

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.

Dr. J. S. Douglas, who was professor of materia medica and clinical medicine, was one of the strong men, paying special attention to the study of drugs. He was one of the provers of gelsemium and *Macrotis racemosa*. He remained with the college until 1859, removing afterward to St. Louis, where he accepted a professorship in the same chair.

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.

For the next year A. R. Bartlett, M. D., took the chair of physiology, pathology and diagnosis, and Dr. E. A. Gilbert the chair of obstetrics and

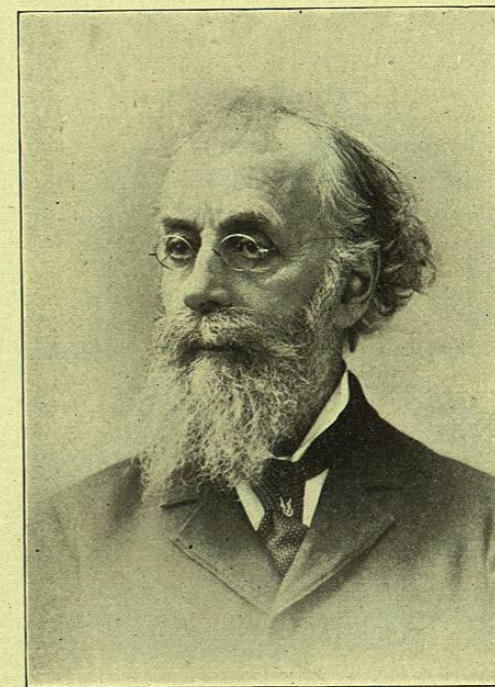
gynecology. It was during this year that Prof. Gatchell tendered his resignation, much to the regret of his associates.

February 20, 1858, the following were graduated:

M. G. Davis, T. Price Tisdale, H. Martin, J. T. Jones, W. H. Burt, J. H. Vanliew, R. C. Green, A. R. Segar, Charles Lusch, David Waldron, Alex. Duncanson, W. H. Richardson, O. G. M. Eells, E. C. Franklin, G. D. McManus, George W. Betterly, L. M. Jones, T. J. Linton, R. B. Leach, J. Stuard, S. A. Robinson, E. G. Painter, John Hall, Joseph R. Paddock, D. T. Brown, M. Tafel, Mrs. D. S. Hall.

The year 1858-1859 was a very successful one, the graduating class consisting of

Jonathan H. Hamilton, Benjamin C. Keys, Andrew B. Spinney, Jerome



Thomas P. Wilson, M. D.

B. Frazier, Edward P. Scales, David H. Gregory, Maria M. Gross, Anna M. Gatchell, David Cromlish, Vinia C. Wallace, Janet C. MacLean, Sarah M. Ellis, Orrin Fowle, Chester Smith, Frances Burrit, L. Caboche, Llewellyn Oliver, Eady Stevenson, George Pyburn, John M. Rucker, Frederick A. Lathrop, John Davis, Douglas S. Lowe.

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.

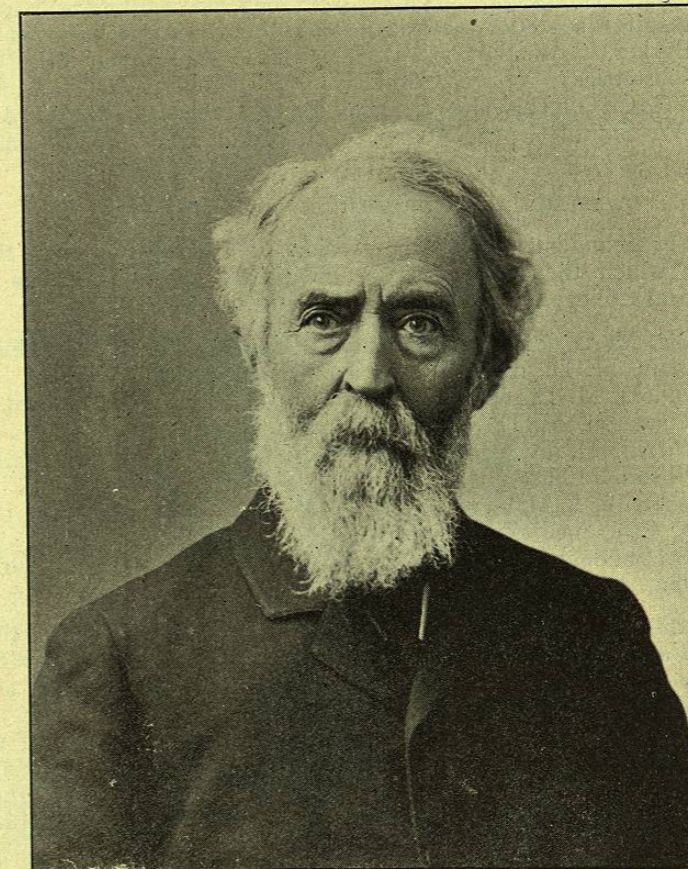
A notable addition to the faculty this year was that of Thomas P. Wilson, M. D., who in 1859 took the chair of anatomy. Prof. Wilson was in many respects a remarkable man. For a number of years he was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, noted for his oratory, his sermons drawing the largest 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 grad-

uate, 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.

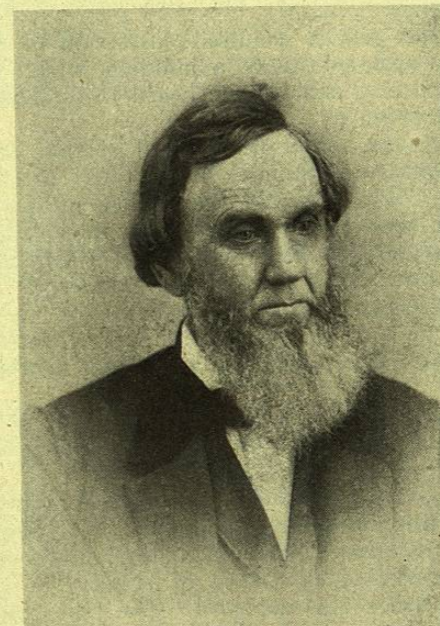
Dr. Bettely was a self-made man, a student of Dr. S. R. Beckwith and an enthusiast in the study of materia medica. It is probable that the course of lectures delivered by him in the college was as scientific and complete as that of any lecturer in the country. It was extremely unfortunate for both the 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 dis-



A. O. Blair, M. D.

cussed 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:

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.

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 Homœ-

opathic 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