

standard of medical education in the Northwest, by centering at the university a representative faculty. Although the success of the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College had been so flattering as to make any change unnecessary, the trustees of that institution saw in the praiseworthy effort on the part of the old school an excellent opportunity to secure a proper representation for homœopathy in state education."

They accordingly made a proposition to the regents (as stated in the catalogue) agreeing to give up their charter and cease teaching if homœopathy was accorded a proper representation, and also to furnish the proper building necessary for the purposes of a college if the regents should so require. The regents accepted the propositions, chose the faculties, and the department of medicine became a reality. The College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery thus created is larger than in any other state institution, comprising fourteen professors and all branches in which the therapeutics of homœopathy should be taught. Such a school under the patronage of the state and the management of a rich university, offers greater attractions than any private school possibly can.

The library of the university with its twenty-one thousand volumes and the splendid laboratory facilities of the institution are in themselves no mean attraction to the student. The homœopathic hospitals of Minneapolis and St. Paul, with their dispensaries, and the various charitable institutions in both cities under the patronage of homœopathy, afford abundant clinical facilities.

The trustees of St. Barnabas, the oldest and largest hospital in the city, appointed a homœopathic staff, and offered the homœopathic faculty the use of the grounds adjoining the hospital, for the purpose of erecting a building, in which to establish the homœopathic free dispensary of the university, which takes the place of the former college dispensary. The hospital is just across the street from the college building and this affords the students the same privileges as those of the other school. By permission of the board of regents all former students of the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College were admitted to the university medical department without the entrance examinations, and also were allowed advanced standing on presentation of the lecture tickets of that institution.

The curriculum of the college covers a period of three years, each year comprising a course of lectures of six months' duration. The students of this college attend lectures in common with those of the entire department of anatomy, physiology and chemistry, and must pass satisfactory examinations in all these studies before they complete the course or enter for the general examinations. They also attend lectures in common with other students of the department on medical jurisprudence, pathology, histology and hygiene.

The first faculty appointed, and whose names were given in the pamphlet from which the preceding matter was taken, consisted of the following physicians: President, Cyrus Northrop, LL. D. (president of the university).

Henry W. Brazie, M. D., dean.

William E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

Henry Hutchinson, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine.

George E. Ricker, A. B., M. D., professor of clinical medicine.

Robert D. Matchan, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery.

Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., professor of clinical surgery.

Henry C. Leonard, B. S., M. D., professor of obstetrics.

Albert E. Higbee, M. D., professor of gynecology.

John F. Beaumont, M. D., professor of ophthalmology.

Henry W. Brazie, M. D., professor of pædology.

Salathiel M. Spaulding, M. D., professor of mental and nervous diseases.

Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., professor of physical diagnosis and laryngology.

B. Harvey Ogden, A. M., M. D., professor of genito-urinary diseases.

Henry C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., professor of dermatology.

D. A. Strickler, M. D., professor of otology.

Now in 1888, but two years after the establishment of a homœopathic college, we find this college as one of the medical departments in the state university, bound by its rules, and subject to its authority. While there were a good corps of homœopathic teachers, yet in certain of the primary branches, both the students of the allopathic and the homœopathic department received instruction from the same professors. The College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, or the homœopathic department of the University of Minnesota, occupied rooms in common with the allopathic department of medicine in three buildings located on the college campus, known as Medical Hall, Laboratory of Medical Sciences, and Laboratory of Chemistry. Medical Hall contains the offices of the deans of the medical and dental schools. There were the library, reading rooms, the dissecting room and other medical apartments.

The college opened on October 1, 1888, in its new home with thirteen matriculants. The university commencements are held in June and from the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery there were four graduated.

With a few slight changes the original faculty was continued until 1893. At that time a difficulty occurred resulting in the suspension of entire homœopathic faculty. A mass meeting of the homœopathic fraternity was held and it was resolved to ask the regents to make nominations for a new faculty. The meeting then made the nominations and submitted these names to the regents. The regents then appointed the old faculty with two exceptions. This suspension of the faculty really resulted from the intrigues and jealousies in the ranks of the homœopathic profession. The editor of the "Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine," commenting upon it in July, 1893, called upon the members of the profession to loyally support the faculty of the college without personal jealousies.

