patients of Dr. Ward, through whose influence they gave their hearty support in order that nothing should be inserted in the charter departing from the lines of liberal medicine. Earnest effort was then made by old school colleges of the city to designate the institutions to supply internes to the city and county hospital. The three distinguished freeholders mentioned, through earnest efforts of the chairman, Mr. Joseph Britton, prevented any infringement upon the rights of the homœopathic school. This laid the foundation for the present prosperity in municipal recognition.

College and hospital plans were again suggested, and a committee consisting of Drs. Palmer and Currier was appointed to select a site for a new college and hospital. Early in 1895 was chosen the lot on the corner of Sacramento and Maple streets, and an assessment upon the capital stock paid for it. Dr. Lilienthal was appointed a delegate to the inter-collegiate association. Dr. Albert Hiller made a donation of books to the library at this time.

On August 29 the graduating exercises took place at Odd Fellows' hall, with a class of thirteen. At the close of the term Dr. Eckel resigned the presidency and Dr. Martin the secretaryship. In September, 1895, the death of Dr. J E. Lilienthal, an active worker and a strong friend of the college, took place. This was indeed a great loss. This left three vacancies on the board, which were later filled by Drs. Bronson, E. R. Bryant and Mr. J. Brooks Palmer, LL. D., the latter also being made secretary. The change having been made to a winter term, the semester opened early in October, 1895.

Meanwhile "The Little Jim Ward" at the Children's Hospital having been erected, an offer was made by the college to take charge of a portion of it, but was declined, as well as another request for some other ward in the same institution.

For a time in 1896 it seemed as if the college would have to discontinue sessions, for while the classes were large the financial condition was poor, and many were losing their interest in its affairs. True, the site had been selected for a new college, but the assessments were not met with favor and much dissatisfaction was felt. The winter term closed April 29, 1896, at Native Sons' hall, with a class of eleven, Dr. H. R. Arndt of San Diego delivering the address.

Soon it became necessary to prepare for the announcement and the selection of a faculty for the coming year. Many plans arose; some favored the closing of the college for two years, others favored moving, and still others advocated an assessment. The position of dean was not a sinecure, and was not eagerly sought. Under such conditions Dr. A. C. Peterson was elected dean, and great credit is due him for his endeavors in tiding over the affairs at this critical time, when, if the suggestions of some had been acted upon and the college closed, it is doubtful if it would have ever been opened again. The directors lost some seven of their number by resignation. Drs. C. L. Tisdale, J. S. Ballard and F. G. Canney and later Dr. A. E. Small of Oakland, and Dr. Worth were appointed in their place. Dr. Albertson was made president and Dr. Tisdale vice-president. Many of the old members of the faculty resigned, so that with a new board, new officers and almost a new faculty the term began on September 30, 1896.

The college expenses were reduced wherever practicable, and as far as could be economical measures were employed. The faculty and class, understanding the condition of things, worked together for the benefit of the college. At one time it was rumored that a change was to be made and new quarters provided on Mission and Fourteenth streets, but these plans never materialized on account of other suggestions.

Very early in 1897, the previous difficulty having been patched up and a better understanding arrived at, Drs. Palmer, Ward, Boericke and Martin were re-appointed on the board, Drs. Small, Worth and Ballard resigning to give them place. New energy was then infused and every endeavor was made toward the plan of affiliation with the state university. A petition and strong resolutions were drawn up and presented to the board of regents, proposing such affiliation, and a committee consisting of Drs. Ward, Palmer, Martin, Tisdale, Currier, Boericke and Peterson was appointed to attend to the matter. This committee, with prominent laymen, worked hard for the success of the plan. The allopaths, by their county societies, individual members, resolutions, influence and other means worked to defeat the proposition. Although it was held in abeyance for some months by the regents, of whom the governor and several regents were homœopaths and favorable, and although arguments from both sides were listened to and considered, the proposition was defeated "for economic reasons."

Such defeat failed to discourage and in fact seemed to stimulate, for from this time on the thoughts centered upon a home of their own. This decision of the regents did not take place until August, 1897. Meanwhile, on April 29 a class of nineteen—the largest in the history of the institution—was graduated with most enjoyable exercises at the Native Sons' hall, addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Jordan. At the July meeting of the trustees Dr. Bronson retired from the board, and later Drs. Albertson and Martin presented their resignations. Drs. Peterson and Bryant were re-elected dean and registrar. The suggestion to move was deemed unwise at the time, and it was decided to hold one more year at "the old stand," so the term was opened October 13, 1897, with an address by Dr. Ward. During this year a small bequest from N. L. F. Morgan of London to the Hahnemann dispensary was received, coming at an opportune time.

The 1898 graduating class was small, being the first class under the four years' course. It consisted of two members, and the exercises were held at the college on May 5. At that time also was conferred on T. Gris-

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wold Comstock, M. D., of St. Louis, an honorary degree for his active and noble work for homœopathy. At the next election Drs. Peterson and Bryant were for the third time elected. The current debts were met by an assessment on stockholders. The course was again changed in 1899 from winter to summer (July to February), as having special advantages in this climate with western conditions.

THE NEW HOME OF THE COLLEGE.

During 1899 the building and its construction filled the minds of all. On May 4 the last class to graduate in the old building, occupied since 1884, completed its course, and three graduates received the degree of M. D. from the hands of the vice-president, Dr. Tisdale, Dr. Palmer making the address. At the meeting May 24, 1899, Dr. James W. Ward was elected dean and Dr. E. R. Bryant registrar. The cornerstone of the college had been laid on February 4 and on July 25 dedicatory exercises were held, marking the opening of the seventeenth session. Addresses were made at that time by the vice-president, Dr. Tisdale, Mayor Phelan and the dean, Dr. Ward, and were listened to by the large audience filling Eldridge hall. On the next day the new faculty began lectures.

It is interesting (as the first faculty with a list of the chairs has been given) to mention the names of the faculty for the term of 1899-1900:

C. B. Currier, M. D., emeritus professor of diseases of throat and chest.
Wm. Boericke, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics.
Guy E. Manning, M. D., lecturer on materia medica.
C. L. Tisdale, M. D., professor of theory and practice.
J. N. Eckel, M. D., professor of pædiatry.
Sidney Worth, A. B., M. D., professor of clinical medicine.
J. Kastendieck, M. D., professor of mental and nervous diseases.
A. C. Hart, M. D., D. D. S., lecturer on stomatology.
J. E. Nicholson, M. D., lecturer on hygiene.
Geo. H. Palmer, M. D., professor of surgery.
E. R. Bryant, Ph.M., M. D., associate professor of surgery.
B. N. Dow, M. D., lecturer on genito-urinary diseases.
E. S. Grigsby, M. D., lecturer on orthopœdic surgery.
Florence N. Ward, M. D., professor of obstetrics.
James W. Ward, M. D., professor of medical and surgical diseases of women.
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C. D. Potter, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.
F. H. Hadley, A. M., of Stanford University, lecturer on comparative anatomy and histology.
Guy E. Manning, M. D., professor of physiology.
Wm. Simpson, M. D., lecturer on sanitary science.
H. M. McQueen, Ph.G., lecturer on medical chemistry and botany.

F. L. Bateman, M. D., lecturer on toxicology.
F. G. Canney, M. D., professor of pathology and bacteriology.
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G. S. VonWedelstaedt, M. D., lecturer on electrology.

It is interesting to note the incipient efforts toward acquiring a college building in 1898. The first suggestion of the plan finally fulfilled was made by a student of the college, then in attendance, that a subscription list should be developed to form a fund for building purposes. This suggestion was made at a dinner given to the senior class at the home of Dr. Ward by the student mentioned, I. R. Aikin. Seventeen hundred and fifty dollars was raised within a few minutes.

Mr. Hoyle, taking up the plan, devoted almost his entire time to the object in hand. Taking the subscription list and going to the rescue, he renewed the notes and traveling from one end of the state to the other at his own expense; interviewed all homœopathic practitioners and obtained from them promises of aid. About $7,350 was finally pledged through Drs. Geo. H. Palmer, A. C. Peterson, J. W. Ward, F. N. Ward, E. S. Breyfogle, E. R. Bryant, J. A. Albertson, Wm. Boericke, J. S. Ballard, S. Worth, G. Selfridge, F. G. Canney, J. Kastendieck, H. R. Clement, G. E. Manning, A. G. Bailey, B. N. Dow, J. Brooks, C. D. Potter, W. M. Lamb, Ida B. Cameron, E. S. Lynch, F. L. Bateman, Laura B. Hurd, and E. P. Hoyle, Esq., of San Francisco; Drs. Carra B. Scofield, N. H. Chamberlain, Eva L. Harris, Susan J. Fenton, Hugh Ross, Alice M. Bush, E. Nicholson and R. L. Hill, Jr., of Oakland; Dr. C. L. Tisdale of Alameda; Drs. H. B. Gates, Amelia L. Gates, W. E. Keith of San Jose; Drs. Tapley and Russell of Marysville; Dr. Rachael Lain of Vallejo; Dr. Phillipina Wagner of Carson, Nevada, and Dr. N. P. Crooks of Santa Barbara.

But the limit seemed to be reached, and while there were many more whose wishes were with them in their endeavors, other plans and purposes prevented. This was the case with the southern brethren, who already had hospital plans on the way, but who showed their good will a few months later in fitting up the laboratory. Word was finally sent to the trustees of the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary, asking their aid. They most nobly responded with a subscription of $3,000, payable at once. These trustees comprised Drs. J. W. Ward and F. N. Ward and Messrs. E. R. and Jesse Lilienthal, and the amount given was what had accrued in thirteen years from a dispensary started by the Drs. Ward and James E. Lilienthal in 1888. This glorious addition of almost one-half of what had already been raised brought the sum up to more than ten thousand dollars and raised the hopes of all the interested ones, for the appeal stated that no amount would be due unless the sum of $10,000 was subscribed.

Next came an assessment of ten dollars per share on the capital stock in order to free the lot of debt, and $2,900 was raised from the trustees. This freed the land of incumbrance and left $1,000 in gold coin in the bank.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. George Lang, the contractor of the college, who, being an ardent homœopath, refused to accept a single dollar of personal remuneration for all his painstaking and admirable work. He watched it all most carefully, and it is through him that there was erected for $10,000 what is mentioned as a marvel of a building for that

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price. Dr. Guy E. Manning, to whom we are indebted for many details of this history, has well described the structure:

"The new building stands on the corner of Maple and Sacramento streets, with a frontage of fifty-four feet on the latter and fifty-nine feet on the former street. There is still left sufficient ground on the south for a hospital, and on the east for enlarging the college when necessary. The building is colonial in style, and while it is nearly square the entrances and the architecture of the roof relieve the plainness which otherwise would exist. The basement is of brick, the remainder frame, making in all four floors. The main entrance, from Sacramento street, is by a wide stairway leading to a porch which, by means of four fluted pillars, support the porch. Above the pillars in bold relief, with letters of gold upon a pure white background, are the words 'HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL COLLEGE.'

"As Maple street slopes materially toward the south it permits of another entrance to the basement, which forms the polyclinic entrance. It is protected by a small awning, mounted on pillars, and containing the word 'Polyclinic.' The main corridor of the basement is entered from Sacramento street. The roof supports several dormer windows and is surmounted by an artistic railing. Windows are plentiful, and with the skylights giving an abundance of light in each of the apartments, which is not even prevented by adjoining structures.

"In the basement, entering from Sacramento street, is a main corridor, on the left side of which are two rooms for the use of the student, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, both containing numerous lock closets for wraps, etc. On the right of the hall are wide stairs to the next floor. Further down opens a small corridor, entering the heating and ventilating room in front, and a light gynecological room with dressing room attached. The gynecological room is one of the suite forming the college dispensary, and is supplied with a Yale chair, instrument case and glass enamel table, besides necessary extras. These rooms are arranged on each side of a corridor, running across the building, and can be entered directly from Maple street. This suite consists of a medical room, ophthalmic room, surgical ward, and an operating amphitheatre, all provided with a fine southern light, the latter having also a skylight which admirably adapts it for small operations. These rooms open into each other and also into the hall. On the opposite side of the corridor is the pharmacy, where the medicines for the clinics are dispensed, and from which a stairway leads to the college floor. Further on is a dark room, which may be used by all, and still further is the gynecological room already described.

"The first floor is entered by a wide stairway and portico from Sacramento street. A wide entrance from above and below runs back to Eldridge hall, the main lecture room, thirty-four by forty-five feet in size, with a seating capacity for two hundred and fifty. It is abundantly supplied with light from the south and west. The platform is fitted up with a neat reading desk and chairs, is reached from the back passageway leading from the professors' room, and also from a chart room on the corresponding side. On the right side of the main hall is a large and exceedingly pleasant students' room, supplied with reading desk and table, on which are found medical journals from all over the world. A part of this room is an alcove, around the sides of which run cushioned benches built into the wall, making a typical study-room.

"On the other side of the hall is the commodious library, containing the handsome collection of volumes by Drs. Samuel and James Lilienthal, which now belongs to the college. These are encased behind glass doors. From this room entrance can be made into a professors' room and into a reading room in front, which is in reality an annex to the library and contains a portion of the books.

"Occupying the greater part of the second floor and running up through the third is the amphitheatre, semi-circular in form and beautifully lighted by two large skylights. This is capable of seating about two hundred, and is a model room for anatomical and other demonstrations, being so arranged that those in front cannot interfere with the view of the others. This amphitheatre is nearly encircled on both floors by a corridor. A large triangular room in front, fitted up with proper cases, is the museum, which will grow more and more interesting as time goes on, but which already shows much work and care. On the east side are the small laboratory, toilet room and dressing room. Back of the amphitheatre are two rooms, which attract admiration, and these are the chemical and bacteriological laboratories. Both are fitted up with desks, tables and sinks, and provided with plenty of Bunsen burners and other necessary paraphernalia for a thorough and practical course, not only inorganic but organic as well, and this latter is something that is so often neglected and yet pertains to medicine more particularly than even the general chemistry.

"Above these is a magnificent room occupying one-half the space on the third floor. This is the dissecting room, not a substitute, not a cramped back room in the attic which could be used for nothing else, but a large, light room, well ventilated, clean, inviting—to a medical student—supplied with plenty of tables and the latest equipments for embalming and necropsy, as well as apparatus for practical surgery. In this room alone the student becomes familiar with descriptive and regional anatomy, and all ordinary operations in practical surgery.

"Besides the rooms already mentioned there are janitors' quarters, plenty of storage rooms, closets and toilet rooms, and four or five small lecture rooms which can be used either for general lectures or practical courses. In fact all the space is utilized to good advantage, and while the needs of the present are well supplied there is still reserve room which can be used to accommodate many more students, thus being prepared for the future growth of the classes."

But to return to the history and to the completion of the building. As it began to assume shape, plans materialized for the furnishing and the fitting up of the different laboratories. Again friends and the profession came to the rescue and gave liberally, as if they had not already signed their names to the subscription list. The first call was made to the alumni by means of the following circular:

San Francisco, Mar. 2nd, 1899.

Dear Doctor:

Through the generosity of the homœopathic profession of the coast, the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco has been enabled to begin the construction of a new college building, which is now rapidly nearing completion. It is a four-story building, costing $10,000, and is on a lot of about equal value, situated at the corner of Sacramento and Maple streets. The furnishing remains to be accomplished and the alumni association feels that it should be its duty and pleasure to second the efforts of the college by undertaking to start a furnishing fund. This is a special plea to the alumni, their friends and friends of the college to contribute, each according to his

means, for the finishing touches to this enterprise. What will you contribute? As it is hoped to dedicate the new building in May, it will be seen that there is no time to lose. Subscriptions are therefore in order, and receivable on presentation of this notice, either to

DR. FLORENCE N. WARD,
Chairman Furnishing Committee,
or E. PETRIE HOYLE,
Secretary and Treasurer of Hahnemann College Furnishing Fund.

This appeal for funds met with prompt response, and $500 was raised, and this although the same names had been appended to several other lists. The alumni sum was used for general furnishing, and was used so well that it served its purpose to a remarkable degree.

The Epsilon Kappa Delta, a medical fraternity among our brethren of Los Angeles, unexpectedly and unasked, showed its friendly feeling in sending a gift to be devoted to the chemical laboratory, and which proved sufficient to fit it up in first class order; in consequence of which a tablet upon the door of the laboratory dedicates it to the fraternity.

The Pacific Homœopathic Dispensary, composed of a number of the physicians of this city and managed by a board of ladies with Mrs. McKee as president, by private subscription raised $750 for the development of the bacteriological laboratory.

Drs. Alice Goss and J. Staw Ballard deserve liberal praise for their enthusiasm in aiding this gift.

"We now turn to the Lilienthal gift, which is so highly appreciated. Who of us are not lovers of these books, around which clusters so much that is sacred in homœopathy throughout the world? Surrounded with these same volumes, bearing his reference marks, they were the intimate companions of the greatest compiler as well as most original worker that homœopathy ever had in America. It was with these before him and around him that Samuel Lilienthal performed his arduous labors and spent his energies of life. Every volume breathes of him and makes them more sacred to those who can now turn to them. There are over two thousand volumes, representing the life collection of Dr. Lilienthal and his son James, and through the heirs of the estate they are now the choice property of the college."

The furnishings of the library were the gift of Drs. James and Florence N. Ward, in the names of their little daughters, Dorothy and Jean. The close relationship that existed between Drs. Ward and Drs. Lilienthal makes the gift for the installation of this library strikingly appropriate. Another two hundred and sixty dollars from the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary was given for the museum, and was used in the fittings of that room, besides supplying specimen jars.

Another gift most pleasantly bequeathed and gratefully accepted was that of five hundred dollars from Mrs. Almira Eldridge. This sum had been given to the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary and through its trustees was bestowed upon the college. This bequest was used in furnishing the main hall, which has been designated "Eldridge Hall," in commemoration of this kindly woman. In connection with all this, there must be remembered the Pacific Homœopathic Polyclinic, which has been created by the union of the three homœopathic dispensaries in the city, that like prodigal sons have returned to claim relationship with and to unite more strongly the bonds which should and does now unite the college and all her children. Through this

polyclinic and the abundance of clinical material presented there has been offered marvelous opportunity for teaching and study.

Upon the death of Dr. J. N. Eckel, for years the professor of pediatrics, and also president of the college, his valuable library was given by his widow to this institution. It was installed in a separate room and forms a part of the library of the college; the several hundred volumes of rare and valuable books have been a distinct addition to the college possessions.

The erection of a new building gave great impetus to college affairs. Internal development became marked. A laboratory of physics and physiological chemistry was provided at an expense of $800, which was paid for by savings from the current expense account. Great attention was paid to the executive management pertaining to the preliminary education of students and to the financial side of their relationship to the college. Dr. George H. Palmer was elected president, following the death of Dr. J. A. Albertson, and Mr. Wm. Letts Oliver was elected to trusteeship and very soon thereafter made the treasurer of the college. The dean, during 1900, visited the various medical colleges of the country in the view of obtaining knowledge of the system of record books and card systems in vogue. From that experience a complete plan was created which maintains at the present time. Application was made to the regents of the University of the State of New York to become accredited and registered with them, and by conforming with the exactions of that body, this was accomplished.

The sessions of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 were held during early spring until late fall. A minimum of seven months has always been the plan of the college. In 1903 a change was again made to the winter season, conforming with the usage obtaining in eastern colleges from autumn to late spring. Accordingly the college session opened in 1903 in October and closed its session in June, 1904.

In 1903 the college became registered and accredited with the Illinois and the Michigan state boards of health, making the exactions of our curriculum to conform with the full requirements of these boards. During the changes necessary from the summer to the winter courses, which was inspired mainly by the difficulty in acquiring students, the college suffered greatly in the numbers of its college body. From 1900 to 1905, inclusive, the average number of students graduated was ten. The exactions of the state board of health, the operation of which law went into effect in 1903, compelled the college to prolong its lecture courses in order that at least six months of teaching should be found within each calendar year, as separate courses. The changing of the time of its sessions exacted from this institution that it should either close one year entirely or operate its sessions through prolonged months. Accordingly it was found best to extend the course of 1903-1904 three weeks, to the first of July. The sessions of 1904-5 extended to the first of June, having then a vacation period of two weeks, followed by an additional session of six weeks, extending to August 1, 1905.

During the years 1900 to 1905, but few changes are to be noted in the personnel of the board of trustees or in the personnel of the faculty. The additions were the result only of death within the boards, or as were suggested, by vacancies previously unfilled. In 1904 Dr. Geo. H. Palmer resigned as president of the board, still retaining his position as trustee. In 1905 Dr. Geo. H. Palmer, Mr. Brooks Palmer, for several years secretary of the college, and Mr. Wm. Letts Oliver, treasurer, resigned. Dr. C. L. Tisdale's term of

office had expired. There were then elected W. W. Van Arsdale as trustee and president; Dr. Hartland Law, trustee and treasurer, and Mr. Marshall Hale and Dr. C. L. Tisdale. Dr. H. R. Arndt, a trustee chosen in 1903, was made secretary of the reorganized board. At this point it is important to take up the furtherance of the hospital movement, which had been abandoned in 1888.

No new measures aiming to the creation of a homœopathic hospital were taken until 1896. In January Drs. James W. and Florence N. Ward directed their influence toward a unification of effort in the organization of an institution known thereafter as the Homœopathic Sanatorium. This was an association of five physicians, organized for the purpose of creating a sanatorium where all physicians of the homœopathic school were welcome to send patients for personal supervision and treatment. The association was composed of Drs. C. B. Currier, Geo. H. Palmer, Wm. Boericke, James W. and Florence N. Ward. In a rented building at Sixteenth and Capp streets, February 15th, 1896, the institution was opened to the reception of patients, having fifteen beds. The movement was developed by each of the five physicians contributing to a common fund of $3,000 in equal proportions.

In 1898 Dr. Currier retired, his place being filled by Dr. E. R. Bryant, who contributed his pro rata to the maintenance fund. In 1899 the sanatorium moved to larger rented quarters in Central avenue. The institution has been more than self-supporting. Through the years following the moving to Central avenue, it has given as a building fund to the new hospital $3,000 as a furnishing fund, giving in 1904 $1,500 toward the current expense account of the college; and while at the present day or in its past history it has never been under college control, it has always claimed affiliation with the college, representing to a large degree the clinical arm thereto. Dr. C. B. Currier was its first chairman, and after his retirement Dr. G. H. Palmer held the position until his retirement in April, 1905. The only requirement in this association of physicians was the unanimous consent to all propositions, and this feeling and expression maintained through these nine years of its existence was its chief factor in the up-building, creating a sentiment favorable to the larger accomplishment of the Hahnemann Hospital.

In 1903 the first step was begun toward the creation of the Hahnemann Hospital (whose building will shortly be completed) by the gift of $5,000 from Drs. James W. and Florence N. Ward. With this sum as a nucleus many other gifts have followed until the building fund reached proportions that enable the trustees to proceed with the plans for its erection. While the Hahnemann Hospital movement as a part of the general hospital movement has a deserved and special history of its own, it nevertheless bears such close relationship to the college as to be accorded a place in the history of college progress. To William Letts Oliver more than any one else is due the praise of having worked out the hospital construction, its plans and specifications, as the result of special knowledge and marked fitness for the work.

It was in anticipation of the Hahnemann Hospital that in 1902 the college, realizing that its charter did not include the right to maintain a training school for nurses and ability to grant diplomas for the same, that a new corporation was formed on a non-stock basis, and known as the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific. The Hahnemann Hospital College gave up its charter and bestowed its holdings to the corporation bearing the present name. On March 14, 1905, the contract for the building of the Hahnemann

Hospital was signed in the office of the dean of the college, Dr. Ward. On May 31 the cornerstone of the hospital was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

MUNICIPAL RECOGNITION.

In the fall of 1901 Hon. E. E. Schmitz was elected mayor of San Francisco. For the first time in the municipal history of the city, as an ardent homœopath he had the courage to appoint as a health commissioner Dr. James W. Ward, representing the homœopathic school, for four years of service. At his re-election in 1903 it became possible through absolute control of the department of health of the city and county of San Francisco, and by the election of Dr. Ward, president of the commission, to assign the homœopathic school its just representation in the various departments. Accordingly in January, 1904, the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific was assigned two wards in the city and county hospital, with the following staff:

MEDICAL STAFF.

Visiting Physicians—H. R. Arndt, M. D., T. G. McConkey, M. D.
Assistants—Guy E. Manning, M. D., A. J. Minaker, M. D.

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Official Anaesthetist—Edith Wells, M. D.

THE COLLEGE JOURNALS.

In 1900 Dr. Wm. Boericke, owner of the "Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy," gave to the college the journal, since which time it has continued to edit and maintain a larger monthly periodical under the management of Prof. H. R. Arndt as editor-in-chief; Dr. Francis Kellogg of Los Angeles, Dr. Guy Manning and Thomas McConkey of San Francisco as assistant editors; Dr. C. L. Tisdale, business manager. The aim of this journal has been the united effort to give to the profession of the Pacific states a journal worthy of the profession which it represents and the official organ of the college which supports it.

It is worthy of note that since 1901 the students of the college have edited and supported a journal known as "The Periscope." The object has been to encourage independent and original thought among students, besides the acquisition of a larger power of expression on medical subjects. The class body has controlled its publication under the supervision of the dean of the faculty. Three issues have been produced yearly. The editorial production has compared favorably with the best of other college journals.

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The present personnel of the trustees and faculty of the college is as follows:

Trustees—Hon. W. W. Van Arsdale, Ph.B., president; E. R. Lilienthal, Esq., vice-president; H. R. Arndt, M. D., secretary; H. Law, M. D., treasurer; James W. Ward, M. D., Wm. Boericke, M. D., Edgar R. Bryant, M. D., Marshall Hale, Esq., A. C. Peterson, M. D., C. L. Tisdale, M. D., Wm. P. Fuller, Esq.

Standing Committees—Executive—E. R. Lilienthal, Esq., H. R. Arndt, M. D., Marshall Hale, Esq. *Finance and Auditing*—H. Law, M. D., C. L. Tisdale, M. D., Wm. P. Fuller, Esq. *Library*—A. C. Peterson, M. D., E. R. Lilienthal, Esq. *Credentials and Admissions*—Wm. Boericke, M. D., James W. Ward, M. D. *Printing*—James W. Ward, M. D., Edgar R. Bryant, M. D.

THE FACULTY.

C. B. Currier, M. D., emeritus professor of diseases of the heart and lungs.

Geo. H. Palmer, M. D., emeritus professor of surgery.

C. L. Tisdale, M. D., emeritus professor of practice.

Materia Medica, Institutes, Therapeutics, Pharmaceutics and Ethics—Wm. Boericke, M. D., professor; Guy E. Manning, assistant professor; Philip Rice, M. D., assistant professor; A. J. Minaker, M. D., lecturer; G. P. Garlick, M. D., lecturer.

Theory and Practice of Medicine—H. R. Arndt, M. D., professor of theory and practice and of mental and nervous diseases; Sidney Worth, A. M., M. D., professor of pediatry; A. K. Crawford, M. D., professor of diseases of the heart and lungs; J. Kastendieck, M. D., professor of physical diagnosis; Thomas G. McConkey, M. D., professor of clinical medicine; C. E. Hart, D. D. S., lecturer on stomatology; O. G. Freyermuth, M. D., lecturer on disease of the kidneys.

Surgery—Edgar R. Bryant, M. D., professor of surgery; C. D. Potter, M. D., assistant professor; Joseph S. Brooks, M. D., lecturer on orthopedic surgery; R. F. Tomlinson, M. D., lecturer on minor surgery and operative technique; D. Gates Bennett, M. D., lecturer on genito-urinary diseases and syphilography; O. G. Freyermuth, M. D., lecturer on diseases of the rectum.

Obstetrics—Florence N. Ward, M. D., professor of obstetrics; Ida B. Cameron, M. D., lecturer on embryology and clinical assistant; Joseph Brooks, M. D., lecturer on junior obstetrics; N. B. Bailey, M. D., clinical instructor; Sarah J. Hatton, M. D., instructor.

Abdominal Surgery and Gynaecology—James W. Ward, M. D., professor of gynæcology; Laura B. Hurd, M. D., lecturer on gynæcology and clinical assistant.

Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology—A. C. Peterson, M. D., professor; Philip Rice, M. D., assistant professor.

Anatomy—Joseph S. Brooks, M. D., professor; C. B. Pinkham, M. D., assistant professor; R. F. Tomlinson, M. D., lecturer on regional anatomy and demonstrator; E. L. Fassett, M. D., lecturer on and professor of anatomy.

Physiology—Guy E. Manning, M. D., professor; H. M. McQueen, Ph.G., lecturer on physiological chemistry.

Hygiene and Sanitary Science—Thos. G. McConkey, M. D., lecturer.

Medical Chemistry, Urinalysis and Toxicology—H. M. McQueen, Ph.G., professor; G. P. Garlick, M. D., lecturer on toxicology.

Pathology, Bacteriology and Histology—F. G. Canney, M. D., professor; E. L. Fassett, M. D., lecturer on special pathology; N. B. Bailey, M. D., lecturer on bacteriology; G. P. Garlick, M. D., lecturer on histology; C. H. Lashlee, M. D., instructor in general pathology; C. S. Powell, M. D., instructor on hæmatology and bacteriology.

Medical Jurisprudence—Hon. Wm. H. Jordan, A. M. (Yale), professor.

Emergencies—R. F. Tomlinson, M. D., lecturer.

History of Medicine—Hartland Law, M. D., lecturer.

Dermatology—C. D. Potter, M. D., lecturer.

Hydro-Therapy—A. J. Minaker, M. D., lecturer.

Electro-Therapeutics—H. L. Lorentzen, M. D., lecturer.

Manual Therapeutics—J. W. Henderson, M. D., D. O., lecturer.

Officers of the Faculty—James W. Ward, M. D., dean; Edgar R. Bryant, M. D., registrar; Guy E. Manning, M. D., librarian.

The college always has been an exponent of higher education. Begotten during a period when two year courses were the rule, it advocated in its by-laws at the very first the three full courses of lectures. Nor was that all. When the American Institute of Homœopathy advised the four years' course this college did not falter, though it meant more serious consequences than to colleges in the east, but boldly hung out her banner and was the first college west of Chicago, allopathic or homœopathic, to fall into line.

When the subject of women's admission was one of the rocks upon which it was endeavored to wreck her, we find that at the very first a motion was passed "that women should be admitted on an equal footing with men to all the privileges of the college." They have not forgotten that when they were vainly knocking at the doors of other institutions they were graciously welcomed with open arms to Hahnemann of San Francisco. Early in her career co-education was strengthened by the appointment of woman clinical assistants, lecturers and professors.

The standard for graduation has been kept at seventy-five per cent for years, and today the tendency is to be more strict and more severe in the requirements for graduation. A failure to pass final examinations means, not a taking up of those branches in which a failure was recorded, but of all the senior studies and a second examination upon them. Higher requirements for admission also are depended upon; so it is plain that the constant endeavor has been to raise the level of medical education to make the degree of M. D. an honor, and to graduate bright and educated men and women for usefulness in the profession on the Pacific slope.

DECEASED MEMBERS OF FACULTY.

Professor Lilienthal, Samuel.
Professor Lilienthal, James E.
Professor Albertson, J. A.
Professor Eckel, J. N.
Professor Clement, R. Herbert.

DECEASED MEMBERS OF ALUMNI.

Professor William Tod Helmuth, honorary, New York city.
Baldwin, R. R., Honolulu, H. I.
Ballard, E. R., San Francisco, Cal.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN ® DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

Damkroeger, H., San Francisco, Cal.
Davis, Geo. B., San Francisco, Cal.
Edmonds, Mary E., San Francisco, Cal.
Houston, W. J., Manila.
Ostrander, J. A., Suisun, Cal.
Pelton, H. S., Alaska.
Reamy, May, Stockton, Cal.
Taubner, C. (Honorary), Sacramento, Cal.
Tisdale, D. L., Alameda, Cal.
Uttley, W. H., San Francisco, Cal.

ALUMNI OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC.

Honorary Member, T. Griswold Comstock, St. Louis, Mo.

1898 Aikin, I. R., City of Mexico.
1897 Alumbaugh, F. W., Vacaville, Cal.
1889 Alumbaugh, W. E., Napa, Cal.
1892 Anker, I. C., Chicago, Ill.
1896 Armstrong, Bessie C., San Francisco, Cal.
1891 Atkins, M. H., San Francisco, Cal.
1902 Atwood, C. H., Eugene, Ore.
1889 Badger, Alice, San Francisco, Cal.
1902 Bailey, N. B., San Francisco, Cal.
1887 Barnes, Anna H., San Francisco, Cal.
1905 Bass, Annie, Redding, Cal.
1896 Bateman, F. L., Berkeley, Cal.
1897 Beck, J. A., Salinas, Cal.
1895 Biegeleisen, N., Chicago, Ill.
1893 Birdsey, F., El Cajon, Cal.
1896 Boldemann, Lillie, San Francisco, Cal.
1896 Bowen, Amy G., San Francisco, Cal.
1891 Bowen, Jane M., San Francisco, Cal.
1884 Bronson, C. W., Alameda, Cal.
1905 Bronson, Lois V., Alameda, Cal.
1894 Brooks, J. S., San Francisco, Cal.
1898 Buchanan, R. A., San Francisco, Cal.
1895 Cabral, J. S. A., Centerville, Cal.
1895 Cameron, Ida B., San Francisco, Cal.
1897 Camp, Mrs. Angie M., Kansas.
1891 Case, Clara H., San Francisco, Cal.
1900 Case, L. H., Santa Monica, Cal.
1887 Chaffee, J. D., Long Beach, Cal.
1900 Chamberlain, Harriet Lane, Oakland, Cal.
1895 Chapell, E. A., San Francisco, Cal.
1903 Chapelle, Clarence C., Virginia City, Nev.
1903 Chapelle, Grace A., San Francisco, Cal.
1896 Chisholm, Mary D., Alaska.
1894 Clement, Elvira M., Honolulu, H. I.
1892 Crawford, J. G., San Francisco, Cal.
1897 Crooks, N. P., Santa Barbara, Cal.
1894 Cross, H., Sisson, Cal.

1902 Crittenden, C. F., Potter Valley, Cal.
1894 Couture, A. N., Auburn, Cal.
1900 Dail, C. F., Eureka, Cal.
1903 Daily, F. A., Berryessa, Cal.
1892 Dawson, J., Wamconda, Ill.
1892 Detrick, E. M., San Francisco, Cal.
1904 De Vighne, Harry C., New York City, N. Y.
1887 Dodge, H. T., Denver, Colo.
1895 Dow, B. N., San Francisco, Cal.
1900 Evans, Margaret R., Eureka, Cal.
1900 Evans, T. J., Eureka, Cal.
1903 Fassette, Edward L., San Francisco, Cal.
1889 Fenton, Susan J., Oakland, Cal.
1887 Fichtner, C. G., San Francisco, Cal.
1892 Finch, A. A., Astoria, Ore.
1905 Fisher, John H., Sacramento, Cal.
1899 Foster, R. DeL., San Diego, Cal.
1897 Fouchy, A. D., Alameda, Cal.
1895 Gage, Frances M., Chicago, Ill.
1890 Garfield, H. S., Pendleton, Ore.
1903 Garlick, P. G., San Francisco, Cal.
1905 Glover, Mary E., San Francisco, Cal.
1900 Gregory, Abel L., Manton, Cal.
1897 Greenwood, Edna M., San Francisco, Cal.
1886 Grove, W. F., Visalia, Cal.
1888 Guild, Caroline L., San Francisco, Cal.
1895 Harris, Eva L., Oakland, Cal.
1903 Hart, Frank, Pacific Grove, Cal.
1897 Hartman, Emily, San Francisco, Cal.
1904 Hatton, Sarah J., San Francisco, Cal.
1891 Hayashi, H. S., Aomori, Japan.
1889 Heidrich, R., Dutch Flat, Cal.
1899 Heiss-Sanborn, Blanche L., San Francisco, Cal.
1903 Henderson, J. H., San Francisco, Cal.
1895 Hill, R. L., Jr., Oakland, Cal.
1896 Hofmann, Mary E., San Francisco, Cal.
1903 Hogg, Cora B., San Francisco, Cal.
1889 Holmgren, C. J., San Francisco, Cal.
1884 Hood, F. C., Gold Run, Cal.
1897 Hood, W. L., Groveland, Cal.
1896 Howell, Harriett, Los Gatos, Cal.
1900 Hoyle, E. Petrie, London, Eng.
1903 Huckins, Milicent S., San Jose, Cal.
1894 Huffman, Ruth P., Petaluma, Cal.
1897 Hulme, F. W., Oakland, Cal.
1897 Hurd, Laura B., San Francisco, Cal.
1891 Jaffa, Rachel A., New York.
1888 Janes, S. M., Jordan, Minn.
1888 Janes, T. I., San Francisco, Cal.
1888 Janes, T. B. Cosack, San Francisco, Cal.

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1897 Jellings, E. A., Alameda, Cal.
1895 Jones, C. E., San Francisco, Cal.
1897 Jorgensen, Sophus N., Fortuna, Cal.
1903 Keeler, J. L., China.
1897 Kirkpatrick, J. H., Los Angeles, Cal.
1900 Klenck, August G., San Francisco, Cal.
1895 Kobicke, Sophie B., San Francisco, Cal.
1894 Kroetz, Mary M., San Francisco, Cal.
1894 Kunstlich, D., Passaic, N. J.
1897 Lain, Lizzie, Santa Rosa, Cal.
1894 Lamb, W. N., San Francisco, Cal.
1904 Lashlee, Claude H., San Francisco, Cal.
1904 Lavy, W. S., Nevada City, Cal.
1893 Law, H., San Francisco, Cal.
1885 Liljeroth, Anna, Chicago, Ill.
1886 Long, G. L., Fresno, Cal.
1901 Long, S. C., Bakersfield, Cal.
1900 Lorentzen, H. L., San Francisco, Cal.
1889 Lynch, Elizabeth S., San Francisco, Cal.
1895 Mansfield, Beulah L., Los Angeles, Cal.
1896 Mansfield, J. M., Los Angeles, Cal.
1894 Mansur, A. H., Los Alamitos, Cal.
1892 Martin, Eleanor F., San Francisco, Cal.
1887 Mattner, E. H., San Francisco, Cal.
1891 Morgan, Alice Bush, Oakland, Cal.
1904 McAulay, Martin, Newman, Cal.
1905 McAulay, Marion B., San Francisco, Cal.
1884 McClelland, J. L., Los Banos, Cal.
1885 McClelland, Sophia B. J., Los Banos, Cal.
1897 McCullough, A. R., Flora, Ore.
1896 McNally, J. B., Prescott, Ariz.
1905 Nesbit, Jennie E., Vallejo, Cal.
1886 Merrell, C. G., San Francisco, Cal.
1899 Minaker, A. J., San Francisco, Cal.
1900 Minaker, R. May, San Francisco, Cal.
1889 Mitchell, J. S., Hanford, Cal.
1892 Morgan, Mary A., Berkeley, Cal.
1902 Morton, J. E., Midway, Utah.
1886 Munson, Mary F., San Diego, Cal.
1888 Nellis, J. G., Irvington, Cal.
1891 Nevins, H., Chicago, Ill.
1902 Newsome, Benj. W., Garden Grove, Cal.
1900 Orr, Charles S., B. S., Ontario, Cal.
1893 Parker-Batts, Alice M., Marysville, Cal.
1891 Pease, Ella G., Boston, Mass.
1891 Pleasants, G. W., Willow Ranch.
1896 Potter, C. D., San Francisco, Cal.
1886 Potts, Flora M., National City, Cal.
1904 Powell, Chas. S., San Francisco, Cal.
1886 Reed-Button, Julia F., San Francisco, Cal.

1897 Rich, C. L., Fullerton, Cal.
1901 Robbins, O. M. Byers, Santa Paula, Cal.
1886 Rockwell, Amanda J., St. Louis, Mo.
1884 Roberts, W. H., San Francisco, Cal.
1902 Robinson, T. C., Grass Valley, Cal.
1900 Rose, Overend G., Kentfield, Ross P. O., Cal.
1894 Saunders, G. C., Orestes, Ind.
1895 Schofield, Carra B., Oakland, Cal.
1897 Shafer, J. E., Salinas, Cal.
1893 Schrader, C. A., San Diego, Cal.
1900 Shute, J. W., Iqerua, Cal.
1905 Simpson, Jessie H., San Francisco, Cal.
1896 Small, C. K., Fresno, Cal.
1886 Smith, S. H., San Francisco, Cal.
1901 Smith, Virginia P., Fallon, Nev.
1893 Solomons-Jaffa, Adele R., Berkeley, Cal.
1891 Spencer, Huldah, San Francisco, Cal.
1888 Stambach, Ida V., Santa Barbara, Cal.
1897 Stewart, S. J., Seattle, Wash.
1904 Stockton, Belle C., Oakland, Cal.
1892 Swallow, Rev. R., Ningo, China.
1891 Telson, Mary K., St. Louis, Mo.
1902 Tenney, L. M., Oakland, Cal.
1896 Thompson, A. J., China.
1905 Thomson, Mary Leno, San Francisco, Cal.
1900 Tomlinson, R. F., San Francisco, Cal.
1900 Tomlinson, May Palmer, San Francisco, Cal.
1884 Townsend, J., San Francisco, Cal.
1900 Tracy, C. J., Pasadena, Cal.
1904 Turnbull, Walter, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
1895 Wagner, Bertha M. E. Stark, San Francisco, Cal.
1897 Wagner, H. W., Sacramento, Cal.
1888 Wagner, Phillipina, Carson, Nev.
1887 Ward, Florence N., San Francisco, Cal.
1903 Warner, C. C., ————
1890 Waterhouse, Amelia A., San Francisco, Cal.
1905 Wartenpaugh, J. W., San Francisco, Cal.
1902 Watson, M. J., Sacramento, Cal.
1902 Webster, G. M., Los Angeles, Cal.
1889 Weirich, E. W., Angels, Cal.
1900 Wells, E. M., San Francisco, Cal.
1889 West, R. W., Robinson's Ferry, Cal.
1885 Wightman, Anna B., Napa, Cal.
1893 Wise, S. E., San Francisco, Cal.
1884 Young, M. J., Chicago, Ill.

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

CHAPTER VII

THE COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

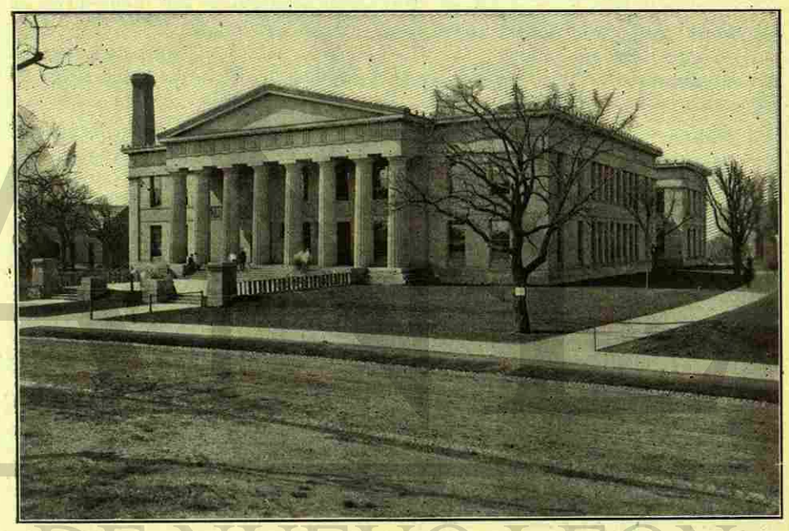
The Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, located at Minneapolis, and which is now a department of the University of the State of Minnesota, was incorporated, organized and opened to students in 1886. As early as 1883 the great importance of establishing a homœopathic college in the northwest was fully understood by the members of the school founded by Hahnemann. The growth of homœopathy in Minnesota had been rapid and from one physician in 1852 of that school, in 1886 there were one hundred and thirty. The system was popular and many of the best people of the communities were its believers and exponents. But any one who wished to study homœopathic medicine was obliged to go to San Francisco or to Chicago, or still further from home. Minneapolis also was becoming a center of education, and it was deemed fitting that some means should be taken so that the young men and women of Minnesota, who wished to become doctors, might be educated within the limits of their own state. Accordingly, in 1883, eight members of this profession met, and, after some consultation, formulated articles of incorporation in accordance with the statutes of the state and made other preparations for establishing a homœopathic college. But, owing to certain events, it was thought that the proper time for such a project had not arrived and the matter was deferred. The following year, 1884, a plan for a mutual training school was formulated and adopted in connection with the dispensary attached to the Minneapolis Homœopathic Hospital. This also had in view the ultimate establishment of a homœopathic college. The organization was called the Minneapolis Clinical Society and its membership consisted of the physicians connected with the hospital dispensary. It was organized in 1884; its first president was Dr. Asa S. Hutchinson, and its first secretary, Dr. William E. Leonard. It was never incorporated. Its meetings were held weekly and the members lectured to each other. The meetings were held at the office of Dr. A. L. Bausman during the winter of 1886 and the subject of a college was again discussed.

