

demanding 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 dis-

pensary 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

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 administrative 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.