The faculty of 1893 was as follows:

Dr. W. E. Leonard, professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

Dr. George E. Ricker, professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis.

Dr. Robert D. Matchan, professor of principles and practice of surgery.

Dr. Warren S. Briggs, professor of clinical and orthopædic surgery.

Dr. B. H. Ogden, professor of gynecology and genito-urinary diseases.

Dr. A. E. Higbee, professor of clinical gynecology.

Dr. Eugene L. Mann, professor of diseases of the heart and respiratory organs.

Dr. John F. Beaumont, professor of ophthalmology.

Dr. D. A. Strickler, professor of otology and rhinology.
 Dr. A. P. Williamson, lecturer on mental and nervous diseases.
 Dr. Henry C. Aldrich, professor of skin and venereal diseases.
 Dr. Asa S. Wilcox, professor of obstetrics.

In October, 1893, certain changes were made in this faculty. Drs. A. E. Higbee and J. F. Beaumont resigned; Dr. H. C. Aldrich was made professor of clinical gynæcology, and Dr. D. A. Strickler professor of ophthalmology as well as of otology and rhinology. Dr. L. E. Penny of St. Paul was made lecturer on skin and genito-urinary diseases. Dr. George E. Clark of Stillwater became professor of theory and practice of medicine and Dr. H. H. Leavitt of Minneapolis, professor of pædology, while Dr. Alonzo P. Williamson, who had been lecturing upon mental diseases since 1891, became professor of the same branch, and in July, 1893, he was appointed dean of the homœopathic faculty.

As has been stated, the commencements of the homœopathic school took place with those of the other schools of the university.

The faculty in 1894 was as follows:

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., president.

Alonzo P. Williamson, A. M., M. D., dean and professor of mental and nervous diseases.

William E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

George E. Ricker, A. B., M. D., professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis.

Robert D. Matchan, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery.

Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., professor of clinical and orthopædic surgery.

B. Harvey Ogden, A. M., M. D., professor of gynæcology.

Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., professor of the diseases of the heart and respiratory organs.

David A. Strickler, M. D., professor of otology, ophthalmology and rhinology.

George E. Clark, Ph. B., M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine.

Asa Wilcox, M. D., professor of obstetrics.

Henry H. Leavitt, A. M., M. D., professor of pædology.

Lincoln E. Penny, M. D., professor of skin and genito-urinary diseases.

John E. Sawyer, M. D., professor of history and methodology of medicine.

George A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., professor of anatomy.

Richard O. Beard, M. D., professor of physiology.

Charles J. Bell, M. A., professor of chemistry.

Perry H. Millard, M. D., professor of medical jurisprudence.

John F. Fulton, Ph. D., professor of hygiene.

W. Xavier Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., professor of oral surgery.

Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., professor of histology and bacteriology.