It was now thought advisable to ascertain the sentiment of the profession as to the advisability of establishing a medical college in Minnesota; consequently a mass meeting of the physicians of Minneapolis was called at the Nicollet house on January 20, 1886. There were twenty physicians present and the question of a college was freely and informally discussed. A formal vote on the question of starting a homœopathic college immediately resulted; there were ten votes cast for doing so, five against it, and five of those present who declined to vote. It was this majority in favor that decided that measures should be taken at once which would result in the establishment of a homœopathic college. A committee of five was appointed to take the necessary steps. On January 27 this committee made two reports, one member making a minority report; these reports were both

tabled. A new committee of nine physicians was then appointed with instructions to take a month for deliberation and to present a unanimous report or none at all. On February 23, a mass meeting was again held at the Nicollet house, this being the third meeting of the homœopathic physicians of Minneapolis. At this meeting the committee of nine previously appointed presented the following written report, which was signed by each member. It is as follows:

"*To the Members of the Homœopathic Profession of the City of Minneapolis:*

Your committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a school of medicine in our city, and to ascertain the best means of uniting and promoting the true interests of the profession, beg leave to report as follows:



Library Building.

We recognize that what has already been done through the Minneapolis Homœopathic Hospital Association in starting, and placing upon a firm basis, a first class hospital, is a nucleus around which it is anticipated that other interests to the medical profession shall gather, and we feel that now is the time to take such steps as shall bring a realization of this. We can not ignore the fact that this is a metropolitan city and an educational center; and all interests of whatever character are pushed with true western zeal. As homœopathists we should not stand by and watch the commendable energy of those about us without partaking of it to further the interests of our school of medicine.

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Therefore we recommend as the first step, the establishment of a Homœopathic Medical Journal, for the purpose of bringing together and utilizing such medical literature as may emanate from the medical fraternity of our city and state. We think the time is near at hand when there should be a school of medicine to teach our particular tenets. Therefore, we also recommend that steps be taken to lay such foundation as in your wisdom may be thought best, by incorporating according to the laws of the state; and that the trustees of said corporation shall be from the older and conservative element of the profession, and such lay members as may be deemed eligible, and that said board of trustees shall, when the proper time arrives, appoint a faculty of medicine. Also, we recommend that this board of trustees shall be in charge of the journal to be published, and shall directly see to the publishing of it, or indirectly by an editorial or publishing committee, and this to be accomplished as soon as possible.

In making these recommendations your committee feel that they are important steps, and would solicit your immediate action.

Respectfully submitted: W. H. Leonard, M. D., Chairman; Drs. O. M. Humphrey, D. M. Goodwin, Jno. F. Beaumont, J. F. Fargo, George F. Roberts, Adele S. Hutchinson, A. L. Bausman, Committee."

This report was unanimously adopted and the committee discharged and another provisional committee was chosen to take proper measures for establishing a homœopathic medical journal. This committee consisted of five members and resulted from the following resolution: "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare the articles of incorporation of a Homœopathic College of Medicine, select the incorporators, secure their signatures, proceed with all necessary work for the establishment of the journal, and do such other work as would naturally devolve upon the board of trustees, until such board shall be legally formed, when such board shall legally become the successors of the committee." The committee consisted of Dr. A. L. Bausman, chairman, Drs. O. M. Humphrey, Jno. F. Fargo, William E. Leonard, and P. M. Hall.

From this resulted the establishment of the "Minnesota Medical Monthly," the initial number being issued May, 1886. This provisional committee of five not only organized the journal but also prepared articles of incorporation for the college and procured the sixty-five signatures of the incorporators. A board of trustees was elected and a faculty appointed. The incorporators were as follows:

THE INCORPORATORS OF THE MINNESOTA HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

John F. Beaumont, M. D.; Petrus Nelson, M. D.; Rufus L. Thurston, M. D.; Wm. E. Leonard, M. D.; S. A. Locke, M. D.; W. D. Lawrence, M. D.; J. F. Fargo, M. D.; G. E. Ricker, M. D.; P. L. Hatch, M. D.; Adele S. Hutchinson, M. D.; J. A. Steele, M. D.; Alex Donald, M. D., Stillwater; H. C. Leonard, M. D., Fergus Falls; A. M. Hutchinson, M. D., Waseca; H. W. Brazie, M. D.; L. P. Foster, M. D.; B. H. Ogden, M. D., St. Paul; Wm. L. Craddock, M. D., St. Paul; S. W. Rutledge, M. D., Grand Forks, Dak.; R. W. Hatch; A. H. Linton; Hon. S. C. Gale; Hon. Sam. P. Snider; L. S. Buffington; Hon. Geo. A. Pillsbury; Thos. S. King; Hon. R. B. Langdon; R. R. Rand; Wesley Neill; Hon. E. H. Moulton; Hon. David C. Bell; W. H. Pettit, M. D., Cedar Falls, Iowa; L. Hall, M. D; Martha G. Ripley, M. D.; G. E. Dennis, M. D.; H. B. Ehle, M. D.; S. Francis Brown, M. D.; D. M. Goodwin, M. D.; Geo. F. Roberts, M. D.; W. H. Caine, M. D., Stillwater; S. Martin Spaulding, M. D.; A. L. Bausman; Lyman R. Palmer, M. D.; Pearl M. Hall, M. D.; W. W. Huntington; A. E. Higbee, M. D.; D. W. Horning, M. D., Lake City; D. A. Strickler, M. D., Duluth; C. F. Mitchell, M. D.; G. H. Hawes, M. D., Hastings; E. Hubbell, M. D., Clearwater; D. H. Roberts, M. D., Owatonna; Hon. W. D. Washburn; N. F. Griswold; A. F. Gale; L. P. Hubbard; Chas. T. Leonard; Hon. C. M. Loring; Thos. Gardiner; Hon. Henry G. Hicks; Charles P. Stevens; J. H. Thompson; Hon. B. F. Nelson; A. B. Nettleton.

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The board of trustees appointed the following faculty of medicine for the new institution:

Philo L. Hatch, M. D., professor of obstetrics and dean of the faculty.

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Hon. Henry G. Hicks, professor of medical jurisprudence.

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With great enthusiasm the practical steps toward making the college an established reality went on. A building was secured at No. 1929 Fourth avenue, south, next to the corner of Franklin avenue (Twentieth street) and but three squares from the Minneapolis Homœopathic Hospital. The first announcement was a handsome pamphlet of fifteen pages. The college was opened, the first lecture being delivered on October 4, 1886. At this initial session there were twenty matriculants and the course was continued for six months. The first commencement occurred on the evening of Monday, April 4, 1887, at the Central Baptist church. Dr. Higbee, the registrar,

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gave a succinct history of the new institution; there was an address by Dean Hatch, the Rev. W. T. Chase delivered the valedictory and two were graduated, Diederich T. Krudop of Pennsylvania, and Charles E. Hoveland of Minnesota. After the graduating exercises a banquet was held at the Hotel Ardmore.

A meeting of the incorporators took place on May 10, 1887. At this meeting it was decided to elect no one to a professorship who had not served for one year as a lecturer in the college. The following were elected upon the teaching corps: Judge James O. Pierce, professor of medical jurisprudence; George E. Dennis, M. D., lecturer on sanitary science and preventive medicine, and Henry C. Aldrich, M. D., lecturer on pathology, histology, and microscopy.

At a special meeting held in June, 1887, Dr. Philo L. Hatch, the dean, tendered his resignation from the deanship and from his chair of obstetrics, being compelled to remove from Minnesota on account of illness in his family. He was unanimously elected emeritus professor of obstetrics. Dr. D. M. Goodwin was elected dean and also to the vacant chair of obstetrics. Dr. Asa S. Wilcox, Dr. Goodwin's adjunct during the session just closed, was now given the chair of principles and practice of surgery, while Dr. R. D. Matchan remained professor of operative and clinical surgery.

The second announcement was a neat pamphlet of sixteen pages; upon the outside title page this legend was printed: "The first college in the West to require a full six months' term." In this announcement the new medical law was fully explained and was shown to be no bar to the student wishing to graduate in Minnesota and to practice outside of the state. The three years' course was advised though not yet made obligatory.

The second course of lectures commenced on September 29, 1887, with twenty-five matriculants. During the latter part of the session Dr. Henry W. Brazie acted as dean, as Dr. Goodwin was obliged to absent. The session was prosperous and successful and the second commencement took place at the First Baptist church on Monday evening, April 2, 1888. After the customary addresses, Judge James O. Pierce presented diplomas to the graduates: Ulysses Grant Campbell of Wisconsin; Peter McDougall of Minnesota; Lester A. Wolcott of Wisconsin, and Fred W. Urie of Minnesota. A banquet was again held at the Hotel Ardmore.

And now certain events occurred to change the policy of the new homœopathic college of the northwest. In an editorial in the "Minnesota Medical Monthly" for April 1, 1888, appeared the following: "At last the time has come in this great commonwealth as it came in Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska, when the interests of the medical profession seem to demand the establishment of a medical department in the state university." In this editorial the history of the state university is sketched and the fact that the homœopathists were to be allowed two representatives in the new medical department is commented on. To quote: "Are the homœopathists going to sit idly by and see state medicine established in their midst and not utter one word of protest? For twenty-five years and more in all the larger cities of this state, and especially in Minneapolis and St. Paul, have the practitioners of the new school quietly but surely been building up a wealthy and intelligent patronage. For more than five years the homœopathic practitioners of Minneapolis have sustained a completely equipped and modern hospital and dispensary, and recently the same have been established in St. Paul. Two years ago steps were taken to establish in Minneapolis a school for the teaching of homœopathic doctrines, in order that those inclined to that system of practice ought not be compelled to either go away from home for a medical education or accept the other kind, with its constant invective toward and contempt of homœopathy. These steps were taken in self-protection, there being already three colleges of medicine in the state. Our success seems to have warranted the enterprise for twenty students enrolled for the first year and twenty-five for the second. Two students, who had received instruction in medicine in other colleges, were graduated in April, 1887, and four others on April 2d. Sixteen departments of medicine have been taught and well illustrated by clinical cases, over 400 cases being shown in one clinic alone. With such a record, there is no necessity for this latest scion of homœopathy to ask for adoption by the state. But the college could not be blind to the machinations of our opponent brethren, and therefore sent a committee before the regents to lay these and other facts before that body, and instructed them to say that the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College would be as liberal as any other in the state, provided the school they represent should be conceded a full department of eight chairs in the new university medical department. Moreover, the following blank petition has been sent out to all practitioners of our school in the state.

"*To the Honorable the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota*:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Minnesota, do hereby respectfully request of your honorable body, that in establishing the medical department of the University of Minnesota, you will see to it that the constantly growing and popular school of homœopathy receives its proportion of the chairs appointed; and we believe that its just interests can be best subserved by a separate department of homœopathic medicine and surgery, with no less number of professors than has been accorded their system of practice in the Iowa and Michigan universities; and we further believe that such just recognition, now in the beginning, will save much of the unpleasant controversies attending the establishment of other university medical departments, and give general satisfaction among the large and intelligent body of homœopathic patrons and taxpayers in this great commonwealth."

This petition received numerous signatures. The board of trustees of the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College made a formal proposal to the board of regents to waive its charter as a college and cease to teach, provided homœopathy should have a fair representation in the new medical department of the university. It also offered to provide such a place for the work of a homœopathic faculty as the regents might require. The regents accepted these propositions and a special committee, consisting of President Cyrus Northrop and Professor D. L. Kiehle, was appointed to nominate a faculty for the college of homœopathy.

This faculty was duly appointed. During the summer of 1888 the following circular was sent out:

"*A Circular Letter to the Homœopathic Medical Profession in the Northwest:*

In view of the establishment of a medical department in the University of Minnesota, a few words of explanation are necessary. As will be seen by the catalogue of the university the new department of medicine is the result of the concerted effort of the medical colleges of the state, to elevate the

standard of medical education in the Northwest, by centering at the university a representative faculty. Although the success of the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College had been so flattering as to make any change unnecessary, the trustees of that institution saw in the praiseworthy effort on the part of the old school an excellent opportunity to secure a proper representation for homœopathy in state education."

They accordingly made a proposition to the regents (as stated in the catalogue) agreeing to give up their charter and cease teaching if homœopathy was accorded a proper representation, and also to furnish the proper building necessary for the purposes of a college if the regents should so require. The regents accepted the propositions, chose the faculties, and the department of medicine became a reality. The College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery thus created is larger than in any other state institution, comprising fourteen professors and all branches in which the therapeutics of homœopathy should be taught. Such a school under the patronage of the state and the management of a rich university, offers greater attractions than any private school possibly can.

The library of the university with its twenty-one thousand volumes and the splendid laboratory facilities of the institution are in themselves no mean attraction to the student. The homœopathic hospitals of Minneapolis and St. Paul, with their dispensaries, and the various charitable institutions in both cities under the patronage of homœopathy, afford abundant clinical facilities.

The trustees of St. Barnabas, the oldest and largest hospital in the city, appointed a homœopathic staff, and offered the homœopathic faculty the use of the grounds adjoining the hospital, for the purpose of erecting a building, in which to establish the homœopathic free dispensary of the university, which takes the place of the former college dispensary. The hospital is just across the street from the college building and this affords the students the same privileges as those of the other school. By permission of the board of regents all former students of the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College were admitted to the university medical department without the entrance examinations, and also were allowed advanced standing on presentation of the lecture tickets of that institution.

The curriculum of the college covers a period of three years, each year comprising a course of lectures of six months' duration. The students of this college attend lectures in common with those of the entire department of anatomy, physiology and chemistry, and must pass satisfactory examinations in all these studies before they complete the course or enter for the general examinations. They also attend lectures in common with other students of the department on medical jurisprudence, pathology, histology and hygiene.

The first faculty appointed, and whose names were given in the pamphlet from which the preceding matter was taken, consisted of the following physicians: President, Cyrus Northrop, LL. D. (president of the university).

Henry W. Brazie, M. D., dean.

William E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

Henry Hutchinson, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine.

George E. Ricker, A. B., M. D., professor of clinical medicine.

Robert D. Matchan, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery.

Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., professor of clinical surgery.

Henry C. Leonard, B. S., M. D., professor of obstetrics.

Albert E. Higbee, M. D., professor of gynecology.

John F. Beaumont, M. D., professor of ophthalmology.

Henry W. Brazie, M. D., professor of pædology.

Salathiel M. Spaulding, M. D., professor of mental and nervous diseases.

Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., professor of physical diagnosis and laryngology.

B. Harvey Ogden, A. M., M. D., professor of genito-urinary diseases.

Henry C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., professor of dermatology.

D. A. Strickler, M. D., professor of otology.

Now in 1888, but two years after the establishment of a homœopathic college, we find this college as one of the medical departments in the state university, bound by its rules, and subject to its authority. While there were a good corps of homœopathic teachers, yet in certain of the primary branches, both the students of the allopathic and the homœopathic department received instruction from the same professors. The College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, or the homœopathic department of the University of Minnesota, occupied rooms in common with the allopathic department of medicine in three buildings located on the college campus, known as Medical Hall, Laboratory of Medical Sciences, and Laboratory of Chemistry. Medical Hall contains the offices of the deans of the medical and dental schools. There were the library, reading rooms, the dissecting room and other medical apartments.

The college opened on October 1, 1888, in its new home with thirteen matriculants. The university commencements are held in June and from the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery there were four graduated.

With a few slight changes the original faculty was continued until 1893. At that time a difficulty occurred resulting in the suspension of entire homœopathic faculty. A mass meeting of the homœopathic fraternity was held and it was resolved to ask the regents to make nominations for a new faculty. The meeting then made the nominations and submitted these names to the regents. The regents then appointed the old faculty with two exceptions. This suspension of the faculty really resulted from the intrigues and jealousies in the ranks of the homœopathic profession. The editor of the "Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine," commenting upon it in July, 1893, called upon the members of the profession to loyally support the faculty of the college without personal jealousies.

The faculty of 1893 was as follows:

Dr. W. E. Leonard, professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

Dr. George E. Ricker, professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis.

Dr. Robert D. Matchan, professor of principles and practice of surgery.

Dr. Warren S. Briggs, professor of clinical and orthopædic surgery.

Dr. B. H. Ogden, professor of gynæcology and genito-urinary diseases.

Dr. A. E. Higbee, professor of clinical gynæcology.

Dr. Eugene L. Mann, professor of diseases of the heart and respiratory organs.

Dr. John F. Beaumont, professor of ophthalmology.

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Dr. D. A. Strickler, professor of otology and rhinology.
Dr. A. P. Williamson, lecturer on mental and nervous diseases.
Dr. Henry C. Aldrich, professor of skin and venereal diseases.
Dr. Asa S. Wilcox, professor of obstetrics.

In October, 1893, certain changes were made in this faculty. Drs. A. E. Higbee and J. F. Beaumont resigned; Dr. H. C. Aldrich was made professor of clinical gynæcology, and Dr. D. A. Strickler professor of ophthalmology as well as of otology and rhinology. Dr. L. E. Penny of St. Paul was made lecturer on skin and genito-urinary diseases. Dr. George E. Clark of Stillwater became professor of theory and practice of medicine and Dr. H. H. Leavitt of Minneapolis, professor of pædology, while Dr. Alonzo P. Williamson, who had been lecturing upon mental diseases since 1891, became professor of the same branch, and in July, 1893, he was appointed dean of the homœopathic faculty.

As has been stated, the commencements of the homœopathic school took place with those of the other schools of the university.

The faculty in 1894 was as follows:
Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., president.
Alonzo P. Williamson, A. M., M. D., dean and professor of mental and nervous diseases.
William E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics.
George E. Ricker, A. B., M. D., professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis.
Robert D. Matchan, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery.
Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., professor of clinical and orthopædic surgery.
B. Harvey Ogden, A. M., M. D., professor of gynæcology.
Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., professor of the diseases of the heart and respiratory organs.
David A. Strickler, M. D., professor of otology, ophthalmology and rhinology.
George E. Clark, Ph. B., M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine.
Asa Wilcox, M. D., professor of obstetrics.
Henry H. Leavitt, A. M., M. D., professor of pædology.
Lincoln E. Penny, M. D., professor of skin and genito-urinary diseases.
John E. Sawyer, M. D., professor of history and methodology of medicine.
George A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., professor of anatomy.
Richard O. Beard, M. D., professor of physiology.
Charles J. Bell, M. A., professor of chemistry.
Perry H. Millard, M. D., professor of medical jurisprudence.
John F. Fulton, Ph. D., professor of hygiene.
W. Xavier Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., professor of oral surgery.
Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., professor of histology and bacteriology.
J. Clark Stewart, B. S., M. D., professor of pathology.
H. L. Staples, M. D., instructor in medical and pharmaceutical Latin.

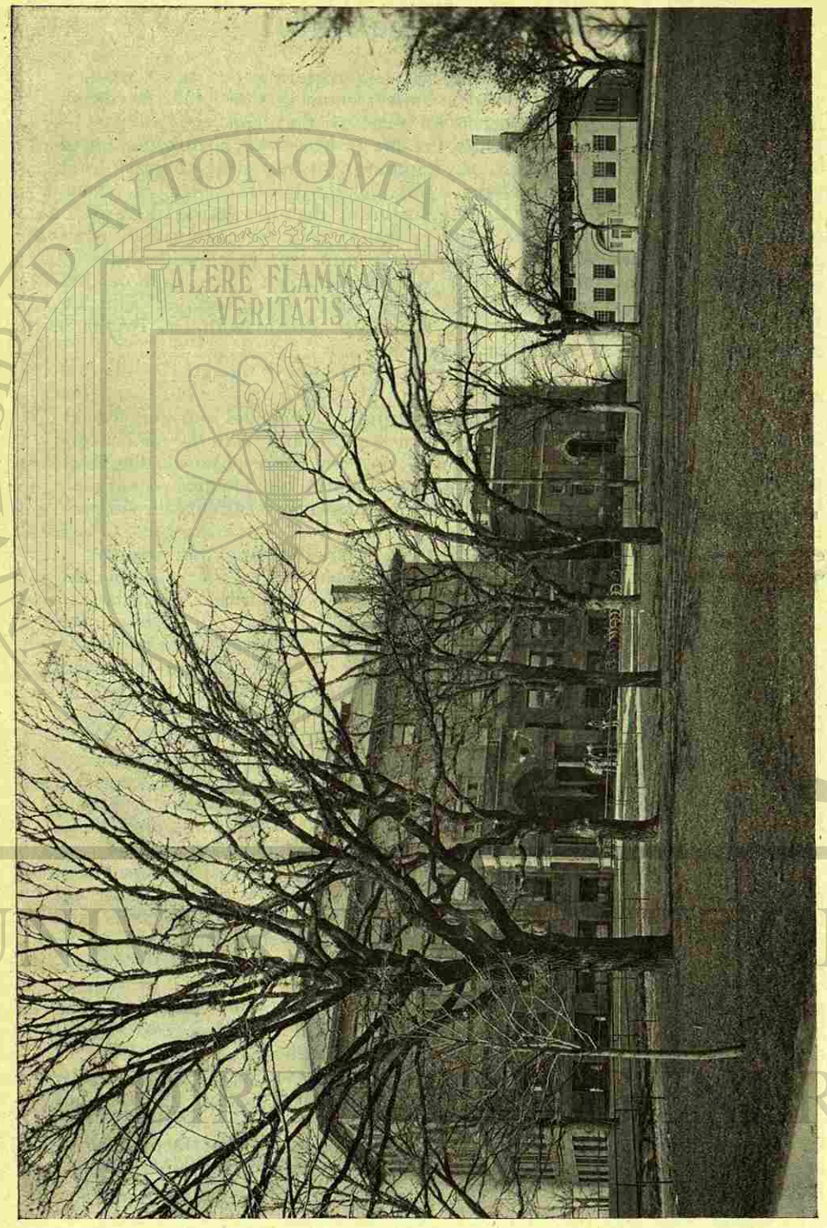
The course of 1894-95 was the last one requiring but three years of study. With the session of 1895-96 a course requiring four years was established. Lectures usually commence on October first and end the last of May. In 1895 Dr. Thomas J. Gray became professor of history and methodology of medicine, and Dr. R. R. Ramussen, professor of clinical obstetrics. In 1896 Dr. George F. Roberts was appointed to the chair of (didactic) diseases of women; Dr. M. P. Austin to that of clinical diseases of women; Dr. T. J. Gray to the chair of history and methodology of medicine; Dr. R. R. Rome became adjunct to the professor of clinical obstetrics, and Dr. Frederic M. Gibson professor of ophthalmology. The corps of clinical teachers was also increased. Dr. T. J. Gray was associated with Dr. Matchan in the chair of surgery, and Dr. M. P. Austin with Dr. Briggs in the chair of clinical and orthopædic surgery.

In 1898 Dr. Harry M. Lufkin became professor of diseases of children and Dr. Asa S. Goodrich took the chair of skin and genito-urinary diseases; Alonzo P. Williamson, dean and professor of mental and nervous diseases and medical jurisprudence; William E. Leonard, materia medica and therapeutics; George E. Ricker, clinical medicine and physical diagnosis; Robert D. Matchan and A. E. Comstock, principles and practice of surgery; Warren S. Briggs and Marshall P. Austin, clinical and orthopædic surgery; B. Harvey Ogden, obstetrics; Eugene L. Mann, nose, throat and ear; Frederic M. Gibson, ophthalmology; George E. Clarke, theory and practice of medicine; George F. Roberts, diseases of women; Harry M. Lufkin, diseases of children; Robert R. Rome, professor of obstetrics. And the following lecturers and assistants: Oscar H. Hall, lecturer on history and methodology of medicine; Ralph St. John Perry, skin and genito-urinary diseases; A. E. Booth, surgical emergencies; W. H. Caine, clinical and orthopædic surgery; O. K. Richardson, life insurance examination; Edward M. Freeman, botany; Fred S. Beckley, assistant in diseases of women; Ethel E. Hurd, assistant in ophthalmology; Annah H. Hurd, ear, nose and throat; Paul A. Higbee, surgery; William B. Roberts, surgery; David W. Horning, practice of medicine; Margaret Koch, pædology; Hugh J. Tunstead, obstetrics; Gottfried Schmidt, Charles Arthur Dawson, dispensary assistants. Instruction in common in the following branches: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology and embryology, bacteriology and pathology.

There has always been more or less desire on the part of the profession that the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, although an adjunct of the state university, should have its own buildings and be free from the restrictions that hampered it. The two medical schools occupying the same buildings, the lesser school suffered. In 1900 the faculty of the homœopathic college matured a plan and presented it to the board of regents asking for a separation of the two medical colleges of the university. The homœopathic faculty went before the medical board of the regents several times but it was of no avail; nothing was accomplished.

In 1892 a new medical building had been erected partly to favor the homœopathic department. This building was dedicated October 4, 1892; but it was a union building and the classes of the two colleges were together. Dr. Williamson has been accustomed to making valuable reports of the college and these reports have been published each year in the "Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine."

A very good idea of the growth and status of this school may be ob-



University of Minnesota Department of Medicine.

tained from the following statements regarding the annual attendance and graduation. In 1888-1889 there were in attendance in the homœopathic school of the university, thirteen students; in 1889-90, eight; in 1890-91, fifteen; in 1891-92, twenty-one; in 1892-93, twenty-three; in 1893-94, seventeen; in 1894-95, thirty-three; in 1895-96, thirty-one; in 1896-97, thirty-two; in 1897-98, twenty-seven; in 1898-99, twenty-two; in 1899-1900, thirty-four; in 1900-01, twenty-six; in 1901-02, twenty-one; in 1902-03, eighteen, and in 1903-04, eighteen.

The number of graduates since the opening of the college in 1886 is as follows: In 1887 there were two graduates; in 1888, four; in 1889, four; in 1890, two; in 1891, four; in 1892, four; in 1893, eight; in 1894, three; in 1895, five; in 1896, eight; in 1897, eleven; in 1898 there were no graduates as at this time the course was changed from a three to a four years' attendance. In 1899 there were four; in 1900, seven; in 1901, four; in 1902, three; in 1903, seven, and in 1904 there were four graduates. At the meeting of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute in 1903 the topic of interest was the condition of the homœopathic department of the University of Minnesota. A committee presented the matter to the institute at an evening session. On the part of the regents it was proposed to abolish the homœopathic college and to establish in its place two professorships in materia medica and therapeutics in the general college of medicine, and to permit the students to choose between the homœopathic and allopathic systems of these branches. This crisis resulted from the fact that but one student constituted the freshman class. Dr. E. L. Mann presented the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute in convention assembled realizes that a crisis has come in the history of the Homœopathic College of Medicine and Surgery of the State University, and that the life and perpetuity of the college is in great danger because of impossible conditions of growth; and,

"Whereas, It has been demonstrated in other universities that under proper conditions, growth is unquestionable; therefore, as furthering the individuality and entity of our college; be it

"Resolved, That the elementary branches of medicine common to both systems of practice be placed in the college of science, literature and the arts; and, further, be it

"Resolved, That a standing committee be appointed from your honorable body who shall represent the homœopathic college, and who in conjunction with the faculty shall have absolute control of all matters pertaining to qualification and government of the same; and, further, be it

"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the abolishing of the homœopathic college and the substitution therefor of two professorships in materia medica and therapeutics in the department of medicine."

These resolutions were addressed to the regents. This was in July, 1903, and in August the homœopathic department of the university had secured its own committee upon the board of regents.

It is to be hoped that in time the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota will become a powerful institution in the northwest.

ALUMNI COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

1896 Balcom, George Goodrich, Michigan.
1897 Ballard, Charles Albert, Minnesota.
1904 Ballard, J. A., Minnesota.
1893 Beach, William Artemus, Minnesota.
1895 Beatty, James H., Minnesota.
1896 Beck, James F., Minnesota.
1897 Beckley, Fred Lee, Minnesota.
1889 Belt, Wallace E., Minnesota.
1900 Bertelson, Oscar Leonard, Minnesota.
1901 Bickford, Harley Gray, Minnesota.
1896 Bingham, Hiram Henry, Wisconsin.
1899 Booth, Albert E., Minnesota.
1897 Brauti, Mrs. Andree Ellingson, Minnesota.

1899 Caine, Arthur T., Minnesota.
1888 Campbell, Ulysses Grant, Wisconsin.
1889 Carlson, Benedicta L. (M. D.), Minnesota.
1890 Carrell, Fred Augustus, Minnesota.
1904 Cole, C. O., Minnesota.
1892 Cooper, Charles McHenry, Minnesota.

1903 Dawson, Charles Arthur, Minnesota.
1897 DeCoster, William Thompson, Minnesota.
1892 Dight, Mary A. Glidden, Minnesota.
1891 Drought, Warren Wesley, Minnesota.

1894 Frost, Bertha L., Wisconsin.

1894 Gilman, Addie Ford, Minnesota.
1900 Gramenz, Ferdinand, Germany.

1902 Hall, Earl Lester, Wisconsin.
1896 Hamlin, George Baldwin, Minnesota.
1896 Hammond, Asa John (B. A.), Minnesota.
1900 Hartung, Herman August, Minnesota.
1893 Hedlund, John, Minnesota.
1903 Holmes, Charles Franklin, South Dakota.
1887 Hoveland, Charles E., Minnesota.
1900 Hurd, Annah, Minnesota.
1897 Hurd, Mrs. Ethel Edgerton, Minnesota.

1897 Keeney, Emma Adaline, Minnesota.
1891 King, Ellsworth Emerson, Minnesota.
1895 Kirkpatrick, William David, Minnesota.
1893 Kleine, James Franklin, Minnesota.
1895 Koch, Margaret, Minnesota.
1887 Krudop, Diederich T., Pennsylvania.

1900 Lares, Bert Victor, Minnesota.
1900 Leck, Clifford Cleon, Minnesota.

1888 McDougall, Peter, Minnesota.
1904 McKean, Mrs. J. A., Minnesota.
1899 Matchan, Glen Robert, Minnesota.
1899 Matchan, Wesley George, Minnesota.
1901 Mitchell, Roy Ernst, Wisconsin.
1895 Moffat, Albert Groves, South Dakota.
1892 Morrison, Alma Eudora, Minnesota.

1903 Newkirk, Harris Dana, Minnesota.

1903 Page, George Edgar, Minnesota.
1897 Penny, Lincoln E. (M. D.), Minnesota.
1896 Phelps, Alva Gilbert, Minnesota.
1897 Pollock, Henry Meeker, Minnesota.

1892 Rasmussen, Robert Ralph, Minnesota.
1896 Reineke, George Ferdinand, Minnesota.
1893 Richardson, Oscar Kelsey (B. S.), Minnesota.
1903 Riley, Percy E., Wisconsin.
1891 Roberts, Alfonso Adelbert, Minnesota.
1902 Rogers, Frederick Drake, Minnesota.

1903 Schmidt, Gottfried (B. S.), Minnesota.
1896 Shipman, Louis Dwight, Minnesota.
1900 Smith, Edwin Harwood, Minnesota.
1893 Smith, Wade Winfield, Wisconsin.
1893 Spurr, Stephen Howard, Minnesota.
1893 Stephens, Edna Amanda, Minnesota.
1901 Sutton, Harry Everett, Minnesota.

1895 Terwilliger, Mrs. Innis Lucetta, Minnesota.
1897 Torgerson, William, Iowa.
1901 Tunstead, Hugh John, Minnesota.

1888 Urie, Fred W., Minnesota.

1897 Von Wedelstaedt, George S., Minnesota.

1891 Wait, Leon Adelbert, Minnesota.
1888 Walcott, Lester A., Wisconsin.
1902 Warner, Eugene Frederick, Minnesota.
1890 White, Arthur Eugene, Minnesota.
1903 Whittemore, J. Gooch, Minnesota.
1904 Wilkowske, C. W., Minnesota.
1897 Williams, Leon Arlington, Minnesota.
1897 Woutat, Henry Gustav, Minnesota.
1893 Wright, Edwin Adams, Minnesota.
1897 Wulling, Frederick J. (Ph.D.), Minnesota.

1889 Young, Edward W., Minnesota.
1893 Young, Mrs. Esther Hayes, Minnesota.

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CHAPTER VIII

HOMOEOPATHIC SOCIETIES.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

The homœopathic medical profession believes firmly in organization as the most efficient means of advancing the welfare of the homœopathic school. In the early history of homœopathy in America the few practitioners who dared—dared is right, and that right was challenged—lay aside the arbitrary dogmas which governed the practice of the self-styled regulars and to think and act according to the rational methods of cure propounded by Hahnemann, and improved upon and elaborated by those who followed him, were not infrequently socially ostracised, held up to public ridicule and scorn, and occasionally subjected to open indignity and insult; but notwithstanding this there is no long record of desertion by converts to the new school, and the abuse heaped on the proselytes of Hahnemann and the immediate followers of Gram only served to strengthen their determination to persevere in their endeavors in upholding the new principle and advancing its standing and efficacy in the world of medicine. The full accomplishment of this object naturally called for organization, both as a means of defense against avowed and at times unscrupulous enemies and the more thorough dissemination of the gospel of the new doctrine.

As the story is told in a preceding chapter, homœopathy was first planted in America by Gram in 1825. Although a convert himself, a man, too, of education and refined tastes, Gram was not possessed of an aggressive character to the degree necessary to successfully defend himself and his medical principles against the assaults of adversaries. He was a splendid exemplar of the then new means of cure, a faithful friend of those whom he brought within its influence, but the conflict with foes was compelled to be carried to successful issue under other and stronger generalship. This, however, was not done in open battle in the public prints, or by arguments put forth in public assemblages, but by quiet, effective endeavor and honest, rational methods of treatment of cases as they arose one after another until the truths of homœopathy became rooted in the minds of a reasoning public and in due season found lodgment in the hearts of that element of the old school which was honestly open to conviction. Then, when the ranks of homœopathy had gained sufficient numerical strength to successfully combat the prejudices of the common enemy, a union of forces by the little handful of followers of Hahnemann and Gram was affected, and the New York Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in the city of that name in September, 1834, just nine years after Gram brought from Europe the medical principles he had espoused and ever afterward advocated. Its membership included both physicians and laymen, but some years later another society succeeded and replaced the pioneer organization and enrolled as members only professional men—physicians, and almost every one a convert from the older school of practice.

This was almost the beginning of homœeopathic society life in America, which, like the school itself in the country, was planted in the city of New York—a city to-day, as it was three score years ago, the chief center of homœopathy on this side of the Atlantic. However, in the classification of subjects treated in the present chapter it is deemed prudent to give precedence to societies of a general character and follow with those whose operations are confined to narrower limits.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY.

For more than sixty years the American Institute of Homœopathy has exerted a powerful influence as conservator of the policy of the homœopathic medical profession, whether in the limitless field of practice, the school of medical instruction, or the individual welfare and conduct of its members in the usual walks of life. Somewhat at variance with the fair interpretation of the first preamble in the declaration of purposes and principles which served as the original foundation of the association, the primary object of the organization was not to defend the followers of Hahnemann and Gram against the shafts of the enemy, nor to retaliate in kind upon those who during the second quarter of the last century waged wordy warfare against the exemplars of homœopathy—they neither needed nor asked united effort in their defense; but the chief purpose of organization at that time was the protection of the profession and its materia medica against the misrepresentations of quacks, charletans and medical pirates, who without the warrant of medical training sought to prey upon the credulous public at the expense of the new school and thus to bring its legitimate practitioners into the disrepute which was so exceedingly gratifying to its natural enemies. Side by side the homœopath and the "regular" practiced half a century and more ago, and in the comparison of achieved results the former was not put to shame, while the latter frequently was made to see a new light, and to investigate, and thereby learned that which before he conceived not of; and being convinced of rational truth allied himself with the new forces and defended his principles with his work as a shield and buckler. In this way the homœopathic ranks were almost wholly recruited during the twenty years following Gram's advent into the medical life of New York and America.

Previous to 1843 several local homœopathic societies had been formed in various cities, and while each in its own way acomplished much good work there arose a demand for a general union of all the homœopathic forces in a national organization for the more ample protection of legitimate homœopathy and the better promulgation of its doctrines. To this end the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society at its meeting in July, 1843, appointed a committee to invite the homœopathic physicians of the United States to meet in convention in the city of New York on the next anniversary of Hahnemann's birth—April 10, 1844—and effect a permanent organization. The response was general; the convention was held at the appointed time and place, and after a temporary organization, and a declaration of principles, the first session of the American Institute of Homœopathy was held. The temporary officers were Dr. Constantine Hering, president; Dr. Josiah F. Flagg of Boston and Dr. William Channing of New York, vice-presidents, and Dr. Henry G. Dunnel of New York, secretary.

The declaration of purposes of the institute was set forth in the following preamble and resolutions adopted at that time:

Whereas, a majority of the allopathic physicians continue to deride and oppose the contributions to the materia medica that have been made by the homœopathic school, and, whereas the state of the materia medica in both schools is such as to imperatively demand a more satisfactory arrangement and greater purity of observation, which can only be obtained by associate action on the part of those who seek diligently for the truth alone; and inasmuch as the state of the public information respecting the principles and practice of homœopathy is so defective as to make it easy for mere pretenders to this very difficult branch of the healing art, to acquire credit as proficients in the same; therefore

Resolved, That it is deemed expedient to establish a society, entitled the "American Institute of Homœopathy," and the following are declared to be the essential purposes of said society:

First. The reformation and augmentation of the materia medica.

Second. The restraining of physicians from pretending to be competent to practice homœopathy, who have not studied it in a careful and skillful manner.

Dr. John F. Gray was elected general secretary, and Dr. Stephen R. Kirby, treasurer. The first session of the institute was held after the adjournment of the convention on the evening of April 10, at the call of the general secretary elect. Dr. Flagg was chosen chairman.

At this meeting six boards of censors were also elected whose duty was to examine applicants for membership. The gentlemen constituting these boards were:

First Board.—Drs. Albus Rea, Eliphalet Clark, John Merrill, all of Portland, Maine.

Second Board.—Drs. Josiah F. Flagg, Charles Wild, Luther Clark, F. Clark, Wm. Wesselhoeft, all of Boston, Mass.

Third Board.—Drs. John F. Gray, Wm. Channing, Alonzo S. Ball, Abram D. Wilson, Henry G. Dunnell, all of New York city.

Fourth Board.—For Western New York, Drs. John Taylor, of Rochester; H. Hull Cator, of Syracuse; Williams, of Geneva; Horatio Robinson, of Auburn; and Erastus Humphreys, of Utica.

Fifth Board.—Drs. Constantine Hering, James Kitchen, Charles Neidhard, Jacob Jeanes and Jonas Green, of Philadelphia.

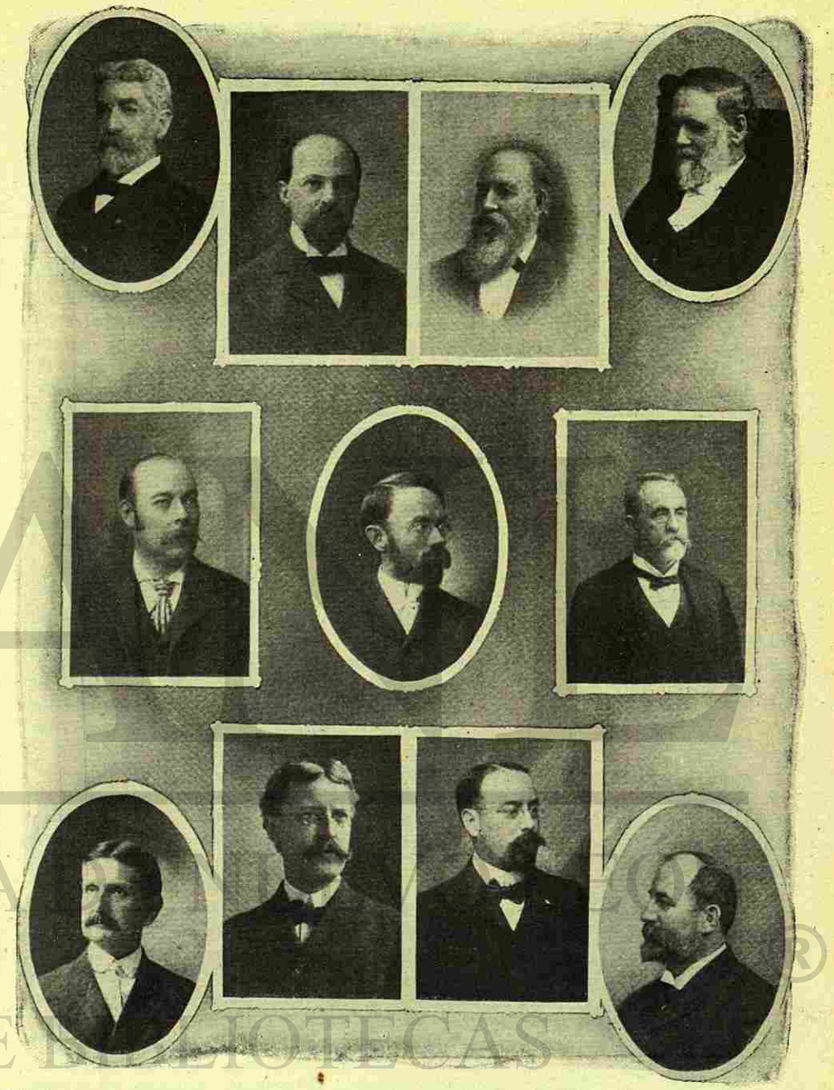
Sixth Board.—Drs. A. F. Haynel, of New York; F. R. McManus, of Baltimore; and Dr. J. R. Piper, of Washington, D. C.

Dr. A. G. Hull was elected provisional secretary.

The second session was held at New York, May 14, 1845. Officers elected: Dr. Jacob Jeanes of Philadelphia, president; Dr. Edward Bayard of New York, general secretary; Dr. R. A. Snow of New York, provisional secretary; Dr. Stephen R. Kirby of New York, treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution.

At the third session, held in Philadelphia, May 13-14, 1846, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. There were 144 members on the rolls. A seal was presented and accepted. A bureau of materia medica, or "central bureau," previously appointed, made a report of certain provings of medicines under its direction, which report was promulgated in 1846 under the title, "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy." Eight pages were devoted to the minutes of the sessions of 1844 and 1845, and the remainder to valuable provings. This book was re-issued in 1853 under the title, "Materia Medica of American Provings," with a repertory by W. P. Esrey. It was decided to form certain local societies on the basis of the institute, each society to appoint a bureau of materia medica and to report to the institute. Several such were formed—the Philadelphia, Albany (New York), New Jersey and Cincinnati branches, and the Massachusetts

A FEW OF OUR SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL MEN.



F. W. Seward, M. D., Goshen, N. Y. Robert Walter, M. D., Walter's Park, Pa.
B. F. Bailey, M D., Lincoln, Neb. A. B. Spinney, M. D., Reed City, Mich.
A. J. Givens, M.D., Stamford, Conn. C. E. Sawyer, M. D., Marion, Ohio. John T. Greenleaf, M. D., Owego, N. Y.
George F. Shears, M. D., Chicago, Ill. J. A. Lenfestey, M. D., Mt. Clemens, Mich.
J. S. Barnard, M. D., Baltimore, Md. O. S. Runnels, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

fraternity and branch. Some of these local bodies published their own proceedings, with the constitution of the institute.

The fourth session was held in Boston, June 9, 1847. The membership at this time represented thirteen states. The proceedings of the year 1847 were published in a pamphlet of sixteen pages. The membership and influence of the society continued to increase yearly. Meetings were subsequently held as follows: 1st and 2nd sessions, New York; 3rd, Philadelphia; 4th, Boston; 5th, New York; 6th, Philadelphia; 7th, Albany; 8th, New Haven; 9th, Baltimore; 10th, Cleveland; 11th, Albany; 12th, Buffalo; 13th, Washington; 14th, Chicago; 15th, Brooklyn; 16th, Boston; 17th, Philadelphia, held in June, 1860.

The next session, the eighteenth, was appointed to be held in Cincinnati in June, 1861, but owing to the unsettled state of the country it was deferred for four years, and was finally assembled in that city, June, 1865. A notable action at this session was the establishment of bureaus of materia medica, pharmacy, clinical medicine, zymoses, surgery, and of homœopathic organization, registration and statistics, each bureau being composed of five members appointed by the president. These bureaus have been continued, and are of great value, especially that of registration and statistics. Through this medium there has been furnished tabulated reports from the homœopathic societies, hospitals, homes, dispensaries, journals, etc., of the United States. The reports form a very creditable history of homœopathic institutions. A bureau of obstetrics was added at the next meeting, and still later bureaus of physiology, anatomy, hygiene, psychological medicine, ophthalmology and otology, microscopy, gynaecology, paedology, sanitary science and climatology.

At the meeting of 1872 in Washington it was resolved that members of 1848 and previous be considered seniors and "that their ranks be augmented annually by all those who have maintained twenty-five successive years of membership; and that they be earnestly requested to attend all meetings of the institute and deliberate in their conferences any advisory measures for its continued success." The senate of the seniors has filled an important part in the proceedings of the institute. It has been its court of appeal in all doubtful questions of ethics, and its members are exempted from dues.

As early as 1847 the subject of medical education claimed the interest of the institute. At that time a committee of five was appointed to inquire if an improvement could be made in the method of medical education. In 1869 a joint committee consisting of one member from each homœopathic college was appointed to devise more thorough plans for medical education. An intercollegiate committee was appointed in 1874, and reported in 1875, giving a schedule of a college course, studies, text-books, etc. At the meeting in 1877 this committee reported in favor of a three years' graded course, which should be regarded as the minimum time for even the rudiments of a medical education, and that practical teaching should receive more earnest attention. In 1888 the committee on medical education, after emphasizing the need of a good preliminary education, presented the following: "Resolved, That from and after the year 1890 the American Institute of Homœopathy will not recognize the diploma of any college requiring less than four years of study, and attendance upon three annual courses of lectures of at least six months each." This was endorsed by the intercollegiate committee. It was finally decided to make the three years' course obligatory after 1891. In 1894 the collegiate committee reported that all the nineteen homœopathic collges had adopted the four years' course of study with three full six months' courses of lectures, and then presented a resolution to the effect that beginning with the session of 1895-96 all colleges recognized by this collegiate committee require attendance upon four courses of lectures of not less than six months each, in separate years. This resolution was adopted by and became a recognized regulation of the institute.

