



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 comprehensive 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 Claffin, 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.

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, 1890. 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 thorough-going, 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 Pathogenesis" and the "Pharmacopœia of the American

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 pharmacapeutics.
 Nathaniel W. Emerson, M. D., professor of gynecology.
 George R. Southwick, M. D., M. R. C. S., professor of medical gynecology.
 Frederick P. Batchelder, M. D., professor of physiology.
 George H. Earl, M. D., professor of obstetrics and lecturer on orthopædics.
 Arthur W. Weyssse, 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 gynecology.
 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 pharmacapeutics.
 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