J. Clark Stewart, B. S., M. D., professor of pathology.

H. L. Staples, M. D., instructor in medical and pharmaceutical Latin.

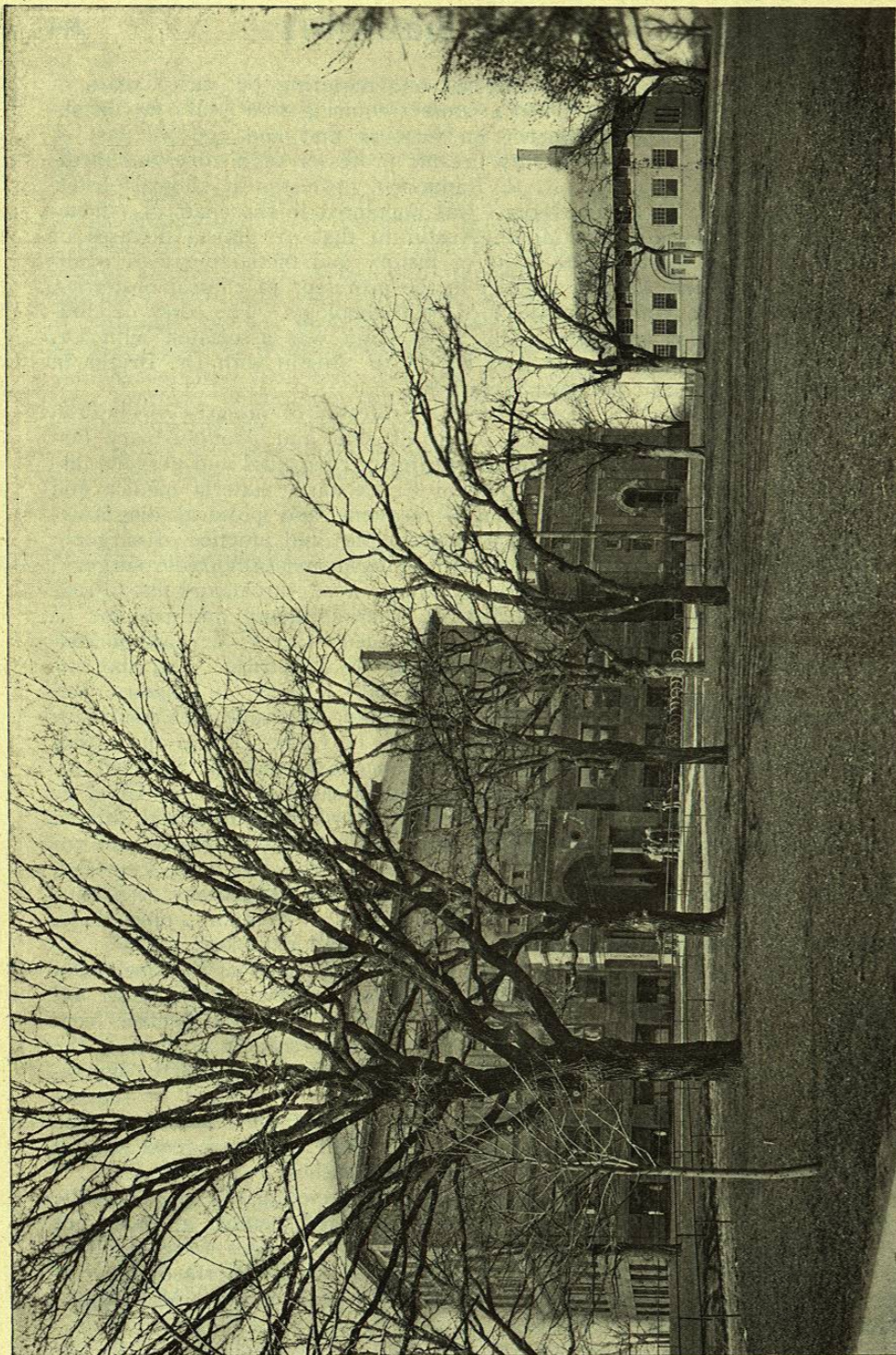
The course of 1894-95 was the last one requiring but three years of study. With the session of 1895-96 a course requiring four years was established. Lectures usually commence on October first and end the last of May. In 1895 Dr. Thomas J. Gray became professor of history and methodology of medicine, and Dr. R. R. Ramussen, professor of clinical obstetrics. In 1896 Dr. George F. Roberts was appointed to the chair of (didactic) diseases of women; Dr. M. P. Austin to that of clinical diseases of women; Dr. T. J. Gray to the chair of history and methodology of medicine; Dr. R. R. Rome became adjunct to the professor of clinical obstetrics, and Dr. Frederic M. Gibson professor of ophthalmology. The corps of clinical teachers was also increased. Dr. T. J. Gray was associated with Dr. Matchan in the chair of surgery, and Dr. M. P. Austin with Dr. Briggs in the chair of clinical and orthopædic surgery.