An important bureau is that of organization, registration and statistics. At the meeting of 1865, when certain bureaus were established and the institute was reorganized, this bureau of statistics was determined upon "to keep a record of the names of all homœopathists in the United States, together with lists of medical colleges, societies, hospitals," etc. This has since been done and the series of annual reports form a very good statistical history of the growth of the institutions of homœopathy. Since 1882 the names of the graduates of each college have been published yearly. Since 1875 the institute has given attention to securing proper legislative enactments in the different states to secure the homœopathic school protection in practice.

In the centennial year, 1876, a meeting was held in Philadelphia called the "World's Convention of Homœopathic Physicians." It was a gathering of physicians from all over the world, who held sessions under the auspices of the American institute for several days. Historical reports were made from different countries and papers were offered. The records of this convention were published in two large volumes, one containing the medical papers, the other containing a history of the progress of homœopathy, both in foreign countries and in the different states of the Union. These international meetings have since been held at intervals of five years in different countries, two having been held in America. Since 1865 meetings have been held yearly in different cities, each meeting place being decided upon at the previous session. They continue for several days and consist of medical sessions, while social functions, banquets and other entertainments to the members are provided by the physicians of the city in which the institute may at the time be assembled.

In June, 1900, a magnificent monument to the memory of Hahnemann was unveiled with formal ceremony in the city of Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American Institute of Homœopathy. As early as 1892 a committee was appointed to take measures for raising the requisite funds for this purpose, and eight years later, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the institute in the capital city of America, the unveiling and dedicatory ceremony took place. The homœopathic profession was fully represented on this memorable occasion, and the acceptance of its splendid gift by the appointed representatives of the government was regarded not only a deserved recognition of the worth of the founder of the homœopathic school, but also a recognition of the wide influence and usefulness of the homœopathic profession in the world of medicine.

One of the most commendable actions of the institute in the interest of its members and the profession at large is that which had its beginning in 1868, and the object of which has been to secure an authorized and approved pharmacopœia of established standard medical strength and uniformity in homœopathic medicines. To the accomplishment of this end a committee of the institute began its difficult labors in 1888, and in 1897 there was published in Boston the "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia of the American Insti-

Officers of the American Institute of Homœopathy, 1902.

CHARLES GATCHELL, M. D., *Sec.* THOS. FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., *Treas.*

JAMES C. WOOD, M. D., *Pres.*

E. B. HOOKER, M. D., *First Vice Pres.* E. Z. COLE, M. D., *Second Vice Pres.*

H. C. ALDRICH, M. D., *Registrar.* A. C. COWPERTHWAITE, M. D., *Censor.*

tute of Homœopathy." The importance of the work is not easily estimated, and its usefulness is equally appreciated by the entire profession, young and old, as well as by all pharmacists and compounders. The "Provers' College," established in 1904, is an important auxiliary to the greater work of the institute and of much value to the profession in general. A fund is maintained for its purposes in proving the action of substances on healthy organism. Transactions have been published annually since 1846. From a small pamphlet of a few pages the annual report of the proceedings has increased until it requires a large volume of one thousand or more pages. In the earlier years of the institute all its medical reports were presented in general session, but in later years they have been presented in special session, according to the subject, and the bureaus have in great measure become sub-societies although under the supervision of the general body.

This society meets annually in June. Membership in 1903, 2100. It may be mentioned that this is the oldest national medical society in the United States. In 1900-02 Dr. Bushrod W. James published a history of the institute, which was in part printed in the "Homœopathic Recorder," and later in book form.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY OFFICIARY.

Sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy have been held as follows:

1844	April 10, New York.	1877	June 26, Lake Chautauqua.
1845	May 14, New York.	1878	June 18, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.
1846	May 13, Philadelphia.	1879	June 17, Lake George.
1847	June 9, Boston.	1880	June 18, Milwaukee.
1848	June 14, New York.	1881	June 14, Brighton Beach.
1849	June 13, Philadelphia.	1882	June 13, Indianapolis.
1850	June 12, Albany.	1883	June 19, Niagara Falls.
1851	June 11, New Haven.	1884	June 17, Deer Park, Md.
1852	May 19, Baltimore.	1885	June 2, St. Louis.
1853	June 8, Cleveland.	1886	June 28, Saratoga Springs.
1854	June 7, Albany.	1887	June 27, Saratoga Springs.
1855	June 6, Buffalo.	1888	June 29, Niagara Falls.
1856	June 4, Washington.	1889	June 24, Minnetonka Beach.
1857	June 3, Chicago.	1890	June 16, Waukesha.
1858	June 4, Brooklyn.	1891	June 16, Atlantic City.
1859	June 1, Boston.	1892	June 12, Washington.
1860	June 2, Philadelphia.	1893	May 29, Chicago.
1865	June 7, Cincinnati.	1894	June 14, Denver.
1866	June 6, Pittsburgh.	1895	June 20, Newport.
1867	June 4, New York.	1896	June 17, Detroit.
1868	June 2, St. Louis.	1897	June 24, Buffalo.
1869	June 8, Boston.	1898	June 23, Omaha.
1870	June 7, Chicago.	1899	June 20, Atlantic City.
1871	June 6, Philadelphia.	1900	June 19, Washington.
1872	June 21, Washington.	1901	June 18, Richfield Springs.
1873	June 3, Cleveland.	1902	June 17, Cleveland.
1874	June 9, Niagara Falls.	1903	June 22, Boston.
1875	June 16, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.	1904	June 20, Niagara Falls.
1876	June 26, Philadelphia.		

Chairmen.—Josiah Foster Flagg, Boston, 1844; Jacob Jeanes, Philadelphia, 1845; Stephen Reynolds Kirby, New York, 1846; Felix R. McManus, Baltimore, 1847; Walter Williamson, Philadelphia, 1848-1849; Edward Bayard, New York, 1850; William E. Payne, Bath, Me., 1851; Elial

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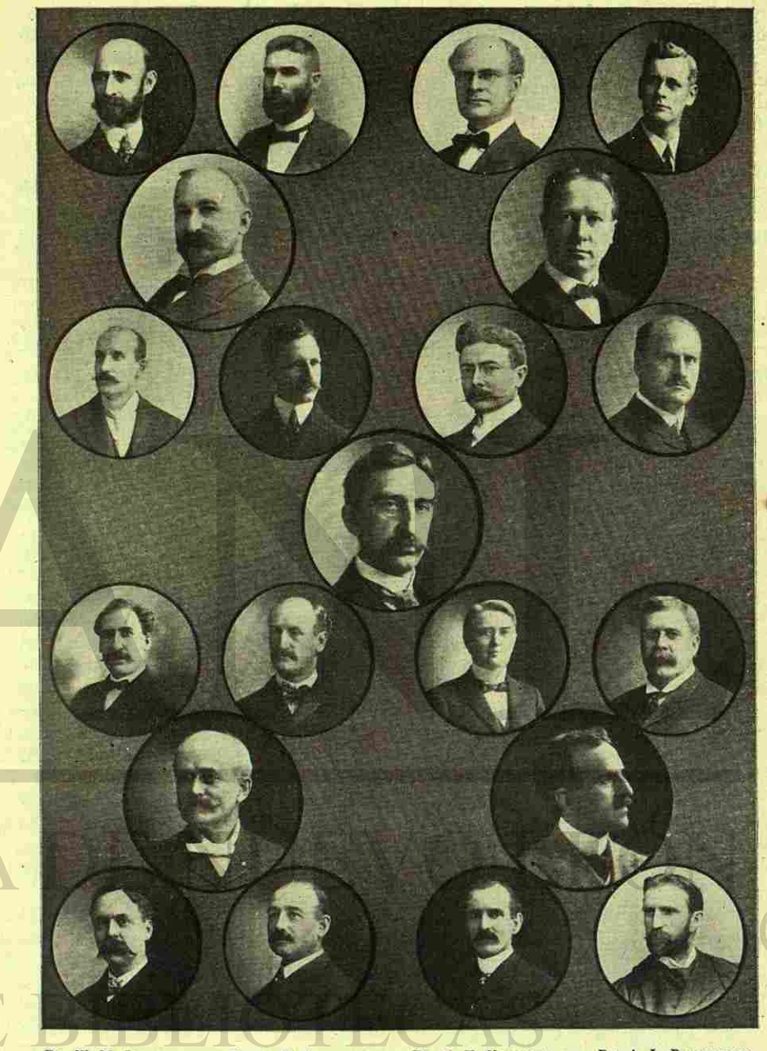
Todd Foote, New Haven, 1852; Richard Gardiner, Philadelphia, 1853; Lyman Clary, Syracuse, 1854; Charles H. Skiff, New Haven, 1855; George Washington Swazey, Springfield, Mass., 1856; Jabez Philander Dake, Pittsburgh, 1857; David Sheppard Smith, Chicago, 1858; Phineas Parkhurst Wells, Brooklyn, 1859; Edwin C. Witherill, Cincinnati, 1860.

Presidents.—Samuel Smith Guy, Brooklyn, 1865; James S. Douglas, Milwaukee, 1866; William Tod Helmuth, St. Louis, 1867; Henry Delavan Paine, New York, 1868; Reuben Ludlam, Chicago, 1869; David Thayer, Boston, 1870; David Herrick Beckwith, Cleveland, 1871; Israel Tisdale Talbot, Boston, 1872; Alvan Edmond Small, Chicago, 1873; John Juvenal Youlin, Jersey City, 1874; William Henry Holcombe, New Orleans, 1875; Carroll Dunham, Irvington-on-Hudson, 1876; Edward C. Franklin, St. Louis, 1877; John C. Burgher, Pittsburgh, 1878; Conrad Wesselhoeft, Boston, 1879; Thomas P. Wilson, Ann Arbor, 1880; John William Dowling, New York, 1881; William Lamottine Breyfogle, Louisville, 1882; Bushrod Washington James, Philadelphia, 1883; John Chapin Sanders, Cleveland, 1884; Timothy Field Allen, New York, 1885; Orange Scott Runnells, Indianapolis, 1886; Francis Hodgson Orme, Atlanta, 1887; Allen Corson Cowperthwaite, Iowa City, 1888; Seldon Haines Talcott, Middletown, 1889; Alfred Isaac Sawyer, Monroe, Mich., 1890; (acting) Jirah D. Buck, Cincinnati; Theo. Y. Kinne, Paterson, 1891-1892; James Henderson McClelland, Pittsburgh, 1893-1894; Charles Edmund Fisher, Chicago, 1895; Pemberton Dudley, Philadelphia, 1896; James Bayard Gregg Custis, Washington, 1897; Andrew R. Wright, Buffalo, 1898; Benjamin F. Bailey, Lincoln, Neb., 1899; Charles E. Walton, Cincinnati, 1900; Arthur B. Norton, New York, 1901; James Craven Wood, Ann Arbor, 1902; Joseph P. Cobb, Chicago, 1903; John Preston Sutherland, Boston, 1904.

Vice-Presidents.—Israel Tisdale Talbot, Boston, 1865; Seth R. Beckwith, Cleveland, 1866; Phineas Parkhurst Wells, Brooklyn, 1867; Thomas Griswold Comstock, St. Louis, 1868; David Herrick Beckwith, Cleveland, 1869; John Juvenal Youlin, Jersey City, 1870; John Taylor Temple, St. Louis, 1871; John Juvenal Youlin, Jersey City, 1872; John C. Burgher, Pittsburgh, 1873; Nathaniel Schneider, Cleveland, 1874; Levi E. Ober, La Crosse, Wis., 1875; Edward C. Franklin, St. Louis, 1876; Thomas P. Wilson, Cincinnati, 1877; John Chapin Sanders, Cleveland, 1878; Nicholas Francis Cooke, Chicago, 1879; George Alexander Hall, Chicago, 1880; William Lamottine Breyfogle, Louisville, 1881; Bushrod Washington James, Philadelphia, 1882; Orange Scott Runnells, Indianapolis, 1883; Timothy Field Allen, New York, 1884; Allen Corson Cowperthwaite, Iowa City, 1885; Alfred Isaac Sawyer, Monroe, Mich., 1886; Andrew R. Wright, Buffalo, 1887; Nathaniel Schneider, Cleveland, 1888; Theo. Y. Kinne, Paterson, 1889; Chester G. Higbee, St. Paul, 1890; James Henderson McClelland, Pittsburgh, 1891; James Henderson McClelland, Pittsburgh, 1892.

First Vice-Presidents.—Charles Edmund Fisher, Chicago, 1893-1894; James Bayard Gregg Custis, Washington, 1895; Daniel A. MacLachlan, Detroit, 1896; Charles E. Walton, Cincinnati, 1897; William E. Green, Little Rock, Ark., 1898; Arthur B. Norton, New York, 1899; Joseph P. Cobb, Chicago, 1900; George Royal, Des Moines, 1901; Edward Beecher Hooker, Hartford, 1902; Hamilton Fisk Biggar, Cleveland, 1903; Henry E. Beebe, Sydney, O., 1904.

Second Vice-Presidents.—Millie J. Chapman, Pittsburgh, 1893-1894;



DR. W. M. STEARNS, DR. S. H. AURAND, DR. C. E. KAHLKE, DR. A. L. BLACKWOOD,
DR. M. B. BLOUKE, DR. H. V. HALBERT,
DR. T. E. COSTAIN, DR. B. A. MCBURNEY, DR. C. G. FELLOWS, DR. C. G. SWAN,
DR. J. P. COBB, Chairman.
DR. L. A. SHULTZ, DR. W. S. HARVEY, DR. M. M. THOMPSON, DR. J. H. ALLEN,
DR. E. C. SWEET, DR. FRANK WIELAND,
DR. A. E. THOMAS, DR. G. E. RICHARDS, DR. R. V. MORRIS, DR. S. T. MITCHELL.

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Eugene F. Storke, Denver, 1895; John Clark Budlong, Providence, 1896; Christopher C. Miller, Detroit, 1897; Charles Gatchell, Chicago, 1898; Sarah J. Millsop, Bowling Green, Ky., 1899; Nancy Tiffany Williams, Augusta, Me., 1900; Florence N. Ward, San Francisco, 1901; Edward Zina Cole, Baltimore, 1902; M. Belle Brown, New York, 1903; Annie E. Spencer, Batavia, Ill., 1904.

General Secretaries.—John Franklin Gray, New York, 1844; Edward Bayard, New York, 1845-1848; Alvan Edmond Small, Philadelphia, 1849-1850; George Washington Swazey, Springfield, Mass., 1851; William A. Gardiner, Philadelphia, 1852-1853; Samuel Smith Guy, Brooklyn, 1854; Jabez Philander Dake, Pittsburgh, 1855; Felix R. McManus, Baltimore, 1856; David Sheppard Smith, Chicago, 1857; William E. Payne, Bath, Me., 1858; Henry Delavan Paine, Albany, 1859; Jacob Beakley, New York, 1860; Gaylor D. Beebe, Chicago, 1865; Israel Tisdale Talbot, Boston, 1866-1869; Reuben Ludlam, Chicago, 1870-1871; Robert John McClatchey, Philadelphia, 1872-1879; John C. Burgher, Pittsburgh, 1880-1887; Pemberton Dudley, Philadelphia, 1888-1894; Eugene H. Porter, New York, 1895-1901; Charles Gatchell, Chicago, 1902-1904.

Provisional Secretaries.—Amos Gerald Hull, New York, 1844; Ralph Albert Snow, New York; 1845-1848; William P. Esrey, Springfield, Mass., 1849; George Washington Swazey, Springfield, Mass., 1850; Charles Cheney Foote, New Haven, 1851; Samuel Smith Guy, Brooklyn, 1852; John Redman Coxe, Jr., Philadelphia, 1854; Alfred H. Beers, Buffalo, 1855; J. D. Middleton, Baltimore, 1856; George Elias Shipman, Chicago, 1857; Edward T. Richardson, Brooklyn, 1858; Israel Tisdale Talbot, Boston, 1859; Henry Mitchell Smith, New York, 1860; William Tod Helmuth, St. Louis, 1865; Henry Bradford Clarke, New Bedford, 1866; Horace Marshfield Paine, Albany, 1867; Hiram Luce Chase, Cambridge, 1868; Timothy Field Allen, New York, 1869; Thomas Cation Duncan, Chicago, 1870-1871; Bushrod Washington James, Philadelphia, 1872-1875; Thomas Cation Duncan, Chicago, 1876; Joseph Colburn Guernsey, Philadelphia, 1877-1879; James Henderson McClelland, Pittsburgh, 1880-1881; Joseph Colburn Guernsey, Philadelphia, 1882; Thomas Morris Strong, Ward's Island, N. Y., 1883-1894.

Recording Secretaries.—Frank Kraft, Cleveland, 1895-1899; Wilson A. Smith, Morgan Park, Ill., 1900-1902; J. Richey Horner, Cleveland, 1903.

Treasurers.—Stephen Reynolds Kirby, New York, 1844-1853; Alonzo Spafford Ball, New York, 1854; Samuel Smith Guy, Brooklyn, 1855-1858; Charles H. Skiff, New Haven, 1859-1860; David Sheppard Smith, Chicago, 1865; Edwin Merritt Kellogg, New York, 1866-1899; Thomas Franklin Smith, New York, 1900-1904.

Assistant Treasurers.—Thomas Franklin Smith, New York, 1891; 1893-1899.

Registrars.—J. Richey Horner, Cleveland, 1904.

INTERNATIONAL HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1880 by certain members of the American institute who considered that the opinions and practice of homœopathy maintained by that body were not sufficiently in accord with the best teachings of Hahnemann. Consequently, at the session of the institute in Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1873, a meeting of the Hahnemannian homœopaths was held in a lecture room of the homœopathic college there, but no decisive

action was then taken, and nothing was done until at a meeting of the institute in Milwaukee in June, 1880. At that time a meeting of the Hahnemannians was convened at the court house on June 16. Dr. Phineas P. Wells was elected chairman, and Dr. Henry C. Allen secretary. Dr. Clement Pearson presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We believe the Organon of the Healing Art as promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann to be the only reliable guide in therapeutics; and

WHEREAS, This clearly teaches that homœopathy consists in the law of the similars, the single remedy, and the minimum dose of the dynamized drug, not singly but collectively; and

WHEREAS, A number of professed homœopathists, not only repudiate these tenets, but violate them in practice; and

WHEREAS, An effort has been made on the part of such physicians to unite the homœopathic with the allopathic school, therefore

Resolved, That the time has fully come when legitimate Hahnemannian homœopathy should free itself from all such innovations, hurtful alike to its reputation as a science and fatal to the best interests of the sick.

Resolved, That the mixing or alternating of two or more medicines displays on the part of the prescriber a lack of skill, besides being a species of empiricism inexcusable and non-homœopathic.

Resolved, That in non-surgical cases we regard medicated topical applications, and mechanical appliances as relics of the defunct customs of past ages, unscientific, non-homœopathic and often injurious.

Resolved, That as "the best dose of medicine is ever the smallest," we cannot recognize as homœopathic the treatment of any physician who administers medicines in such quantities as to suppress symptoms by their primary or toxical action.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy in common with those physicians who would engraft on homœopathy the crude ideas and doses of the eclectics, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for their "fatal errors" and failures in practice.

Resolved, That as some self-styled homœopathists have taken occasion to traduce Hahnemann as a "fanatic," "dishonest," and "visionary," and his teachings as "not being the standard of the homœopathy of to-day," we denounce all such as being traitors to our cause, and recreant to its best interests.

The next meeting was held at the Newhall house, June 17, Dr. Adolph Lippe, president. The resolutions above quoted were adopted, and the following physicians signed a constitution and became members: Adolph Lippe, George F. Foote, Clement Pearson, Henry C. Allen, O. P. Baer, Phineas P. Wells, Edward W. Berridge, W. H. Leonard, T. F. Pomeroy, J. P. Mills, E. Rushmore, T. F. Smith, E. A. Ballard, T. P. Wilson, T. W. Poulson, E. Cranch. First officers: Dr. P. P. Wells of Brooklyn, president; Dr. T. F. Pomeroy of New York city, vice-president; Dr. Henry C. Allen of Ann Arbor, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Edward W. Berridge of London, England, corresponding secretary.

This society always has stood for the principles of pure homœopathy as declared in the resolutions presented at the first meeting. It has held meetings annually in June in different cities. It has a seal of which each member has a duplicate and which he is permitted to use in his personal correspondence. No person not a member is allowed to present a paper at the meetings. It publishes annual transactions.

During the period of its existence the International Hahnemannian Association has accomplished much good work in the homœopathic profession, and its strict adherence to the equally strict system propounded by the founder has exercised a restraining influence on its own members and also checked radical departures from the methods of cure which are not regarded thoroughly Hahnemannian. In this respect the members of the association are

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essentially orthodox, yet it does not follow that they are narrow in their views or in any sense non-professional in methods; the fact is quite to the contrary.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ORIFICIAL SURGEONS.

This association was organized in 1889, and under its regulations holds annual meetings in Chicago. Its members number about 330, comprising physicians who believe in orificial surgery. Meetings are held in September, and the proceedings are regularly published.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

This society was organized in Philadelphia, June 24, 1868, and held its final meeting in that city, June 9, 1873. Its sessions were held in connection with those of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which it was an offshoot and to which it was allied. The first officers were Dr. William Radde, president; Dr. Henry M. Smith, secretary; Dr. Francis E. Boericke, treasurer.

AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIC OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The bureau of ophthalmology and otology of the American institute was established in 1871, and in 1877 it was deemed best by those immediately interested to organize themselves into a separate society in order to increase the sphere of usefulness and work of their organization. This was done at the institute meeting at Chautauqua Lake, June 28, 1877, but no incorporation was ever effected. The first officers were: Dr. T. P. Wilson, president; Dr. W. H. Woodyat, vice-president; Dr. A. K. Hill, secretary; Drs. H. C. Houghton, W. A. Phillips and J. A. Campbell, censors. After the ninth session in connection with that of the institute, no further meeting was held until 1896, when six of the old members revived and reorganized the society. At that time the present name was suggested and adopted: "American Homœapathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society." The meetings, now as before, are held in connection with the sessions of the institute; present membership, about 175. The "Homœopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal" is the official organ of the society.

AMERICAN OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in the office of Dr. G. W. Winterburn, New York city, October 28, 1885; incorporated in 1885; first officers: Dr. G. W. Winterburn of New York, president; Drs. H. Minton of Brooklyn, Sheldon Leavitt of Chicago, and Walter Wesselhoeft of Cambridge, Massachusetts, vice-presidents; Dr. Everett Hasbrouck of Brooklyn, secretary; Dr. C. M. Conant of Orange, New Jersey, treasurer. Meetings were held in December, February and April, in New York; and in June with the American Institute of Homœopathy. Transactions were published in 1885. Membership, 119. No meetings have been held since 1894.

AMERICAN PAEDOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in Chicago, June 14, and in Milwaukee, June 16, 1880. First officers: Dr. T. C. Duncan of Chicago, president; Dr. William Owens of Cincinnati, vice-president; Dr. Edward Cranch of Erie, Pa., secretary and treasurer; Drs. E. A. Ballard of Chicago, George F. Foote

of Stamford, Conn., C. W. Earle, H. M. Hobart and Juliet A. Caldwell, of Chicago, censors. Meetings were held annually with the American institute, but the society has not been called together for several years.

AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIC EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in Boston, June 10, 1869, in the office of Dr. I. T. Talbot. Officers: Dr. Carroll Dunham, president; Dr. R. J. McClatchey, secretary. Annual meetings were held with the institute for three years; the association then became decadent, was afterward revived, but finally lost its entity. No meetings have been held for several years.

AMERICAN HEALTH RESORT ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1891 in Chicago. Officers: Dr. T. C. Duncan of Chicago, president; Drs. J. F. Danter of Toronto and W. P. Roberts of Evansville, Ind., vice-presidents; Dr. T. S. Hoyne of Chicago, treasurer; Dr. W. A. Chatterton of Chicago, secretary. The seat of operation is in Chicago. The object is the collection of health statistics.

HOMOEOPATHIC INTERCOLLEGIATE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

This association was organized in Indianapolis at the time of the meeting of the American institute, May 22, 1878. Officers: Dr. E. C. Franklin of St. Louis, president; Dr. C. H. Vilas of Chicago, secretary. Not incorporated. Meets annually with the institute. Its object is to regulate medical education and to advance the mutual interests of the homœopathic colleges.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES ON MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

This association was organized in Atlantic City at the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the International Congress, in June, 1891. First officers: Dr. Alexander Donald of St. Paul, president; Dr. H. M. Paine of Albany, N. Y., secretary. Meets in conjunction with the American institute.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SURGEONS OF THE HOMOEOPATHIC SCHOOL.

This association was organized at the meeting of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society in Buffalo, September 5, 1891. Dr. William Tod Helmuth, chairman; Dr. J. M. Lee, secretary. Drs. M. O. Terry, J. M. Terry and H. C. Frost were chosen to draft by-laws. Drs. Helmuth, Biggar and Snyder were elected advisory committee and instructed to report to the American institute at Washington in June, 1892.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTISTS.

This society was organized in the office of William Harvey King, New York city, October 6, 1892. At this meeting a constitution was adopted and the following officers chosen: Dr. William H. King of New York city, president; Drs. E. Stillman Bailey of Chicago and Clarence Bartlett of Philadelphia, vice-presidents; Dr. F. E. Caldwell of Brooklyn, secretary; Dr. F. A. Gardiner of Washington, D. C., treasurer. Includes physicians interested in electro-therapeutics. Existent.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

This association was organized in Washington, June, 1892. Not incorporated. Meets with the American institute. Membership in 1903, 100. Composed of members of the homœopathic examining boards of each state. Existent.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND MANAGERS OF HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

This association was organized in Denver, June, 1894, and meets in conjunction with the American institute. Membership, 100.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN PROVERS' UNION.

This society was organized at the World's Congress of Homœopathy held in Atlantic City in 1893. First officers: Dr. Martha A. Canfield of Cleveland, president; Dr. Millie J. Chapman of Pittsburgh, Pa., vice-president; Dr. S. Penfield of Danbury, Conn., secretary. Each state was to have its own vice-president to superintend the work in that state.

SURGICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY.

This association was organized during the convention of the American institute in Atlantic City in 1899. At that time the surgeons and gynaecologists belonging to the institute held an informal meeting in the Turkish room on the steel pier on the morning of June 23, 1899. Dr. W. B. Van Lennep of Philadelphia was elected chairman; Dr. George W. Roberts of New York city, secretary; Dr. W. L. Hartman of Syracuse, treasurer. This society admits members of the institute by a majority vote. Meets at the same time and place as the institute. Membership in 1903, 114. Transactions were published in 1900.

INTERSTATE HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1894. Annual meeting held at Binghamton, N. Y., in June; semi-annual meeting at Scranton, Pa., in November. Membership, 60. Existent.

MISSOURI VALLEY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized as the North Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, in Hamburg, Iowa, June 1, 1876, but was not incorporated. First officers: Dr. A. S. Kridler of Red Oak, Iowa, president; Drs. J. F. Froin of Adel, Iowa, and T. H. Bragg of Hamburg, Iowa, vice-presidents; Dr. C. R. Henderson of Watson, Mo., secretary; Dr. A. W. Smith of Nebraska City, Neb., treasurer; Drs. A. C. Cowperthwaite and W. D. Stillman of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Dr. Westover of St. Joseph, Mo., censors. The society was discontinued in 1879 and was reorganized in Omaha, November 21, 1894, as the Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Association. Officers: Dr. D. A. Foote of Omaha, president; Dr. P. F. H. Hudson of Kansas City, vice-president; Dr. W. H. Humphrey of Plattsmouth, secretary; Dr. C. F. Minninger of Topeka, treasurer; Drs. A. H. Dorris of Lincoln, H. P. Holmes of Omaha and P. J. Montgomery of Council Bluffs, censors. Meetings are held annually in September or October, alternately in St. Louis and Kansas City. Membership in 1902, 303. No transactions.

PUGET SOUND MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized by the homœopathic physicians of western Washington, May 19, 1893, in Seattle. Officers: Dr. C. A. Walsh of Tacoma, president; Dr. C. E. Baldwin of Port Townsend, vice-president; Dr. F. B. Kellogg of Tacoma, secretary; Drs. T. M. Young, H. B. Bagley, F. A. Churchill of Seattle and Dr. F. R. Hill of Tacoma, censors. The association meets semi-annually.

SOUTHERN HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in New Orleans, April 9-11, 1885. Officers of the convention: Dr. George Fellows of Wisconsin, chairman; Dr. Joseph Jones of Texas, secretary; Dr. L. A. Falligant of Georgia, assistant secretary. First officers: Dr. C. E. Fisher of Austin, Texas, president; Drs. J. H. Henry of Montgomery, Ala., and L. A. Falligant of Savannah, Ga., vice-presidents; Dr. A. L. Monroe of Birmingham, Ala., recording secretary; Dr. C. A. Deady of San Antonio, Texas, corresponding secretary; Dr. J. G. Belden, New Orleans, La., treasurer; Drs. Bussy, Lee, Angell and Lopez, censors. The association was incorporated in 1885. It meets annually in November in different cities of the south. Membership in 1903, 108. No transactions.

UNITED STATES ASSOCIATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC GERMAN PHYSICIANS.

At the time the Western Institute of Homœopathy held its second session in Chicago, in 1864, a number of German homœopathists organized a homœopathic society with these officers: Dr. C. Hering of Philadelphia, president; Dr. J. Birnstill of Newton, Mass., vice-president; Dr. Fellerer of St. Louis, Mo., treasurer; Dr. Kniepcke of Chicago, recording secretary; Dr. Blumenthal of New York, corresponding secretary; Dr. Lilienthal of New York, Dr. Ad. Lippe of Philadelphia and Dr. Jaeger of Chicago, assistant secretaries. Not incorporated. Met semi-annually. But few meetings were held. This society also was known as the Society of the Homœopathic Physicians of the Northwest.

WESTERN ACADEMY OF HOMOEOPATHY.

The Western Academy of Homœopathy was organized by the Kansas and Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Society in the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, September 15, 1874. It was not incorporated. The first officers were: Dr. M. Mayer Marix of Denver, president; Dr. George H. Blair of Fairfield, Iowa, vice-president; Dr. F. C. Valentine of St. Louis, general secretary; Dr. W. C. Hempstead of Illinois, provisional secretary; Dr. R. H. McFarland of Kentucky, treasurer; Drs. James Lillie of Kansas City, R. L. Hill of Dubuque, Iowa, W. H. Parsons of Atchison, Kan., W. C. Richardson and A. E. Bliss of St. Louis, censors. Annual transactions.

WESTERN HOMOEOPATHIC CONVENTION.

This convention was organized in Indianapolis, May 29-31, 1877, and consisted of joint meetings of the Western Institute of Homœopathy and

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various western state societies. The first meeting was with the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy. It continued only a few years.

WESTERN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY.

The Western Institute of Homœopathy was organized in the office of Drs. Skinner and Hoyne, Chicago, June 3, 1851. At this convention Dr. L. Dodge of Cleveland was chairman, and Dr. T. G. Comstock of St. Louis, secretary. At a meeting held June 4, at Warner's hall, the following officers were elected: Dr. L. M. Tracy of Milwaukee, president; Drs. T. G. Comstock of St. Louis, D. S. Smith of Chicago, Lewis Dodge of Cleveland and A. Giles of Southport, Wis., vice-presidents (one for each western state represented); Dr. George E. Shipman of Chicago, secretary. The institute was not incorporated, and met annually in May. It admitted students of homœopathy as junior members. It was continued but a short time.

At a meeting of a number of homœopathic physicians of the northwestern states to form an association for the extension of homœopathy, held in the rooms of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago on May 20, 1863, a new society was formed, also called the Western Institute of Homœopathy. The chairman of this initial meeting was Dr. C. J. Hempel of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Dr. William Tod Helmuth of St. Louis, secretary. This proceeding was had at the ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, which body took a recess to enable the new society to organize. A delegate was appointed from each state to present a plan of organization. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers were chosen: Dr. Charles J. Hempel of Grand Rapids, Mich., president; Drs. A. O. Blair of Cleveland and John T. Temple of St. Louis, vice-presidents; Dr. Reuben Ludlam of Chicago, recording secretary; Dr. E. M. Hale of Chicago, corresponding secretary; Dr. L. Pratt of Rock Creek, Ill., treasurer; Drs. G. D. Beebe of Chicago, William Tod Helmuth of St. Louis, Smith Rogers of Battle Creek, Mich., A. H. Bottsford of Grand Rapids, Mich., and R. E. W. Adams of Springfield, Ill., censors. Not incorporated. The members met annually in May in different cities of the west, but only eight meetings were held, when at a meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in Chicago, June 9, 1870, it united with that body. Proceedings were published yearly, 1864-69.

NEW ENGLAND HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in January, 1895, and its especial mission is to support the Boston University School of Medicine. It draws membership from all the New England states.

CHAPTER IX*

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.

President of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the World's Homœopathic Convention of 1876.

No event in the history of homœopathy in this country has awakened so profound an impression or awakened such universal regret as the death of this eminent and estimable physician. Justly regarded by his colleagues, not in America only but in Europe also, as one of the most able, accomplished and zealous expositors of the Hahnemannian reform in medicine, and possessing in a remarkable degree the confidence of the entire homœopathic profession, his loss is universally felt as a public bereavement.

To the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was the honored and efficient president during the last year of his life and during the most eventful year of its existence, his loss is well nigh irreparable. Ever prompt, conscientious and thorough in the performance of every duty, he was the one man who could always be depended on when others failed, and whose example of systematic industry was an invaluable incentive to all. He not only assisted largely and efficiently in the work of the society, but did much by way of encouraging others, especially the younger members, to maintain and increase the value and interest of its transactions. Too modest to assume the leadership which by general consent was conceded to him, he did not shrink from accepting its duties and responsibilities. The extraordinary energy, tact and judgment that he displayed in organizing and successfully carrying through the great homœopathic convention of last year, its comprehensive plan and judicious settlement of details, and the dignity, courtesy and perfect impartiality that marked his conduct in the presidential office, elicited the spontaneous and universal tribute of admiration.

The hopes that all indulged of still more and greater benefits to the cause of homœopathy in the future from a long continuance of his wisely directed efforts, were suddenly dispelled by the news of his decease on the 18th of February last (1877) at his residence in Irvington-on-the-Hudson, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

It is an additional cause of regret that this sad event was in some degree due to the physical exhaustion consequent upon his successive and protracted exertions in connection with the world's convention.

Dr. Dunham was born in New York in 1828. His father, Mr. Edward W. Dunham, was a substantial and prosperous merchant of the old school, of strictest integrity, exact and methodical in his business transactions. A friend of learning and himself a man of culture, he gave his son the advantages of a complete education. During the cholera epidemic of 1834 Carroll, then six years old, had the misfortune to lose his mother, and was himself very near falling a victim to the prevailing sickness. Soon after this the family removed to Brooklyn, and at a proper age he was sent to an excellent

*Republished from "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy"—1877.

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boarding school. At fifteen he matriculated at Columbia College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1847. Even as a school boy he was of a quiet, studious disposition, more given to reading than play, especially of the rough and noisy sort. This tendency of his mind became still more marked during his college course, but his reserve had in it no touch of moodiness, for he was naturally and always of a peculiarly cheerful and friendly disposition.

After leaving college, in accordance with his father's preference and his own tastes, he began the study of medicine, placing himself as a pupil under the direction of Dr. Whittaker, an old school physician of much repute as a trainer of medical students. Having been relieved of a trying illness by homœopathic treatment, he determined to investigate the claims of the new school, and did so during the whole course of studies, becoming in the end a firm adherent of its principles and practice. In this decision he was confirmed by his father, who had also from observation and personal experience of its advantages been fully converted to homœopathy.

Young Dunham, however, did not on this account in the least relax his diligent study of the doctrines and practice of the dominant school, but attended with the assiduity characteristic of him the course of instruction afforded by the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and by the various clinics to which he had access.

Soon after receiving his degree of doctor of medicine, in 1850, he went to Europe, partly for the purpose of general medical and scientific improvement, but especially with the design of studying in the land of its birth the methods and results of the homœopathic practice as compared with those of the best allopathic treatment.

In pursuance of this double plan he visited Dublin, where he served a term in the lying-in hospital, Paris, Vienna and other centers of medical science. He seized every opportunity of observing, with a discrimination beyond his years, the different kinds of treatment in hospitals and private practise. Proceeding to Münster, the residence of Dr. Von Boenninghausen, he became an assiduous pupil of that distinguished practitioner, daily attending at his office and making careful and elaborate notes of the cases that he saw, their treatment and the results.

Having thus profitably spent a year in the diligent prosecution of his mission, he returned home fully persuaded of the truth of the great therapeutic principle propounded by Hahnemann, and an ardent disciple and admirer of that master. During the period of his absence he had not only satisfied himself of the substantial verity of the fundamental dogmas of homœopathy, but had acquired already a considerable knowledge of its materia medica, a department for which he seems to have had a particular aptitude and in which, as we all know, he has for years been considered an authority. His familiarity with the effects of drug action upon the human system was something marvellous to those who have given the most attention to that difficult branch of medical science.

Immediately after his return from abroad Dr. Dunham commenced in Brooklyn the practice of the profession for which he had made such protracted and conscientious preparation, and in which he subsequently became such a shining light. Unlike the majority of young physicians, the pecuniary rewards of practice were not necessary to his support, while the uncertain state of his health, never very robust and subject to occasional lapses,

might to a less enthusiastic or to a less conscientious person have seemed a sufficient reason for declining the labors and responsibilities of this arduous vocation, but inspired by noble and humane motives and stirred by a generous enthusiasm he did not feel at liberty, nor had he any desire, to rest satisfied with the theoretical and abstract knowledge he had gained, but sought to make it practical for the benefit of the sick and suffering, and to enlarge and extend the beneficent reform in the value of which he held the most implicit faith.

After practicing four or five years in Brooklyn with good success, notwithstanding some interruptions from sickness—in one instance extending over several months—it was deemed necessary for sanitary reasons to take a vacation. He again went to Europe, and a second time spent several weeks in Münster, renewing his studies with Boenninghausen and passing the greater part of every day with him. The winter was passed in Italy, where he acquired the Italian language and reviewed his studies in anatomy.

On his return to Brooklyn he showed a tendency to disease of the throat, and consequently removed to Newburg on the Hudson, where for a time he enjoyed better health and soon attracted to him a numerous body of intelligent and devoted adherents.

But again the exigencies of his varying health compelled a change after a six years' occupancy of that attractive field. He visited the West Indies and other foreign parts in search of health or relief. Finally he became a resident of the beautiful and picturesque village of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where he continued to reside until his death. He passed much time, however, in New York, both before and after his removal to Irvington, keeping an office there and attending to professional calls as his health and strength allowed.

His last voyage to Europe, on which he was accompanied by his whole family and which was undertaken in the fall of 1874, seemed to many of his friends so hopeless of benefit that they scarcely dared to anticipate his return. He seemed to have doubts of his own recovery, as previous to his departure he resigned from all positions of trust or responsibility, and arranged his affairs with reference to an indefinite sojourn abroad. Happily, however, the result of this absence of about one year was so much more favorable to his health than was expected that he came back at the end of that time greatly improved in strength and spirits, and apparently able to resume with renewed activity his former occupations.

Some time before his last enforced departure, as early, indeed, as 1871, at a meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Dr. Dunham announced a proposal for holding an international congress of the disciples of Hahnemann on the occasion of our American centennial jubilee in 1876. The idea was received with enthusiasm and a committee was appointed, of which, of course, he was chief, to make the preparatory arrangements and secure, if possible, the co-operation of homœopathists in other countries. The history of that unprecedented gathering will be a lasting and glorious memorial of the zeal, foresight and self-sacrificing devotion of its originator. None but those most intimately associated with him in the work can justly estimate the amount of labor and anxiety it cost him, and none will be more ready than they to ascribe the entire credit of its success to his masterly management. Even when obliged to seek abroad, with small encouragement, for the health he could not long retain at home, he did not lose sight of this grand and

favorite project, but used every opportunity during his stay in Europe to enlist the sympathies of foreign physicians in its behalf.

So general and hearty have been the manifestations of sorrow and of tender and affectionate regard for the memory of our friend, at home and abroad, and so well understood among us were the admirable qualities of his head and heart that an extended eulogy is scarcely necessary. It is the less so in this connection because the institute will, doubtless, at this its first session since the deplored event, desire to express by some appropriate and united action its estimate of his superior merit and its grateful sense of the obligations resting upon the whole homœopathic fraternity for his very important and valuable labors.

It is a subject of congratulation for those who are to come after us, and especially to the rising generation of physicians, that they will have an opportunity to profit by his writings, and to study to their benefit the lessons of his pure and useful life. Friendly hands, it is announced, are already gathering the most important of his widely scattered contributions to medical literature into a permanent volume, to be supplemented, it is said, with a comprehensive memoir.

Dr. Dunham was a facile and agreeable writer, clear in his statements and felicitous in expression; his writings were chiefly contributions to the medical journals of his own school, and comprise some of the most lucid and convincing expositions extant of the doctrines and practice of homœopathy. From 1860 he was for three years editor of the "American Homœopathic Review."

In 1865 he accepted the professorship of materia medica in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, a position that he filled for several years with great success. During the latter part of his incumbency he was also dean of the college, which by his administration was completely reorganized and established upon a permanent and prosperous basis.

As one of the original incorporators of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, he labored earnestly for the foundation of that, the first institution of the kind in the world. At different times his services were invoked in various official positions of responsibility in the numerous societies and institutions that were so fortunate as to enjoy his co-operation, in all of which, small as well as great, it was a matter of conscience with him to perform the duties faithfully. Whatever was to be done he did at once; he was never unprepared, nor ever late. And yet, while so ready and apt himself, he was always lenient and even helpful towards his tardy or inefficient associates, not unfrequently supplementing their defects in the most quiet and unobtrusive way. While president of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society he always went to the meetings with some scientific papers—"papers concealed about his person"—ready to be brought forth in the case of the failure of any appointed essayist.

With a large and well balanced mind, a clear and discriminating judgment, a great store of learning gathered from books and observation, with definite views on most questions of human interest, he combined a wonderful simplicity and purity of character and an amiable and cheerful disposition. While his public discourses were models of clear and concise argumentation, the richness and sprightliness of his ordinary conversation made him the charm of the social and domestic circle.

CHAPTER X

THE PROFESSIONAL RECORD.

AARON B. AVERY, Pontiac, Michigan, born Washtenaw county, Michigan, August 26, 1853; graduated, 1878, homœopathic medical department University of Michigan; ex-first vice-president Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; ex-health officer of Farmington, Michigan; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ARA BIRD HEWES, Adrian, Michigan, born Medina, Ohio, December 27, 1873; literary education Hillsdale College; taught school two years; graduated Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903.

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OSCAR SAMUEL HARTSON, Jackson, Michigan, born Cleveland, Ohio, April 22, 1851; literary education Hillsdale College; graduated, 1879, homœopathic medical department of University of Michigan; post-graduate courses New York Post-Graduate Medical College, 1891; Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1893.

FANNIE LUCRETIA DRAPER, Jackson, Michigan, born Tompkins, Jackson county, Mich., March 24, 1870; literary education, Jackson High School; taught school five years; graduated, 1902, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

BRADLEY BEECHER ANDERSON, Jackson, Michigan, born Calhoun county, Mich., November 16, 1841; literary education, Albion Wesleyan Seminary; graduated, 1880, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.

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OLIVER QUINCY JONES, Tecumseh, Michigan, born Camden, Hillsdale county, Mich., April 24, 1851; educated at Albion College, Albion, Mich.; graduated, 1873, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College; organizer Lenawee County Homœopathic Medical Association.

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JOSEPH CALVIN FAHNESTOCK, Piqua, Ohio, born Covington, Ohio, July 1, 1858; graduated, A. M., McPherson College, McPherson, Kansas; graduated, 1891, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

IRVING PRESCOTT SHERMAN, New York city, N. Y., born in that city, December 10, 1872; graduated, 1894, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital; former clinical assistant, genito-urinary department, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital; former attending physician Flower Hospital.

WILLIAM HENRY DIEBEL, Detroit, Michigan, born Cleveland, Ohio, November 16, 1872; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1901; member of American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Ustion fraternity; lecturer on pathology, Detroit Homœopathic College, 1901-1903.

RALPH W. REYNOLDS, Cleveland, Ohio, born Conneaut, Ohio, May 21, 1869; educated at Case School of Applied Science, class of 1895; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1902; post-graduate course New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, 1903.

ADAM RUPIN, Topeka, Kansas, is a native of Germany, born June 30, 1838; graduated, M. D. from Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1878.

ANTON RUPIN, Topeka, Kansas, is a native of Germany, born 1866; graduated M. D. from Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1890.

EDWARD AGATE FOSTER, Patchogue, Long Island, New York, born Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y., April 1, 1867; educated Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, class of 1884; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1890.

LEONARD ERASTUS STANHOPE, Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, born Macon county, Mo., December 31, 1860; graduated M. D., 1887, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; D. D. S., Kansas City College of Dental Surgery, 1896; Ph. G., 1890; author of "Scientific Religion."

