

woid 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 orthopædic surgery.
- Florence N. Ward, M. D., professor of obstetrics.
- James W. Ward, M. D., professor of medical and surgical diseases of women.
- A. C. Peterson, M. D., professor of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology.
- Grant Selfridge, M. D., clinical professor of otology, rhinology and laryngology.
- F. G. Canney, M. D., professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy.
- R. H. Clement, M. D., lecturer on descriptive and surgical anatomy.
- Joseph Brooks, M. D., lecturer on osteography and syndesmography.
- 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.
- Brooks Palmer, Ph.B., LL. B., professor of medical jurisprudence.
- C. D. Potter, M. D., lecturer on dermatology and syphilography.
- 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



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 Lillenthal, 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 Dr. 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.

#### SURGICAL STAFF.

*General Surgeon*—E. R. Bryant, M. D.  
*Assistants*—C. D. Potter, M. D., O. G. Freyermuth, M. D., R. F. Tomlinson, M. D.  
*Abdominal Surgeon and Gynecologist*—James W. Ward, M. D.  
*Assistant*—Laura B. Hurd, M. D.

#### SPECIALISTS.

*Genito-Urinary*—D. Gates Bennett, M. D.  
*Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat*—Philip Rice, M. D.  
*Consultant Pathologist*—F. G. Canney, M. D.  
*Consultant Obstetrician*—Florence N. Ward, M. D.  
*Consultant Surgeon*—Geo. H. Palmer, M. D.  
*Consultant Physician*—Wm. Boericke, M. D.  
*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.