In 1898 Dr. Harry M. Lufkin became professor of diseases of children and Dr. Asa S. Goodrich took the chair of skin and genito-urinary diseases; Alonzo P. Williamson, dean and professor of mental and nervous diseases and medical jurisprudence; William E. Leonard, materia medica and therapeutics; George E. Ricker, clinical medicine and physical diagnosis; Robert D. Matchan and A. E. Comstock, principles and practice of surgery; Warren S. Briggs and Marshall P. Austin, clinical and orthopædic surgery; B. Harvey Ogden, obstetrics; Eugene L. Mann, nose, throat and ear; Frederic M. Gibson, ophthalmology; George E. Clarke, theory and practice of medicine; George F. Roberts, diseases of women; Harry M. Lufkin, diseases of children; Robert R. Rome, professor of obstetrics. And the following lecturers and assistants: Oscar H. Hall, lecturer on history and methodology of medicine; Ralph St. John Perry, skin and genito-urinary diseases; A. E. Booth, surgical emergencies; W. H. Caine, clinical and orthopædic surgery; O. K. Richardson, life insurance examination; Edward M. Freeman, botany; Fred S. Beckley, assistant in diseases of women; Ethel E. Hurd, assistant in ophthalmology; Annah H. Hurd, ear, nose and throat; Paul A. Higbee, surgery; William B. Roberts, surgery; David W. Horning, practice of medicine; Margaret Koch, pædology; Hugh J. Tunstead, obstetrics; Gottfried Schmidt, Charles Arthur Dawson, dispensary assistants. Instruction in common in the following branches: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology and embryology, bacteriology and pathology.

There has always been more or less desire on the part of the profession that the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, although an adjunct of the state university, should have its own buildings and be free from the restrictions that hampered it. The two medical schools occupying the same buildings, the lesser school suffered. In 1900 the faculty of the homœopathic college matured a plan and presented it to the board of regents asking for a separation of the two medical colleges of the university. The homœopathic faculty went before the medical board of the regents several times but it was of no avail; nothing was accomplished.

In 1892 a new medical building had been erected partly to favor the homœopathic department. This building was dedicated October 4, 1892; but it was a union building and the classes of the two colleges were together. Dr. Williamson has been accustomed to making valuable reports of the college and these reports have been published each year in the "Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine."

A very good idea of the growth and status of this school may be ob-



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tained from the following statements regarding the annual attendance and graduation. In 1888-1889 there were in attendance in the homœopathic school of the university, thirteen students; in 1889-90, eight; in 1890-91, fifteen; in 1891-92, twenty-one; in 1892-93, twenty-three; in 1893-94, seventeen; in 1894-95, thirty-three; in 1895-96, thirty-one; in 1896-97, thirty-two; in 1897-98, twenty-seven; in 1898-99, twenty-two; in 1899-1900, thirty-four; in 1900-01, twenty-six; in 1901-02, twenty-one; in 1902-03, eighteen, and in 1903-04, eighteen.

The number of graduates since the opening of the college in 1886 is as follows: In 1887 there were two graduates; in 1888, four; in 1889, four; in 1890, two; in 1891, four; in 1892, four; in 1893, eight; in 1894, three; in 1895, five; in 1896, eight; in 1897, eleven; in 1898 there were no graduates as at this time the course was changed from a three to a four years' attendance. In 1899 there were four; in 1900, seven; in 1901, four; in 1902, three; in 1903, seven, and in 1904 there were four graduates. At the meeting of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute in 1903 the topic of interest was the condition of the homœopathic department of the University of Minnesota. A committee presented the matter to the institute at an evening session. On the part of the regents it was proposed to abolish the homœopathic college and to establish in its place two professorships in materia medica and therapeutics in the general college of medicine, and to permit the students to choose between the homœopathic and allopathic systems of these branches. This crisis resulted from the fact that but one student constituted the freshman class. Dr. E. L. Mann presented the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute in convention assembled realizes that a crisis has come in the history of the Homœopathic College of Medicine and Surgery of the State University, and that the life and perpetuity of the college is in great danger because of impossible conditions of growth; and,

"Whereas, It has been demonstrated in other universities that under proper conditions, growth is unquestionable; therefore, as furthering the individuality and entity of our college; be it

"Resolved, That the elementary branches of medicine common to both systems of practice be placed in the college of science, literature and the arts; and, further, be it

"Resolved, That a standing committee be appointed from your honorable body who shall represent the homœopathic college, and who in conjunction with the faculty shall have absolute control of all matters pertaining to qualification and government of the same; and, further, be it

"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the abolishing of the homœopathic college and the substitution therefor of two professorships in materia medica and therapeutics in the department of medicine."

These resolutions were addressed to the regents. This was in July, 1903, and in August the homœopathic department of the university had secured its own committee upon the board of regents.

It is to be hoped that in time the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota will become a powerful institution in the northwest.