DAVID P. BUTLER, Rutland, Massachusetts, born Boston, Mass., June 8, 1873; graduated from Harvard College, 1896; from Boston University School of Medicine, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

DAVID WASHBURN WELLS, Boston, Massachusetts, born West Newton, Mass; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1897; ex-secretary of American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, and member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

HENRY C. HOUSTON, Urbana, Ohio, born Piqua, Ohio, October 14, 1847; educated at Piqua high school; graduated, 1877, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College; chairman of board of censors of Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College fifteen years; ex-president of board of trustees, Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphan Home; director, Citizens National Bank.

EDWARD ARTHUR MURDOCK, Spencer, Massachusetts, born West Boylston,

Mass., May 24, 1854; student at Dartmouth College two years; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1878; president of Spencer Good Samaritan Association.

JAMES EDWIN TYTLER, New York city, N. Y., born in that city, October 30, 1880; student Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1903; post-graduate course in rhinology and laryngology, N. Y. Ophthalmic Hospital, and later clinical assistant in that institution.

LOUISE E. CAMPBELL, Detroit, Michigan, born Elbridge, N. Y., August 19, 1869; graduated from Monroe Collegiate Institute, Elbridge, and from Cleveland Medical College, 1894; physician to Woman's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1894-1897.

FRANKLIN F. LEHMAN, Sandusky, Ohio, born Madisonburg, Ohio, July 13, 1861; graduated, A. B., North Western Ohio Normal School, 1884; A. B., University of Michigan, 1888; M. D., from homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1891; coroner Erie county, Ohio, 1898-1902.

CHARLES FRANCIS RING, Urbana, Ohio, born in that city, December 6, 1854; educated Urbana University preparatory school; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1881; post-graduate studies in London, Paris and Edinburgh, 1887.

COLE HILLS, New York city, N. Y., born London, England, December 17, 1868; educated at School of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, London; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1894; secretary, Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society, 1897-1904; secretary National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, 1897-1904; secretary National Society of Physical Therapeutists, 1904; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; assistant managing editor of "North American Journal of Homœopathy" since 1902.

DAVID GEORGE WILDER, Cleveland, Ohio, born Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., December 15, 1846; graduated B. S., Hillsdale College, Mich., 1872; M. S., 1874; M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic College, 1873.

RACHEL J. DAVISON, Flint, Michigan, born Grand Blanc, Genesee county, Mich.; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; vice-president Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, 1897.

MARY JANE BOOTH, Cincinnati, Ohio, born Pittsburgh, Pa., October 10, 1839; graduate of Pittsburgh Normal School; graduated, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1885; ex-national president of Ladies of Union Veteran Legion.

H. EVERETT RUSSELL, New York city, New York, born Cambridge, Mass., 1863; educated at College of the City of New York, Everson's Collegiate Institute, Packard's Business College; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital; member of American Institute of Homœopathy and National Society of Electro-Therapeutists.

GEORGE PARCELL MYERS, Detroit, Michigan, born Elk Point, So. Dak., December 20, 1875; graduated B. A., State University, Vermillion, So. Dak., 1894; A. M., 1895; M. D., Cleveland Medical College, 1898; member of Ustion fraternity.

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WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BALDWIN, Jr., Newark, Ohio, born in that city, June 29, 1846; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1869; post-graduate course, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1875.

LEFFERTS MORRELL POWELL, Groton, Massachusetts, born Old Chatham, N. Y., February 15, 1862; graduated A. B., National University of Ill., 1890; M. D., Indiana Eclectic Medical College, Indianapolis, 1885; diploma endorsed by Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, 1885, and by Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1893; ad eundem degree from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1896; member of American Institute of Homœopathy and Psi Upsilon fraternity, Union College chapter.

CHARLES RODGERS CONKLIN, New York city, New York, born Albany, N. Y., February 28, 1874; graduated M. D., Albany Medical College, 1899, and from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1901.

HENRY McGRANAHAN MARSH, Auburn, Kentucky, born Maysville, Ky., January 5, 1861; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1884; ex-president Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Association.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DIEDRICH, born Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1879; educated at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903.

FREDERICK L. PRESTON, Chester, Pennsylvania, born in Chester county, Pa.; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1877.

SAMUEL HOPKINS SPALDING, Hingham, Massachusetts, born Hilton, N. H., August 31, 1856; educated Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter academies; graduated A. B., Harvard University, 1881; M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1884; house surgeon Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, 1883-1884.

JOHN EDGAR AMBLER, New York city, New York, born Westerly, R. I., July 24, 1871; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1893; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; clinical assistant, nose and throat department, New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

GEORGE WILLIAM HAYWOOD, Lynn, Massachusetts, born Amsterdam, N. Y., October 11, 1868; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1890; post-graduate course, Harvard Medical School, 1892.

FLORENTINE O. REEVE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Colebrook, Ohio, January 28, 1851; graduated A. B., Mount Union College, 1872, and A. M., 1875; M. D., from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1894; demonstrator of anatomy and instructor, Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1894-1895.

HOMER IRWIN OSTROM, New York city, New York, born Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., February 16, 1852; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1873; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the American Obstetrical Society and the British Gynecological Society; fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

ALBERT FRANCIS RANDALL, Port Huron, Michigan, born Province Bolton, Quebec, Canada, December 11, 1848; graduated from Detroit Homœopathic College, 1873; post-graduate courses in Post-Graduate Medical College, New York, New York Polyclinic, New York Ophthalmic Hospital and the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School; member board of censors, Detroit Homœopathic College; ex-vice-president, Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan.

CHARLES ZURMUHLEN, Dayton, Ohio; graduated from Pulte Medical College, 1897; demonstrator of pathology, Pulte Medical College, 1899-1903; present lecturer on pharmacology.

WILMOT LEIGHTON MARDEN, Lynn, Massachusetts, born North Woburn, Mass., April 2, 1876; graduated M. B., Boston University School of Medicine, 1897, and M. D., 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

EDWARD HERZER, New York city, New York, born Defiance county, Ohio, December 25, 1861; graduated B. S., Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, 1882; A. M., German Wallace College, 1889; M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1885.

NINA WALKER OLIVER, La Peer, Michigan, born Salem, Mich., November 3, 1868; graduated from Detroit Homœopathic College, 1895.

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Akron, Ohio, born Ayrshire, Scotland, January 4, 1842; educated at Western Reserve Seminary, 1862-1863, Orwell Normal Institute, 1867-1868; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1873; superintendent Garretsville public schools, 1869-1872.

SAMUEL ERNEST FLETCHER, Chicopee, Massachusetts, born Milford, Worcester county, Mass., June 10, 1867; graduated, Milford High School, 1884; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1891; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; city physician of Chicopee, 1897; president of board of aldermen, 1903; member of school committee, 1904.

BENJAMIN B. KIMMEL, Cleveland, Ohio, born Palmyra, Ohio, January 14, 1870; student at Mt. Union College; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; professor of surgical anatomy, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and treasurer of the college.

THEODORE DWIGHT FOLJAMBE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Taylorville, Ill., February 28, 1870; studied at Jefferson Educational Institute and Ohio State University; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1891.

CARY WIANT, Marion, Ohio, born Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 22, 1858; graduated D.D. S., Ohio Dental College, 1880; M. D., Pulte Medical College, 1882.

WILLIAM AUSTIN POLGLASE, La Peer, Michigan, born March 8, 1856; graduate of Detroit grammar and high school; graduated Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1870; superintendent of Michigan Home for Feeble Minded and Epileptics, 1895, to the present time; member of National Association for Study of Epilepsy.

CARL CRISAND, Worcester, Massachusetts, born New Haven, Conn., February 1,

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1858; student at University of Rochester, 1879-1881; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1884; post-graduate studies at New York Post-Graduate Hospital and College, 1904; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; trustee and member of staff of Worcester Hahnemann Hospital since 1903.

HARRY ZECKHAUSEN, New York city, New York, born Kovno, Russia, May 31, 1863; graduated A. B., Kovno Gymnasium, 1884; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1896.

ADELBERT MERTON HUBBELL, Haverhill, Massachusetts, born Enosburg, Vt., August 5, 1863; student at Phillips Andover Academy; graduated Boston University School of Medicine, 1889; post-graduate studies in dermatology and laryngology at Harvard Medical School; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WOODS, Columbus, Ohio, born Logan, Ohio, February 5, 1864; educated in Denison University, Ohio; graduated, Pulte Medical College, 1894; has since practiced in Columbus.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHEIB, Toledo, Ohio, born Tiffin, Ohio, April 3, 1859; educated at Swarthmore in Pennsylvania and Heidelberg in Tiffin; graduated, Pulte Medical College, 1881; practiced in Tiffin, 1881-1884; Beltsville, 1884-1886; Fremont, 1886-1901; and since 1901 in Toledo.

GEORGE HENRY COFFIN, Hopedale, Massachusetts, born Boston, Mass., April 29, 1851; graduated A. B. and A. M., Brown University, 1874; M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1903; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; medical interne and obstetrical externe, Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital; pathologist to Milford (Mass.) Hospital.

ERVIN DAVIS BROOKS, Ann Arbor, Michigan, born Dundee, Mich., September 6, 1854; graduated B. S., Michigan Agricultural College, 1876; M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1885; graduated, Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, 1898; member of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society; house surgeon, Homœopathic Hospital, University of Michigan, 1885-1886; member of the staff of New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1903.

FREDERICK AUGUSTINE KING, Chelsea, Massachusetts, born Chelsea, Mass., November 18, 1868; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1895; practiced in Boston, 1895-1896, and in Chelsea since 1897.

JENKS EDWIN BROWN, New York city, New York, born Elmira, N. Y., March 5, 1877; graduated B. S., Cornell University, 1898; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1901; clinical assistant to nose and throat department, New York Ophthalmic Hospital; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

HENRY LOVEJOY AMBLER, Cleveland, Ohio, born Medina, Ohio, September 10, 1843; graduated M. D., Hillsdale College, 1864; D. D. S., Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, 1867; M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1868; member of National Dental Association and National Association Dental Faculties; dean of dental department, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; author of "Tin Foil and Its Combinations for Filling Teeth" (text-book) and "Facts, Fads and Fancies about Teeth"; lecturer on institutes of dental science, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1869-1872.

CHARLES ELBERT MONTAGUE, Wakefield, Massachusetts, born Bridgewater, Vt., September 7, 1866; graduated A. B., Williams College, 1891, M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1896.

ALICE ADELE SQUIRE, Brooklyn, New York, born Brooklyn, N. Y., November 10, 1877; student Brooklyn Grammar School No. 39, 1893; Packer Collegiate Institute, 1893-1897; graduated, New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1901.

ROBERT BRUCE WOODWARD, Somerset, Ohio, born White Cottage, Ohio, March 4, 1839; literary education, National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic College, 1867; served in Co. G, 196th O. Vol. Inf., 1861-1865; mayor of Somerset sixteen years and member of board of education fifteen years.

NINA MAYNARD ELY, Bay City, Michigan, born Corunna, Mich., August 24, 1869; graduated from Hering Medical College and Hospital, 1900.

CHARLES DALLAS PAINTER, Alliance, Stark county, Ohio, born Salem, Ohio, April 26, 1858; graduated A. B., Bethany College, 1879; M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882.

ALFRED E. P. ROCKWELL, Worcester, Massachusetts, born Heidelberg, Germany, 1870; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1899; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

WILLIAM WATTS, Toledo, Ohio, born February 6, 1854; graduated B. S., University of Illinois, 1874; M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1878; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; major and surgeon, Ohio National Guard.

CLARENCE S. CUTTER, Cleveland, Ohio, born Newfield, N. Y., October 25, 1867; educated Ithaca (N. Y.) high school; graduated, Cleveland Medical College, 1894; professor of diseases of children in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College four years.

HARRIET BARDWELL, CHAPMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, born Euclid, Ohio, 1869; graduated B. A., Wellesley College, 1893; M. D., Cleveland Medical College, 1896; post-graduate courses in study of diseases of the eye and ear in New York city, London and Vienna; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

EDWARD MARCUS GOODWIN, Toledo, Ohio, born at Otisco, Onondaga county, N. Y.; educated in Pompey Hill and Cazenovia academies; graduated, Albany Medical College, 1863; practiced in Syracuse in 1865 and in Toledo since 1866; entered U. S. navy Jan. 12, 1864, as acting assistant surgeon and served in North Atlantic and Mississippi squadrons until close of the war.

HENRY FRANKLIN STAPLES, Cleveland, Ohio, born Berlin, Mass., March 29, 1870; graduated B. S., Boston University, 1893; M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1896; lecturer on hygiene and state medicine, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1904.

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EDWIN STERLING ELY, Bay City, Michigan, born Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., April 7, 1867; graduated from Hering Medical College, 1900.

BYRON GEORGE CLARK, New York city, New York, born Charlestown, N. H., February 5, 1847; graduated, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, N. H., 1878; post-graduate course, New York Polyclinic and New York Post-Graduate School; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

WILLIAM BELL GLENDINNING, Cleveland, Ohio, born Troy, N. Y., 1876; educated First Arts Royal University of Ireland; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1898, and Ohio Wesleyan University, 1903; lecturer on anatomy, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.

HARVEY LEON STEELE, Norwood, Massachusetts, born Peterboro, N. H., August 22, 1872; graduated Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., 1894; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1899; passed State Board of Registration, 1899; secretary Norwood board of health since 1902; secretary Norwood sewerage committee, 1904-1905.

EMMA LOUISA BOICE HAYS, Toledo, Ohio, born Toledo, Ohio, June 22, 1857; educated Ursuline Convent; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; O. et A. Chir., New York Ophthalmic Hospital College, 1884; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society.

ORVILLE WILBUR LANE, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, born Orange, Vt., October 20, 1855; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1887; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; chairman Great Barrington board of health.

HERMAN EDWARD STREET, Brooklyn, New York, born London, Ontario, Canada, February 1, 1846; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1892; graduated in gynecology, New York Post-Graduate College, 1892; clinical assistant nose and throat department, New York Ophthalmic Hospital; medical inspector department of health.

ELWOOD GRIFFITH PAINTER, deceased, born Salem, Ohio, 1833; graduated, Western Homœopathic College, 1858; practiced from 1858 until his death in 1866.

FREDERICK ALLÉN STAFFORD, Toledo, Ohio, born Attica, Mich., April 26, 1869; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1895.

CHARLES NELSON COOPER, Cincinnati, Ohio, born New Brighton, Pa., December 17, 1861; educated in University of West Virginia; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1885; professor of physiological materia medica at Pulte Medical College.

CHARLES HENRY STRONG, Toledo, Ohio, born Delavan, N. Y.; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1875; assistant surgeon New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1892.

HENRY RICH HIGGINS, Boston, Massachusetts, born in Massachusetts, September 6, 1844; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1883.

WARREN EDWARD PUTNAM, Bennington, Vermont, born Putnam, Ontario, Canada, May 6, 1857; educated Brantford Collegiate Institute; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1881; post-graduate course, St. Thomas Hospital, London, Eng., 1884; Chicago, 1891; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; appointed surgeon general of Vermont, 1896 and 1904; brigadier general Vermont National Guard; member of governor's military staff; member Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars.

FRED CRAWFORD BISSELL, Oberlin, Ohio, born Twinsburg, Ohio, November 23, 1871; student Geauga Seminary, 1884-1890, and later at Oberlin College; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; post-graduate course in orificial surgery under Prof. E. H. Pratt, Chicago; member American Association of Orificial Surgeons.

MARY LOUISE LINES, Brooklyn, New York, was born in that city, 1868; educated Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; graduated homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1884; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; clinical assistant to Prof. Roosa, of Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 1885-1890; diploma from New York Post-Graduate Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital.

GUY MORTIMER CANFIELD, Detroit, Michigan, born Detroit, November 20, 1872; educated Albion College; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1894.

MARY REES MULLINER, Boston, Massachusetts, born Camden, N. J., August 23, 1859; educated at Friends' High School, Philadelphia; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1896; secretary five years, Boston Physical Education Society; member national council, American Physical Education Society.

EVERETT HASBROUCK, Brooklyn, New York, born New Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y., April 3, 1840; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, and the Long Island College, 1865; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-secretary and ex-president Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society.

ALBERT WALTON ROTH, Detroit, Michigan, born Fairfield, Iowa, July 7, 1873; educated Parsons' College; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1900; post-graduate Manhattan, and New York Ophthalmic Hospital; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; clinical assistant to Prof. MacLachlan, Detroit Homœopathic College.

CHARLES A. MILLS, Norwalk, Ohio, born Niles, Ohio, February 4, 1850; graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1872.

FRED AUSTIN STOWELL, Lawrence, Massachusetts, born Lawrence, Mass., June 20, 1867; graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1902; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

SAMUEL LE ROY HETRICK, Brooklyn, New York, born Asbury Park, N. J., July 5, 1880; graduated, Asbury Park High School, 1896; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1900.

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OTTO LANG, Sr., Detroit, Michigan, born Buffalo, N. Y., December 4, 1849; educated in medicine, Detroit Homœopathic College, 1874-1875; Bellevue Medical College, New York, 1875-1876; graduated, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1880.

ROBERT COLEMAN RUDY, Detroit, Michigan, born Edgar county, near Paris, Ill., November 1, 1862; educated Butler University, Indianapolis; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1886; professor of obstetrics, Detroit Homœopathic College.

CLINTON CARL WRIGHT, Detroit, Michigan, born Edinboro, Pa., March 23, 1876; graduated M. E., State Normal School, Edinboro (teacher's course), 1895; M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1900; lecturer on physiology, Detroit Homœopathic College; lecturer on principles of surgery, Grace Hospital training school for nurses.

LUCY ANNE KIRK, Boston, Massachusetts, born Dorchester, Mass., March 31, 1859; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1893; student at New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine; member Daughters of the Revolution.

EMILY BLAKESLEE, Sandusky, Ohio, born Medina, Ohio, 1871; graduated from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1897.

ALTON GRAHAM WARNER, Brooklyn, New York, born Dundee, N. Y., May 7, 1858; literary education, Hudson River Academy; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1883; O. et A. Chir., New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1884; resident surgeon N. Y. Ophthalmic Hospital, 1885-1887; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

HAROLD WILSON, Detroit, Michigan, born Cleveland, Ohio, August 1, 1860; graduated B. S., University of Michigan, 1882; M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1886; post-graduate studies, Wurtzburg and other European clinics; member of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological Society.

CHARLES GREENFIELD CRUMRINE, Detroit, Michigan, born Beallsville, Pa., June 8, 1865; educated Waynesburg College and Thiel College, Pa.; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1889; professor of gynecology and reetal surgery, Detroit Homœopathic College; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-president Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners' Society.

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS SCHIMANSKY, Sandusky, Ohio, born Toledo, Ohio, October 28, 1874; literary education, Oberlin College, 1892-1893; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1898.

WILLIAM HENNION BLEECKER, Brookiyn, New York, born Parsippany, N. J., March 11, 1845; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1887; former proprietor of "New Jersey Republican."

WILLIAM ED. GILL, Norwalk, Ohio, born Erie county, Ohio; literary education, Ohio State University; graduated, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1877.

GEORGE HENRY WILKINS, Newtonville, Massachusetts, born Amherst, N. H., December 28, 1855; literary education New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1883; post-graduate course, Harvard, 1899; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

WILLIAM CLEVELAND LATIMER, Brooklyn, New York, born Newport, N. H., May 4, 1849; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1881.

CHARLES EDWIN BATTLES, Cleveland, Ohio, born East Cleveland, Ohio, March 11, 1877; graduated A. B., Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, 1898; M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903.

WILLIAM FORD WARD, Binghamton, New York, born Holland Patent, N. Y., January 20, 1873; graduated, Binghamton High School, 1892; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1897; interne Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, 1897-1898.

GRACE ELLA CROSS, South Boston, Massachusetts, born Boston, Mass., March 26, 1863; literary education, Shurtleff Grammar School, grad. 1876; Girls' High School, Boston, 1880; Boston Normal School, 1882; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1886.

FRANK EDDY CALDWELL, Brooklyn, New York, born New York city, February 27, 1858; literary education, Cornell University; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1880; a manager of Empire State Sons of the American Revolution.

WILLIAM HENRY PRICE, Detroit, Michigan, born Cleveland, Ohio, October 9, 1877; graduated M. D., Cleveland Medical College, 1899; lecturer on osteology, Detroit Homœopathic College.

FRANCIS HAMILTON MAC CARTHY, Boston, Massachusetts, born Canton, Mass., December 4, 1871; literary education, Tilton Seminary and Redfield College; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1900.

JAMES CURTIS MARTIN, Detroit, Michigan, born Hancock, N. Y., October 7, 1869; student Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia; graduated, Detroit Homœopathic College, 1903; lecturer on materia medica, Detroit Homœopathic College, since 1903; captain Co. F, 1st N. Y. Vols., Spanish-American war; captain Co. F, 1st Inf., N. G. S. N. Y., 1898-1901; department editor "Medical Counsellor."

WILLIAM LATHROP LOVE, Brooklyn, New York, born New York city, July 27, 1872; graduated A. B., Philadelphia City College, 1891, and A. M., 1895; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1894; associate editor of the "North American Journal of Homœopathy."

VIRGIL WALTER CONNER, Lansing, Michigan, born New Market, Randolph county, N. C., May 20, 1850; graduated B. A., Trinity College, Durham, N. C., 1870; M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1890; city physician and health officer, 1894, 1896 and 1898; commissioner of the poor, 1894 and 1898.

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BERTHA EVELYN EBBS, Dedham, Massachusetts, was born in that city in 1879; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1901.

NELSON ROBERT GILBERT, Bay City, Michigan, born Norwich, Ont., March 7, 1842; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1871; member board of censors, Detroit Homœopathic College; member and president of board of pardons; president of board of control, Michigan Home for Feeble Minded and Epileptics.

MOSES CLIFFORD PARDEE, Brooklyn, New York, born South Norwalk, Conn., April 25, 1865; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1899.

EDGAR RICHARD KNAPP, Saginaw, Michigan, born Danby, Tompkins county, N. Y., February 7, 1834; graduated M. D., College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan, 1856; has practiced in Saginaw since 1864.

ANNIE ISABELLE LYON, Boston, Massachusetts, born in that city, October 17, 1867; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1889.

CHARLES AUSTIN WARD, Binghamton, New York, born Holland Patent, N. Y., September 8, 1862; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1887; consulting physician, Binghamton City Hospital; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

SAMUEL GEORGE MILNER, Detroit, Michigan, born Salineville, Ohio, May 18, 1846; graduatcd A. B., University of Michigan, 1872; A. M., 1876; M. D., homœopathic department, 1887; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; member state board of health, 1893-1899; ex-president College of Physicians and Surgeons, Grand Rapids.

FRANK ELMORE CONSTANS, Brockton, Massachusetts, born Blue Earth, Minn., August 2, 1866; literary education, Carleton College, B. S., 1886; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1889.

ORLANDO DU BOIS INGALLS, Brooklyn, New York, born Kingston, N. Y., October 11, 1878; educated at Kingston Academy; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1903.

WILLIAM HENRY ATEN, Brooklyn, New York, born in Tecumseh, Mich.; graduated, Long Island College and Hospital, 1883; surgeon U. S. and Brazil Mail Steamship Co., 1885-1886; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-president Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society.

LELAND HEDGES GILLELAND, Grand Rapids, Michigan, born White Pigeon, Mich., May 5, 1876; graduated, National Medical College, Chicago, 1899.

FRED SMITH PIPER, Lexington, Massachusetts, born Dublin, N. H., November 21, 1867; literary education, Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1890; justice of the peace in New Hampshire; member of school committee in Lexington.

CHARLES LLOYD, Brooklyn, New York, born Norwich, England, November 23,

1839; graduated, Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867; surgeon's steward U. S. navy, war of 1861-1865.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GIBSON, Jackson, Michigan, born Ypsilanti, Mich., July 18, 1843; graduated, medical department, University of Michigan, 1866; hospital steward, 8th Mich. Inf., 1862-1865; converted to homœopathy, 1870; physician and surgeon, Michigan state prison, 1892-1902.

HENRY OSCAR ROCKEFELLER, Brooklyn, New York, born Germantown, Columbia county, N. Y., June 8, 1862; literary education, Claverack College and Hudson River Institute; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1887; organizer, and from 1894 to 1905 medical director of Twenty-sixth Ward Homœopathic Hospital.

DAVID HENRY CHANDLER, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, born Little Britain, N. Y., February 21, 1861; graduated A. B., Brown University, 1886; A. M., 1888; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1892; post surgeon, New York Military Academy since 1900; health officer, Cornwall since 1903.

EDWIN ALONZO COLBY, Gardner, Massachusetts, born Lowell, Mass., April 8, 1854; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1876; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-member of Gardner school committee and ex-member board of health.

ALBERTUS TRIBUE HOXIE, Grand Rapids, Michigan, born near Adrian, Mich., February 22, 1860; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1901; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

FLOYD EDWARD WESTFALL, Ypsilanti, Michigan, born Niles, Mich., May 20, 1876; graduate of Niles High School; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1899; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; assistant to chair of theory and practice, 1901-1904, and assistant to chair of surgery, 1904, homœopathic department, University of Michigan.

ELOISE AUGUSTA SEARS, Waltham, Massachusetts, born South Yarmouth, Mass., March 1, 1854; graduate of Wilbraham Academy and of State Normal School of Bridgewater, Mass.; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1888; post-graduate courses in New York and clinics in Paris and Vienna; president of Waltham Woman's Club.

AMANDA JANE EVANS, Grand Rapids, Michigan, born near White Pigeon, Ind., December 6, 1844; taught school eight years in Allegan and Barry counties; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1880; post-graduate course under Prof. E. H. Pratt, Chicago, 1898.

EDWARD ARTHUR DAKIN, Boston, Massachusetts, born Digby, Nova Scotia, August 16, 1852; literary education, Arcadia College, Wolfville, N. S.; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1881; post-graduate studies in Harvard Medical School; ex-city physician and ex-member of board of health, Brockton, Mass.; removed to Boston in 1890.

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RALPH WALDO HOMAN, Webster City, Iowa, born Corning, Iowa; graduated, College of Homœopathic Medicine, University of the State of Iowa, 1894; assistant to chair of ophthalmology, otology, rhinology and laryngology in alma mater, 1895-1899.

HUGH FRANCIS FISHER, Kansas City, Missouri, born Lawrence, Kan., February 8, 1863; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1884; O. et A. Chir., New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1890, ad eundum, University Medical College, Kansas City, 1905; professor of ophthalmology, otology, rhinology and laryngology of the College Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery of Kansas City University; ex-member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

MARY FLORENCE TAFT, Newtonville, Massachusetts, born Putney, Vt., June 19, 1853; literary education, Somerville High School; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1886; ex-professor of diseases of women, Hering Medical College, Chicago; member of International Hahnemannian Association.

MARIA WHITTELSEY NORRIS, Grand Rapids, Michigan, born Ypsilanti, Mich., January 28, 1856; literary education at Saybrook Hall, Montreal, Canada; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1892; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; secretary Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, 1899.

CAROLYN ELIZABETH PUTNAM, Kansas City, Missouri, born Rochester, N. Y., January 28, 1857; literary education, Rochester (N. Y.) Free Academy; graduated, Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, 1897; professor of materia medica, 1902, diseases of children, 1902, and of materia medica since 1904 in the Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College.

JOHN KELSO WARREN, Worcester, Massachusetts, born Manchester, N. H., March 1, 1846; literary education, Francestown and Mt. Vernon academies; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1870; in 1894 established a private surgical hospital, which in 1896 was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts and name changed to Worcester Hahnemann Hospital, of which he is president; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

SAMUEL PORTER TUTTLE, Grand Rapids, Michigan, born Springport, Jackson county, Mich., May 14, 1869; graduate of St. Louis (Mich.) High School; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1898; assistant to chair of gynecology and obstetrics, University of Michigan, 1898-1899; president Sigma Alpha fraternity, 1898.

EDWARD KENNEY THOMPSON, Kansas City, Missouri, born Seville, Medina county, Ohio, May 6, 1862; literary education, Whitehall (Mich.) High School; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1888; professor of principles and practice of medicine, Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College; ex-president Kansas State Homœopathic Medical Society.

GEORGE FREDERICK ALLEN SPENCER, Ware, Massachusetts, born New Lebanon, N. Y., December 16, 1856; graduated from Albany Medical College, 1881.

HARRY LYMAN IMUS, Holland, Michigan, born Galesburg, Mich., May 29, 1875; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1902; ex-president North American Union Club.

GEORGE EDWIN WHITE, Sandwich, Massachusetts, born Skowhegan, Maine, June 13, 1849; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1880; ex-member board of health; member of the legislature, 1894-1895; ex-member board of pension examiners.

CHARLES HOLMES GOODMAN, St. Louis, Missouri, born Rochester, N. Y., August 8, 1844; graduated A. B., Yale College, 1867; M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1869; ex-professor of theory and practice, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JOHN HILLMAN BENNETT, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, born New Bedford, Mass., December 12, 1869; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1891; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES WESLEY EDMUNDS, Bay City, Michigan, born Watford, Ontario, Canada, January 8, 1874; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1900; post-graduate course, University of Michigan, 1901; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-president Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society.

JOHN MANN CRESWELL, Pineville, Arkansas, was born in Arkansas, 1857; literary education, La Crosse Academy; graduated, Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, 1882.

ZEPHANIAH WILSON SHEPHERD, Toledo, Ohio, born Shreve, Wayne county, Ohio, May 17, 1838; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1877; special course, 1885; deputy register Mecosta county, Mich., 1867; county superintendent of public schools, 1867-1868; practiced ten years in Waterloo, Ind., three years in Scranton, Pa., and in Toledo since 1899.

JOHN FREMONT ELLIS, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, born Elkhart, Ind., July 16, 1856; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1879; ex-member International Hahnemannian Association; member Sons of the Revolution.

JOSEPH HARRIS BALL, Bay City, Michigan, born Dexter, Mich., June 16, 1873; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1898; under-graduate assistant to chair of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, 1897-1898; graduate assistant, 1898-1899; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; general secretary, 1901, Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; member board of censors, Ophthalmological and Laryngological Society, 1903; acting hospital steward, 1st Regt., M. N. G., 1896-1898.

WILLIS SIMPSON PUTNEY, Milford, Connecticut, born New York city, May 26, 1859; literary education, Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1882; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

AARON JOHN BOND, Adams, Massachusetts, born Dalton, N. H., May 7, 1857; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1883; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

EGBERT HAMILTON LATHROP, Hastings, Michigan, born Marengo, Calhoun county, Mich., May 17, 1839; educated, Lansing Literary College; graduated, Cleveland

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Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; two years hospital steward 81st Ill. Vols.; prisoner June 11, 1864, and held in Andersonville; member Hastings school board, 1888-1894; alderman, 1894-1900; health officer, 1900-1902.

WILLIAM MORRIS MERCHANT, Ironton, Ohio, born Wheeling, W. Va., October 17, 1875; graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1900.

HUBERT T. DEAN, Holyoke, Massachusetts, born Manchester, Iowa, July 6, 1870; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1903.

BELLE BUCHANAN EVANS, Piqua, Ohio, was born in that city, April 2, 1854; graduated M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1883, and from the Woman's Medical College, Cincinnati, 1894.

HOWARD A. STREETER, Marblehead, Massachusetts, born Norfolk, N. Y., August 12, 1875; literary education, Classical High School, Worcester, Mass.; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; member board of health since 1904.

FRANK IRWIN NICHOLS, White Plains, New York, born Springfield, Mass., May 27, 1878; literary education, Springfield High School; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1902; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

THOMAS A. CAPEN, Fall River, Massachusetts, born Wrentham, Mass., June 12, 1845; student at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1872.

ELIZA TAYLOR RANSOM, Boston, Massachusetts, born Escott, Ontario, Canada, May 1, 1867; literary education, Oswego State Normal School; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1900; post-graduate courses, New York Post-Graduate School, New York Polyclinic, New York Pathological Institute and Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ALFRED MILLER HAIGHT, White Plains, New York, born Bedford, N. Y., December 12, 1855; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1879; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

EARLE APPLETON GAYDE, Utica, New York, born Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1869; literary education, Girard College; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1898; University of the State of New York (purple seal).

FRANK WALLACE PATCH, Framingham, Massachusetts, born Wayland, Mass., March 22, 1862; literary education, Weston High School, 1877; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1888; certificate, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ire., member of the International Hahnemannian Association; established Woodside Cottage in 1900; ex-president, Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society.

FRANK WELLINGTON MURPHY, Dayton, Ohio, born Concord, Ohio, September 7, 1870; graduated, Pulte Medical College, 1894; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES JOSEPH DOUGLAS, Boston, Massachusetts, born Hebron, Conn., September 29, 1860; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1891; member of the American Medical Society for the Study of Alcohol and Narcotics; founder and proprietor of Dr. Douglas' Sanitarium, Boston.

ALBERT BABCOCK CORNELL, Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born in that city, June 22, 1843; literary education, Kalamazoo College; student, Bellevue, N. Y., 1867-1868; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1869; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; health officer three terms; ex-vice-president Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; president Southwestern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society.

HENRY M. SANGER, Providence, Rhode Island, was born in that city, August 30, 1870; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1892.

JAMES MITCHELL TAYLOR, Chicago, Illinois, born St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1848; graduated, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1869; practiced in Mason City until 1891 and then removed to Chicago; was city treasurer of Mason City one year.

GEORGE DARLING GRANT, Springfield, Ohio, was born in that city, December 30, 1855; literary education, Wittenburg and Marietta colleges; graduated, Pulte Medical College, 1878.

SALLY ANN HARRIS, White Plains, New York, born Greensburgh, Westchester county, N. Y.; literary education, Rutgers Female Institute, graduated 1855; graduated, New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1878.

HARRY PERCY WEBB, Royal, Iowa, was born in England, 1867; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1896.

HELEN FRANCES PIERCE, Plymouth, Massachusetts, was born in that city, March 1, 1861; literary education, Plymouth High School, graduated 1878; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1887; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

THOMAS CORWIN BUSKIRK, Portland, Michigan, born Dover, Ohio, February 20, 1853; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1888; president Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Association, 1898; health officer Oshtenee, 1888-1893.

FREDERICK W. RICH, Riverside, Illinois, born Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1859; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1889; health officer village board, Riverside, ten years.

WALTER EDWARD DELABARRE, White Plains, New York, born Blackstone, Mass., June 14, 1858; graduated A. B., Brown University, 1880; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1891; post-graduate courses, New York Post-Graduate School and New York Ophthalmic Hospital; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; medical director Rosemont Springs Sanitarium.

OSMOND J. TRAVERS, Saratoga Springs, New York, born South Schodack, N. Y.,

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March 12, 1851; student Cornell University, 1868-1869; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1877; member board of education, North Brookfield, Mass., 1878.

WILLIAM HENRY WATTERS, Lynn, Massachusetts, born Mechanic's Falls, Maine, June 23, 1876; graduated A. A., St. Francis College, Canada, 1892; A. B., McGill University, Montreal, 1897; M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1900; post-graduate courses Harvard Medical School, 1901-1902; Glasgow University, 1900; University of Birmingham, 1901; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES S. MORLEY, Detroit, Michigan, born Victory, Oswego county, N. Y., January 18, 1855; literary education, State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y.; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1876; ex-president Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; surgeon, 34th Mich. Vols., Spanish-American war; health commissioner, Detroit, 1898-1900.

ELMER EUGENE WALDO, Hannibal, Missouri, born President, Venango county, Pa., November 25, 1862; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

GEORGE VICTOR POWELL, Bowling Green, Ohio, was born in that city, November 11, 1873; student, Otterbein University four years; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1901; interne Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, 1901-1902.

EDMUND ALONZO BALYEAT, Kalamazoo, Michigan, born Van Wert, Ohio, August 15, 1859; educated at Hillsdale College; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1882; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-president of late Southwestern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society.

ERNEST PIERRE BIXBY, Barre, Massachusetts, born Francestown, N. H., June 3, 1873; literary education, Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1897; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

EMILY FRANCES SWETT, Medina, Orleans county, New York, born Royalton, N. Y., September 9, 1854; literary education, Medina Free Academy; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1885; post-graduate courses in Chicago 1888; New York Post-Graduate College, 1900; Paris, France, 1891; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; member of board of managers Western House of Refuge; member of Daughters of the American Revolution.

JOHN T. CREBBIN, New Orleans, Louisiana, born Lawrence, Kans., December 8, 1873; literary education, Soule's College; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, 1900; secretary of Hahnemann Medical Association of Louisiana.

LOUIS BRADFORD COUCH, Nyack, New York, born Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., October 1, 1851; graduated, New York Ophthalmic Hospital College, 1874; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1874; awarded T. F. Allen gold medal for the proving of picric acid, 1874.

MARKWELL SEWARD PURDY, Corning, New York, born Bradford, N. Y., September 1, 1858; graduated, Cornell University, B. Sc., 1882; graduated, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1884; founder and eleven years medical director of Highland Pines Sanitarium; first health officer city of Corning.

JOHN COUCH BATCHELDER, Rockland, Massachusetts, born Middleton, Mass., May 9, 1864; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1887; chairman board of health, Wrenham, 1891-1894; of Rockland, 1896-1905; town physician, Rockland, 1895-1905.

BEVIER HASBROUCK SLEGHT, Newark, New Jersey, born Sleghtsburg, N. Y.; graduated A. B., Rutgers College, 1880; A. M., 1883; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1882.

JAMES FRANKLIN BATTIN, Onawa, Iowa, born Marshall county, Iowa, August 9, 1869; graduated from College of Homœopathic Medicine, University of the State of Iowa, 1897; health officer of Onawa; member of commission of insanity.

EVA ALICE CUNNINGHAM GARDNER, Lawrence, Kansas, born Crawfordsville, Iowa, April 26, 1855; graduated, Eastern Iowa Normal School, 1879; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1890.

ALBERT HUSTED RODGERS, Corning, New York, born Albany, N. Y., July 4, 1867; graduated A. B., Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., 1890; M. D., Albany Medical College, 1896; M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1898; ex-secretary, Southern Tier Homœopathic Medical Society.

ARTHUR BARR SMITH, Springfield, Ohio, was born in that city, October 14, 1872; literary education, Wittenberg College; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1897; police surgeon, Springfield, since 1899; founder of Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity.

CHARLES THEODORE CUTTING, Newtonville, Massachusetts, born Malden, Mass., 1874; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

FRANK HAROLD TYLER, Kalamazoo, Michigan, born Nottawa, Mich., August 28, 1855; literary education, Northwestern University, Chicago; graduated, homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1880; post-graduate course, New York Polyclinic, 1891, New York Post-Graduate School, 1901.

HENRY SETH GARDNER, Lawrence, Michigan, born near Vandalia, Ill., September 9, 1845; student one year, Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1881; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1894.

LEWIS AUSTIN SNELL, Charlotte, Michigan, born Charleston, Vt., July 14, 1841; student in Detroit Homœopathic College and in Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1886.

CHARLES HIRAM MORDOFF, Genoa, Illinois, born near Belvidere, Ill., July 22, 1856; graduated M. D., Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1881, and ad eundum,

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Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; secretary of the De Kalb County Homœopathic Medical Society and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ORRIN DAYTON KINGSLEY, White Plains, New York, born Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., 1849; literary education, Marion Collegiate Institute and Phillips Andover Academy; graduated, Detroit Homœopathic College, 1873, and New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1874; practitioners' course, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1905; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; president Village Park Association, White Plains.

WILLIS WEBSTER GLEASON, Marlboro, Massachusetts, born Chelsea, Mass., May 29, 1853; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1877; practiced in Weston, Vt., in 1877; Gardner, Mass., 1878; Provincetown, Mass., 1879 to 1889; licensed as minister, 1890; ordained, 1891; pastor in Muncie, Ind., 1891-1892; Warren (Mass.) Universalist church, 1893-1894; Sherman, N. Y., 1895; re-entered medical profession in Attleboro, Mass., 1895, and practiced there until 1899; removed to Provincetown in 1899, and to Marlboro in 1904.

HENRY CHARLES SUESS, Garden City, Kansas, born Detmold, Germany, August 25, 1843; M. A. degree, 1864, Jones Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo.; M. D. degree, 1875, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; degree of doctor of homœopathic medicine, 1878, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; health officer, Garfield county, Kans., 1888 to 1892; county physician Finney county, Kans., 1897; was volunteer United States army during civil war, Co. B, 80th Ill. Vol. Inf.; wounded at taking of Mission Ridge; made prisoner of war, and honorably discharged; member G. A. R.

HARRIET A. KNOTT, Saginaw, Michigan, is a native of Utah, born April 5, 1867; literary education acquired in public schools and Lansingburgh Academy; graduate of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1894; member American Institute of Homœopathy; secretary of Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-secretary Montgomery County (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society; practiced in Gloversville, N. Y., 1896-1900, and since in Saginaw.

HOWARD HUNTER HERMAN, Dayton, Ohio, born in West Alexandria, Ohio, May 1, 1872; literary education acquired in Heidelberg University, Ohio, and Miami University, Ohio, graduated from the latter with degree of A. B. in 1904; graduated from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery in 1897; served as physician to Montgomery County Infirmary from 1899 to 1902; member Montgomery County and Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical societies.

ANSEL JEROME ROBBINS, Jamestown, New York, born Winchester, Jackson county, Ohio; graduated from Kansas Normal College, Fort Scott, with B. S. degree; from Georgetown University (medical department) in 1891 as an allopathic physician; Southern Homœopathic College of Baltimore as M. D. in 1896; medical examiner for several life insurance companies and lodges; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the New York State and County Homœopathic Medical societies.

MARTIN LEWIS ENGLISH, Clarinda, Iowa, born East Windsor, N. Y., September 18, 1862; graduate of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1889; practiced in Troy, Ill., 1889 to 1892; Villa Ridge, Ill., 1892 to 1894, and since that time continuously in Clarinda.

CASPER L. BACON, Muncie, Indiana, born in Watertown, N. Y., October 1, 1853; graduated from State Normal and Training School at Pottsdam, N. Y.; studied medicine under preceptorship of Dr. W. H. Gifford of Cleveland, Ohio; graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1896; practiced in Cleveland, Ohio., 1896 to 1900; Muncie, Ind., continuously since 1900.

HERCULES REED HAWLEY, Staatsburg, New York, born in Virginia City, Nev., December 14, 1868; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1892; practiced in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1892 to 1894; Washington, D. C., 1894 to 1896; in Staatsburg, N. Y., from 1896 to 1901, and in the latter year retired from practice.

FRANKLIN NOYES, North Adams, Michigan, born in township of Palmyra, Mich., April 14, 1836; was a student in Hillsdale College; read medicine with Dr. C. A. Williams; entered medical department of University of Michigan in 1863 (allopathic), and in 1865 graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College; president of North Adams Village several terms; master two years of the F. & A. M.; special courses in Western Homœopathic College of Chicago, 1873, and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1874.

HERBERT WALDO HOYT, Rochester, New York, native of Wellsville, N. Y., born July 3, 1863; literary education in Riverside Academy, Geneseo State Normal School and University of Rochester, graduating A. B. from the latter in 1888; studied medicine in the Boston University School of Medicine, M. D. 1891; pathologist to Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, 1894 to 1904, and laryngologist to same institution from 1898 up to the present time; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and Monroe County, also the Western New York Homœopathic Medical societies; member and first vice-president (1905) of the Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society.

JAMES EVERSON WELLIVER, Dayton, Ohio, born in Bunker Hill, Ohio, August 8, 1851; literary education National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, and Mt. Union College, Mt. Union, Ohio; graduated Pulte Medical College, 1877; attending surgeon to Miami Valley Hospital; member American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State, Miami Valley and Dayton Homœopathic Medical societies.

FREDERICK DANIEL LEWIS, Buffalo, New York, born in Hamilton, Ontario, January 27, 1861; graduate of Conisin's College, Buffalo, 1876; New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1892; laryngologist to Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital; civil service commissioner of Buffalo, 1892 to 1901, and served as secretary of Buffalo Catholic Institute.

HUGH JOHN NEEDHAM, New Albany, Indiana, born in Louisville, Ky., May 27, 1843; graduate of Oberlin College; Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1881; private Co. M. 1st Cav., New Mexican Vols.; promoted 2d Lieut., Co. E, 1st Cav., New Mexican Vols.; 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Co. F, New Mexican Vols.; entered service in August, 1862, mustered out October, 1866.

JENNIE MAY COLEMAN, Des Moines, Iowa, born Fairview, Iowa, February 17, 1868; attended two terms Drake University, normal department; two years at College of Physicians and Surgeons, same university; one year homœopathic department, Uni-

versity of the State of Iowa, receiving M. D. degree in 1898; physician in charge of Benedict Home, Des Moines, since 1898; member of the International Hahnemannian Association.

GEORGE PITKIN COOLEY, Jr., Detroit, Michigan, born April 12, 1867; literary education, Greylock Institute, Williamstown, Mass., graduating in 1887; graduate of University of New York, 1890; Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1891; member of the medical board of Grace Hospital, Detroit.

WILLIAM EMBURY DAKE, Rochester, New York, born in that city December 28, 1874; graduated from Rochester High School, 1894; student in University of Buffalo, 1894-1895; studied medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1898; succeeded the late Dr. Allen B. Carr of Rochester in practice; member of staff Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester.

WILLIAM WOODBURN, Des Moines, Iowa, born Bancroft, Kan., February 4, 1860; educated, State Agricultural College of Kansas and State Normal University, Holton, Kan.; graduate Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1888; New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1894; secretary Des Moines Homœopathic Medical Society.

ROLLA WESLEY THORNBURG, Toledo, Ohio, born Napoleon, O., September 26, 1858; educated Republic Normal School and Baldwin University, Ohio; attended Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1890-1; graduated Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1895; special course for treatment of cancer in 1897; practiced Blumville, O., 1895-99; Toledo since 1899.

WILLIAM EVERETT LONG, Buffalo, New York, born Buffalo, February 8, 1859; educated Buffalo State Normal School, Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute; graduate, commercial course, 1876; Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1880; surgeon Buffalo City Guard Cadets, afterward formed into Buffalo City Battalion, 1881-85.

