

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 gynecology.

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 gynecology, 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."

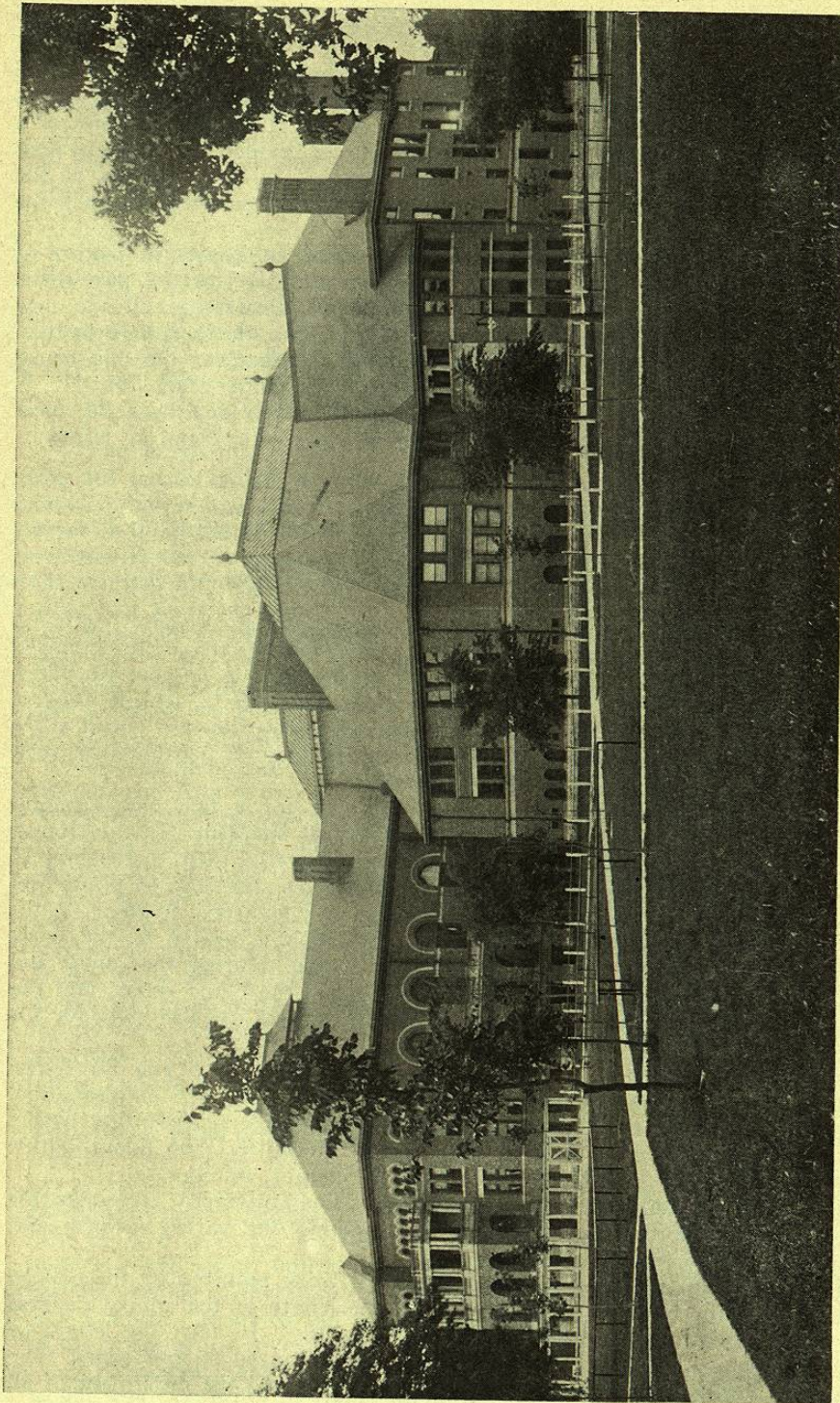
The time for the practitioners' course is chosen so that as many practicing physicians as possible can visit Ann Arbor. Thus far more than three hundred have availed themselves of this opportunity, representing a number of states. No fee is charged for the course. At its close, however, a second week 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



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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 pathogenesis, 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.