JULIUS E. BARBOUR, Bristol, Indiana, born Romeo, Michigan, October 26, 1848; graduated from Pontiac High School, 1868; Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; coroner of Elk county, 1895-1896; trustee Washington township, 1897-98; secretary of board of health continuously since 1898.

HORACE MADISON HICKS, Amsterdam, New York, born Delta, N. Y., November 5, 1862; literary education Whitestown Seminary, Whitesboro, N. Y.; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1886; member of staff of Amsterdam City Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, Amsterdam; assistant surgeon 2nd Reg., N. G., N. Y.; member Amsterdam board of health for the past nine years; president Amsterdam Medical Society, 1905.

FRANK FOSTER DENNIS, Kokomo, Indiana, born Amanda, Fairfield county, Ohio, April 4, 1862; took scientific course State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis.; attended Ohio State University, 1881-83; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; practiced one year in his native town; in North Platte, Neb., until 1903, and since then in Kokomo.

SOLLIS RUNNELS, Indianapolis, Indiana, born Delaware, Ohio, in 1854; literary education, Oberlin College, Ohio, 1879-1884; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic

Medical College, 1887; practitioner in Indianapolis since graduation; member American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-president Marion County (Indiana) Homœopathic Medical Society.

WILLIAM JAMES HARDY, Belmont, New York, born New Germantown, N. J., October 22, 1861; literary education acquired in Belvidere (New Jersey) Seminary and a private school at Washington, N. J.; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1889; has been a practitioner in Belmont since graduation, and is now serving as health officer of that town; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

GEORGE PRAY WINCHELL, Ionia, Michigan, born Ionia county, Mich., November 1, 1873; graduate of Ionia High School, 1896; taught school in Ionia and Travers, Mich., three years; entered the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, 1900; received M. D. degree in 1904; member American Gynecological Society; was justice of peace, Kalkaska county, Mich., 1888-89.

ARTHUR WOOD BLUNT, Clinton, Iowa, born Dalton, Ga., July 30, 1854; graduated from Wheaton College with A. B. and A. M. degrees; Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, M. D. degree, in 1878; practiced in Winona, Minn., 1879-1881; in Clinton, since 1881; member medical staff Agatha Hospital, Clinton; member American Institute of Homœopathy; secretary Rock River Institute of Homœopathy.

EDWIN FANCHER, Middletown, New York, born Orange county, N. Y., April 22, 1860; graduate of Warwick Institute, 1877; Boston University School of Medicine, M. D., 1883; member medical staff Thrall Hospital, Middletown; practiced in Beverly, Mass., 1883-84; in Middletown since 1884; United States pension surgeon, 1893-1897.

WILLIAM BURGESS CARMAN, Rochester, New York, born Peoria, Ills., September 27, 1857; graduated from University of Illinois, B. S. degree, 1882; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, M. D. degree, 1884; is member of dispensary staff and of medical and surgical staff of Rochester Homœopathic Hospital; has been a practitioner in Rochester since 1884.

WILLIAM HENRY KIRKLAND, Massillon, Ohio, born Bucyrus, Ohio, November 10, 1840; graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; has been a practitioner in Massillon since graduation; member Northeastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society.

HENRY ASHLEIGH CUMMINGS, Muskegon, Michigan, born La Peer, Mich., July 15, 1876; graduated from Muskegon High School, 1896, and from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1901; member medical staff of Hackley Hospital, Muskegon; served as health officer Ada township, Mich., 1902-1903; practiced in Ada, Mich., 1901-03; in Muskegon since 1903.

WILLIAM HENRY HECKMAN, Bedford, Indiana, born Greenville, Pa., April 9, 1867; graduated from Edinboro Normal School, B. S. degree, 1889; was a student in Fredonia Academy, Fredonia, Pa.; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, M. D. degree, 1895; student in New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1902.

ABNER HAYWARD, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, born Johnstown, (Providence), R. I., September 26, 1829; literary education University of Michigan; medical, University

of Michigan, 1859-1860, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, M. D. degree, 1864; practiced in Romeo, Mich., five and one-half years; Mt. Clemens since 1872; served as county physician, 1876; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

CLARKE EUGENE HINMAN, Syracuse, New York, born Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y.; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1895; gynecologist and obstetrician to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.

CHARLES L. PAISLEY, Farmington, Iowa, born Burlington, Iowa, September 28, 1866; literary education Baptist College, Burlington; graduated from Homœopathic College of the State University of Iowa, 1891; has been a practitioner in Farmington since graduation; served as city health officer six years and city alderman five years.

FRANK ALLEN PRIEST, Marion, Indiana, born Clarke county, Ohio, April 13, 1874; literary education Marion Normal College; medical, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, M. D. degree in 1898; has practiced in Marion ever since graduation; member Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

GEORGE HIRAM PECK, New Philadelphia, Ohio, born Woodbury, Conn., September 21, 1838; literary education Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; graduated from Detroit Homœopathic College in 1873; is pioneer of homœopathy in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, having commenced practice there in April, 1874; was health officer of New Philadelphia seven years.

ARTHUR BESEMER, Dundee, New York, born Slaterville Springs, N. Y., September 7, 1869; literary education Ithaca High School; medical, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, M. D. degree, 1892; practitioner's course, 1904, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital; has been a practitioner in Dundee since 1892; served as health officer of town of Starkey, Yates county, five years; is at present coroner of that county, and president of Southern Tier Homœopathic Medical Society.

ARTHUR A. GRIFFIS, Tipton, born in Ohio, November 25, 1861; graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1898; is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa.

CARL SCHUMAN, Delhi, New York, born Arolsen, Germany, June 3, 1863; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1887; was United States pension examiner from 1894-1897; is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

LOUIS MARQUIS BUNNELL, Tecumseh, Michigan, born Scranton, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1873; student in the Merrill's Preparatory School, Scranton; graduated A. B., Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, 1895; M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899.

JOHN CHAPLIN NOTTINGHAM, Bay City, Michigan, born Muncie, Indiana, February 5, 1842; was a student in Muncie Academy, and graduated from Bennett Medical College, Chicago, 1873; member and ex-president of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society; owner and manager for two years of the Bay City Hospital; author of "Practical Physiological Philosophy" and numerous papers.

JOHN G. LEWIS, Rushville, Indiana, born Fortville, Indiana, February 28, 1863; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1895.

LEWIS CLARK CROWELL, Syracuse, New York, born Manchester, New York, February 12, 1847; graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1872.

MARY DORA HUDSON, Evansville, Indiana, born Boonville, Indiana, May 17, 1870; student in the Central Normal School, Danville; graduated from Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, Louisville, 1898; ex-president of the Round Table (a local homœopathic society).

WALTER GLOVER MEAD, Deposit, New York, born Orange, New Jersey, October 23, 1875; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1900; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

GILBERT MAHLON LaSALLE, Wabash, Indiana, born Wabash county, Indiana, August 29, 1870; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1895.

WILLIS BENTON STEWART, Indianapolis, Indiana, born in Indiana, November 1, 1855; literary education South Wabash Academy and state normal school at Terre Haute, Ind.; medical education Indiana Medical College two years (1881-82 and 1882-83) and Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1887-1888; received M. D. degree in the latter year; practiced in Peru, Ind., five years; in Indianapolis since 1893, giving special attention to stomach and medical diseases of women; has been a frequent contributor to medical journals; member American Institute of Homœopathy since 1893; president Sharon County Homœopathic Medical Society, 1896, and of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, 1898.

HOMER CORWIN HAAS, Peru, Indiana, born Wabash, Ind., September 19, 1866; literary education high school, Wabash, Ind.; medical, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduated M. D., 1890; member Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

WILLIAM MAXWELL WHITE, Amsterdam, New York, born in that city March 28, 1856; literary education Amsterdam Academy and Union College; graduated from the latter with A. B. degree in 1881; graduated from Albany Medical College in 1886 as valedictorian of his class; has practiced in Amsterdam since graduation, and is attending physician to the Amsterdam City Hospital, the Children's Home and the Elderly Women's Home; served as health officer of Amsterdam six years.

CHARLES NAUMANN, Circleville, Ohio, native of Rhenish-Prussia, born November 1, 1837; literary education Smithville Academy, private schools, and in 1868 entered Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill., from which he graduated with B. S. degree in 1872; student in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago for first course of lectures, 1874; graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1876; practiced in Naperville, Ill., 1876-1884; was superintendent of the high school at Frankfort, S. D., one year (1875); located in Circleville in 1885, and has since practiced there; served in city council two years, and has been member of board of city teachers' examiners since 1892, clerk of board for the past five years, and member of board of elections two terms of three years each.

SILAS HURD QUINT, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, born Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1849; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1873; was a practitioner in Camden, N. J., until July 30, 1903, when he retired from practice;

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during his residence there he was on the medical staff of West Jersey Homœopathic Hospital and on the surgical staff of the Camden Homœopathic Hospital; in practice he made a specialty of treatment of nervous and mental diseases.

CHARLES OTIS HOOK, La Salle, Illinois, born Green Castle, Mo., December 6, 1876; literary education Missouri State Normal School; medical education, American School of Osteopathy, D. O. degree; National Medical University, M. D. degree, and Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, M. D. degree in 1903; practiced osteopathy from 1898 to 1902, and medicine since May, 1903.

HULDA MacARTHUR POTTER, Gardiner, Maine, born Parsonsfield, Maine, March 2, 1838; literary education Congregational Academy and Gorham Academy; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine in 1877; practiced in Brookline one year; in 1882 she took a post-graduate course in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; Dr. Potter practiced in Gardiner from 1878 until the time of her death—October 16, 1904.

SCOTT FRASER HODGE, Detroit, Michigan, is a native of Plymouth, Mich., born February 21, 1876; graduated from the Plymouth High School and the Homœopathic department of the University of Michigan; received M. D. degree in 1900.

SAMUEL ALAGA ROE, Lewiston, Idaho, is a native of Aullville, Mo.; literary education Hannibal High School, graduate, class of 1894; graduated from Missouri Medical College with M. D. degree, 1897; from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1898, and received degree of O. et A. Chir. from N. Y. Ophthalmic Hospital, 1898; practiced in Butler, Mo., 1897-1901; Arkansas City, Ark., 1901-02; in Lewiston since 1902, with diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat as a special line; served as city health officer of Lewiston in 1904.

CHARLES A. RITCHIE, Middletown, Delaware, born Zanesville, Ohio, December 19, 1870; literary education, Zanesville High School, graduate, class of 1890; medical, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, receiving M. D. degree in 1895; has been a practitioner in Middletown since graduation; is member of the Middletown board of health and president of the State of Delaware Homœopathic Medical Society.

HERBERT ALTON SHERWOOD, Warren, Ohio, born Fredericktown, Ohio, March 27, 1851; literary education Fredericktown High School; graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1876; has practiced in Warren since graduation; was house physician in Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland, during last year of medical course; member American Institute of Homœopathy since 1881.

SUSAN MARY HICKS, San Francisco, California, native of Howard county, Mo., born October 19, 1848; educated at home and in a Quaker school at Richmond, Ind.; graduated from homœopathic department of the University of Michigan in 1883; practiced in Atlanta, Ga., 1883-1904, and is now taking a year's post-graduate course in Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific; member American Institute of Homœopathy and president Southern Homœopathic Association.

WILL STACY TRIMMER, Livonia, New York, born Honeoye, N. Y., June 6, 1861; literary education Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.; medical, Pulte Medical College, M. D. degree in 1889; has been a practitioner in Livonia since 1890; served

as health officer of Livonia, 1890; coroner Livingston county for past seven years, and supervisor of Livonia, 1898-99.

GEORGE RENE DE LAUREAL, Broussard, Louisiana, is a native of St. Martinville, La.; graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1891; did post-graduate work in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, New Orleans, La., 1901; was president Lafayette Parish board of health, 1902-03.

ALICE BURRITT, Washington, D. C., born Union Dale, Susquehanna county, Pa.; literary education, Normal School of Montrose, Pa., and Geneseo State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.; graduated from New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1879; was staff physician for Fabiola Hospital, Oakland, Cal., 1883-1889; for Alameda County Homœopathic Dispensary, 1880-85 and Washington City Homœopathic Dispensary, 1893-4; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

ROBERT SIMMONS PHILLIPS, Providence, Rhode Island, born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 18, 1873; literary education, New Bedford High School, 1891; Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1896 with Ph. B. degree; medical, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, M. D. degree in 1900; took special course in New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1901; one course with Dr. Louis Heitzman of New York, and in 1900-01 served as interne to Flower Hospital, New York city; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

ELMER MARTIN HATCH, Logansport, Indiana, born Kingsville, Ohio, January 22, 1863; literary education, high school of Kingsville; medical, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, M. D. degree 1888; has practiced in Logansport since 1891; served on staff of Grace Hospital, Detroit, 1889-90.

FRANKLIN CALVIN FREEMAN, Chelsea, Georgia, born Amherst, Ohio, October 2, 1858; literary education, high school of Oberlin and Oberlin College, graduating with A. B. degree in 1884 from the latter; received A. M. degree from Oberlin College in 1888; medical education, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, M. D. degree in 1889; took post-graduate course, Chicago Post-Graduate School, 1894; located in Chelsea since 1902.

JOHN GREENLEAF LENZ, Ilo, Idaho, born Buffalo Prairie, Ills.; literary education, Maryville Seminary, 1891-92; State University of Iowa, 1896-97; graduate of Cedar Rapids Business College, 1896; spent freshman and sophomore years at Homœopathic College, State University of Iowa, junior and senior years at Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated from the latter in 1901; has been located in Ilo since graduation; spent one term in Homœopathic Hospital, Iowa City; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

HERBERT WHITWORTH, Dodge City, Kansas, native of Notinghamshire, England, born February 19, 1843; literary education interrupted by service in the civil war; medical education acquired in Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, one year, and in Pulte Medical College, from which he graduated in 1875; did post-graduate work in New York and Chicago; is coroner and county health officer, also United States examining surgeon; vice-president Ford County Homœopathic Medical Society.

SAMUEL BROWN PULLIAM, Paducah, Kentucky, born Warsaw, Ky., October

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19, 1869; literary education acquired under private preceptors; medical, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, class of 1902; has been a practitioner in Paducah since graduation.

JOSEPH HOYT, BEATTIE, Dobbs Ferry, New York, born Warwick, N. Y., September 7, 1879; literary education acquired in Warwick Institute, 1885-1898; medical, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, class of 1902, winning second faculty prize; interne Hahnemann Hospital, New York city, two years; did post-graduate work in England; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

MILTON BERT STEWART, Logansport, Indiana, born Virgil, Kan., March 14, 1873; literary education, Columbia City High School, class of 1890; Indiana State Normal School, class of 1893; medical education, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, class of 1897; has been a practitioner in Logansport since graduation.

EDWIN BUXTON CLIFT, Fair Haven, Vermont, born Middletown Springs, Vt., May 25, 1868; literary education, Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt.; Middlebury College, A. B. degree, 1890; A. M., 1893; medical education, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1900, with degrees M. D. and M. H. D.; has practiced in Fair Haven since graduation; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

WILLIAM ROBERT STEWART, Indianapolis, Indiana, born La Fontaine, Ind., July 10, 1865; literary education, La Fontaine High School, 1884; taught school from 1885-1888; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1890, and later took a post-graduate course at that institution; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

GEORGE FRANKLIN BREWSTER, Middletown, New York, was born in Middletown, Conn., February 22, 1878; literary education, Middletown High School, grad. 1896; graduated M. D., 1900, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital; present assistant physician Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JOSEPH M. BULLA, Richmond, Indiana, born Wayne county, Ind.; literary education, National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio; graduated M. D. Pulte Medical College, 1868; post-graduate course New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine; coroner of Wayne county, Ind., two terms; member of the American Medical Association.

LESTER OLIN THOMPSON, Red Oak, Iowa, born Vernon, Ohio, November 4, 1857; M. D. Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; removed to Minneapolis, Minn., 1897, and took up study of osteopathy; professor of anatomy Northern Institute of Osteopathy, 1897-98; lecturer on skin and venereal diseases, Still College of Osteopathy, 1899-1900.

FRED MORTIMER HUNTLEY, Reed City, Michigan, born Goshen, Ind., November 8, 1880; graduated M. D. Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1903.

OTIS HENRY BABBITT, Auburn, New York, born Otsego, Otsego county, N. Y.; literary education, Oswego State Normal School; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1882; practiced in Cooperstown, N. Y., 1882-1896, and in Auburn since 1898; president of village of Cooperstown six years.

JAMES BURT MAYCOCK, Buffalo, New York, born Buffalo, August 1, 1864;

graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1886; spent one year in London attending clinics at Children's Hospital, Golden Square Hospital for diseases of the throat, and doing pathology at St. Bartholomew's; medical examiner for New York State Hospital for Tuberculosis; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

JAMES WILSON LOSEE, Pontiac, Michigan, born Oakland county, Mich., November 19, 1865; graduated M. D. homœopathic department University of Michigan, 1891; health officer Pontiac five years; county physician Oakland county nine years.

MOSES McK. FRYE, Auburn, New York, born Erie county, N. Y., February 21, 1841; student New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1869; graduated Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1870; practiced in Auburn since 1874; six years coroner of Cayuga county; served during war of 1861-1865; entered as private and served three and one half years; promoted 1st and 2d lieut.; member of Loyal Legion.

CHALMERS N. KENDRICK, Buffalo, New York, born Upper Alton, Ills., October 18, 1872; literary education, Shurtleff College, Alton, A. B. 1894; graduated M. D. Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1898.

ALBERT EDWIN LEACH, Mount Morris, New York, born Brooklyn, N. Y., March 29, 1866; literary education, Lyons Union School and Penn. Military College; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1891; practiced one year in Rochester and since then in Mt. Morris; village health officer four years.

WILLIAM I. TYLER, Niles, Michigan, born Portland, Mich., January 31, 1865; graduated M. D. homœopathic department University of Michigan, 1889; post-graduate studies New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1901; practiced in Niles since 1889.

REBECCA ROGERS GEORGE, Indianapolis, Indiana, born Pendleton, Ind., May 28, 1862; graduated M. D. homœopathic department University of Michigan, 1891; professor of special physiology and hygiene for women in Indiana University since 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JAMES MORRIS HICKS, Huntington, Indiana, born Reading, Pa., April 21, 1867; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1893; post-graduate studies at Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1895-1897, and in Vienna, Austria, 1900; practiced in Huntington since 1894.

HOWARD LANSING WALDO, Troy, New York, born Centerville, N. Y., September 13, 1852; literary education, Oswego High School, graduated 1872; graduated M. D. (degree) from the regents of the University of the State of New York, 1875; practiced in Rensselaer county since 1875.

RUFUS ELISHA BELDING, Troy, New York, born Minerva, Stark county, Ohio, January 28, 1841; studied medicine, 1863-1864, in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College; graduated M. D. 1866, Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; practiced five years in Syracuse, N. Y., and for the last thirty-five years in Troy; surgeon 2d battalion Troy militia, 1880-1885; member of the International Hahnemannian Association.

OTIS MONROE WILEY, Syracuse, New York, born Hardwick, Mass., August 14, 1868; literary education, Thayer Academy, So. Braintree, Mass., and Coburn Class-

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ical Institute, Waterville, Maine; studied medicine in the college of medicine of Syracuse University; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1902.

ADOLPH FREDERICK SCHULZ, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, born Rostock, Germany, February 28, 1854; literary education in public schools of Rostock; medical education in Rostock University; practiced in Ft. Wayne since April, 1880.

WILLIAM RUSSELL ELDER, Terre Haute, Indiana, born Chester, Mass., June 21, 1824; literary education, Easthampton, Mass., seminary; student Berkshire Medical College, 1844-1847; studied homœopathic medicine with Dr. Seth R. Beckwith; practiced in Terre Haute since 1869; ex-president Indiana Institute of Homœopathy; member of the National Association of Orificial Surgeons.

CHARLES JOHN SNITKAY, Belle Plain, Iowa, born Harvard, Ills., July 9, 1874; literary education, Tobin College, 1897; graduated M. D. homœopathic medical department, University of the State of Iowa, 1901.

FREDERICK HOOKER, Syracuse, New York, born Pillar Bluff, N. Y., April 30, 1866; literary education, Glen Seminary, Williamstown, Mass., 1882-1883; graduated M. D. Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1886; president Onondaga County Homœopathic Medical Society, 1903-1904.

ANNA WOOD, Terre Haute, Indiana, born Dale, Spencer county, Ind., 1848; graduated from State Normal School, Terre Haute, 1886; graduated M. D. from Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago, 1887; diploma also from Columbia College of Osteopathy, Chicago.

WILLIAM VICKER NELL, Henderson, Kentucky, born Hitesville, Union county, Ky., February 8, 1877; literary education, Henderson High School, 1894; graduated Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, Louisville, Ky., 1902; present secretary of West Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Southern Homœopathic Medical Society.

ALMON NATHAN PIERCE, Lake Charles, Louisiana, born Kilbourne City, Wisconsin; graduated from State University of Nebraska, 1882; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1885.

HENRY OTTO SOMMER, Washington, D. C., born Washington, December, 11, 1875; graduated Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore, 1897, third in his class; diploma from Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., 1898; degree of doctor of medicine at Freiberg in Baden, Germany, 1900; post-graduate studies in London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart, Zurich and in other great medical centers; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

HOWARD PERCY DEADY, Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, born Hackensack, N. J., February 5, 1875, son of Charles Deady; literary education, College of the City of New York; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1897; post-graduate course in diseases of the eye and ear in 1898; diseases of the chest, 1897; the throat and nose, 1903-1904; ex-secretary and ex-treasurer of Sullivan County Homœopathic Medical Society, and now (1905) president of same.

HARRY CHARLES JOHNSON, Logansport, Indiana, born in Logansport, August 18, 1880; high school graduate, 1900; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1904.

ELIZABETH AVERY MacCRACKEN, Chicago, Illinois, born Aurora, Cayuga Lake, New York, in 1853; literary education, Cayuga Lake Academy; graduated from Wells College, 1870; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1887.

HOWARD LAWRENCE COLES, Tarrytown, New York, born Brooklyn, N. Y.; literary education, Cornell University; graduated degree M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1895.

MARY FLOYD CUSHMAN, Farmington, Maine, born Boston, Mass., July 24, 1870; graduated, 1888, Eastern Star Normal School, Castine, Me.; graduated M. D. from Boston University School of Medicine, 1892; post-graduate studies in New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1894-1895; assistant physician to Westboro Insane Hospital, 1896-1897; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

ELI CONE WILLIAMS, Hot Springs, Virginia, born Bellevue, Ohio, April 18, 1853; graduated A. B. from University of Michigan, 1884; graduated M. D. from homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1889; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

LINAL R. LUMBY, Pontiac, Michigan, born Farmington, Me., August 6, 1862; graduated M. D. from homœopathic medical department, University of Michigan, 1893; city physician, Pontiac, 1900-1905; vice-president Lansing Physicians and Surgeons Association.

E. S. PRINDLE, Priest River, Idaho, born Charlotte, Vermont, June 10, 1869; educated in chemical department of University of Vermont; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1893.

ALONZO REDFIELD PETTIT, Patchogue, New York, born Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1848; graduated from New York Eclectic Medical College, 1874.

GEORGIANA DELANCY READ, Providence, Rhode Island, born Providence, March 13, 1842; graduated from Providence high school in 1860, and taught in Providence lower schools ten years; graduated from New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, M. D., 1882; course in microscopy, 1892, New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

CARLETON BUEL M'CULLOCH, Indianapolis, Indiana, born Cheboygan, Mich., June 30, 1871; literary education, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College; post-graduate course, same college, 1896.

JAMES CLAYTON SHAW, Hoosic Falls, New York, born South Berlin, N. Y., November 1, 1850; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1881.

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GEORGE LOUNSBERY, Charleston, West Virginia, born Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y.; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; member of American Institute of Homœopathy; homœopathic medical examiner, state board, 1896-1904.

WILLIAM GEDNEY BIRDSALL, Clintondale, Ulster county, New York, born in the town of Marlborough, Ulster county, son of Andrew C. Birdsall and Julia Ann Weygant, his wife; literary education, Friends' Seminary, Union Springs, N. Y.; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College, M. D., 1888; health officer of the town of Plattekill.

ELIZA JOHNSON MERRICK, Cleveland, Ohio, born Hartland, Ohio, June 26, 1857; literary education, Oberlin College, A. B. 1879, A. M. 1896; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1884; post-graduate, New York Polyclinic; professor of diseases of children, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College for two years.

WILLIAM J. BLACKMAN, Salem, Ohio, born in Sullivan county, Pa., March 24, 1862; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1891.

WILLIAM ALLEN BARNES, Martinsburg, West Virginia, born in Washington county, Md.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1895.

ARTHUR O. ULBREY, Niles, Michigan, born Berrien county, Mich., July 24, 1862; graduated M. D. from the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan in 1886; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JAMES WESLEY KRICHBAUM, Danville, Kentucky, born Green Bay, Wis., March 7, 1862; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1891; practiced in Somerset, Ky., five years, and in Danville eight years; treasurer Kansas City Homœopathic Medical Society, 1894-1903; president same, 1903-1904; member of International Hahnemannian Association.

GEORGE SELMON WELLS, Wheeling, West Virginia, born Ben's Run, Tyler county, W. Va., October 9, 1863; literary education, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1892; studied in Metropolitan Post-Graduate School, New York city, 1902; president, 1902, West Virginia State Homœopathic Medical Society.

WEAR FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, Henderson, Kentucky, born Knoxville, Tenn., May 24, 1875; literary education, University of Tennessee; graduated M. D. from Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, Louisville, 1899.

MARY BUNKER JEPSON, Olean, New York, born Syracuse, N. Y., July 18, 1867; classical course in State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y., finished in 1889; graduated M. D. from Hering Medical College, Chicago, 1895; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES ANDREW ROWLEY, Victor, Ontario county, New York, born in Victor, January 13, 1863; literary education, Victor High School (1878); graduated from Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., literary and scientific course, class of 1884;

graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1888; took post-graduate course in New York Polyclinic, 1894-1895.

WILLIAM RANDALL ANDREWS, Clarksburg, West Virginia, born in the town of Thornapple, Barry county, Mich., October 1, 1861; attended lectures two terms and three spring courses in Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1892; ex-president and chairman of several sections of Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-vice-president Montgomery County Anti-saloon League; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

REEVE TURNER, Goshen, New York, born New York city, September 23, 1873; literary education, New York City College; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1899; ex-attache Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital, and now connected with Dr. Seward's sanitarium at Goshen.

CYRUS MAXWELL BOYER, Parkersburg, West Virginia, born in the academy building (now high school) in Lebanon, Pa., May 13, 1861; graduated Ph. G., Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1882; M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1888; took post-graduate courses at Hering Medical College, Chicago, and New York Polyclinic; special lecturer on materia medica, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati; president of the International Hahnemannian Association in 1904.

JOSEPHINE MERLE DANFORTH, Cleveland, Ohio, born Dover, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, March 11, 1874; literary education, East Cleveland High School; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; graduated M. D. from Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons (allopathic), 1903; post-graduate work in histology, pathology and bacteriology in Philadelphia Polyclinic, 1900; assistant to the chair of histology, pathology and bacteriology, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1900-1902.

ALFRED MANLEY DUFFIELD, Citronelle, Alabama, born in Massachusetts, May 18, 1859, of Puritan ancestors; educated in Boston public schools and the Dorchester high school; graduated M. D. from Boston University School of Medicine, 1885; ex-honorary vice-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-president Southern Homœopathic Medical Association; ex-president Alabama Homœopathic Medical Association; ex-vice-president Homœopathic Medical Society of Alabama; delegate to International Homœopathic Congress in London, 1896, representing the American Institute of Homœopathy.

MINNIE CROUCH DUNLAP, Lexington, Kentucky, born Aberdeen, Miss., January 22, 1858; literary education, Methodist Episcopal College, Memphis, Tenn., and Georgetown Female Seminary, Georgetown, Ky.; graduated M. D. from Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, Louisville, Ky., 1899; assistant lecturer and clinician, chair of otology and laryngology in her alma mater from 1899 to 1901; assistant physician to Eastern Kentucky Asylum for Insane since 1901.

WALTER HENRY TOBEY, Boston, Massachusetts, born in Jay, Essex county, N. Y., December 2, 1847; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1874; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

WILLIAM HUBBARD SHAW, Manchester, New Hampshire, born December 3,

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1868; literary education, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated M. D. from Hering Medical College, Chicago, 1894.

ELIZABETH C. MAAS, Rockford, Illinois, born Kenosha, Wis., March 30, 1863; literary education, University of Wisconsin; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, 1804; attending physician to Rockford City Hospital.

SIDNEY ANSON BECKWITH, Yonkers, New York, born Whitehall, N. Y., February 12, 1877; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1901; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

HENRY ESTES MERRIAM, Owego, New York, born Waverly, N. Y., May 21, 1869; literary education, Cornell University, 1888-1891; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1894.

EDGAR FERANT CHASE, Dexter, Michigan, born Monroe, Mich., May 1, 1858; literary education, Michigan State Normal School; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1879.

NICHOLAS BRAY, Dubuque, Iowa, born Rushylvania, Ohio; literary education, Washington Academy, Washington, Iowa; graduated M. D. from University of the State of Iowa, 1885; graduated from Chicago Ophthalmic College, 1892; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

RICHARD OLIVER PHILLIPS, Yonkers, New York, born West Hurley, Ulster county, N. Y., September 11, 1848; literary education, Andes Collegiate Institute, 1867-1868; Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y., 1873-1874, graduating in the latter year; student at Bellevue Hospital Medical College; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1877. honorable mention; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy

ALEXANDER CHARLES CALISCH, Oswego, New York, born Jersey City, New Jersey, January 29, 1871; graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, M. D. 1891; special nose and throat course, New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1892-93; assistant surgeon 48th Separate Company, N. G. N. Y.; president Oswego County Homœopathic Medical Society; president Oswego Physicians' Association.

JOHN KING HAMILTON, Youngstown, Ohio, born New Hamburg, Pa., September 3, 1867; literary education, Edinboro State Normal School, graduating in 1891, and later a course at Grove City College; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1900.

BENJAMIN WATSON STILWELL, Yonkers, New York, born Yonkers, July 19, 1858; graduated LL. B. from Columbia College Law School, 1879; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1887; took a post-graduate course in New York Polyclinic; nose and throat course in London, Berlin and Vienna; president Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 1897-98; secretary and assistant treasurer Westchester Lighting Company; director Yonkers Savings Bank.

JORGEN WALDEMAR HANSEN, Racine, Wisconsin, born Denmark, January

27, 1871; literary education, Elkhorn College and Iowa State Normal College (special course); graduated M. D. from homœopathic department, University of the State of Iowa, 1897; city physician Racine, 1903.

CHRISTIAN ZBINDEN, Toledo, Ohio, born Switzerland, February 7, 1846; literary education, University of Berne, Switzerland, 1871-74; medical education, University of Strassburg, Alsace, 1877 and 1878, and Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, from which he graduated in 1882; has been a practitioner in Toledo since graduation; served as member of the hospital staff of the Toledo Hospital at various times; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

GEORGE HERBERT RICHARDS, Orange, New Jersey, was born in that city, January 7, 1863, and is a direct descendant from Thomas Richards, who settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1634; graduated from Orange High School, 1881; New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1885; visiting physician Essex Homœopathic Hospital, Newark, N. J., and secretary of its board of trustees; visiting physician East Orange Dispensary, and associate physician St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J.; school commissioner city of Orange, 1902-06, and president of its board of health, 1905; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

JAMES CALDWELLL PRICE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Erie, Ontario, Canada; literary education, High School, Plainwell, Mich., 1889; Hiram College, Ohio, 1899, A. B. degree; medical, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903, M. D. degree; served as interne Cleveland City Hospital, thirteen months; has practiced in Cleveland since graduation; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

STEPHEN TABER BIRDSALL, Glens Falls, New York, born in Newburgh, N. Y., December 15, 1845; literary education, Oakwood Seminary, N. Y.; medical education, Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1869; New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1869; practiced in New York city and Brooklyn from time of graduation to 1886; since then in Glens Falls; member homœopathic staff of Parks Hospital; member Glens Falls board of education and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

DUDLEY ABELL WILLIAMS, Providence, Rhode Island, born Hackensack, N. J., March 16, 1874; graduate of Hackensack High School, 1891; Boston University School of Medicine, M. D. degree, 1900; practiced in Middletown, Conn., 1900-1901; Dighton, Mass., 1901-1904, and in Providence since November, 1904; took post-graduate courses in radio-therapy in 1904 in New York and Boston; radio-therapeutist to Channing Hospital, Providence; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

ERNEST SYLVESTER WRIGHT, Conneaut, Ohio, born Franklin, Pa.; literary education, Edinboro State Normal School, Clarion State Normal School, B. E. degree, 1892, and holds professional teacher's certificate; medical, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, M. D. degree, 1895; practiced in Freeport, Mich., 1895-1901; since then in Conneaut; served as staff physician Conneaut General Hospital, in 1902, and as political township clerk of Irving township, Barry county, Mich.

HAROLD DUNCAN COCHRANE, Albany, New York, born Bedford, N. Y., May 23, 1877; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1898, and in 1898-99 served as house physician to Albany Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, and now is attending physician and pathologist to that institution.

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GRACE ARVILLE BANKS CARTER, Rochester, New York, born in Onondaga Valley, N. Y., February 22, 1875; literary education, Greene High School, 1893; medical, homœopathic medical department, University of Michigan, M. D. degree, 1900; served as interne to Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1900-01.

LADISLAUS MICHAEL OTTOFY, born in Budapesth, Austro-Hungary, March 11, 1865; attended schools in Budapesth, Cincinnati and St. Louis to 1883, and from 1883 to 1885 studied under private tutors; graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1888; practiced in St. Louis, 1888-91; in Los Angeles, Cal., 1891-92, and again in St. Louis since 1892.

EDWARD RUSHMORE, Plainfield, New Jersey, born Westbury, L. I., N. Y., May 18, 1845; educated in public and private schools in Queens county and in Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving the M. D. degree from the former institution in 1872; he adopted homœopathy in 1878; was consulting physician, hospital of Women's Homœopathic Association of Pennsylvania; has practiced in Plainfield since 1877, and is attending physician of the Children's Home there; is member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the International Hahnemannian Association.

SARAH JANE BEBOUT, Norwalk, Ohio, born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1850; literary education, Savannah Academy, 1867-73; classical course Oberlin College, graduating in 1879 with A. B. degree, and in 1884 with A. M. degree; medical education, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating with M. D. degree in 1882; practiced in Norwalk since 1884; in 1892 took course in Post-Graduate College of Chicago, also in the Chicago Polyclinic; from 1882 to 1884 was resident physician Ohio Hospital for Women and Children, and from 1881 to 1884 had charge of Free Dispensary for Women, Cincinnati, two days in each week.

LAWSON ELMER BRACKEN, Indianapolis, Indiana, born Olio, Ind., October 22, 1867; studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Harrell of Noblesville, Ind., as preceptor, and in 1892 graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; has been a practitioner in Indianapolis since graduation.

RICHARD SMITH TRUE, Marblehead, Massachusetts, born in Corinth, Vermont, October 7, 1844; literary education, New Hampton Literary Institute, New Hampton, N. H.; Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vt., and Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn.; graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1880, and from New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1881; practiced in Syracuse from time of graduation to 1892; in Manchester, N. H., 1892-1897, and in Marblehead since 1897; while residing in Syracuse he was connected with the House of the Good Shepherd.

EDWIN JAMES CAUFFIELD, Akron, Ohio, born Kenilworth, Ohio, November 12, 1871; literary education, North Bloomfield High School, 1888, and Ohio Northern University; medical, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, M. D. degree, 1895; practiced in Middlefield, Ohio, 1895-97, and since the latter year in Akron; took Dr. E. H. Pratt's course in orificial surgery in 1904; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

GERTRUDE EMMA HEATH, Gardiner, Maine, is a native of that place, born January 20, 1859; graduated from Gardiner High School, 1877; studied medicine one year with Dr. H. M. Potter; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1883, and later took a special course, diseases of the eye and ear, under Dr. C. H. Vilas; practiced in Chicago, 1883, and in Gardiner since 1884; is fourth assistant, staff of Maine Insane Hospital since 1900; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

ARTHUR HUGILL HARDY, Mount Vernon, New York, born Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, October 2, 1880; graduated from Mt. Vernon High School, 1898; New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1902, M. D. degree; member of house staff, Flower Hospital, 1902-04; practiced in Mt. Vernon since September, 1904.

CHARLES ALSON GALE, Rutland, Vermont, is a native of Williamstown, Vt.; literary education, Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., class of '76; took two courses at Dartmouth Medical College, 1876-77; University of Vermont, one course, 1878, and Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, two years, graduating with class of 1880; has been a practitioner in Rutland since graduation; is attending physician, Rutland Hospital, and a trustee of that institution since its organization in 1893; has been school commissioner of Rutland city nine years, and United States pension examiner since 1893; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

FREDERICK ERNEST WILCOX, Willimantic, Connecticut, born Pomfret, Conn., May 11, 1860; literary education, Putnam High School, 1874-75; Woodstock Academy, Woodstock, Conn., 1875-78; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1884; practiced in Rochester, N. H., 1884-89; in Willimantic since 1889; served as health officer of Willimantic, 1894-98, and as health officer of the town of Windham since 1894; is trustee Norwich Hospital for the Insane, Norwich, Conn., appointed in 1904.

LEMAN W. POTTER, Homer, New York, born Scott, Cortland county, N. Y., April 26, 1853; literary education, Cortland Normal School and Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1876; attended the New York Homœopathic Medical College and was licensed to practice in 1881; has practiced in Homer continuously since 1881, with the exception of six months spent in Scott, N. Y.; was president of Homer board of education eleven years.

WINFRED LEMAN POTTER, Homer, New York, was born in Richmond, R. I., in 1877, son of Dr. Leman W. Potter; literary education, Homer Academy and Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1900; medical education, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, M. D. degree in 1904; has been practicing in Homer since graduation.

GEORGE HENRY HOPPER, Logansport, Indiana, born in Elkhart, Ind., January 15, 1877; literary education, Wabash (Indiana) High School; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1897; practiced in Plano, Ill., one year after graduation, and since then in Logansport.

ROBERT CARLISLE WOODMAN, Middletown, New York, was born January 1, 1875, of Quaker descent; graduated from Abington Friends' School, Jenkintown, Pa., in 1892, and completed the course in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1895, but diploma was withheld one year, awaiting his majority; served as interne in Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, two years; practiced in Lambertville, N. J., one year, and since June, 1898, has been a physician at the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, N. Y.

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MARTHA ALLEN GOINGS, Red Key, Indiana, born Springsboro, Warren county, Ohio, July 21, 1834; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1881; took a post-graduate course in 1882 at her alma mater; is secretary of the board of health of Red Key and president of a local literary society.

D. DE FOREST COLE, Caledonia, New York, born La Fargeville, Me., August 11, 1854; literary education, Woodhull Academy, Woodhull, N. Y.; medical, New York University Medical College, 1875-76, and Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, M. D. degree, 1881; practiced in Pamelia, N. Y., 1878-1880; Morrisville, N. Y., 1881-90; took a post-graduate course, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1890-91; practiced in Albion, N. Y., 1891-97; Batavia, N. Y., 1897-1900, and since 1900 in Caledonia.

JASON TURNER, Heuselton, New York, born in Depeyster, N. Y., April 14, 1847; graduated M. D. from Detroit Homœopathic College; practiced in Heuselton since 1876.

SARA DAVIS, Toledo, Ohio, born Columbus Grove, Ohio, July 1, 1870; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899.

FRANK B. LIVERMORE, Barberton, Ohio, born Port Henry, N. Y., in 1872; literary education, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College 1895; assistant demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater.

JAY S. MEAD, Lorain, Ohio, born Edwardsburg, Cass county, Mich., July 13, 1854; educated at Michigan Agricultural College; graduated M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1883.

CHARLES L. MOORE, Burghill, Trumbull county, Ohio, born Orangeville, Ohio, May 31, 1873; literary education in McElwain Institute, 1889-1890, and Fredonia Institute, Fredonia, Pa., from the latter graduating B. Sc. in 1893; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1899; health officer Vernon township since 1903.

ARTHUR GINNEVER, Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, born in Nottingham, Eng., in 1865; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1901.

EDWARD SCHOCK SHELDON, Collingswood, New Jersey, born Camden, N. J.; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1895; borough and board of health physician, Collingswood.

SARAH PHYLINDA GASTON, Niles, Ohio, born Meadville, Pa., October 10, 1869; literary education, Utica High School and Edinboro Normal School; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1895; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES ORLANDO PAYNE, Port Jefferson, Long Island, New York, born in Spafford, Onondaga county, N. Y.; literary education, State Normal College, Albany; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; health officer Port Jefferson, 1901-1903.

MORRIS R. FAULKNER, Vineland, New Jersey, born Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1872; good academic education; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1895; member National Association of U. S. Pension Examining Surgeons; pension examiner since 1898.

LUTHER AINSLEY BROWN, Portland, Maine, born Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, July 11, 1875; literary education, Tuft's College, Boston, Mass.; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1901.

CHARLES ALFRED DIXON, Akron, Ohio, born East Bethany, Genesee county, New York, December 24, 1871; literary education, Devaux Preparatory School; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1894.

EDGAR CLEMENT, Haddonfield, New Jersey, born Leed's Point, Atlantic county, N. J.; literary education, Friends' School, Philadelphia and a Westtown boarding school; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1898.

THOMAS A. SHANE, Columbus, Indiana, born Beaver county, Pa., June 20, 1839; studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Smith Shane; attended Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1864-1865; graduated M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1881; practiced in Columbus since 1868.

SUSANNAH LONG BRYANT, Columbus, Ohio, born Urbana, Ohio, February 12, 1866; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1899; member of Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society.

FLOYD D. SMITH, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, born Granger, Ohio, March 8, 1869; literary education, Baldwin University; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1896.

S. HURLEY WILCOXEN, Bowling Green, Missouri, born Pike county, Mo., November 21, 1875; literary education, Pike College, Missouri University; graduated M. D., Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1900.

OLIVER HENRY ARNOLD, Providence, Rhode Island, born Coventry, R. I., June 23, 1841; entered Brown University in 1861 and graduated A. B., 1865, commencement orator, and his subject, "The Saracens in Europe"; degree of A. M. in 1868; entered Harvard Medical School in the fall of 1865 and graduated M. D. in 1867; began practice in Pawtucket with the late Dr. Charles N. Manchester; practiced alone from 1870; took post-graduate courses in Europe in 1883 and 1884, in Vienna, Paris, London and Glasgow; returned home in 1885 and resumed practice; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

SILAS FULTON EDGAR, Zanesville, Ohio, born Dalton, Ohio, May 12, 1835; literary education, Miami University at Oxford, Ohio; studied medicine in Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; graduated from Pulte Medical College, 1874; did post-graduate work in Prof. E. H. Pratt's school in Chicago; practiced in Zanesville since 1875.

ALBERT WILLIAM EBELING, Warrenton, Missouri, born Memphis, Mo., July 28, 1868; literary education, Central Wesleyan College, graduating B. S., 1893; studied medicine one year at Marion Sims College, St. Louis; graduated M. D., Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1897; physician to Central Wesleyan Orphan Asylum; teacher of physiology, Central Wesleyan College.

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EDWARD OGLETHROPE CYPHERS, Belleville, New Jersey, born Washington, N. J., August 1, 1865; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1893; member township committee, Belleville, 1897; president board of health and health officer, 1899-1904; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

FREDERICK ALLEN CLAPSADEL, Akron, Ohio, born Painesville, Ohio, May 17, 1867; literary education, Painesville High School and Michigan Military Academy; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1897; post-graduate studies in Chicago Clinical School, Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and the Chicago School of Electro-Therapeutics; vice-president Homœopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio, 1902.

WILLIAM ELMER GEORGE, Indianapolis, Indiana, born near Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, May 13, 1863; literary education, Central Normal College, Danville, Ind.; graduated M. D., Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1889; student New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1891; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

ERASTUS R. ZIMMERMAN, Waterloo, New York, born Medina, N. Y., July 22, 1878; educated Medina High School; graduated M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1903; clinical assistant to chair of obstetrics and gynecology, University of Michigan, 1903-1904; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1903.

LOUIS D. HYDE, Owego, New York, born in that village October 14, 1891; graduate Owego Academy; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1894; graduated O. et A. Chir., New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1902; interne Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital, 1894; assistant physician, Germany Sanitarium, 1894-1899; medical superintendent Oak Hill Sanitarium, 1900-1901; post-graduate course, New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1901-1902.

AUGUST CARL ACKERMANN, Lafayette, Indiana, was born in Germany, April 27, 1860; graduate of the Gymnasium, Darmstadt; student Polytechnic Institute, Darmstadt, special course in chemistry and botany; medical course at Giessen University; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1883; health officer, Linwood (Lafayette); member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

FRANKLIN TIMOTHY KNOX, St. Louis, Missouri, born St. Louis, January 20, 1847; graduated M. D., Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1873; ex-secretary and ex-treasurer St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society.

ELMER LLEWELLYN HINMAN, Oswego, New York, born Kendall, N. Y., January 16, 1868; literary education, Brockport State Normal School; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1891; examining surgeon U. S. army, 1900-1903.

LOUIS GILBERT NEWMAN, Brewster, Putnam county, New York, born Plainfield, N. J., June 15, 1873; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1895.

WILLIAM WALLACE ZIMMERMAN, Richmond, Indiana, born Richmond, September 24, 1855; graduated M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1888; coroner

Wayne county, Ind., 1888-1892; same, 1896-1898; mayor of Richmond, 1898-1902, 1902-1904, 1904-1906.

HERBERT ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Rochester, New York, born in the town of Riga, July 22, 1858; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1889.

EMILY NEWBOLD TITUS, Portland, Maine, born Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, November 15, 1862; graduated M. D., New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1894; treasurer Maine Woman's Suffrage Association, 1897-1904; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

EDWIN JENKINS HOWE, Newark, New Jersey, born Orange, N. J., July 2, 1849; literary education, Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., 1863-1866; Wesleyan University, A. B., 1870; A. M., 1873; graduated M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1873; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1873; practiced in Newark since 1873; member of board of governors, St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., and consulting physician to same; trustee Newark Academy of Science since 1902; ex-president New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-president Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society; president Newark Wesleyan University Alumni Association, 1905; member of New Jersey Historical Society, and of the Sons of the Revolution.

EUGENE ARTHUR HULTS, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, born Plainsboro, N. J., August 26, 1861; literary education, Model School, Trenton; teacher in public schools six years; graduated M. D. and H. M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1886; practiced in Perth Amboy since 1886; health officer, 1896-1899; health officer port of Perth Amboy, appointed by Gov. Voorhees in May, 1900, for five years.

WILLIAM HERR WEBSTER, Dayton, Ohio, born Dayton July 6, 1869; literary education, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1887-1891; graduated M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1894.

JEROME HOWARD KING, Ashland, Ohio, born Mansfield, Ohio, February 23, 1870; literary education, Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; coroner Ashland county for past five years; member Delta Tau Delta, Psi Chapter, Wooster University.

FREDERICK CANFIELD IRWIN, Cranford, New Jersey, born Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1874; literary education, Waterville Academy; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1898; began practice in Cranford in 1900.

SARAH EDDY THORNE, Elmira, New York, born Horse Heads, N. Y., March 28, 1845; literary education in Elmira Free Academy; left and began teaching and did not return to graduate; graduated M. D., Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, 1872; student in Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, 1870-1871; resident physician Woman's Southern Homœopathic Hospital, 1903.

WILLIAM SATTERER, Vailsburg (Newark), New Jersey, born Newark, Novem-

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ber 24, 1875; literary education, Newark High School; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1903.

GEORGE FOOTE WASHBURNE, Elkhart, Indiana, born Chappaqua, N. Y., April 7, 1855; literary education, New York Military Academy, Ossinning; medical preceptor, Dr. R. N. Foster, Chicago; graduated M. D., Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1885; member of the faculty, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1887-1898, holding clinics in gynecology, obstetrics and heart and lungs; lecturer at Clarke Hospital, Elkhart, on physiology to Nurses' Training School.

REUBEN L. LOCKWOOD, Elkhart, Indiana, was born in that city, December 23, 1858; graduated M. D., 1888, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1888; took a post-graduate course in Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, 1902.

MATTHEW J. HALL, Mamaroneck, New York, born New Bedford, Mass., April 10, 1864; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1885; physician to board of health, town of Rye and village of Mamaroneck nine years; ex-president Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

ALBERT LE ROY FISHER, Elkhart, Indiana, born Bristol, Ontario county, N. Y., August 1, 1845; medical preceptor, the late Dr. J. B. Voak of Canandaigua, N. Y.; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1871; took a post-graduate course in Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and Dr. E. H. Pratt's lectures, 1888; Chicago Foundlings' Home (Dr. T. C. Duncan's lectures), 1880; trustee since its organization of the Clark Homœopathic Hospital, Elkhart; president of its Nurses' Training School; ex-member Elkhart board of health; ex-president Elkhart school board; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

SAMUEL H. JOHNSON, Califon, New Jersey, born near Hackettstown, N. J., January 11, 1858; graduated M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., 1884; graduated M. D., Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1886.

EDWARD J. SCHWARTZ, Salem, Ohio, born Columbiana county, Ohio, August 8, 1873; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; city health officer of Salem; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ELLA MARIE TUTTLE, New Berlin, New York, born April 5, 1856; literary education, Whitestown Seminary, graduating in 1879, collegiate course; graduated M. D., New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1888; took a post-graduate course, Boston University School of Medicine, 1899.

EDWARD GOVE RANDALL, Waterville, New York, born Poultney, Vermont, April 3, 1872; literary education, Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, and University of Vermont, graduating from the latter A. B., 1895; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

HENRY ALSON WARD, Richfield Springs, New York, born Hartland, Niagara county, N. Y., December 1, 1853; literary education, Syracuse High School; graduated

M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1887; coroner of Otsego county, 1897-1906; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

WILLIAM AMOS MANSFIELD, Barberton, Ohio, born Ravenna, Mich.; graduated from the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass., 1889; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1895; health officer of Barberton, 1903-1905.

CHARLES FRANCIS SNYDER, Florham Park, New Jersey, born Ulster county, N. Y., October 17, 1858; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1887.

HESTER READ WEST, Phillipsburg, New Jersey, born in Hope, N. J.; literary education in the State Normal School at Trenton; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1884; member of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society.

HERBERT S. JONES, Oradell, New Jersey, born in South Sudbury, Mass., November 5, 1851; literary education in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1888; ex-borough councilman and school trustee.

HIRAM F. BATESMAN, Passaic, New Jersey, born Northampton county, Pa., February 4, 1851; literary education, Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1899; visiting physician St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic; president Union Loan and Building Association.

BINA JANE HALLOCK, Detroit, Michigan, born in Albion, N. Y., May 3, 1851; literary education at University of Michigan; graduated M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1891; practiced twelve years in West Bay City and since in Detroit.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CROSBY, Atlantic City, New Jersey, born Margaretville, Delaware county, N. Y., September 1, 1851; educated at Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; practiced five years in Walton, N. Y., and in Atlantic City for the last twenty-two years; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

FREDERICK WILLIAM STEWART, Coldwater, Michigan, born Cayuga, Ontario, Canada, February 22, 1861; literary education, Woodstock College, Ontario; medical preceptor, Dr. W. D. McGill; graduated M. D., Cleveland Medical College, 1891; health officer, Coldwater, 1896-1897.

EDWIN HUNTINGTON BAILEY, Harbor Beach, Michigan, born Detroit, Mich., July 18, 1879; educated Detroit Central High School and Detroit Business College; graduated M. D., Detroit Homœopathic College; health officer, township of Orion, 1904; vice-president of Hahnemannian Society of Detroit Homœopathic College; charter member of Ustian fraternity.

SAMUEL I. MYERS, Bayonne, New Jersey, born Middletown, N. Y., in 1852; graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1878.

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JOHN DELMER KAPLE, South Bend, Indiana, born Westford, Otsego county, N. Y., September 30, 1848; educated at Westford Literary Institute, and later taught school four years; medical preceptor, Dr. E. B. Warren of Middlefield, N. Y.; practiced under medical society certificate until 1896 at Plainfield and Portlandville, N. Y.; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1896; took a post-graduate course in 1896, New York Post-Graduate College.

EDWARD ALFRED EVERETT, Middletown, New York, born New York city, September 19, 1873; literary education in New York city schools, City College, Cooper Union; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1897; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JOHN SUMMERFIELD MARTIN, Plymouth, Indiana, born Morristown, N. J., June 21, 1836; acquired his education in the common schools of Michigan, and afterward taught school about twenty years; literary education in Hillsdale College; graduated M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1878; secretary Marshall county (Indiana) board of health two terms; practiced in Galesburg, Mich., 1878-1887, and since then in Plymouth.

WILLIAM JAMES M'KOWN, Albany, New York, born in Albany, January 23, 1872; graduated from Albany Medical College in 1904; visiting physician to Albany Homœopathic Hospital; vice-president Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society.

EDMUND PERCY THOMAS, Bowling Green, Ohio, born in Bowling Green, March 2, 1852; literary education at Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1882; practiced in Portage, Ohio, ten years and in Bowling Green twelve years; coroner from 1894 to 1896.

ALLEN GIFFORD PECKHAM, Waterford, New York, born Easton, Washington county, N. Y., December 6, 1848; literary education, Marshall Seminary, 1864-1867; Brattleboro Academy, Brattleboro, Vermont, 1867-1868; studied medicine at Albany Medical College; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871; practiced in Waterford since 1871; president in 1875 of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York; health officer, Waterford three years.

WALTER BRADLEY HOUSE, De Tour, Michigan, born Chicago, June 4, 1857; literary education, Oberlin College, four years' course; graduated M. D., from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1885; studied one year at Chicago Post-Graduate School; coroner of Chippewa county ten years.

GEORGE ELMER GORHAM, Albany, New York, born Le Raysville, Pa., November 8, 1850, direct descendant of Capt. John Gorham and Desire Howland, daughter of Capt. John Howland; literary education, Le Raysville Academy; graduated M. D., from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; member of State Board of Medical Examiners; member of board of managers of Craig Colony for Epileptics; secretary of board of trustees of Bender Hygienic Laboratory.

BERTRAM EDWIN MARSHALL, Albany, New York, born Middlebury, Vermont, April 9, 1874; literary education in Middlebury College, A. B., 1895; two years in the medical department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; graduated M. D., New

York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1899; instructor in chemistry, Columbian University Medical College, 1897.

FRANCIS HELMUTH DRYER, Searsville, Orange county, New York, born New York city, November 28, 1873; literary education, New York high school and College of the City of New York; certificate in chemistry and first prize; graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, M. D., 1894; regents' license cum laude, 1895; assistant to the chair of chemistry, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1889-1892; health officer town of Crawford, Orange county, since 1903.

RICHARD SAMUEL KESTER, Toledo, Ohio, born Butler, De Kalb county, Indiana, May 5, 1847; preceptor in medicine, Dr. W. Z. Shepard of Waterloo, Ind.; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1883; member of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society.

WILLIE CLINTON TILLOTSON, Rockville, Tolland county, Conn., born West Topsham, Vt., October 23, 1856; literary education, Barre Academy; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882; secretary and treasurer of Echo Gold Mining Company since 1903; secretary Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, 1888-1890; president of same, 1901; practiced ten years in Lyndonville, Vt., and thirteen years in Rockville.

RALPH SYLVESTER JIROCK, Muskegon, Michigan, born Muskegon, June 20, 1882; graduate of Muskegon High School; medical preceptor, Dr. LeRoy Marvin of Muskegon; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1900.

EDGAR PARSONS COOK, Granville, Ohio, born in Delaware county, Ohio, March 25, 1867; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1897.

ELMER O. SILVIEUS, Medina, Ohio, born Ashtabula, Ohio, August 21, 1872; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1901.

JAMES CHESTER KNAPP, Geneva, New York, born Union Springs, N. Y., November 25, 1853; literary education, Brockport Normal School and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1884; student Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; since graduation has been connected with Geneva Hygienic Institute.

CHARLES EDWARD ALLIAUME, Utica, New York, born Oriskany, N. Y., September 12, 1873; graduated M. D. from Hering Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, 1895; practiced in Los Angeles, Cal., 1895; Chicago, 1896-1898; took full year post-graduate course, Hering Medical College, 1897-1898; lectured on sanitary science and hygiene, Hering Medical College, two years; secured regents' certificate (New York), 1898; began practice in Utica in 1900; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the International Hahnemannian Association.

LEONARD EDWIN GALLUP, Marshall, Michigan, born Marshall January 17, 1851; literary education, Olivet College; medical preceptor Dr. Benjamin A. Gallup (father); graduated M. D. from the homœopathic department of University of Michigan, 1879; practiced in Marshall since 1879; ex-health officer of that town.

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BERNHARD STARCKE, Kansas City, Missouri, born Naumburg on the Saale, Germany, April 2, 1840; educated, Dome Gymnasium, Naumburg, 1849-1855; student at Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, 1900-1902; graduated M. D. from Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, 1904.

BENJAMIN EUGENE MERRILL, Dent's Run, Elk county, Pa., born Hanover, N. H., March 4, 1871; diploma Lebanon High School, 1892; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1901; M. D., Medico-Chi., Philadelphia, 1904.

SOLOMON D. JOHNSON, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born Fond du Lac, January 17, 1852; medical preceptor, Dr. A. H. Dorris of Fond du Lac; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical of Chicago, 1879; took a post-graduate course in Dr. E. H. Pratt's institution on orificial surgery; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

FRANK HUNT DUNHAM, Richmond, Indiana, born Richmond, December 20, 1873; special course, Earlham College, in physiology, anatomy and chemistry; graduated M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1899.

AMY L. SILVIEUS, Ashtabula, Ohio, born Ashtabula, November 12, 1875; literary education, Ashtabula High School, 1894; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1897; practiced in Lima, Ohio, 1897-1898; Ada, Ohio, 1898-1899; Cleveland, 1899-1904; Ashtabula since 1904.

JOHN CALVIN MESICK, Spencertown, New York, born Chatham, N. Y., October 18, 1852; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1881; health officer for the past eight years.

ISAAC HUTCHIN DIX, Pratt, Kansas, born West Elkton, Ohio, September 12, 1836; literary education, Green Mount College, near Richmond, Ind.; educated in medicine at Medical College, Cincinnati; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1869; coroner ten years; president of board of pension examiners.

WARREN FRANKLIN ROBERTS, Marshall, Michigan, born Pinckney, Mich., June 27, 1862; medical preceptor, Dr. Eliphalet Lewis Roberts (his father); graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1884; practiced in Marshall since 1887.

CHARLES BENTON HARPOLE, Evansville, Indiana, born Booneville, Ind., October 28, 1865; scientific course, Central Normal College, Danville; medical preceptor, Drs. P. N. Hoover and Jerome S. Beeler of Booneville; student in Kentucky School of Medicine, 1891-1892; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; ex-vice-president Vanderburgh County Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-vice-president Round Table Club; member of American Medical Association.

EMORY JASON MARSHALL, Marshall, Michigan, born DeWitt, Mich., February 11, 1853; educated, academic department, University of Michigan; student at Lansing (Mich.) Homœopathic Medical College; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1875; took a post-graduate course in Chicago, 1876; practiced in Marshall since 1879.

JEPTHA C. CLARK, Andover, New Jersey, born Hainesville, N. J., November 23,

1859; literary education, Newton Collegiate Institute and Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown (class of '82); graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1885; secretary board of education, 1886; coroner, 1902-1906.

CHARLES FRANKLIN JUNKERMANN, Lancaster, Ohio, born Sugar Grove, Ohio, January 12, 1862; at the age of nineteen left school and learned telegraphy; employed by a railroad company from 1881 to 1888, and during that time took up the study of medicine; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1889; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ARTHUR JOHN MORRIS, Bloomington, Illinois, born Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854; acquired a good academic education and then taught school eleven years; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1891; president of Mason City school board, 1892-1893.

ARTHUR EDMUND SPRINGSTEAD, Bluffton, Indiana, born near Stony Creek, Ontario, Canada, April 7, 1860; educated at Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ont.; matriculated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1884; secretary United States pension examining board.

C. H. GRAENING, Waverly, Iowa, born in Michigan, August 5, 1871; literary education, Wartburg College, A. B., 1890; graduated M. D., homœopathic medical department, University of the State of Iowa, 1893.

EDSON DORWIN PEARSON, Wabash, Indiana, born Wabash county, February 28, 1871; literary education, Indiana University; medical preceptor, Dr. J. W. G. Stewart of Wabash; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1899.

ARTHUR ALBERT SMITH, Berea, Ohio, was born in that place, July 8, 1871; literary education, Baldwin University; graduated from Cleveland Medical College, 1896; from Western Reserve Dental College, 1903; ex-health officer and town physician.

THOMAS HENRY MANN, Norwich, Conn., born Wrentham, Mass., April 8, 1843; literary education, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; graduated M. D. from Albany Medical College, 1870; resident physician Albany City Dispensary, two years; practiced four years on Block Island, R. I., the only physician there and converted its entire population to homœopathy; practiced fifteen years in Woonsocket; surgeon on Gov. Littlefield's staff two years; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ADELBERT BERTEL MAXWELL, Ames, Iowa, born Du Page county, Ill., February 10, 1863; education, Iowa State College, agricultural and mechanic arts departments (1880); student in medical department, University of the State of Iowa; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1901; assistant demonstrator of histology, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; assistant instructor and demonstrator of pathology and microscopy, 1900-1901; city clerk, Ames, ten years; secretary of board of health; secretary of school district.

JOHN BURR TAHNAGE, Columbiana, Ohio, born Chesterville, Ohio, March 26, 1866; student Battle Creek (Mich.) College, 1887-1889; student Ohio Normal University;

graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903; member of the board of health; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES LYMAN THOMPSON, Muskegon, Michigan, born Wadsworth, Ohio, January 16, 1850; medical preceptor, Dr. Le Roy Marvin of Muskegon; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882; health officer and city physician, 1885-1886.

WILLIAM JAY GARARD, Rutland, Illinois, born Mendota, Ill., October 15, 1875; literary education, Mendota Advent Christian College, B. Sc., 1896; A. B., 1899; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1903; private, Co. K., 6th Ill. Inf., Spanish-American war.

WILL FRANK MINARD, Waterbury, Vermont, born May 13, 1867; graduated from Green Mountain Seminary in 1884; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1887; student in urinalysis and pathology, University of Vermont; health officer of Waterbury and Danbury two terms.

SAMUEL S. KEHR, Sterling, Illinois, born Goshen, Ind., October 3, 1853; good early education, and afterward taught school from 1875 to 1878; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1880; began practice in Abiline, Kansas, and soon removed to Sterling; post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic; removed to Denver in 1893 and practiced exclusively in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat for seven years, and then returned to Sterling; professor of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in Denver Homœopathic Medical College from its organization; elected professor of ophthalmology, same institution, 1898; one of the editors and business managers of "Denver Journal of Homœopathy" three years; president of Denver Medical Club, 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ETHAN ST. CLAIR MILFORD, Wichita, Kansas, born Butler county, Pa., September 7, 1871; literary education at Tarkia College, Topeka, Kan.; graduated M. D. Hering Medical College, Chicago; graduated D. O., American School of Osteopathy; member of the International Hahnemannian Association.

GEORGE W. BOWEN, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, born Meredith, Delaware county, N. Y., September 11, 1826; medical student in Cleveland, 1851-1852; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1863; practiced in Ft. Wayne since May 3, 1852; author of "Insanity and Malaria;" senior of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-president of the Indiana State Homœopathic Medical Society, and ex-president of the county medical society.

WILLIAM HENRY BURNS, Alliance, Ohio, born Brush Creek, Beaver county, Pa.; literary education, Grove City College, 1885-1888; graduated M. D. from the Cleveland Medical College, 1902; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

HERMAN CHRISTOPHE, Manchester, New Hampshire, born Manchester, September 28, 1874; literary education, Dartmouth College, A. B. 1897; graduated M. D. from Boston University School of Medicine, June 5, 1900; interne Roxbury Dispensary, 1899-1900; treasurer of Gen. Stark Grange, P. of H., 1903-1905.

EDWARD DEVILLO FRANKLIN, Ithaca, New York, born North Collins, Erie county, N. Y., September 15, 1848; literary education, Griffith Institute and Oberlin College; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1879; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

WIDMER ELIJAH DOREMUS, Arlington, New Jersey, born East Orange, N. J., June 5, 1878; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1901; interne Flower Hospital, 1901-1903; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

WILLIAM ANTONE WELLEMEYRE, Vassar, Michigan, born Port Gibson, N. Y., February 20, 1877; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1900; health officer of Vassar.

LOUIS SAMOELOWITZ TUHOLKY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born Racincin, Russia, April 25, 1871; educated under private tutors and in Gymnasium in Wloclawek, Russia, and a preparatory course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ills.; medical preceptor, Dr. G. L. Barber of Chicago; graduated M. D. from Hering Medical College, Chicago, 1901; member of the International Hahnemannian Association.

CHARLES H. GUNDELATH, St. Louis, Missouri, born Detmold, Germany, October 1, 1838; educated at the Gymnasium in Lippe, Detmold; studied medicine in Berlin; graduated M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, being one of the few surviving alumni of that famous old institution; practiced in St. Louis since 1865; member of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ALBERT ADELFORD OGLE, Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana, born Upper Alton, Ills., November 23, 1867; literary education, Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.; medical preceptor, Dr. J. DeWitt George of Indianapolis; student, 1895, Indiana Medical College; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1898; interne Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, 1899; practiced in Indianapolis since 1899.

WILLIAM HASBROUCK SNYDER, Newburgh, New York, born at High Falls, Ulster county, N. Y., June 23, 1873; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1895; city physician of Newburgh since 1896; jail physician since 1897; health officer since 1904.

BENJAMIN D. KING, Muskegon, Michigan, born New Haven, N. Y., June 22, 1850; medical preceptor, Dr. W. W. Wilson of Alpena, Mich.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1884; post-graduate courses in 1884 at alma mater and subsequently in clinics and hospitals of Chicago; treasurer of Alpena township, two terms; member of school board, 1877-1880.

CHARLES MILLER GINN, Dayton, Ohio, born Sidney, Ohio, April 13, 1876; literary education, Miami University, 1895-1896; student at Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1899; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; practiced in Dayton since 1900.

ARTHUR ROBERT FRITZ, Rochester, New York, born Guelph, Canada, April 25, 1873; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital,

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1895; on the staff of Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester; visiting physician to the German Home; member of the Holland-American Society, and member of the board of censors of the Hahnemannian Society of Rochester.

ALBERT EDWARD McCLURE, Lakewood, Ohio, born Brampton, Ontario, March 14, 1870; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Medical College, 1892; health officer of Lakewood ten years.

EDGAR BALDWIN COOK, Rochester, New York, born Rochester, January 10, 1882; graduated M. D. from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1903; interne Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, 1903-1905.

DANIEL EDWARD CRANZ, Akron, Ohio, born Mt. Hope, Ohio, October 31, 1854; literary education Buchtel College; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1877; post-graduate Dr. E. H. Pratt's orificial course, 1900; member surgical staff, Akron City Hospital.

JOHN W. McMURRAY, Marion, Ohio, born Steubenville, Ohio, June 23, 1839; medical preceptor, Dr. H. A. Sherwood of Warren; graduated M. D. Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1890; principal anæsthetist to Marion City and County Hospital; president Marion Homœopathic Medical Society.

CHRISTIAN MARTZ, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, born Fairfield, Ind., September 23, 1853; literary education, Concordia College, Ft. Wayne; medical preceptor, the late Dr. Henry Lehman of Fairfield; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882; pre-graduate studies in gynecology with Dr. Reuben Ludlam.

ERNEST FRANK GAMBLE, Coldwater, Michigan, born Tecumseh, Mich., May 12, 1867; graduated M. D. from the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan in 1892; secretary Branch county board of pension examiners.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN KISTLER, Allentown, Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1883; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society.

DANIEL SUMMERS, Shelby, Ohio, born Shelby, February 12, 1863; literary education Wittenburg College, 1885-1888, graduate of the scientific course; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1888, and since then has practiced in Shelby.

EDGAR CLARENCE COWLES, Hartford, Connecticut, born Hartford, September 1, 1875; educated at Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, 1891-1894; graduated M. D. from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1897; post-graduate studies at New York Polyclinic, 1897-1898; operative surgery, 1898; operative gynecology, 1898; in Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, New York, 1898.

MILES HALL BRONSON, Lowville, Lewis county, New York, born Newport, N. Y.; literary education, Whitestown Academy; graduated M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; began practice in Trumansburg, N. Y., in 1861, and in 1863 removed to Lowville; now retired from active practice.

MILTON BURWELL SMYTHE, Holton, Kansas, born in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 28, 1844; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1869; mayor of Holton, 1882; secretary of board of pension examiners, 1898-1902.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN BEGGS, Newark, New Jersey, born Petaluma, Cal., December 30, 1865; student in New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1891-1892; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1893; post-graduate work, Edinburgh University, 1893; New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1898, degree Oculi et Auris Chir.; University of Halle (summer course) 1904; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society.

BYRON H. PELTON, Chicago, Illinois, born Innerkip, Ontario, Canada, October 22, 1865; literary education at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.; graduated M. D. from Hering Medical College, Chicago, 1899; M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1903.

VOLNEY A. HOARD, Rochester, New York, born Dundee, N. Y., July 28, 1859; literary education Macedon Academy; student in University of Michigan; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1881; city physician, Rochester, 1888-1891; member of the International Hahnemannian Association.

GEORGE ALBERT ROSS, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, born Lebanon, Ohio, January 8, 1857; educated in public schools and taught school several years; medical preceptor, Dr. J. B. Owens; graduated M. D. Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1879; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JOHN P. STOBER, Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, born in Ashland county, July 8, 1862; literary education at Ashland Normal College; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1889; practiced in Ashland until 1891 and then removed to Lexington; now village and township health officer; was village councilman four years and three years a member of the school board.

GEORGE HIRAM WILSON, Painesville, Ohio, born Concord, Ohio, in 1880; literary education, Ohio Normal College at Geneva; graduated M. D. from Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, 1900; M. D. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1903.

JOHN KELLIHER TRETTON, Rochester, New York, born Ireland, October 4, 1859; educated at the State Normal School, Mansfield, Pa.; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1888; attending physician to Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester.

CHARLES EDWIN SHAWEN, Dayton, Ohio, born Dayton November 4, 1875; graduated M. D. from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1901; M. D. Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1903.

NILES S. LINDQUIST, Plymouth, Indiana, born Plymouth August 27, 1875; medical preceptor the late Dr. E. W. Viets of Plymouth; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1899.

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DAVID JUDSON CHAFFEE, Rochester, New York, born Palmyra, May 6, 1835; literary education, Falley's Seminary, Fulton, N. Y.; student one year Albany Medical College; practiced three years in Palmyra, then matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, but graduated in 1863 from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and in 1868 from the college in Philadelphia; practiced six years in Palmyra and for thirty-three years in Rochester.

FRANKLIN B. HOME, Beloit, Kansas, born Quincy, Ills., February 27, 1840; literary education at Monmouth Academy; medical preceptor, Dr. J. C. Holingsworth of Keithsburg, Ills.; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1873; in charge of the medical department and hospital at the Industrial School for Girls, Beloit, for the past ten years; mayor of Keata, 1886-1888; member of city board of aldermen, Beloit, 1890-1892; president of Mitchell County Medical Society (old school).

WARD RAYMOND NOYES, West Burke, Vermont, born Sutton, Vt., November 17, 1870; literary education, Lyndon Institute, Lyndon, Vt.; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1896; school trustee, superintendent of schools, health officer.

CHARLES HENRY LONG, Pontiac, Illinois, born LaSalle, Ills., May 14, 1850; student Wheaton College, 1865-1866; entered Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, in 1867, and graduated in 1873, elective scientific course, and degree of B. S.; taught school from 1873 to 1875; student at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1875; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; ad eundem degree, Hahnemann Medical College, 1905; appointed medical examiner for pensions in 1879 and served five years; elected coroner in 1880 and served three terms; ex-president Central Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society; provisional secretary Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association, 1898-1899; trustee Illinois Wesleyan University since 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

IRA JOHN HERR, Dayton, Ohio, born Salem, Ohio, April 27, 1867; literary education Central High School, Dayton, graduating in 1887; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1894.

HARRY HERBERT CRUM, Ithaca, New York, born West Candor, N. Y., July 10, 1871; literary education, Cornell University, B. L. 1897; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1900; health officer of Ithaca since 1903; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CLARK EDWARD HETHERINGTON, Piqua, Ohio, born Piqua, January 2, 1875; educated Ohio Wesleyan University, A. B. 1896; A. M. 1901; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1901.

CHARLES EMERSON LIBBEY, Danville, Vermont, born Machiasport, Maine, July 16, 1873; literary education, Sanburn Seminary, Kingston, N. H., class of '93; graduated M. D. from Boston University School of Medicine, 1897; licensed to practice in New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts; superintendent of public schools, 1901-1905; member of prudential committee, Phillips Academy, 1900-1905; health officer town of Danville, 1904-1905.

EUGENE De ALTON HOLLY, Candor, Tioga county, New York, born Candor,

November 23, 1873; literary education, Candor Academy; medical preceptor, Dr. William E. Roper of Candor; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1897; coroner of Tioga county two terms; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

FRANK CORWIN STEWART, Indianapolis, Indiana, born in Wabash county, December 8, 1853; literary education, Wabash Academy and Indiana State Normal School; student in Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, 1881; Rush Medical, Chicago, spring term, 1884; Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1885-1886; graduated from the latter, M. D., in 1886; practitioners' course, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1902, and president of the class; surgeon to Camp Mount Field Hospital, 1898; president of Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, 1902; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

ELMER ELLSWORTH SHANNON, Ivoryton, Conn., born May 3, 1876; medical preceptor, Dr. George S. Boyd; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; post-graduate study at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1900; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

MARION GAGE McBRIDE, Ravenna, Ohio, born Freedom, Ohio; literary education, Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1883; member of city board of health since 1889; now secretary and physician of the board.

ADELE P. KIMBALL GRAENING, Waverly, Iowa, born East Lebanon, New Hampshire, July 17, 1861; graduated M. D. from homœopathic medical department of State University of Iowa, 1894.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON PRISH, Fredonia, New York, born Royalton, N. Y., January 6, 1861; literary education, Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont; medical preceptor, Dr. A. J. Evans of Lockport, N. Y.; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1885; town physician, Wilson, N. Y., 1885-1887; health officer, 1887-1890; town clerk, Royalton, N. Y., 1888-1890; present health officer, Pomfret.

LUTHER THOMAS GILL, Gibsonburg, Ohio, born Exeter, Ontario, Canada, January 12, 1870; graduated M. D. Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1896; clerk Gibsonburg special school district, 1900-1902; member of board of health, 1900-1903.

CHARLES HOFFMAN RETHER, Columbus, Ohio, born Biglerville, Pa., June 24, 1866; literary education, New Oxford College, New Oxford, Pa.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1899.

LEE EDWARD CASEY, Minerva, Stark county, Ohio, born Colton, N. Y., January 5, 1872; literary education, Colton high school; graduated M. D. Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1895.

ADA CARR, Paterson, New Jersey, born Paterson, June 17, 1852; graduated M. D. New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1882; visiting physician to Florence Crittenden Home, 1900-1902; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

WALTER BENNETT KNIGHT, Cincinnati, Ohio, born Janesville, Wis., February

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3, 1867; literary education, Chickering Academy; graduated M. D. Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1888.

EDWARD ANDRUSS, Holden, Missouri, born Warrensburg, Mo., October 1, 1863; educated State Normal School, General City Business College (Quincy, Ills.); graduated M. D. Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, 1897; post-graduate course, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1903; registered pharmacist in Missouri.

EDWARD SYLVESTER SMITH, Bridgeport, Conn., born New Haven, Conn., 1857; graduated M. D. from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1888; post-graduate courses, University of Vienna, 1888-1889; practitioners' course, alma mater, 1890 and 1902; with Dr. Carl Heitzman, 1890; president Connecticut State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1899-1900.

ARTHUR EDWARD SCHNELL, St. Louis, Missouri, born Rochester, N. Y., April 22, 1870; student New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1893-1895; graduated M. D. Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1900.

SIMON WILLARD OLEY, Danbury, Conn., born Rush, Monroe county, New York, September 19, 1854; literary education, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.; student in medical department, New York University, 1884-1885; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1886.

CHARLES QUINCY NELSON, Albia, Iowa, born Hillsboro, Ohio, August 31, 1855; literary education, Hillsboro High School; medical, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in 1878; practiced in Owensboro, Ky., 1878; Leesburg, O., 1879-80; Madisonville, O., 1882-83; El Dorado, Kans., 1885-86; Canon City, Col., 1886-91; Grove City, O., 1892-93; served as committeeman of Franklin county, Ohio, during the years 1893-97.

FELIX BERTOULIN STONE, Wabash, Indiana, born Wabash county, Ind., September 9, 1866; graduated from Wabash High School, 1887; studied medicine under preceptorship of Dr. J. W. G. Stewart of Wabash, and in 1902 graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; practiced in Chicago four months after graduation, and since then in Wabash.

ALBERT H. SEARS, Anderson, Indiana, born in Madison county, Ind., May 5, 1860; graduated 1886, from National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, with B. S. degree; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1890, since which time he has been a practitioner in Anderson; member American Institute of Homœopathy and the International Hahnemannian Association.

HOWARD W. BASSETT, Richmond, Virginia, born Sacramento, Cal., November 27, 1861; graduated from Sacramento High School in 1877; medical education acquired at Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, receiving degree M. D. in 1889; practiced in Oak Park, Ills., 1891-1900; took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic, 1892, and has been a practitioner in Richmond since 1900; was a member of staff, St. Anthony's Hospital, Chicago, and clinical assistant chair of neurology, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

WALTER HALL VOSBURG, Dunkirk, New York, born Perrysburgh, N. Y., November 14, 1874; literary education, Gowanda Academy, 1893; medical, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduated M. D. 1897; attending surgeon Brooks Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk, and member Dunkirk board of health.

MALCOLM CAMERON, Washington, D. C., born in Canada, September 5, 1845; medical education acquired in University of New York and Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating with M. D. degree in 1881 from the latter institution; commenced practice, 1881, in New York city, and while located there served as physician to Ward's Island Hospital; later took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

SPENCER D. HINMAN, Grand Rapids, Michigan, born in Kent county, Mich., September 16, 1850; literary education, Batavia (New York) High School and Cazenovia (New York) Seminary; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1877; practiced in Genesee county, N. Y. until 1881; in Sparta, Mich., 1881-96, and in Grand Rapids since 1896; member of medical staff of United Benevolent Association Hospital.

ELIZABETH CORWIN, Binghamton, New York, born Corwin Homestead, near Middletown, N. Y., July 10, 1852; literary education, Mountain Home Institute; medical, New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, receiving M. D. degree in 1886; took a post-graduate course in Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and another on orificial surgery in New York city; is resident physician and proprietor of the Corwin Sanatorium, and on the staff of the Binghamton city hospital; member American Institute of Homœopathy, American Association of Orificial Surgeons and vice-president of Broome County Homœopathic Medical Society.

WILLIAM WILSON, Akron, Ohio, was born in Leeds, England, March 24, 1861; attended parochial schools of England, and was a special student in Hiram College, Ohio; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1900, and again from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1901; member American Institute of Homœopathy; vice-president Hiram Medical Society, 1897; president Summit County Clinical Society, 1903 and 1905.

CHARLES PARSONS BEAMAN, Ithaca, New York, born Philadelphia, Pa., October 6, 1860; received degree of M. D. from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1882.

WILLIAM TURNER MORRIS, Sistersville, West Virginia, born Wheeling, W. Va., February 26, 1880; attended public and private schools until 1891, Linsley Institute (military), 1891-1893, and the University of Notre Dame, 1893-1898; was graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College in 1902, and has been a practitioner of Sistersville since then; member American Institute of Homœopathy and vice-president West Virginia State Homœopathic Medical Society.

HARVEY WOODS CORY, Marion, Indiana, was born in Wabash, Ind., August 18, 1866; literary education, South Wabash Seminary (normal course); taught school several terms in Wabash county; studied medicine under preceptorship of the late Dr. Wesley A. Dunn, and in 1890 graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago with M. D. degree; practiced in Huntington, Ind., 1890-1897; Detroit, Mich., 1897-1898; in

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Marion since 1898; in 1897-98 served on the clinics at Grace Hospital, Detroit; member Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

MICHAEL WILLIAM KAPP, Akron, Ohio, born Medina, Ohio, March 13, 1866; literary education, Medina High School and National Normal University; graduated from Cleveland Medical College in 1895 with M. D. degree; practiced in Akron from 1895 to February 1, 1905; now taking a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine and the New York Post-Graduate College; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

JOHN MANLEY REID, Eureka, Kansas, born Kenton, Ohio, November 4, 1847; literary education, Northwestern Normal College, 1868; Cornell University, 1869-70, and Ohio Normal University, A. M. degree in 1876; graduated M. D. from Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College in 1897; took a course in Chicago in 1902 in electro-therapeutics; was appointed United States pension examining surgeon in December, 1903; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

JOEL MORGAN PARTRIDGE, South Bend, Indiana, born in Gustavus, Ohio, May 17, 1835; literary education, Oberlin University, Oberlin, Ohio, graduating with A. M. and A. B. degrees; studied medicine in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1865; Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1866-68, graduating M. D. from the latter in 1868; has been a practitioner in South Bend since graduation; member of staff of Epworth Hospital at South Bend; also member Indiana Institute of Homœopathy and the American Public Health Association.

EARLE H. TOOLE, Quincy, Illinois, born St. Joseph, Mo., July 28, 1875; literary education, high school of Quincy; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College with M. D. degree in 1897, and from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, with ad eundum degree in 1905; has been engaged in practice of medicine and surgery at Quincy since graduation; member International Hahnemannian Association.

EUGENE C. THOMPSON, Indianapolis, Indiana, born Columbus, Ind., June 25, 1849; literary education, Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio; medical, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating with M. D. degree in 1870; practiced in Connersville, Ind., 1870-72; Liberty, Ind., 1872-1896, and since 1896 continuously in Indianapolis; served as health officer of Liberty, Ind., six years and as physician to infirmary at Liberty twenty-one years.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON COFFMAN, St. Louis, Missouri, born Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1859; attended Missouri State University from 1879 to 1884, graduating in the latter year with degree of bachelor of letters; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1887 with degree of M. D.; has been engaged in practice continuously since graduation; served as pension examiner at Garden City, Kansas, 1893-1897, and secretary of Kansas State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1896.

CHARLIE GIFFORD JENKINS, Lansing, Michigan, born Woodville, Jefferson county, N. Y., July 2, 1864; graduated from the high school at Mason, Mich., in 1881, taught school ten years, and in 1890 commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Geo. D. Green of Mason; entered the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, graduating M. D. in 1894; practiced in Mason, Mich., 1894-1899;

in 1899 took a post-graduate course in diseases of the eye and ear at his alma mater; in 1901 entered the Chicago Eye and Ear Hospital, remained for some time and then located for practice in Lansing; member American Institute of Homœopathy and American Medical Association.

DAVID POSEY BROWN, Trenton, New Jersey, born Philadelphia, Pa., December 17, 1877; literary education, Central High School of Philadelphia, graduating with B. A. degree in 1897; medical, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating with M. D. degree in 1901; served as interne to William McKinley Memorial Hospital of Trenton, N. J., eighteen months, and then located in that city for practice; member of staff and secretary of medical board of McKinley Memorial Hospital; visiting physician and obstetrician to Florence Crittenton Memorial Hospital, and secretary Hahnemann Clinical Club of Trenton.

ISAAC E. MORRIS, Fort Wayne, Indiana, born Alliance, Ohio, February 11, 1874; literary education, Mount Union College, Alliance; studied medicine, 1898-1901, in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and 1901-02 in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating M. D. from the latter; has been a practitioner in Fort Wayne since 1902; secretary Allen County Homœopathic Medical Society.

HARRY E. PALMER, Dayton, Ohio, born Logan county, Ill., literary education acquired in Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1885, and later took a post-graduate course in Chicago; member of the medical staff of Miami Valley Hospital.

HARRY DEACON W. WILSON, Rock Island, Illinois, was born in Trenton, N. J., January 6, 1861; educated at Trenton Academy, and studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania three years (1879-82), and in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1893-97; received M. D. degree from the latter institution in 1897; served one year on the staff of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia.

FRANKLIN J. DRAKE, Webster City, Iowa, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1869; literary education, Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.; medical, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, from which he received the M. D. degree in 1895.

HENRY MUMAW, Elkhart, Indiana, born in Winesburg, Ohio, January 27, 1850; literary education acquired at a local academy and Smithville High School; graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago with M. D. degree in 1886; took one course post-graduate work in Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit; has been secretary of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Association fourteen years.

WALTER ELBERT THORPE, Bristol, Conn., born Southington, Conn., December 14, 1858; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1886.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS HALL, Newburyport, Mass., born St. Johnsbury, Vermont, December 31, 1873; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1898; practiced in Rockport, Mass., until 1901, and since then in Newburyport; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

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ROBERT CASE SCOTT, Fulton, New York, born Oswego, N. Y., July 10, 1875; literary education, Baldwinsville Academy; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1899; spent three months at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1901; clinical instructor in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Dunham Medical College, 1900.

CHARLES OLIVER SUMNER, Norwood, New York; graduated from Canton Union School in 1885, and from St. Lawrence University, B. S., 1890; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; practiced in Norwood since 1898.

WALLACE B. KELLY, Independence, Kansas, born in Halcottville, Delaware county, N. Y.; literary education at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, and Stamford University; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1881; city physician, Independence, ten years.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Cleveland, Ohio, born Cleveland, October 21, 1863; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Medical College, 1891; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society.

ERNEST WILLIAM RIEMENSCHNEIDER, Cleveland, Ohio, born in Berea, Ohio, in 1872; graduated, German Wallace College, M. A. 1892; graduated M. D. from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1896.

FRANCIS HOWARD SCHELL, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Canada in 1841; literary education in the public and grammar schools of Ingersoll, Canada, and specially studied German, French and Spanish; student in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1865, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1866; post-graduate studies in Berlin, Vienna and Paris, 1870-1872; practiced in Oxford, Ohio, 1866-1870, and since then in Cincinnati.

WELLINGTON LEROY WINNARD, Warsaw, Illinois, born Greeley, Delaware county, Iowa, November 7, 1867; literary education, Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa; graduated there B. D., 1887; graduated M. D., Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1890; subsequently took three post-graduate courses with Dr. E. H. Pratt of Chicago, in orificial surgery; physician to board of health of Warsaw, appointed April 3, 1892; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons.

WILBUR A. BEARD, New Albany, Indiana, born Georgetown, Ind., December 4, 1876; literary education at State Normal School in Valparaiso (teacher's course); medical preceptor, Dr. John F. Weathers of New Albany; graduated M. D. from the Hospital College of Medicine of Central University of Kentucky, 1901.

JACOB A. HAERR, Cincinnati, Ohio, born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1860; literary education, Wittenburg College; graduated M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1882; coroner of Hamilton county, 1895-1898; correspondent for State Medical Board, 1897-1898.

CHARLES MARTIN STEELE, Battle Creek, Michigan, born Kalamazoo, Mich., April 12, 1872; student of pharmacy, University of Michigan, 1892-1893; graduated M. D. from the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, 1897; post-graduate

course, 1901-1902, Philadelphia Polyclinic and Wills Eye Hospital, and also clincs at Jefferson Medical College Hospital and Philadelphia Hospital; health officer, Fennville, Mich., 1898-1899; president Hahnemannian (college) Society, 1896-1897; eye specialist to Phelps Sanatorium, appointed 1903.

MARGARET HISLOP, Strasburg, Ontario, Canada, born Dumfries, Ontario, June 22, 1853; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, 1880; member of the International Hahnemannian Association.

EMMA E. OLSON, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born Racine county, Wis., February 10, 1870; literary education, Rochester Seminary and State Normal School, Oshkosh; subsequently taught school and was assistant principal at Union Grove (Wis.) high school; medical preceptor, Dr. George L. Alexander; graduated M. D. (with honors, class secretary and treasurer), Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1899; ex-health officer and city physician, Medford.

ROLLAND O. HARRIS, Carrolton, Missouri, born New Massillon, Ill., in June, 1851; graduated M. D. from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1873, and from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1887; post-graduate course, Hering Medical College, Chicago, 1893; health officer, Carrolton; member of Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Society.

GEORGE HOFF IRVIN, Orrville, Ohio, born Creston, Ohio, January 1, 1874; literary education, Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., graduated B. E. 1894; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1903; member of Ustion fraternity, C. H. M. C.

CARL HERMAN WINTSCH, Newark, New Jersey, born New York city, February 5, 1871; literary education, New York public and high schools; regent's certificate; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1895; founder and organizer of Homœopathic Hospital of Essex county, and now one of its directors; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society.

FRANK L. GIBBS, Chillicothe, Ohio, born Salem, Ohio, June 6, 1871; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1896; coroner Ross county, 1903-1904; re-elected in 1904.

EDGAR B. SHARP, Berlin, New Jersey, born Berlin, October 21, 1855; medical preceptor, Dr. Amos Russell Thomas of Philadelphia; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1876.

ALPHA GARRETT WRIGHT CHILDS, Madison, Indiana, born Heno, Butler county, Ohio, April 21, 1871; literary education, Danville Normal College (1890); taught school during the winter of 1890-1891; student in Franklin preparatory school and graduated from there A. B., 1898; A. M., 1899; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1900; practitioner's course, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1903.

GEORGE HENRY KING, Watkins, Schuyler county, New York, born Mecklenburg, N. Y., December 24, 1844; literary education, Trumansburg Academy; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1868; practiced in Watkins since 1870.

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ASA ZADEL HALL, Saquache, Colorado, born Granville, Ohio, December 15, 1875; literary education, Colgate Academy, Hamilton, N. Y., 1891-1894; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903; Huron Street Hospital, three years' clinical course, diploma, 1903; Hahnemann Medical Society diploma, 1903.

CHARLES CHAPIN LANDON, Battle Creek, Michigan, born near Parma, Mich., March 8, 1859; literary education, Albion College; medical preceptor, Dr. M. Rorabacher of Battle Creek; student homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1883-1884; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1885; post-graduate course, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; member of board of education, Battle Creek, 1897-1900.

ISABELLA FLORENCE KELSO, Waterloo, Iowa, born Union, Hardin county, Iowa, March 14, 1856; diploma, 1899, Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; diploma, 1902, from Vernon Academy of Mental Sciences, Rochester, N. Y.; medical preceptor, Dr. W. H. McClain; diploma M. D. from homœopathic department, State University of Iowa, 1893, and honorary degree from the Hahnemann Society of Iowa City.

FREDERICK JOHNSON SCHULZ, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, born Bremen, Germany, June 27, 1878; graduated M. D. from the homœopathic department of University of Michigan, 1902.

CHARLES EDWARD WEST, Lincoln, Illinois, born Hannibal, Mo., October 3, 1871; literary education, Dean College, 1888; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1898; post-graduate course, alma mater, 1899, and in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, Chicago, 1902.

CARROLL JOHN BEAMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, born Oregon, Ill., February 20, 1875; medical preceptor, Dr. William M. Chapell of Oregon; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1896; practiced in Cleveland since 1900.

FRED LAWRENCE WATSON, Conneaut, Ohio, born Olean, N. Y., October 23, 1874; literary education, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., 1892-1894; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; physician to Conneaut General Hospital.

SHIRLEY ROBINSON SNOW, Rochester, New York, born Auburn, N. Y., March 12, 1863; literary education, Auburn High School, Phillips Exeter Academy, 1882, Harvard University, A. B. 1886; graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1889; practiced in Rochester since 1890, with surgery as specialty; surgeon to Rochester Homœopathic Hospital.

FREDERICK CARVER ROBBINS, Gowanda, New York, born Boston, Mass., November 6, 1873; graduate of Brimmer Grammar School; student, Boston Latin School and Eighth High School, Boston; graduated M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1896; practiced in Wollaston, Mass., 1896-1897; Yarmouthport, 1897-1901; Dedham, 1901-1904; now junior assistant physician, Gowanda Homœopathic State Hospital.

HENRY PINNEY SAGE, New Haven, Conn., born Unionville, Conn., September 23, 1865; literary education, New Haven public schools and Hopkins Grammar School; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1891; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES FRANCIS OTIS, Rochester, New York, born Rochester March 27, 1860; medical preceptor, Dr. Clark Otis (his father); graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882; post-graduate course in New York Polyclinic; practice confined to diseases of women and children and chronic diseases.

WARREN CUSHMAN HEWITT, Xenia, Ohio, born Woodstock, Ohio; graduated M. D. from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1888; coroner of Champaign county, 1895-1899; physician and surgeon to Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans' Home since 1902; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; the only homœopathic physician in Ohio serving in a state institution.

ERNEST W. LAYMAN, Terre Haute, Indiana, born Smithton, Mo., June 10, 1872; literary education, Franklin College; medical preceptor, Dr. M. H. Waters of Terre Haute; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1899; member of the state board of health.

EMIL BESSER, Remington, Jasper county, Indiana, born in Harper, Iowa, April 11, 1868; student Iowa State Agricultural College one year; Iowa University, pharmacy department, one year, and medical department, one year; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; U. S. pension examiner.

CALDWELL MORRISON, Newark, New Jersey, born Gambier, Ohio, August 9, 1866; degree of A. B. from Columbia University, 1886; graduated M. D., from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1889; member of New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society.

CHARLES WHITING MOODY, Plainville, Conn., is a native of that city; was a student two years at Yale Medical College; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1884; consulting physician to New Britain City Hospital; member of Plainville school board for the last six years.

RAYMOND EDWARD PECK, Davenport, Iowa, born Atlantic, Iowa, January 9, 1877; literary education, Davenport public and high schools; graduated M. D. from the College of Homœopathic Medicine, State University of Iowa, 1897; assistant professor of surgery and lecturer on surgery, alma mater, 1899-1905; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

ARCHIE CLARK WOODWARD, Decorah, Iowa, born Sandwich, Iowa, August 20, 1862; graduated M. D. from homœopathic department, State University of Iowa, 1894; practiced in Decorah, 1894-1898; Elma, 1898-1900, and again in Decorah since 1900.

LLEWELLYN JACKSON SANDERS, Rochester, New York, born October 27, 1872; graduated M. D. from New York Homœppathic Medical College and Hospital, 1895; interne Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, 1895-1896; member of hospital corps N. G. S. N. Y., 1891-1898.

JOHN HUNNEWELL HAMMOND, Anderson, Indiana, born Cincinnati, Ohio,

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December 11, 1848; medical preceptor, the late Dr. Metcalf of Vincennes; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1887; member of Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

MORRISON HENRY CASTLE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Ashtabula, Ohio, September 7, 1877; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903; house physician Huron Street Hospital, 1903-1904; visiting surgeon Dalrymple Hospital; secretary Doctor's Round Table Club, 1904; secretary grand chapter Phi Alpha Gamma, 1902.

CHARLES ALBERT WALKER, Rockford, Illinois, born Lake Geneva, September 3, 1872; graduated Lake Geneva high school, 1892; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1896; attending physician and surgeon to Rockford City Hospital.

HERMAN SCHULZ, Lafayette, Indiana, born Rochester, N. Y., December 31, 1879; graduated from Rochester High School, 1897; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1901; interne Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, 1902-1903.

REX VALI GRAVES, Lamont, Iowa; born Hillsboro, Iowa, September 24, 1878; student at Iowa Wesleyan University two years, and also at Gem City Business College; graduated M. D. from homœopathic department, University of the State of Iowa, 1903; health physician, Lamont.

FESTUS FRANKLIN PITCHER, Battle Creek, Michigan, born Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, September 10, 1872; literary education at Morgan Park Military Academy, and at St. John's College at Annapolis, Md.; medical preceptor, Dr. Alfred Pitcher (his father); graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1894; interne Cook County Hospital, 1894-1896.

CARL V. VISCHER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born in that city, June 6, 1866; educated in Philadelphia public and private schools; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1887, and subsequently attended courses at the University of Heidelberg and at the University at Vienna; practices surgery exclusively; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

MIRIAM A. BLAKESLEE SWIFT, Topeka, Kansas, born Chester, Ohio, May 16, 1847; literary education in normal department of Grinnell College, but did not graduate; graduated M. D. from the homœopathic department of the University of the State of Iowa, class of 1891; lecturer on obstetrics in Topeka Homœopathic night school; ex-treasurer of Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Kansas.

STANLEY L. THORPE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Sandusky, Ohio, in 1851; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882; post-graduate course in New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1891.

BURKE L. JOHNSON, Kenton, Ohio, born Kenton, February 3, 1874; literary education, Oberlin and Buchtel colleges; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Medical College, 1896; coroner of Hudson county, 1897; acting assistant surgeon U. S. army, 1898-1901; captain and assistant surgeon, Ohio National Guard, 1901-1904, resigned.

CHARLES VALORES WEBB, Wallingford, Conn., born Salem, Ohio, December 21, 1872; literary education, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, 1892-1894; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1898; practiced in Torrington, Conn., from 1898 to 1900, and since that time in Wallingford.

EVELYN HOEHNE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born Milwaukee, April 22, 1850; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1887; ex-corresponding secretary and ex-treasurer of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin.

AUGUSTUS ALFRED FAHNESTOCK, LaPorte, Indiana, born Frederick, Md., August 24, 1833; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1861; practiced in Monroeville, Ohio, 1861-1868; Lancaster, 1868-1870; Elkhart, Ind., 1870-1880; in LaPorte since 1880; at the age of sixteen was a professor and lecturer on materia medica and chemistry in the New York Eclectic Medical College.

WILLIAM RICHARDS STEPHENS, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania in 1858; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1887; member of city board of health of Wilkinsburg; member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK CHANDLER HOUSE, Canton, Ohio, born North Hector, N. Y., January 26, 1877; literary education, Ithaca high school; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1902.

JOHN STEPHEN LINSLEY, Bethel, Connnecticut, born Northford, Conn., January 19, 1838; literary education at the State Normal School of Connecticut, New Britain, class of 1859; studied medicine with Dr. Charles E. Sanford of Bridgeport from 1861 to 1862; enlisted in the 14th U. S. Inf., October, 1862; served three years as hospital steward and received full appointment to that rank in May, 1864; matriculated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in October, 1864; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1866; house physician New York Homœopathic Dispensary, 1866-1872; retired from practice in the city in 1902 and removed to Bethel, Conn.

JACOB F. ROEMER, Waukegan, Illinois, born Duncan's Falls, Ohio, December 15, 1861; normal school education, degree of B. S., 1888; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1891.

ALFRED WILLIAM ANDERSON, Lakewood, Ohio, born Erie, Pa., June 20, 1879; medical preceptor, Dr. John M. Davies of Warren, Pa.; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1902; member of Lakewood board of health, 1903-1904; health officer, 1904.

JAMES D. McAFEE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Peninsula, Summit county, Ohio, in 1861; literary education, Ada Normal School; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1891; appointed member of Cleveland board of health in June, 1903.

SAMUEL ALLEN OREN, Lewistown, Ill., born Philadelphia, Pa., November 16, 1854; literary education, State University of Iowa and Upper Iowa University; degree of LL. B. from State University of Iowa, 1878; graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1877; graduated M. D. from the homœopathic

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department of the State University of Iowa, 1878; post-graduate course at Chicago Polyclinic, 1895; member of the American Medical Association; ex-vice-president of Fulton County Medical Society.

FOWLER ALFRED WATTERS, Lockport, New York, born in that city, September 14, 1869; medical preceptors, Drs. Evans and Hurd of Lockport; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1892; health officer Lockport, 1904; city physician, 1904; physician and surgeon to Niagara county almshouse, 1904.

LENA E. HITCHCOCK, Geneva, Ohio, born Geneva, August 10, 1849; literary education, Oberlin College; graduated M. D. Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1885; Hahnemann Medical Society, 1885; Cleveland Hospital, 1885; post-graduate course, Boston University School of Medicine, 1895; practiced in Geneva since 1886.

JOSEPH RIEGER, Dunkirk, New York, born Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 1, 1865; academic education, full course, but did not graduate; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1893; post-graduate studies at New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine and Chicago Polyclinic; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

GEORGE ANTHONY, ROBERTSON, Jr., Battle Creek, Michigan, born Chelsea, Mich., June 2, 1878; graduate of Battle Creek high school; medical preceptor, Dr. George Anthony Robertson (his father); graduated M. D. from the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, 1901; post-graduate course, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1882, and at Ann Arbor in 1902; ex-member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; coroner Calhoun county, 1899-1903; ex-treasurer, ex-vice-president and ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan.

T. HENRY DAVIS, Richmond, Indiana, born Nantucket, Mass., September 29, 1836; medical preceptor, Dr. William P. Cross of Nantucket; student Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1856; graduated M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1869; practiced in Richmond since 1857; president of medical staff of St. Stephen's Hospital twelve years; president of medical staff of Reid Memorial Hospital; member of city council, 1869-1880; health officer of Richmond thirty-five years; member of state board of health twelve years and four years its president.

CHARLES LEWIS BEACH, Hartford, Connecticut, born Southington, Conn., February 13, 1848; literary education at Southington Academy and afterward a teacher; graduated M. D. from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1872; practiced in Berlin, Conn., 1872; Unionville, 1872 to 1880; Rockville, 1880-1882, and in Hartford since 1882.

THOMAS DICKINSON SPENCER, Rochester, New York, born Richmondville, N. Y.; educated in Utica public schools; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; practiced in Rochester since 1878.

WILLIAM DAVIS WHITNEY, Muncie, Indiana, born Youngsville, Pa., April 28, 1852; graduated M. D. from the University of Buffalo, 1874; practiced in Lottsville, Pa., 1874-1889; in Muncie since 1889; attended Dr. E. H. Pratt's clinics in Chicago in 1892; superintendent of Muncie Hospital, a private institution, receiving city support.

MRS. EMMER A. WHITNEY, Muncie, Indiana, born in Warren county, Pa., November 14, 1853; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1886; post-graduate course, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1891; matron Muncie Hospital.

CARROLL CHARLES BEACH, Hartford, Connecticut, born Unionville, Conn., December 12, 1874; degree of Trinity College, B. Sc., 1896; graduated M. D. from Boston University School of Medicine, 1899; ensign and assistant surgeon, naval battalion, Connecticut National Guard, since 1901.

LESTER M. CURRIER, Freeport, Illinois, born Stockholm, N. Y., January 14, 1847; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1873; ex-coroner of Stephenson county, Ill.

JAMES DELMER VARNEY, Chesterville, Ohio, born Sumner, Me., January 26, 1873; graduated from Sumner High School (private) in 1890; student in Cary Collegiate Institute, 1893-1896; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1900; Dr. E. H. Pratt's special course and the post-graduate course of Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1901; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES EMERY NEWELL, Stamford, Conn., born West Concord, Vt., May 2, 1849; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1874; pension surgeon for Northern New Hampshire, 1876-1880; highway surgeon and health officer for Lancaster, N. H., 1877-1879; councilman, city of Hartford, 1894-1896; representative in the legislature, 1896-1897; post surgeon, 1894-1900.

HOWARD PAUL PRESTON, Plymouth, Indiana, was born in LaPorte county, Ind., January 13, 1874; graduated from LaPorte High School, and M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1901; has been a practitioner in LaPorte since graduation; member American Medical Association.

FREW ALBERTUS TUCKER, Marshalltown, Iowa, born in Marshall county, Iowa; educated in country schools; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1899; graduated D. O., 1900, and M. E., 1901; took a general course, 1902, in Chicago Post-Graduate Hospital; served as health officer of Guthrie county, Iowa, 1901-02.

JONATHAN H. ALLEN, Norwich, Connecticut, born Montville, Conn., May 17, 1858; descended from old Puritan stock; studied in common schools, took a private course under Henry Gorton of New London, Conn., a Yale graduate, and graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic College and Hospital, 1888; practiced in Rockville, 1888-92, since then in Norwich.

WILL H. BAKER, Terre Haute, Indiana, born Byron, N. Y., October 13, 1858; educated in the common schools of Medina, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882; practiced in Medina, N. Y., 1882-86; Rochester, N. Y., 1886-89; since then in Terre Haute; member International Hahnemannian Association and Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

JOSEPHINE HOWLAND, Auburn, New York, born Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., May 14, 1853; literary education, Friends' Academy, Union Springs, N. Y., graduating in

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1873; studied one year in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1891; one year in the Women's Medical College of Chicago, and in 1895 graduated M. D. from the former institution; studied two years in Dr. Kent's Post-Graduate School, graduating in 1897; practiced for a short time after graduation in Philadelphia and then moved to New York state, locating in Auburn in 1897; was appointed physician to the Home of the Friendless, Auburn, 1891; president of the anti-compulsory vaccination league of Auburn, 1902; vice-president of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society, 1902, and president in 1904; author of a pamphlet entitled "Why Homœopathy Cures"; has lectured on the "Wants of the Age, Considered Religiously and Educationally"; and in addition to her medical practice is an instructor of music.

ALLEN GEORGE RENNISON, West Union, Iowa, born Liverpool, England, February 24, 1870; literary education, Chicago High School, Bryant and Stratton College and Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., graduating from the latter in 1893; graduated M. D. from the National Medical College of Chicago, 1898; post-graduate course, Rush Medical College; surgeon National Emergency Hospital, 1898-99; lecturer in his alma mater on physiological chemistry, 1899, and surgeon City Emergency Hospital, Chicago, 1901; member American Medical Association and Academy of Sciences, Chicago.

JOHN WADE GRAVES STEWART, Wabash, Indiana, born Wabash county, Ind., October 22, 1861; educated in the common schools of Wabash county, and took a commercial course in Valparaiso Business College; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1889; has practiced in Wabash since graduation; post-graduate course, 1895, in Chicago Homœopathic Medical College; member staff, Wabash County Hospital; member American Institute of Homœopathy, Indiana Institute of Homœopathy and vice-president hospital board of Wabash County Hospital.

HOWLAND MADISON FLOWER, Toledo, Ohio, born Moline, Ill., May 30, 1864; educated in the common schools; graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, 1895; post-graduate course in his alma mater, 1895; studied abroad in 1903-04; attending aurist of Toledo Hospital and the Toledo Hospital Free Dispensary; practice limited to diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

FRANKLIN SILVER DAVIS, Peoria, Illinois, born Lacon, Ill., in 1869; literary education, Lacon High School, graduated, 1877, and student one year in Urbana University of Ohio; medical, Rush Medical College, Chicago, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1893; has been a practitioner in Peoria since graduation; member staff Deaconess Hospital, attending physician Home for the Friendless and the Florence Crittenton Home.

ELIAS BUSH GUILE, Utica, New York, born Copenhagen, N. Y., June 26, 1866; literary education, Ives Seminary, 1877-79; Boonville Academy, 1881-83; Cazenovia Seminary, 1883-85; medical, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1885-88, receiving M. D. degree in the latter year; practiced in Boonville, N. Y., 1888-90; Angelica, N. Y., 1890-93; Lima, Ohio, 1893-94, and in Utica since 1894; served as county physician, Allegheny county, N. Y.; surgeon Home for Aged Men and Couples, Utica; president Utica Rifle Association, 1903-05.

JOHN HOWARD HARVEY, Toledo, Ohio, born Center county, Pa.; graduated from Bellefonte High School, Pa., 1886; graduated M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1891; New York Ophthalmic College and Hospital, degree O. et A. Chir., 1894; eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in Toledo since 1894; did post-graduate work in New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and in Dr. Heitzman's pathological laboratory, N. Y.; oculist and aurist to Toledo Hospital.

ROYAL ELMORE SWIFT HAYES, Hazardville, Connecticut, born Torrington, Conn.; graduated, 1898, from Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, and in 1900 became a convert to homœopathy; member International Hahnemannian Association and Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society.

HOMER SPURGEON HEWITT, Mishawaka, Indiana, born Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1875; graduated, 1895, from high school at Grand Rapids, Mich.; student in Kalamazoo (Mich.) College, 1895-96; studied in dental department, Northwestern University, Chicago, one year, and then entered Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, from which he received M. D. degree in 1901; has been a practitioner in Mishawaka since graduation.

STEPHEN BYRON SABIN, Hillsdale, Michigan, born Rockport, Cayuga county, Ohio, May 12, 1846; graduated from Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, in pharmacy; from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, M. D. degree, 1878; practiced in Pittsford, Mich., 1880-88; North Adams, Mich., 1888-98, and since 1898 in Hillsdale; took a post-graduate course in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1892; served as health officer of North Adams, also of Pittsford.

ALFRED AUGUSTUS WHIPPLE, Quincy, Illinois, born Mansfield, N. Y., October 31, 1845; was educated in the common schools; student one year, Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1876; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1880; took post-graduate courses at his alma mater and Dr. E. H. Pratt's clinic; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

LESTER ENSWORTH WALKER, Norwich, Connecticut, born in that city, April 29, 1872; graduated from Norwich Free Academy, 1894; New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1898; post-graduate work in his alma mater, 1898, and in New York Post-Graduate Hospital, microscopical course, 1901; town physician of Norwich and member of staff at Alms House.

PERLY W. PEARSALL, Kalkaska, Michigan, born Alpine, Kent county, Mich.; literary education, high school, Grand Rapids, Mich.; graduated in 1880 from Grand Rapids Business College; took two courses at Rush Medical College, and in 1889 graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College; practiced in Grand Ledge, Mich., 1889; Waconsta, Mich., 1889-92; Muskegon, Mich., 1892-95; Grand Rapids, Mich., 1895, since then in Kalkaska; was coroner, Clinton county, 1890-92; member U. S. pension board.

EDWIN ALBERT SEVRINGHAUS, New Albany, Indiana, born Piqua, Ohio, April 11, 1868; literary education, high school, Seymour, Ind.; graduated in 1890 from Louisville Medical College, and in 1891 from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; has practiced in New Albany since graduation; president Floyd County Humane Society, elected, 1903.

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S. WRIGHT HURD, Lockport, New York, born Yates Center, Orleans county, N. Y., September 19, 1856; literary education, Yates High School, Orleans county, N. Y.; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1880; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

LINDSAY ANDERSON JACKSON, Columbus, Ohio, born Chesterville, Ohio, September 3, 1875; educated in public and high schools; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1898; practiced in Gahanna, Ohio, 1898-1903, and in Columbus since March, 1903; member of staff, Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland.

THOMAS B. GULLEFER, Greensburg, Indiana, born Indianapolis, Ind., March 12, 1851; literary education, Depaw University, Greeen Castle, Ind.; graduated M. D. from Medical College of Indiana, 1881; began practice in Plainfield, Ind., May 1881, remaining four years; practiced in Mt. Vernon, Ind., two years, and since then in Greensburg; took a post-graduate course in Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1891; secretary of the city and county boards of health; physician to County Infirmary, County Jail, County Orphans' Home and County Poor House; was coroner of Decatur county six years.

THOMAS PARSONS, Rochester, New York, born Buffalo, N. Y., September 27, 1870; literary education, Hale's Preparatory School, Rochester, N. Y.; University of Rochester, Ph. B. degree, 1892; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1895; did post-graduate work in Berlin, Germany, 1895-96, and in New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1897; oculist and aurist to Rochester Homœopathic Hospital and to Rochester Homœopathic Free Dispensary; member American Institute of Homœopathy and American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society.

FRANK PARKER EKINGS, Paterson, New Jersey, born in that city, December 16, 1877; literary education, Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute, 1891-93; Rogers and Magee's School, 1893-95; Princeton University, 1895-99, B. Sc. degree, 1899; medical, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, M. D. degree, 1903; interne, Flower Hospital, 1903-1904; succeeded Dr. T. Y. Kinne of Paterson, in practice; visiting physician, pathologist and lecturer on anatomy, St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J.; visiting physician St. Mary's Hospital free dispensary clinics; member American Institute of Homœopathy.

FRANK LEONARD DE WOLF, Topeka, Kansas, born Belvidere, Ill., April 23, 1862; graduated from Geneva (Ill.) High School, 1883; student two years at Illinois State Normal School, 1883-84 and 1885-86; graduated D. V. S., Chicago Veterinary College, 1889; M. D., Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, 1892; practiced in Kansas City, Mo., 1892-95; since then in Topeka; government inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, since 1895.

EVERETT DUNNING BERGEN, Frankfort, Indiana, born Benton county, Iowa, December 6, 1866; literary education, Tilford Collegiate Academy, Vinton, Ia., graduated, 1888; professional education, medical department, University of Michigan, 1888-89; Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, M. D. degree, 1891; has practiced in Frankford continuously since 1891; member Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES ROLLIN COFFEEN, Piqua, Ohio, born Warren county, Ohio, August 31, 1845; graduated from commercial department, 1868, Southwestern Normal School at Lebanon; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1878; has been a practitioner of Piqua since 1880; took a post-graduate course, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1880; member Ohio State and Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical societies.

OLIVER JAMES LYON, Sabetha, Kansas, born Butler county, Ohio, June 13, 1842; literary education, Howes University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1875; practiced in Harrison, Ohio, 1875-1881; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and Durham, Mo., 1881; Batavia, Iowa, 1881-1884 and since that time in Sabetha, with the exception of six months spent in Pawnee City, Neb.; served as notary public four years; commissioned as attorney before U. S. bureau of pensions, 1890; admitted to practice before war department, 1893; served in 17th army corps during the civil war, and was honorably discharged September, 1864.

THOMAS MILTON STEWART, Cincinnati, Ohio, born Cincinnati, May 13, 1866; literary education in public schools of Cincinnati and Chickering Institute (1885); graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1887; graduated O. et A. Chir. from New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1888; professor of anatomy, Pulte Medical College, 1888-1892; professor of ophthalmology and otology, Pulte, 1893-1904; secretary, Pulte Medical College since 1895; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society.

CURTISS GINN, Dayton, Ohio, born January 7, 1872; literary education, Oberlin College (three years); graduated M. D. from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1895; interne Miami Valley Hospital, 1895; visiting surgeon, same institution, since 1896.

ALLAN ARDEN TAYLOR, Delta, Ohio, born Metamora, Ohio, August 25, 1879; literary education at Metamora high school, 1898; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1902.

OSCAR WILHELM CARLSON, Milwaukee, Wis., born Stockholm, Sweden, August 1, 1843; came to Waukesha, Wis., in 1853; enlisted Co. A, 28th Wis. Inf., and served in the war of 1861-1865; medical preceptor, Dr. Charles Augustus Löthstrom (his uncle) a pioneer homœopathic physician in Wisconsin and said to have been the first practitioner of his school in Columbus, Ohio; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1872; began practice in Milwaukee in 1872, partner with Dr. Löthstrom, and continued until the latter retired; partner with Dr. William Danforth from 1879 until the death of the latter in 1885; since practiced alone; ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin and ex-president of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine; ex-surgeon 4th battalion, Wis. National Guard; past commander G. A. R.; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JAMES BALL, Melvern, Kansas, born Keokuk county, Iowa; literary education at Kansas State Normal School; graduated M. D. from the Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, 1893.

GEORGE BACHELER PECK, Providence, Rhode Island, born Providence, August 12, 1843; prepared for college in Providence city schools; graduated from Brown Uni-

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versity, A. B. 1864, A. M. 1868; took a winter and a summer course at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1869-1870; graduated M. D. from Yale Medical College, 1871; post-graduate course Sheffield Scientific School, devoting especial attention to chemistry, assaying and determinative mineralogy, with incidental attention to stock-breeding and physical and military geography; assistant chemist, U. S. naval torpedo station, 1872-1874; in charge of chemistry department, University of Vermont, 1874; began general practice in 1875; admitting physician to Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital at its opening in March, 1886; trustee same institution from about 1886 to 1889; member Providence school committee, 1881-1885; member Providence marine corps of artillery, 1863-1871; appointed 2d lieutenant, 2d regiment, Rhode Island Vols., 1864; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; resigned and honorably discharged, July 5, 1865; surgeon and battalion lieutenant of infantry, R. I. militia, 1876-1879; lieutenant commanding battalion A, R. I. militia during Spanish-American war; secretary Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, 1875-1883; vice-president, 1883-1884; president, 1885-1886; censor, 1887-1889; treasurer, 1890-1892; member of American Institute of Homœopathy since 1879, acting chairman of its bureau of obstetrics, 1880; censor, 1895-1905; chairman of committee on foreign correspondence, 1895-1896; chairman international bureau of homœopathy, 1902-1904; vice-president of Western Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, 1886-1887; a founder of Prescott Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and its surgeon, 1881-1883, and since 1890; ex-president R. I. Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society (1892-1895); member of board of managers of R. I. Baptist State Convention since 1876; treasurer of Narragansett Baptist Association and its clerk from 1877 to 1886, and since 1892; moderator of the association, 1889.

WILLIAM ALVAH PHILLIPS, Cleveland, Ohio, born 1840; literary education, Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio; graduated M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1866; post-graduate courses at New York Ophthalmic Hospital and in clinics in Europe; member of clinical staff, Huron Street Hospital; eye and ear clinic of Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-secretary and ex-president of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-president of the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society; honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

CLAUDIUS BLIGH KINYON, Ann Arbor, Michigan, born Sharon, Wis., January 6, 1851; graduated in June, 1876, from the Illinois State Normal University at Normal; student one year in the homœopathic department of University of Michigan; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1878; post-graduate studies in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York city; professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the homœopathic department of University of Michigan since 1897; gynecological surgeon and obstetrician to Homœopathic Hospital of same institution; member of board of health and board of education; ex-president Tri-city Clinical Society (1881-1884); president Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1887; president Rock River Institute of Homœopathy, 1892-1897; member American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-chairman United States examining board for pensions.

MYRTON B. RAYNES, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts; graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1896; acquired knowledge of homœopathy through private study and since practiced it; in 1903 took a course in general medicine in the Massachusetts General Hospital under Dr. Vickery; member of Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and the Massachusetts Medical Society (regular), Middlesex branch.

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William Harvey King, M.D., LL.D.

CHAPTER XI
THE COLLABORATORS.

WILLIAM HARVEY KING, M.D., LL.D.

William Harvey King, New York city, professor of electro-therapeutics, head of the department of physical and physiological therapeutics, and dean of the faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, was born in the village of Waverly, Tioga county, New York, February 21, 1861. His parents were George King and Sarah West, his father having been in his lifetime a lumberman in the southern tier counties of New York, a raftsman on the Susquehanna river, a moderately successful business man, politically a Clay whig, and one of the most intense abolitionists in all that region, with the honor of having been in the service of the "underground railroad" between the slave states and the free soil of the north and of Canada. George King was a son of William King, who was son of William King of Dutchess county, New York, who served some years in the army during the revolution, the youngest of seven brothers and the only one of them who entered the American service, the others openly showing strong tory proclivities. Dr. King acquired his elementary education in the country schools of his native town of Barton, and prepared for college in the once famous Waverly Academy. He did not enter college, neither did he lay aside his books; he became possessed of Humbolt's library, was a student of Tyndall's works, and thus devoted a year to the study of the sciences. Then, under the persuasion of an uncle, he went to New York city and in September, 1880, matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and after a two years' course in that institution was graduated (March 16, 1882) M. D., fourth honorable mention man of his class. His degree of doctor of laws was conferred by the Central University of Iowa in 1902.

Having graduated, Dr. King at once began practice in New York city, associated with Dr. Stephen P. Burdick, then professor of obstetrics in the college, while he himself was demonstrator of obstetrics in the same school. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon of the Sixth avenue surface railroad, and served in that capacity several years.

After a year of association with Dr. Burdick, Dr. King established himself in practice, and in 1884 took up special work in electro-therapeutics, devoting himself to thorough investigation and study of its principles and application, for at that time the college had furnished no instruction on the subject, there were no clinics and the practitioners in that branch numbered

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less than a dozen; but he applied himself diligently to personal research for three years and then went abroad for a year and was a student under Apostoli, and also attended some of Charcot's clinics in Paris. Two years later, 1889, his first treatise, "Electro-Therapeutics," was published, followed in 1895 by a new and original work on neurosis, and in 1901 by his "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery" (second edition, 1902), a work recognized as standard with the electro-medical world.

For eleven years, beginning in 1890, Dr. King was editor of the "Journal of Electro-Therapeutics," and in subsequent years he has been a liberal contributor to the literature of the profession, treating of various subjects, but of electro-therapeutics more than any other. In 1905 he published a work on "Static-High Frequency, Radio-Photo and Radium-Therapy." In 1894 he became actively identified with the faculty of his alma mater, professor of electro-therapeutics, which chair he still holds. He also is head of the department of physical and physiological therapeutics, and holds the responsible office of dean of the faculty, by appointment of the trustees in 1902. From 1897 to 1903 Dr. King held the chair of electro-therapeutics in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. From 1885 to 1894 he was electro-therapeutist to Hahnemann Hospital, New York city. He is now electro-therapeutist to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York, and visiting physician to the department of physical therapeutics at Flower Hospital. He holds membership in the American X-Ray Society, the National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, the American Institute of Homœopathy and the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society.

THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D.

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, physician, historian and bibliographer, is a native of Francestown, New Hampshire, born June 6, 1847, son of Thomas Bixby Bradford and Emily Hutchinson Brown, his wife, on the paternal side a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts, while on the maternal side his grandfather, Titus Brown, was a noted New Hampshire lawyer and statesman, member of congress from that state from 1824 to 1828.

Dr. Bradford acquired his literary education at Francestown Academy and the famous Phillips (Andover) Academy, and his medical education in Harvard Medical School, 1866-1867, and the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he came to his degree in 1869. His professional career was begun in Skowhegan, Maine, where he practiced three years and then went abroad, visiting various medical institutions in London, Paris and elsewhere on the continent. Returning, he resumed practice in Skowhegan, and remained there with the exception of a few months until 1877,

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M.D.

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when he removed to Philadelphia and took up his permanent residence in that city.

For nearly thirty years Dr. Bradford has been a prominent figure in homœopathic circles in Philadelphia, in the practice of his profession (treating specially diseases of children) and in its colleges of medical instruction, and he also enjoys distinction as the author of several homœopathic publications, among the more prominent of which are his "Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States," "History of The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," "Index to Homœopathic Provings," "Life and Letters of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann," "The Pioneers of Homœopathy," "The Logic of Figures," and "A Characteristic Materia Medica." He also is of the collaborators whose united efforts have produced these volumes, and in various departments of the work, other than those under his immediate charge, the writers have to acknowledge free access to his vast collection of homœopathic literature, which comprises the most complete library of its kind in the world.

From 1895 to 1900 Dr. Bradford was lecturer on the history of medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, his alma mater, and since 1894 he has been curator of the college library. In 1869 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Maine State Homœopathic Medical Society. His membership in the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society dates from 1891, and in the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society from 1894. He married, June 15, 1887, Eliza Virginia Hough.

WILLIS ALONZO DEWEY, M.D.

Willis Alonzo Dewey, Ann Arbor, Michigan, physician, author, editor and proprietor of "The Medical Century," contributor to these annals of a comprehensive history of the journalism of American homœopathy, is a native of Middlebury, Vermont, born October 25, 1858, son of Josiah Earl Dewey and Eunice Converse Carpenter, his wife, and is of old New England ancestors, among whom were patriots and soldiers of the revolution.

Dr. Dewey acquired his literary education in the high school at Middlebury, 1872, Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, 1873, and the public schools of New York city, where he was a student from 1868 to 1872. He is a graduate of Packard's Business College, New York city. He was educated in medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he came to the degree in 1880. The years 1881 and 1882 were spent in post-graduate studies in Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and London.

Dr. Dewey's professional, pedagogical and editorial life and experiences have called him into various localities, and the field of his activities has ex-

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tended from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. In 1880 he was interne at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York city, and the next two years were spent abroad. From 1884 until 1888 he was professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, and from 1888 until 1892 held the chair of materia medica in that institution; and also from 1888 until 1892 was editor of the "California Homœopath." In 1803 and 1894 he filled the chair of materia medica in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine, New York city, and in 1896 he was appointed to the same chair in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, with which institution he has since been associated.

In recent years he has devoted much of his attention to editorial work and the conduct of his periodical—"The Medical Century"—; but throughout the period of his medical life he has been a faithful contributor to the literature of his profession, the works of which he is author, or in which he has been collaborator, being as follows: Boericke and Dewey's "Twelve Tissue Remedies," 4 editions, with Spanish translation; Dewey's "Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica," 3 editions, with translations into German, Spanish, Portuguese and Bengalese;" "Essentials of Homœopathic Therapeutics," 2 editions, and "Practical Homœopathic Therapeutics," which is being translated into Spanish.

Dr. Dewey is a member of the California, the Ohio, the Michigan and the New York State Homœopathic Medical societies, the Amerian Institute of Homœopathy, the British Homœopathic Society, Societé Francaise d' Homœopathie, Sociedad Nacional de Homœopathia de Mexico, and of the New York Athletic Club. He is a Mason, K. T., and also has traveled the desert sands with the A. A. O. N. M. S. He is married and has one son.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D., LL.D.

Pemberton Dudley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born at Torresdale, Philadelphia county, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, was a descendant of one of the brothers Dudley who joined the Plymouth colony about ten years after the famous voyage of the "Mayflower." The family name is of Saxon origin and is traced without difficulty along some of the most interesting lines of English history. It is antedated by very few of even the oldest family names of the British realm. The father of the two emigrant brothers was Captain Roger Dudley, an officer in the service of Queen Elizabeth, though Governor Thomas Dudley is said to have been so cordial a hater of aristocracy that he would rarely speak of his descent through the English nobility.

The Dudleys are now widely scattered, not only throughout New England but in several other Atlantic states, and also in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and California. Dr. Dudley's mother was Eleanor

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tended from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. In 1880 he was interne at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York city, and the next two years were spent abroad. From 1884 until 1888 he was professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, and from 1888 until 1892 held the chair of materia medica in that institution; and also from 1888 until 1892 was editor of the "California Homœopath." In 1803 and 1894 he filled the chair of materia medica in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine, New York city, and in 1896 he was appointed to the same chair in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, with which institution he has since been associated.

In recent years he has devoted much of his attention to editorial work and the conduct of his periodical—"The Medical Century"—; but throughout the period of his medical life he has been a faithful contributor to the literature of his profession, the works of which he is author, or in which he has been collaborator, being as follows: Boericke and Dewey's "Twelve Tissue Remedies," 4 editions, with Spanish translation; Dewey's "Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica," 3 editions, with translations into German, Spanish, Portuguese and Bengalese;" "Essentials of Homœopathic Therapeutics," 2 editions, and "Practical Homœopathic Therapeutics," which is being translated into Spanish.

Dr. Dewey is a member of the California, the Ohio, the Michigan and the New York State Homœopathic Medical societies, the Amerian Institute of Homœopathy, the British Homœopathic Society, Societé Francaise d' Homœopathie, Sociedad Nacional de Homœopathia de Mexico, and of the New York Athletic Club. He is a Mason, K. T., and also has traveled the desert sands with the A. A. O. N. M. S. He is married and has one son.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D., LL.D.

Pemberton Dudley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born at Torresdale, Philadelphia county, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, was a descendant of one of the brothers Dudley who joined the Plymouth colony about ten years after the famous voyage of the "Mayflower." The family name is of Saxon origin and is traced without difficulty along some of the most interesting lines of English history. It is antedated by very few of even the oldest family names of the British realm. The father of the two emigrant brothers was Captain Roger Dudley, an officer in the service of Queen Elizabeth, though Governor Thomas Dudley is said to have been so cordial a hater of aristocracy that he would rarely speak of his descent through the English nobility.

The Dudleys are now widely scattered, not only throughout New England but in several other Atlantic states, and also in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and California. Dr. Dudley's mother was Eleanor

Pemberton Dudley, M.D., LL.D.

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Wood, a descendant of Sir Richard and Alice Wood of Gloucester, England, through their son Robert, who came to America in 1699 and settled in Newtown, Long Island, New York, and some of whose posterity afterwards removed to Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dudley acquired his early education in the public schools and in Treemount Academy, Norristown, Pennsylvania. Two years were then spent in teaching school and in reading medicine under the preceptorship of the late David James, M. D. A portion of his medical college instruction was acquired in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and the rest in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He graduated from the latter March 1, 1861, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia.

In March, 1866, Dr. Dudley was one of the thirty-three physicians who united in the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia. In 1867 he joined the newly organized state society and in 1869 became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He contributed numerous papers to the county, state and national societies, and to various medical journals, principally to the "Hahnemannian Monthly," of which he was editor from 1880 to 1887. He was one of the secretaries of the state society for two years, and for one year its president. In the American Institute of Homœopathy he was general secretary from 1888 to 1894, inclusive, and was its president in 1896. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the newly organized state board of health and held that office nearly fourteen years, being president of the board for two years. In 1899 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. by the senate of Rutherford College of North Carolina.

Besides the societies mentioned, Dr. Dudley is an honorary member of the Southern Homœopathic Society, the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy, and of the British Homœopathic Society. He has been a member of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia since its organization in 1873, and co-operated with it in establishing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital in 1876. For several years he served the hospital on its visiting staff and board of directors. In 1868 he was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. At that time there were two rival homœopathic colleges in Philadelphia. During the following winter he identified himself with his fellow professors in a quiet endeavor to secure the consolidation of the two schools, and participated in the general satisfaction with which it was finally achieved. The union of the schools in 1869 relieved him of his duties as a teacher. In 1872 it was proposed to him to accept a professorship in the consolidated institution. He gave no encouragement, however, to this proposal, but in 1876

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he accepted the professorship of physiology and microscopic anatomy. This position he held until 1890, at which time he was transferred to the chair of hygiene and the institutes of medicine, which he still holds.

When Dr. Dudley became a member of the college faculty in 1876, the government of the institution was in an unsatisfactory condition. There was, in the first place, the anomaly of a double-headed board of trustees; the members of the faculty constituted a board of professorial trustees, besides which there was a board of corporation trustees, the latter composed of well-known business men. It gradually came about that the lay trustees were interested more particularly in the hospital connected with the institution and were disposed to let the whole responsibility of the management and prosperity of the college rest upon the shoulders of the professorial board.

The two bodies of trustees failed to agree regarding the hospital clinics, and certain of the lay members wanted the clinical teaching work excluded from the facilities of the hospital. In addition to this difficulty, the faculty was beginning to perceive the necessity for a new college building, and that unless the trustees could unite on some method to secure it the college must soon be compelled to close its doors. These subjects came up in nearly every joint meeting of the boards and resulted in mutual recrimination, which engendered bitter personal feeling, to the great detriment of both college and hospital. With the college professors the subject presented a problem frequently and earnestly considered and discussed, but without immediate prospect of a satisfactory solution.

Dr. Dudley was one of the most earnest in the endeavor to secure a settlement of the vexed and vexing question. Early in the session of 1881-82 he prepared an elaborate paper, containing a thinly disguised arraignment of the corporation trustees, and intimating their responsibility for the unfortunate state of college affairs. It suggested three possible ways of settling the difficulty between the two boards, two of which had been discussed in faculty meetings, the third being entirely new. This paper he showed to Dean A. R. Thomas, by whom it was submitted to William MacGeorge, the widely known corporation lawyer. He was a member of the board of corporation trustees, and was the best and most disinterested lay friend the college had in its board. After a careful consideration, and some emendations of the paper, that gentleman feared that the third suggestion mentioned (the proposition to divorce the two institutions) might arouse the opposition of certain trustees, merely because it had its origin in the college faculty. He therefore sapiently suggested that he be permitted to offer it to the lay trustees as a proposition coming from them to the medical trustees. This was agreed to, and presently the board of corporation trustees proposed a separation of the college and hospital. The proposition was, of course, very cordially accepted by the faculty.

Dr. Dudley has not hesitated to express his personal pride and gratification in view of his own part in this business, particularly as it proved to be the beginning of an era of college prosperity which has continued to this time. Later in the history of the institution he again had the opportunity of indirectly aiding it in an unexpected manner. The old hospital on Cuthbert street, in the rear of the old college building, had been closed for lack of pecuniary support, and it was proposed to merge it with another hospital located in the northern part of the city. He again sought to enlist Mr. MacGeorge's interest in the matter, and suggested to him that the charter of the old Cuthbert street hospital provided that the institution was to be maintained partly for clinical instruction of the students of the Hahnemann Medical College, and that the merging of the hospital with a distant institution, one, moreover, which refused to admit students to any educational enjoyment of its clinical facilities, would be to violate the provisions of its charter, and might invalidate any gifts or legacies pertaining to it. Mr. MacGeorge promptly moved in the matter, with the result that the property of the old hospital was merged with the Hahnemann Hospital.

In January, 1896, Dr. Dudley was elected to the deanship of the college. Finding that his views respecting college discipline and management and his suggestions for improving the efficiency and usefulness of the course of instruction did not and were not likely to receive the hearty support and sympathy of a portion of the faculty, he resigned the office May 31, 1903. He still retains his chair of hygiene and the institutes of medicine. He has given twenty-eight years of service to the institution as a member of the board of trustees. In 1867 Dr. Dudley was united in marriage with Sara K. Hall, daughter of Rev. John Perry Hall, a Baptist clergyman well known throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and in western Pennsylvania. They have two children—a son, Perry Hall Dudley, M. D., and a daughter, Florence, wife of David Baily Perkins of Philadelphia.

GEORGE THEODORE SHOWER, M.D.

George Theodore Shower, Baltimore, Maryland, professor of materia medica and dean of the faculty of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore, author of the history of that institution which is contributed to this work, is a native of Maryland, born in Manchester, August 20, 1841, son of Adam Shower and Mary Ann Geiger, his wife. His paternal grandfather, John Adam Shower, commanded a company of American soldiers at Bladensburg and also in the defense of Baltimore, in 1814, during the second war with Great Britain. On the maternal side his grandfather, Rev. Jacob Geiger, was the pioneer homœopathic practitioner in Maryland, in 1836.

Dr. Shower was educated in Manchester Academy, attending there from 1848 to 1857, also in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsyl-

vania, where he graduated A. B. 1860; A. M. 1896. During the war of 1861-1865 he served as private, Co. D, First Maryland cavalry (confederate) from Gettysburg to Appomattox.

After the war Dr. Shower engaged in business pursuits, chiefly in railroad construction, and while so employed contracted sciatica of such inveterate type that he was compelled to abandon his former vocation and turn to the pedagogue's chair; and while thus employed his attention was turned to medicine, chiefly on account of his own affliction and his desire to relieve himself of it, and in pursuance of his determination he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, completed his course there, and came to the degree in 1882. At the age of forty-one years he began practice in Hampden, then a suburb and now a part of Baltimore, and has continued his professional work to the present time. His connection with the teaching corps of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College began in 1892, when he was appointed lecturer on pharmacy and toxicology. In 1894 he began lecturing on physiology and in 1895 was made professor, the incumbent of that chair, continuing as such until 1899, when he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics, his present chair. He was elected dean of the faculty in 1900.

Since 1890 Dr. Shower has been consulting physician to the Maryland Homœopathic Hospital. From 1898 to 1904 he was associate editor of the "American Medical Monthly." He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy (since 1899), member and now (1905) president of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was a member of the Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore from 1882 until its suspension in 1895.

Dr. Shower was one of the founders of Trinity Reformed church of Baltimore and has been elder and treasurer of the congregation since its establishment in 1884. He is also treasurer of the Reformed Church Extension Society of Baltimore. In 1890 he married Ida M. Leslie of Loudon county, Va. She died, childless, September 25, 1895.

DANIEL A. MAC LACHLAN, M.D.

Daniel A. MacLachlan, Detroit, Michigan, dean of the faculty of the Detroit Homœopathic College and also incumbent of its chair of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, is a native of Aylmer, Ontario, Canada, born November 10, 1852, son of Archibald MacLachlan and Mary Robertson, his wife. On his father's side he is of Highland Scotch ancestry and on his mother's side a mixture of Scotch Lowland and Irish ancestry. His father's family in America first settled in Caledonia, New York, (in which locality many of the surname still live) and later removed to Aylmer in the province of Ontario.

Dr. MacLachlan acquired his elementary and secondary education in the public schools of his native town, and also studied the languages—Latin, Greek and French—under private tutors. Later on he spent two years in teaching, and then took up the study of medicine with the Drs. Clark of Aylmer, one of whom, Dr. G. F. Clark, was a specialist in ophthalmology and otology. In 1876 he matriculated at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and came to his degree in medicine in 1879. For a time, too, he continued his studies in medicine in Toronto and there passed the examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His professional career was begun in Pontiac, Michigan, and after a year, in 1880, he removed to Holly, from which place in 1885 he was called to the chair of theory and practice in his alma mater, with which he ever has continued in close touch, having served as president of its alumni association and otherwise identified himself with its best interests.

In 1885 Dr. MacLachlan became business manager and co-editor of the "Medical Counselor," and later its sole editor, continuing in that capacity until 1893. In 1889 he went abroad and visited and studied in the hospitals of London, Heidelberg, Vienna and Paris; then returned to America to accept the chair of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the university. In 1892 he again visited Europe and spent several months in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh; and on his return again occupied his professorial chair, holding the same until 1895, when he resigned and located in Detroit. In 1899 he was elected to the chair of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology in the Detroit Homœopathic College, which he still holds, and also during the same time has filled the office of dean of the faculty. In 1901-1902, in connection with his other duties, he lectured on sanitary science and hygiene.

Dr. MacLachlan was one of the founders of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, and still is one of its active members. In 1895 he was elected president of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, and held that office two years. In 1896 he was elected first vice-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a member of the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners' Society, and of the medical staff of Grace Hospital. In 1899 he was appointed member of the Michigan state board of health. He is a mason, a member of the Fellowcraft Club and of the Wayne Club.

In 1882 Dr. MacLachlan married Bertha Hadley of Holly, Michigan. Their children are Mary Winifred and Ruth MacLachlan.

CHARLES EDGAR WALTON, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

Charles Edgar Walton, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in that city, May 30, 1849, son of Joshua Pinnock and Elizabeth Alice (Swain) Walton. He was graduated from the high school at Ironton, Ohio (valedictorian), in

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1867, and in 1871 he graduated from the Marietta (Ohio) College with the degree of A. B., when he was again valedictorian; A. M., 1874; the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by this college in 1893. He attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College one year, and completed his professional education in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, where he won valedictorian honors on his graduation in 1874.

Dr. Walton practiced in Cincinnati until July, 1875; in Hamilton, Ohio, to May, 1899, when he removed to Cincinnati, where he has since practiced. He supplemented his medical education by taking up post-graduate studies in the New York Polyclinic in 1883, and in Vienna, Austria, in 1884. He was professor of anatomy in Pulte Medical College several years, professor of surgery since 1888, and professor of surgery and gynecology since 1891.

Dr. Walton is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, having been president of that body in 1900; the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was president in 1889; the Montgomery County (Ohio) Homœopathic Medical Society, the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum and of the Cincinnati Literary Club. He married, January 1, 1878, Jean Grey Mitchell of St. Cloud, Minnesota.

JIRAH DEWEY BUCK, M.D.

Jirah Dewey Buck, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Fredonia, New York, November 20, 1838, son of Reuben and Fanny (Morton) Buck. He was educated in Belvidere Academy, Belvidere, Illinois. He attended a course of lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and later matriculated at the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1864. In 1866 he was elected professor of physiology and microscopy in Cleveland Homœopathic College, and occupied that chair until 1871. In that year he assisted in the organization of the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, was appointed its first registrar and professor of physiology, histology and microscopy, and so continued for ten years.

In 1882 Dr. Buck was elected dean and professor of theory and practice of medicine, and later of therapeutics and mental and nervous diseases, which chairs he still occupies. In 1904 Dr. Charles E. Walton was elected his successor as dean. In 1876 Dr. Buck was president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, and in 1890 was president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is an ex-president of the Theosophical Society of America, a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club and its vice-president, and member of the Cosmic Club of Cincinnati.

Dr. Buck is the author of "A Study of Man and the Way to Health" (1888), "Mystic Masonry," "Paracelsus and Other Essays," and also of numerous magazine articles on medicine, science and philosophy. He married, in 1864, at Fredonia, New York, Melissa M. Clough, who bore him three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. The two elder sons —Edgar C. and Charles R. Buck—are physicians.

JAMES POLK WILLARD, M.D.

James Polk Willard, Denver, Colorado, was born May 8, 1844, son of James Madison and Hester Ann (Rucker) Willard. He was educated in the ward schools and high school of his native city, Jacksonville, Illinois, and in Illinois College. After several years of business life, he began the study of medicine with Dr. George Y. Shirley as preceptor. He subsequently attended the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri and graduated in the class of 1868. On May 5 of the same year he was united in marriage with Lydia Larimore.

Dr. Willard began practice in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained until failing health required that he find a more suitable climate, hence in 1891 he removed to Denver. While a resident of his native city he was frequently called upon to serve the community in a public capacity, and was honored with election to official positions in different relations, being twice mayor; was president of the board of education, and trustee of various important local institutions. Since his removal to Denver he has become identified with the various homœopathic interests of the community, being at this time in medical charge of the Belle Lennox Nursery and the Industrial School for Girls. He also is a member of the staff of the Denver Homœopathic Hospital and of the board of directors of the college and hospital association.

For the past six years Dr. Willard has been dean of the faculty and senior professor of materia medica, Denver Homœopathic College. He is a member of the Colorado State Homœopathic Medical Society and ex-president of the Denver Homœopathic Club; is one of the department editors of "Progress," and president of the Progress publishing company.

ANDREW LEIGHT MONROE, M. D.

Andrew Leight Monroe, Louisville, Kentucky, professor of materia medica and clinical gynecology and dean of the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College of Louisville, is a native of that city, born April 4, 1856, son of Andrew Monroe and Julia Foster Bull. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Sir Hector Monroe, a Scottish cavalier of the county of Montrose. Andrew Monroe, his father, was a great-great-nephew of President James Monroe, and the son of the author of "Ben Monroe's Kentucky Law Reports." The doctor on the maternal side is of English descent.

His early education was obtained in the city schools of Louisville and Harcourt Academy, Gambier, Ohio; his medical education was acquired in Louisville University, one course, and two courses in Hahnemann Medical

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College of Philadelphia, where he came to his degree in 1879. His professional career was begun in Danville, Kentucky, in 1879, but in 1882 he removed to Birmingham, Alabama, remaining in that city until 1885, when he settled permanently in Louisville. For three sessions, beginning in 1890, Dr. Monroe held the chair of materia medica in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and from thence transferred his faculty work to the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, Louisville, with the best interests and history of which he has since been prominently connected, both in the professor's chair of materia medica and clinical gynecology and in the responsible office of dean.

Besides this, Dr. Monroe is consulting rectal surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital and a member of the medical staff of the Deaconess Hospital. He is a member of the Falls Cities Homœopathic Society, the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, an honorary member of the Missouri, Indiana and Ohio State Homœopathic Medical societies, and member and ex-president of the Southern and Kentucky Homœopathic Medical societies.

Dr. Monroe married, September 9, 1879, Martha Quigley. Of their children three are living—E. Humphrey Monroe, age twenty-one years; Julia Buil Monroe, age twenty-three years; and Pattie May Monroe, age nine years.

WILLIAM DAVIS FOSTER, M. D.

William Davis Foster, Kansas City, Missouri, for nearly twenty-five years an important figure in the professional circles in that city, a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, was born in Birmingham, Van Buren county, Iowa, September 7, 1841, son of Joseph Foster and Elizabeth Kummler, his wife. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Rev. Thomas Foster, born England, and his wife Abigail Wimes, of Ipswich. Their son Thomas, born England about 1600, and wife Elizabeth ———, came to America in ship "Hercules," 1634. Their son, Dr. Thomas Foster, born Weymouth, Massachusetts, 1640, married, 1662, Sarah Parker of Cambridge, who was born 1640. Their son Jonathan Foster, born Cambridge or Roxbury, 1671, married about 1692 Abigail ———, and had John Foster, born Stow, about 1703-8. He married Eunice Hardy, born about 1703, Bradford. Their son, Joseph Foster, born Stow, 1730, married, 1751, Susannah Roberts of Brookfield. Their son Asa, born Ware, Massachusetts, 1761, married Ruth Cheadle, Ashford, Connecticut. Their son, Joseph Foster, born Barnard, Vermont, 1789, married (first), 1819, Margaret Albright; married (second), 1830, Elizabeth Kummler Griffith (widow) and removed to the territory of Iowa, 1837. Their son, William Davis Foster, married Christie K. Farwell (widow) October 16, 1878.

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Howard Roy Chislett, M.D.

On the maternal side Dr. Foster's ancestry traces in direct line from John Hans Kummler, 1707, Basel, Switzerland, through John Jacob, who with his son John settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 1731; son Jacob (date of birth not verified) married Elizabeth Young, 1764. Their son Jacob (date of birth and marriage unknown) had daughter Elizabeth, born Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1793, who married, as above, Joseph Foster, 1830, father of William Davis Foster.

Dr. Foster acquired his early education in the common schools of Van Buren county, his higher literary education in Birmingham Academy, 1856-57, and his preliminary medical education under the private instruction of Dr. David Prince of Jacksonville, Illinois, and Dr. Robertson of Tallula, Illinois. From 1861 to 1865 he was in service in the army, and upon his return he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, where he came to the degree in 1869.

Dr. Foster's army service may be noted about as follows: hospital steward, 7th Cavalry, Missouri volunteers, 1861-63; assistant surgeon, same regiment, 1863-65. Returning, he practiced in Hannibal, Missouri, from 1865 to 1881, and then located permanently in Kansas City, where he has since lived except during the year 1886, which was spent in special study in Europe.

In connection with his practice, which has always been large, Dr. Foster has taken an earnest, commendable interest in the work of medical education. He was manager of the Kansas City Homœopathic Hospital, 1888-1898; vice-president of the board of trustees, Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, 1889-1902; dean of the faculty, same institution, 1897-1899; senior professor of surgery, 1889-1902; surgical clinic, City Hospital, 1893-1902.

From 1893 to 1898 Dr. Foster was chief surgeon for the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern railway company. He is senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; was delegate to the International Medical Congress, Basel, Switzerland, 1886; is ex-president and member of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy; member of the Western Academy of Homœopathy, Kansas State Homœopathic Medical Society, International Association of Railway Surgeons, Loyal Legion of Missouri, Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania German Society, Kansas City Club, Albert Pike Lodge, 219, F. & A. M., and of the Commercial Club.

HOWARD ROY CHISLETT, M.D.

Howard Roy Chislett, Chicago, Illinois, dean of the faculty and professor of surgery and clinical surgery in Hahnemann Medical College, is a native of Salt Lake City, born of English parents, John Chislett and Mary A. Stockdale, on April 6, 1862. He acquired his early education in the common schools and in the high school department of St. Mark's Academy; his

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medical education in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he came to his degree in 1888. Aside from the time taken in post-graduate studies in Europe in 1893 and 1895, and in New York city and Baltimore in 1901 and 1903, his professional life has been spent in Chicago.

Dr. Chislett's connection with the faculty work in his alma mater began in 1889, after a service of one year in the position of house surgeon in Hahnemann Hospital, as lecturer on minor surgery. The subsequent steps of his promotion are as follows: adjunct professor of surgery, 1893; associate professor to same chair in 1895; professor of surgery and clinical surgery, 1897; dean of the faculty in 1903.

Since 1895 Dr. Chislett has devoted himself to surgical practice only. In 1893 he was appointed attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital; in 1894 attending surgeon to the new Hahnemann Hospital, and to Streeter Hospital in 1900. In 1896 he married Maude A. Coddington.

LUCIEN CLAUDE MC ELWEE, M.D.

Lucien Claude McElwee, Saint Louis, Missouri, dean of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri and an active figure in the history of that institution for more than fifteen years, is a native of Mount Gilead, Kentucky, born March 26, 1862, son of John James McElwee (who was grandson of James McElwee, a soldier and patriot of the revolution, who was son of William McElwee, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland), and Laura Goodman, his wife.

His early education was acquired in the public schools of Lincoln county, Missouri, and he also received special instruction in private German schools in Louisiana, Missouri, under Professors Reubyn and Willoth. He was educated professionally in the medical department of Washington University, Saint Louis, where he came to the degree in 1882. The scene of his professional career has been laid chiefly in Saint Louis, where, in connection with an extensive practice, he has been for seventeen years a part of the life of the medical college of which he is now the executive officer, and whose ad eundem degree he holds, 1888.

He was appointed professor of physiology, 1888; professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, 1890; professor of materia medica and organon, 1894; professor of gynecology, 1899; professor of surgery, 1901; registrar, 1891; dean of the college, 1903, and is still serving in that capacity.

In 1898 Dr. McElwee found temporary release from the cares of practice and the duties of his chair and went abroad for post-graduate studies in the surgical clinics of Heidelberg and Paris; and he also during the three years next preceding that time took private courses in Saint Louis, under A. C. Bernays. Early in his practice in the city (1887) he was appointed

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Allen C. Cowperthwaite, M.D., LL.D.

resident physician at the Children's Hospital, and in 1901 was elected consulting physician to the Saint Louis City Hospital.

He became a member of the Missouri state board of health in 1897, was elected its secretary in 1900, and its president in 1901; was commissioned 2nd lieutenant Co. E, First regiment, N. G. M., in 1890. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Saint Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, the alumni society of Saint Louis Children's Free Hospital; member and past master, Anchor Lodge No. 443, A. F. and A. M.; past high priest, Oriental chapter, No. 78, R. A. M.; surgeon, Ascalon commandery, No. 16, K. T., and surgical supervisor, Moolah temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Dr. McElwee married, November 18, 1891, Anna Harris Barnes and has children: Claude Webster McElwee, John James McElwee and Pinckney Glasgow McElwee.

ALLEN CORSON COWPERTHWAITE, M.D. PH.D., LL.D.

Allen Corson Cowperthwaite, Chicago, Illinois, known throughout America as one of the most faithful and efficient medical college organizers and instructors, and as well one of the eminent practitioners of the homœopathic school, is a native of New Jersey, born in Cape May county, May 3, 1848. His father, by profession a dentist, was a man of culture and refined tastes, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a mathematician of distinguished note, and author of a work on the calculus.

Dr. Cowperthwaite acquired his elementary education in the common district schools of Toulon, Illinois, to which place his parents had removed from New Jersey, and later he was for a time a student in Toulon Seminary; afterward in connection with his studies he set about learning the printer's trade. Still later he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Bacmeister of Toulon, and continued it under Hering of Philadelphia, while attending upon the courses of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he came to the degree, March 3, 1869.

Leaving the medical college with his prized diploma, Dr. Cowperthwaite located for practice in Galva, Illinois, remained there four years, and then settled in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he was one of the pioneers of his school, and where also he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1873, being its first secretary.

In 1877, after about four years of successful practice in the west, Dr. Cowperthwaite was called by his alma mater to the lectureship of diseases of the mind and nervous system. This he accepted but did not fill, as within a few weeks afterward he was offered and accepted the chair of materia medica and also the office of dean in the recently organized homœopathic

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Dr. McElwee married, November 18, 1891, Anna Harris Barnes and has children: Claude Webster McElwee, John James McElwee and Pinckney Glasgow McElwee.

ALLEN CORSON COWPERTHWAITE, M.D. PH.D., LL.D.

Allen Corson Cowperthwaite, Chicago, Illinois, known throughout America as one of the most faithful and efficient medical college organizers and instructors, and as well one of the eminent practitioners of the homœopathic school, is a native of New Jersey, born in Cape May county, May 3, 1848. His father, by profession a dentist, was a man of culture and refined tastes, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a mathematician of distinguished note, and author of a work on the calculus.

Dr. Cowperthwaite acquired his elementary education in the common district schools of Toulon, Illinois, to which place his parents had removed from New Jersey, and later he was for a time a student in Toulon Seminary; afterward in connection with his studies he set about learning the printer's trade. Still later he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Bacmeister of Toulon, and continued it under Hering of Philadelphia, while attending upon the courses of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he came to the degree, March 3, 1869.

Leaving the medical college with his prized diploma, Dr. Cowperthwaite located for practice in Galva, Illinois, remained there four years, and then settled in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he was one of the pioneers of his school, and where also he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1873, being its first secretary.

In 1877, after about four years of successful practice in the west, Dr. Cowperthwaite was called by his alma mater to the lectureship of diseases of the mind and nervous system. This he accepted but did not fill, as within a few weeks afterward he was offered and accepted the chair of materia medica and also the office of dean in the recently organized homœopathic

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department of the State University of Iowa. He lived and practiced and taught in Iowa City from 1878 until 1892, when he removed to Chicago and began his connection with the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in the capacity of professor of materia medica and therapeutics, which he held until the merger of that institution with Hahnemann Medical College in the early part of 1905. In 1901 he was elected president of the college, continuing until the union of the college interests was effected.

However, in 1884, while living in Iowa City, practicing, teaching and also performing the duties of executive officer of the college, Dr. Cowperthwaite took upon himself the additional duties of the chair of materia medica and therapeutics and the deanship in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, which he performed one year and then resigned because the demands of both college connections proved a serious tax upon his power of endurance.

Although always engaged in an extensive practice in connection with his equally exacting pedagogical and official duties, Dr. Cowperthwaite has been a faithful contributor to the literature of the profession during the last more than quarter century, ever since the latter part of his residence in Nebraska. In 1876 his "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations" was issued (J. M. Stoddart & Co.) and was first published as a supplement to the "American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica." His "Science in Therapeutics" (1877, Redfield Bros., Omaha) appeared first as an address before the Nebraska Homœopathic Medical Association, and was deemed worthy of general promulgation. "An Elementary Text Book of the Materia Medica"—characteristic, analytical, and comparative—was published first in 1880, followed by his "Text Book of Materia Medica" (a second edition of the original), which in revised and enlarged form appeared in its sixth edition in 1891 as "A Text Book of Materia Medica and Therapeutics." This work, generally referred to as "Cowperthwaite's Materia Medica," has passed through nine distinct editions, and always has been regarded as standard with the profession. "A Text Book of Gynæcology," designed for students and general practitioners, was published in 1888. His most recent work, "Text Book of the Practice of Medicine," was given to the public in 1902.

The homœopathic medical profession has always shown an appreciation of Dr. Cowperthwaite's endeavors in behalf of his school of medicine, and has frequently elevated him to high office; and the educational world, too, has made acknowledgment of his work in the bestowal of its honors. In 1876 he lectured before the students of the Central University of Iowa, and was awarded by that institution the degree of Ph.D., and in 1885, in recognition of his literary attainments, Shurtleff College honored him with its degree of LL. D. In 1887 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Science, Literature and Arts of London.

In more distinctive professional circles he has been variously honored with membership in its societies and associations, and has been president of the homœopathic medical societies of the states of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. In 1875 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, was its vice-president in 1884, and president in 1887. He is an Odd Fellow of high degree, has passed all the chairs and been a member of the grand lodge of each of the states of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, and as well has filled the highest offices in the grand encampment. In 1870 Dr. Cowperthwaite married Ida E. Erving of Oskaloosa, Iowa, by whom he has one son, Dr. J. E. Cowperthwaite of Butte, Montana, and one daughter, Elfleda, wife of L. S. Thomas of Portland, Oregon.

JOHN BLAIR SMITH KING, M.D.

John Blair Smith King, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the International Hahnemannian Association since 1900, professor of chemistry and toxicology in Hering Medical College, and contributor of the history of that institution to these annals, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born February 11, 1855, son of Edwin King and Sarah Clement Smith, his wife. On the paternal side he is a grandson of Captain William King, born in England, 1764, lost at sea, 1801. On the maternal side, he is the great-great-grandson of Robert Smith, born in Wigton, Scotland, about 1720; great-grandson of John Blair Smith, born in Pequa, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1755, and grandson of John Nash Smith, a native of Philadelphia. Sarah Clement Smith, mother of the doctor, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, August 22, 1813 (Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" contains an account of the lives of Robert Smith and John Blair Smith).

Dr. King acquired his education in the Friends' school in Philadelphia, where he attended from 1865 to 1868, and in H. D. Gregory's classical school, where he was a student from 1868 to 1871. In 1870 he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and graduated Ph.M. He was a student of medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia during the winter of 1873-74, and his course was completed in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he came to his degree in 1883. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course in surgery with Professor E. H. Pratt, Chicago.

Since 1883 Dr. King has practiced continuously in Chicago, and throughout nearly that whole period he has been in some manner identified with faculty work, as professor of chemistry and toxicology in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago from 1884 to 1891, and incumbent of the same chair in Hering Medical College from 1893 to 1899. He was president of the Englewood Homœopathic Club in 1903, and since 1900 has been secretary of the International Hahnemannian Association. In both of these organizations he is an active member, and he also is a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Association and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. King married, May 22, 1883, Mae Arabella Surbridge. Their children are Jules M., Eugenia (died in infancy), Vivien, Louis B., Cedric S., Hilary, Raymond, Arthur, Laurence Merle (died in infancy) and Margarite King.

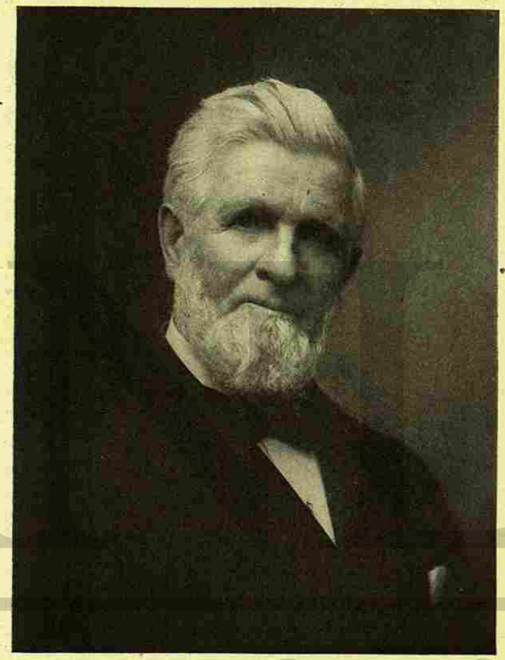
DAVID HERRICK BECKWITH, M.D.

David Herrick Beckwith, Cleveland, Ohio, a pioneer of homœopathy in northern Ohio, ex-vice-president and ex-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy and a senior of that great professional body, monographic author, and orator on many occasions of public gatherings of his professional brethren, was born in Bronson, Huron county, Ohio, February 13, 1825, son of Wm. Whitney Beckwith and Anna Herrick, his wife, and a descendant of revolutionary stock.

Dr. Beckwith's early education was acquired in the common schools, which in his boyhood days offered only limited advantages even to the ambitious student mind, but by diligent application he managed to secure from three to four years' schooling, for his time was in part devoted to work as a means of support. He found employment as druggist's clerk and learned that business, and then took up the study of medicine. In 1847 and 1848 he attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College; 1849-50 in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, graduated there in 1850, and afterward attended the Western College of Homœopathy, where he became proficient in the science of homœopathic medicine. In 1859 he became a part of the faculty life of the institution last mentioned, and from that to the present time he has been either directly or indirectly identified with its history—a period of earnest endeavor rarely equalled in medical annals in this or any other country.

In the year last mentioned Dr. Beckwith began a course of lectures on physiology, and later was assigned to the professorship of public health and sanitary science; and during all these years he has been engaged in active practice in the city of his adoption, and is known in medical circles not only in Ohio but throughout America. From 1885 to 1899 he was member of the Cleveland board of health, and for more than a quarter of a century was member of the staff of Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital. He holds membership in American Public Health Association, and also in many professional associations and organizations, having been prominently identified with the officiary of several of them.

In 1869 Dr. Beckwith was vice-president and in 1871 was president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which organization he is a senior. He also is a member and in 1867 was president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio; member and in 1888 was president of the Ohio State Sanitary Association; member and in 1890 was president of the Ohio State Board



David Herrick Beckwith, M.D.

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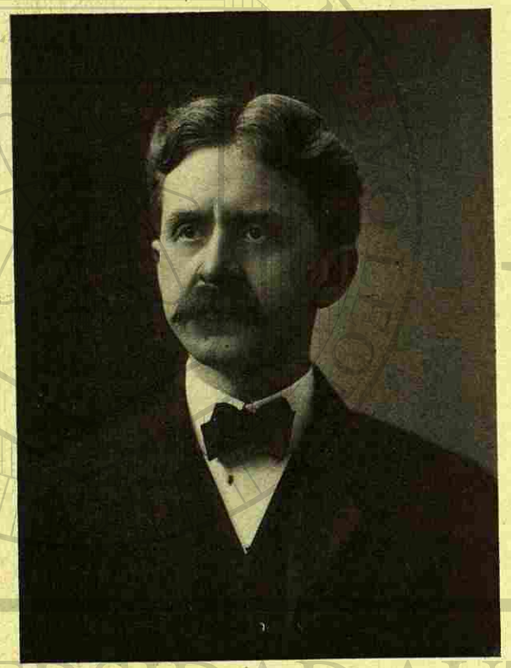

James Richey Horner, A. M., M. D.

of Health; member of the Sociologic Society, and of the Cuyahoga County Homœopathic Medical Society.

From 1867 to 1870 Dr. Beckwith published the "Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter." His published monograph articles, many of which were first made public in orations and addresses, include the "President's Address before the American Institute of Homœopathy," 1871; "Construction of Hospitals," 1876; "Pioneers of Homœopathy in Northern Ohio," 1877; "Adulterations of Food," 1880; "Sewers and Sewer Gases," 1881; "Vaccination," 1882; "Hot Springs of Arkansas as a Health Resort," 1884; "Sanitary Disposal of the Dead," 1885; "Pioneers of the New School of Medicine," 1885; "Pioneers of Homœopathy in Southern Ohio," 1886; "Adulteration of Food, Drinks and Drugs," 1887 and 1889; "Home Sanitation," 1888; "Cholera, its Prevention and Sanitation," 1888; "Pork and its Relation to Sanitation," 1889; "Is Life Worth Living?" 1891; "History of the Cleveland Homœopathic College from 1850 to 1880."

In January, 1852, Dr. Beckwith married Maria Haynes, by whom he has one son, George H. Beckwith, attorney and counsellor at law, Toledo, Ohio.

JAMES RICHEY HORNER, A.M., M.D.

James Richey Horner, Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of Western Pennsylvania, having been born at Tarentum, Allegheny county, about ten miles north of Pittsburgh. His father, who is still living at the age of eighty-three years, is a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, but for nearly forty years has had charge of the interests in Pittsburgh of the publishing house of that great body.

Dr. Horner was educated in Pittsburgh schools, graduating from the high school and afterwards being granted the degree of master of arts by Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa. He is a graduate, class of 1883, of the Homœopathic Hospital College, now the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He also is a graduate, class of 1884, of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Following this he was resident physician and later resident surgeon at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, now the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island. From there he went to the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, where he served as resident physician until he entered into active practice in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. While there he served as obstetrician to the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital and was physician in charge of the Christian Home for Women, an institution for aged women and for maternity cases. He remained in Allegheny until 1896, when he went abroad to continue the special study he had for some time been making of diseases of the mind and nervous system. He spent his time abroad at the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen's Square, London, being clerk to

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Hughlings Jackson. He also took a course on insanity in Bethlehem Hospital for the Insane, under Dr. Savage, England's most noted alienist.

Returning to the United States, Dr. Horner took special courses at the New York Post-Graduate School, under Dana and Hammond, and at the New York Polyclinic, under Sachs and Langdon Carter Gray. He then obtained an appointment on the staff of the Homœopathic State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, New York, under Selden Haines Talcott, remaining there until the winter of 1897, at which time he removed to Cleveland to accept the professorship of mental and nervous diseases and electrology in his alma mater, the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.

Dr. Horner during his professional life of nearly a quarter of a century has been very active in public matters relating to his school. For several years he was secretary of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, having served in the same capacity in the local society of his county. For twenty-three years he has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, having served as its recording secretary, and being now registrar of that body. He is registrar of his college, being now in his fourth year of service. He also is serving his second year as president of the staff of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, to which institution he is neurologist, as he is also to the Cleveland City Hospital. For six years he has edited the "Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter," a monthly journal devoted to the interests of his college in particular and homœopathy in general.

Dr. Horner has been twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Mr. W. W. Wattles of Pittsburgh. She died suddenly in 1896, leaving two boys, three and four years old. In 1900 he married a daughter of Mr. Horace Benton of Cleveland. Dr. Horner is now in active practice in Cleveland, making a specialty of insanity, nervous diseases and electrology.

GAIUS J. JONES, M.D.

Gaius J. Jones, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Remsen, Oneida county, New York, on February 27, 1843. Both his father, Jonathan Jones, and his mother, Elizabeth Roberts, were of Welsh stock. After attending the district schools he was sent to a select school at Remsen, and then to an academy at Prospect, New York. He taught school for a time, but on account of ill health he abandoned that occupation and found employment as clerk in a dry goods store in Utica, where he remained until the beginning of the war of 1861-65. He at once enlisted in Co. E, 14th New York Vol. Inf., being the first volunteer from his town.

During his army service, Dr. Jones suffered an attack of typhoid fever, from the effects of which he did not readily recover, and in consequence of which he was discharged and returned to his home. When sufficiently recov-

Gaius J. Jones, M.D.

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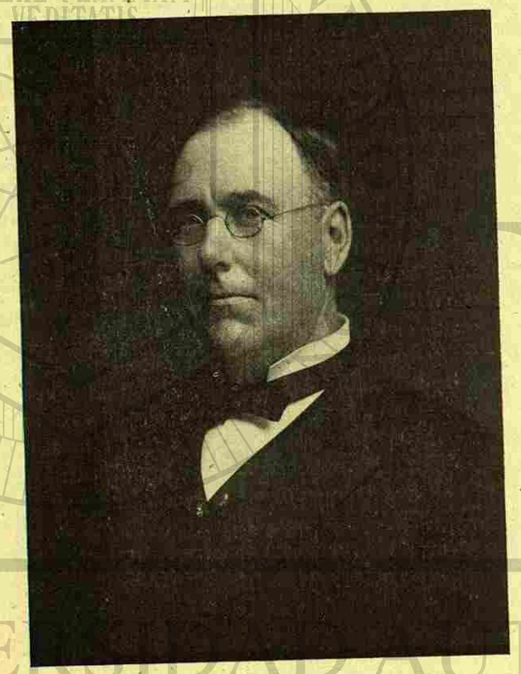

Wilbert B. Hinsdale, M.D.

ered he took up the study of medicine with Dr. M. M. Gardner of Holland Patent, New York. He attended upon the lectures of the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, and in March, 1865, began the practice of medicine at Liverpool, Medina county, New York. The next year he removed to Holland Patent and assumed the practice of his former preceptor, but returned to Liverpool in 1867. In 1871 he located at Grafton, Ohio.

In 1872 Dr. Jones accepted a position as lecturer on anatomy in the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, and in the following year was advanced to the full professorship, which chair he filled until 1878; during two years of this time he also lectured on surgery. In 1878 he was appointed to the professorship of theory and practice of medicine. From 1890 to 1897 he was dean of the Cleveland Medical College, but when that institution was merged with the University of Medicine and Surgery under the name, The Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, he was made vice-dean, which position he held two years. Since that time he has been dean of the college.

Dr. Jones has been a member of the staff of the Huron Street Hospital since 1874, and also a lecturer in the Cleveland training school for nurses. For several years he was surgeon of the Fifth regiment, O. N. G., surgeon of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and surgeon-in-chief of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. employes' relief association. He is a member of the Northeastern Ohio, the Cleveland, and the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical societies, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a charter member of the Army and Navy post, member of Oriental Commandery of Cleveland, a charter member of Lake Erie Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons of Cleveland, and is a member of various other associations. In July, 1866, Dr. Jones married Emma Wilmot. Their children are Frank G., George W., Ida May, Nellie B. and Clara Jones. Both sons are practicing medicine in Cleveland. Dr. Jones has been the principal stockholder and president of the National Safe and Lock Company of Cleveland for fifteen years.

WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D.

Wilbert B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Michigan, dean, professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine and director of the hospital, homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, trustee of Hiram College, is a son of Albert Hinsdale and Clarinda E. Eyles, his wife. His paternal ancestors came from England, about 1680, and settled in New England. Elisha Hinsdale, Dr. Hinsdale's grandfather, was a captain in the American army in the revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. On the maternal side, also, Dr. Hinsdale's ancestors were English, his mother's people having left New England about 1816 and immigrated to Ohio.

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The doctor acquired his elementary education in public schools in northern Ohio, and his higher education in Hiram College, where he graduated in 1875, and whose degrees he earned—B.Sc., M.Sc., M.A. After leaving college he taught in public and high schools in northern Ohio. He was educated in medicine in Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, and came to his degree in 1887; was professor of materia medica in his alma mater three years; professor of theory and practice, same, two years; registrar of the college, two years. In 1895 he removed to Ann Arbor and was elected professor of materia medica and dean of the homœopathic department, University of Michigan; was made professor of theory and practice, 1896, and later professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, his present chair, also director of the hospital.

Dr. Hinsdale is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Michigan Academy of Science, the Michigan Ornithological Club, and of the Wisconsin Archæological Society. He married Estella Stone of Hiram, Ohio.

M. BELLE BROWN, M.D.

Mary Belle Brown, New York city, dean of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and clinical professor of diseases of women in that institution, is a native of Troy, Ohio, daughter of Daniel Brown and Eliza Telford, his wife, and is of English descent. She was educated in the Troy high school, and also in the Oxford Female College in Oxford, Ohio, after which she took up the study of medicine in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, where she graduated M. D. 1879.

In the same year Dr. Brown began her professional career in New York city, and also her connection with faculty work in her alma mater; first as lecturer on chemistry, 1879; lecturer and demonstrator of physiology, 1880-1889; professor of diseases of women, 1889-1903; and clinical professor of diseases of women, her present chair, which she has held since 1904. She was elected secretary of the faculty in 1889 and served in that capacity until 1898, when she was elected to the office of dean. She is a member of the hospital staff of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women; member of the consulting staff of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the New York State and New York County Homœopathic Medical societies.

JOHN PRESTON SUTHERLAND, M. D.

John Preston Sutherland, dean of Boston University School of Medicine, was born of Scottish parentage, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 9, 1854. His father, John Sutherland, came of a long ancestry of men of

M. Belle Brown, M.D.

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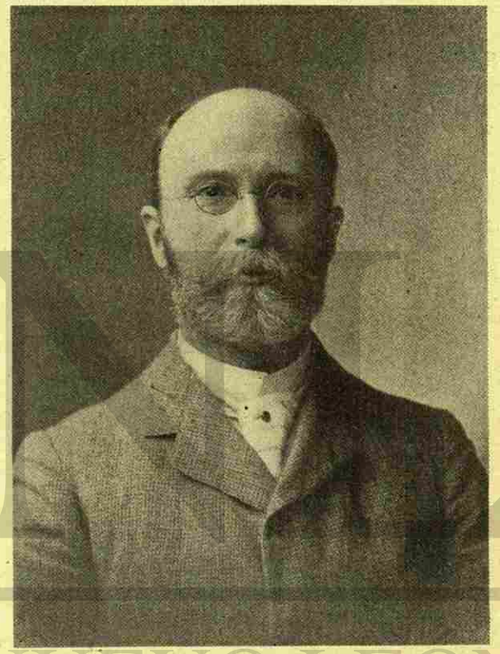

John Preston Sutherland, M.D.

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Annie S. Higbie, M.D.

Caithness-shire, the northermost county of Scotland; stalwart, silent men, who for the most part followed the sea, or fought with the 42d Highlanders —the "Black Watch"—in foreign wars. John Sutherland came to this country from Scotland in his early manhood; married Mary Ross, of his own country, and for a long and honorable life was identified prominently with the Scottish-American interests of Boston, his adopted city. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church, treasurer of the Scottish Charitable Society, and acting chaplain of Clan Mackenzie.

John Preston Sutherland received his education in the public schools of Boston. He studied medicine in Boston University School of Medicine, and graduated from that institution in 1879. During his last year in the school he was resident surgeon at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital.

On March 10, 1879, Dr. Sutherland married Evelyn Greenleaf Baker, daughter of James and Rachel Arnold-Greenleaf Baker. Immediately following his marriage he spent some months in England and on the continent; returning to practice, for a year, in Concord, Massachusetts. Thence he removed to Boston, in 1881, and since that time has been in active practice in that city; with the interruptions, only, of two foreign journeys for recreation and study, and two years spent in the south during a serious illness of his wife.

Dean Sutherland has been identified with Boston University School of Medicine almost since his graduation from it; first as instructor in materia medica, later as instructor in anatomy, then—since 1888—as full professor of anatomy, which position he still occupies. He was registrar and acting dean of the school from 1895 to 1899, and in the latter year was elected to the deanship, which office he still holds. He was editor of the "New England Medical Gazette" from 1883 to 1897. He is a member of the medical board of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, of the consulting board of the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Insane, and of the Worcester Homœopathic Hospital. He is a member and ex-president of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Apart from his editorial writings, which cover a period of fourteen years, Dr. Sutherland is author of "Hints on Urinary Analysis" (1895), and of many brochures.

ANNIE S. HIGBIE, M.D.

Annie S. Higbie, New York city, was born in Babylon, Suffolk county, New York, daughter of John Robbins and Selinda Smith. On the paternal side she is descended from the first settlers of Dutchess county and Long Island. They were Quakers whose ancestry traces to early mediæval history and the time of the reign of Richard Cœur de Leon. On the maternal side

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Dr. Higbie is descended from the Smiths who were among the first settlers in Suffolk county, and among whom were patriots of the revolution. Her great-grandfather was in service during the war and the old family homestead on Long Island contained a "dark room," built between chimneys, where her great-grandmother concealed the American soldiers when the British troops held the island.

Dr. Higbie acquired her literary education in private schools in Babylon and Poughkeepsie, and also in Miss Johnson's boarding school for young ladies, where she graduated in June, 1883. She afterward took several special courses in literature, the sciences and music. Her medical education was obtained chiefly in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, where she graduated in 1903. This was supplemented with the practitioner's course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Since graduation Dr. Higbie has practiced in New York city, and in connection with her professional work has served as visiting physician to the Crippled Children's Home, and also as clinical assistant in electro-therapeutics in the Flower Hospital. She is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Meissen Club, the Round Table Club, and the Electro-Therapeutic Society. She married, June 2, 1885, Richard Higbie of Babylon, for six years senator in the New York state legislature for Suffolk and Richmond counties, and who died April 10, 1900.

JAMES WILLIAM WARD, M.D.

James William Ward, San Francisco, California, dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific and for twenty years its professor of abdominal and pelvic surgery, is a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, born March 14, 1862, son of William Emerson Ward and Elvira Jane Canney, his wife, and a descendant of Phineas Ward, a revolutionary soldier and patriot.

Dr. Ward acquired his elementary education in the common and public schools and graduated at the San Jose high school in 1878. He studied the classics under a private tutor. The foundation of his medical education was laid in a three year's preparatory course with a medical preceptor, after which he entered as a student the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and completed the usual three years' course in two years, coming to his degree March 15, 1883, winner of the coveted faculty prize—the appointment as resident surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital, New York city; and he also was the winner of the faculty prize for the highest grade of scholarship, and thereby became possessor of a complete office case of medicines—five hundred remedies of various potencies.

In 1883 Dr. Ward was resident physician to Ward's Island Homœopathic

James William Ward, M.D.

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Henry C. Allen, M. D.

Hospital, and in 1895 he spent six months in Europe perfecting his professional education; and again in 1901 he went abroad for further study in Vienna, Berlin and Berne. The scene of his professional life has been laid chiefly in San Francisco, although his name and reputation are not unknown in other Pacific slope cities. He has served as surgeon to the City and County Hospital of San Francisco, the Fabiola Hospital of Oakland, and the Hahnemann Hospital of San Francisco.

Dr. Ward is a member and now president of the health commission of the city and county of San Francisco; a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, member and ex-president of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the Southern California Homœopathic Medical Society, the Surgical and Gynecological Society of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Bohemian Club, the Union League Club, and of the Unitarian Club. By his first marriage Dr. Ward has two daughters, Ruth and Aila Ward; by his second wife (Florence N. Fergerson) his children are Dorothy, Jean, and James W. Ward, Jr.

HENRY C. ALLEN, M.D.

Henry C. Allen, Chicago, Illinois, one of the founders of Hering Medical College, its professor of materia medica since that institution was organized, editor of the "Medical Advance," is a native of Canada, born October 2, 1836, son of Hugh Allen and Martha Billings, his wife, and a descendant on the paternal side of that distinguished family of Vermonters that produced Gen. Ira Allen and his patriot brother, Ethan Allen, both of revolutionary fame. On the maternal side the Billingses were among the colonial families of Massachusetts Bay, and one of its representatives, great-grandfather of Dr. Allen, owned the farm lands on which the present city of Salem is built up. After selling the land there the family removed to the then frontier settlement of Deerfield in the Connecticut valley, and was there when the Indians ravaged the region with the tomahawk and with fire. Dr. Allen acquired his early education in the common and grammar schools of London, Ontario, and his medical education in Cleveland Homœopathic College and also in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, having graduated from the former institution in 1861. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine, and during much of that long period of almost forty-five years he has been in some prominent manner identified with the cause of medical education; first as professor of anatomy in his alma mater, and afterward incumbent of the same chair in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In the latter institution in 1868 he was offered the chair of surgery, to succeed Beebe, but was unable to accept. From 1880 to 1885 he was professor of materia medica and clinical medicine in the homœopathic department of the University of

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Michigan, and in 1892 was one of the founders of Hering Medical College, incumbent of its chair of materia medica since that time, one of the guiding spirits of its policy, and president of its governing board. Dr. Allen is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the International Hahnemannian Association, honorary member of the New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan State Homœopathic Medical societies, and member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Illinois and of the Englewood Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, December 24, 1867, Selina Louise Goold, and has children: Franklin Lyman Allen and Helen Marian Allen.

GEORGE ROYAL, M.D.

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GUERNSEY P. WARING, M. D.

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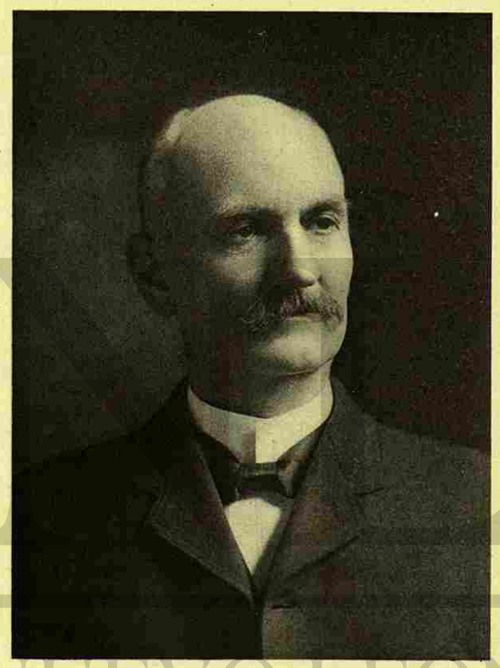

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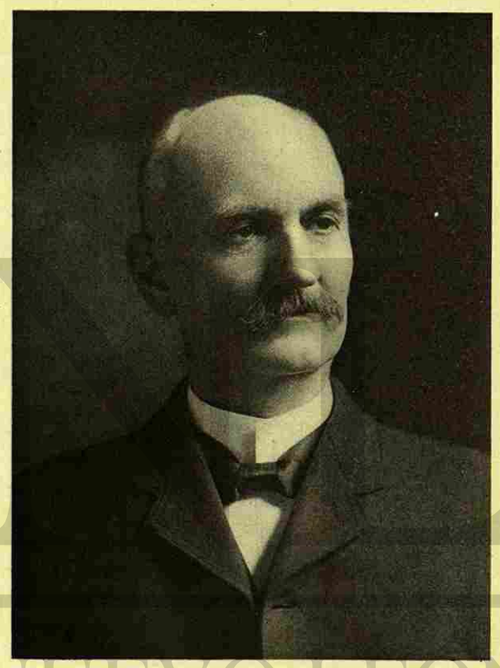

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School of Homœopathics, later professor of materia medica in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, author of the history of Dunham Medical College, published elsewhere in this work, and, withal, a firm adherent to the teaching and principle of the single remedy and minimum dose as indicated by the totality of symptoms, is a native of Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Michigan, where he was born in 1852. He is a son of Joshua Waring and Ruth Ann Lockwood, his wife, on the maternal side a descendant of the New England Guernseys and the English Pennys, who were related to his grandparents and through whom he gets his christian name. The Penny family came from England nearly two centuries ago, and consisted of parents and their twelve sons, who settled and developed a large tract of land in Ulster county, New York.

Dr. Waring was educated in the public and union schools of Tecumseh, Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1873. His medical education was secured in the Hering Medical College, Dunham Medical College and Post Graduate School of Homœopathics of Chicago, whence he acquired his medical degree in 1897, and five years later, master of homœopathics, a post-graduate degree. Since entering the profession he has practiced in Chicago and also in Evanston, his home town, a suburban city near that great western metropolis. Since 1897 he has filled various chairs in college work, and was an active officer of his alma mater until that institution united with Hering Medical College in 1902, and at the present time is identified with the successor school, which teaches pure Hahnemannian homœopathy, while he himself is one of the firmest advocates of the principles enunciated and promulgated by the great founder.

Previous to 1884 Dr. Waring was active in politics, an ardent republican, holding various offices, and in the legislative sessions of 1881-1882 represented the first district of Lenawee county, Michigan, in the state legislature. He is a member of the International Hahnemannian Association, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, January 27, 1886, Ella Cadmus, by whom he has two children: Ruth Waring, April 4, 1888, and Richard Waring, January 12, 1897.

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